Notes to consolidated financial statements
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(1) Incorporation and activity-

Incorporation-

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C., Institución de Banca de Desarrollo (hereinafter, the Institution, Bancomext), is an entity of the Federal Public Administration with an independent legal status and own capital, incorporated as a National Credit Corporation under the Credit Institutions Law and its own Integral Law.

On June 8, 1937, was founded Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. A. On July 12, 1985, following the Mexican nationalization of banks, the Institution became Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C., Institución de Banca de Desarrollo. On January 20, 1986, Congress issued the "Integral Law of Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior". Based on the provisions published in the June 24, 2002 Official Gazette, the Ministry of Finance amended, added and repealed various provisions thereof, especially aspects regarding the objectives, operations, administration, supervisions and authority of the Board of Directors of the Institution, and the powers of the Institution's General Director. On April 2, 1991, the Ministry of Finance (SHCP for its acronym in Spanish) issued the Integral Regulations of the Institution, amended on March 14, 1996, and September 10, 2009. On January 10, 2014, in the Official Gazette was published the Decree by which various provisions of the Organic Law were amended, added and abrogated and the Law to Regulate Financial Groups is issued, through which various provisions of the Organic Law were modified; as a result of the aforementioned reformson August 25, 2015. On Monday, September 25, 2017, March 27, 2020 and September 30, 2024 the amendments to the above referred to Regulations were published in the Official Gazette.

Activity-

In accordance with the Institution's Organic Law, as a Development Bank, it renders public banking and lending services subject to the objectives and priorities of the National Development Plan, particularly, the National Development Financing Program to promote and finance activities and sectors as entrusted thereto in such law.

As a Development Bank, its purpose is to finance the country's foreign trade and participate in the promotion of such activity.

The main activities of the Institution are regulated by the Credit Institutions Law and by the Banco de México ("Banxico" or "Mexican Central Bank") Law. Such ordinances include a number of limits indicating the maximum leverage level and capitalization requirements limiting Institution's investments and operations, and is under the supervision of the National Banking and Securities Commission (–CNBV for its acronym in Spanish).

The consolidated financial statements presented herein as of December 31, 2024, and for the year ending on such date, include Institution's financial statements, as well as those of its subsidiaries, to wit: Desarrollo Inmobiliario Especializado, S. A. de C. V. (DIESA) and Administradora de Centros Comerciales Napoles, S.A. de C.V. (ACCN).

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Below is a description of such subsidiaries' purpose and their share in the stockholders' equity:

Subsidiary	Holding	Purpose
Desarrollo Inmobiliario Especializado, S. A. de C. V.	99.20% ("A" Series)	- The acquisition, leasing, administration, benefiting, exploitation, disposal and use of real estate.
	100.00% ("B" Series)	- Execution of adaptation, conservation, construction, demolition, maintenance and modification works thereto, provided property where Institution's office are or are to be.
Administradora de Centros Comerciales Napoles, S.A. de C.V. Under liquidation*	100%* (Fixed)	- Acquire, purchase, sell, mortgage, lease, build and exploit any kind of movable and real property or rights in rem.
	100%* (Variable)	- Rendering of any kind of professional services.

* In 2023, the Shareholders' Meeting authorized the entity's dissolution and liquidation appointing its liquidator. On November 6, 2024, the company's liquidation registration was filed with the Public Registry of Commerce, so as of that date it is in the liquidation period.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, DIESA's total assets represent 0.101% and 0.128%, respectively, of the Institution's total assets. ACCN total assets represent 0.001% of the Institution's total assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(2) Financial Statements authorization and basis of preparation-

Authorization-

Attached consolidated financial statements and notes as of December 31, 2024, for the year ending on such date were authorized for issuance by the subscribing members of the board: Luis Antonio Ramírez Pineda (Chief Executive Officer), María Fernanda Ruiz Padilla (Head of the Administration and Finance Unit), Ana Elena Espinosa Vázquez (Accounting and Budget Director), and Victor Manuel Jiménez García (Internal Audit Director) on February 14, 2025, for approval by the Board of Directors on a subsequent date.

In accordance with the General Business Corporations Law, the Institution's bylaws and the General Provisions Applicable to Mexican Financial Entities, issued by CNBV, the Board of Directors and the CNBV have the authority to modify attached 2024 consolidated financial statements, following issuance thereof.

Basis of preparation-

a) Statement of compliance-

Attached consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the grounds of banking laws in accordance with Accounting Criteria Applicable to Mexican Financial Entities ("Accounting Criteria"), established by CNBV, the entity in charge of inspection and oversight of financial entities, and for the review of their financial information.

The Accounting Criteria provide that CNBV is to issue specific rules for specialized operations, CNBV's A-4 criterion "Supplementary application of Accounting Criteria" establishes that, in the absence of an express CNBV accounting criterion applicable to financial entities, and within the broadest context of the Financial Reporting Standards (*Normas de Informacion Financiera* - NIF) issued by the Consejo Mexicano de Normas de Informacion Financiera, A. C. (CINIF), the supplementary process established under NIF A-8 Supplementary process (currently NIF A-1 Conceptual Framework of Financial Information Standards, Chapter 90 Supplementary Nature), and only when International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) fail to resolve the accounting recognition a supplementary standard belonging to any other regulating process may be observed, provided in satisfaction with all requirements identified in referred to FRS, but such supplementary process is to be applied as follows: US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) and any accounting standard part of the set of formal and well-known standards, provided in satisfaction with A-4 criterion's requirements.

b) Use of judgment and estimation uncertainties-

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Management to apply judgment, estimates and assumptions regarding the book value of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of financial statements, and amounts entered into income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from such estimates and assumptions.

Assumptions and uncertainty in estimates

Information on assumptions and estimate uncertainty having a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to book amounts of assets and liabilities is included in the following notes:

- Note 3f and 6 – Investment in securities;
- Note 3g and 7 – Repurchase transactions;
- Note 3h and 8 – Derivative financial instruments;
- Note 3k and 9b – Credit risk allowance;
- Note 3t and 19 – Employee benefits;
- Note 3u and 20 – Income Tax (ISR for its acronym in Spanish) and Employee Profit Sharing (PTU for its acronym in Spanish).

c) Functional and reporting currency-

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the reporting currency, Mexican pesos, which is also the book and functional currency.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

For the purposes of disclosure made in the notes to consolidated financial statements, whenever a reference is made to pesos or "$", is a reference to million Mexican pesos, except when otherwise indicated, and when a reference is made to USD or dollars, is a reference to dollars of the United States of America.

(3) *Summary of main accounting policy-*

Accounting policy described below have been uniformly applied in preparing consolidated financial statements for the reporting years.

(a) Basis of consolidation-

Consolidated financial statements include those of the Institution and those of its subsidiaries under its control, Desarrollo Inmobiliario Especializado, S. A. de C. V. (DIESA) and Administradora de Centros Comerciales Napoles, S.A. de C.V. (ACCN). Transactions, balances and unrealized profits or losses resulting from transactions between the Institution and its subsidiaries, have been eliminated in preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Consolidation was effected based on DIESA and ACCN financial statements on and for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, which were prepared in adherence to Accounting Criteria Applicable to Mexican Financial Entities.

(b) Recognition of the effects of inflation-

Attached consolidated financial statements include the recognition of the effects of inflation in financial information until December 31, 2007, date when an inflationary economic environment (accrued inflation in excess of 26% in the last three-year period) is deemed terminated and a non-inflationary economic environment initiated, measured by Investment Unit (–UDI for its acronym in Spanish) value deriving factors, UDI be a unit the value of which is determined by Banco de México (Mexican Central Bank) in function of inflation. The annual and accrued inflation for the three annual years and rates used to determine inflation are shown below:

		Inflation	
December 31	UDI	For the year	Accrued
2024	8.340909	4.50%	17.34%
2023	7.981602	4.38%	20.83%
2022	7.646804	7.58%	19.50%

(c) Fair Value-

The fair value of a financial asset or liability is the exchange outflow price, based on the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or would be paid to transfer a liability, in an arm's length transaction as of the date of valuation.

The transaction price, that is, the price paid for the asset or that assumed for the liability is an inflow price. To the contrary, the fair value is an outflow price, as it is the price that would be received for selling the asset or transferring a liability.

The fair value is determined based on market information; in some cases, this information is available (observable data) while in others, it is not (non-observable data). For the purposes of financial information, fair value measurements are classified based on the level at which the measurement entry data are observable and its importance in determining fair value in its entirety, at three levels:

- Level 1, the highest level comprises observable exchange prices in an active market that the entity may obtain as of date of valuation;

- Level 2, prices obtained from observable entry data other than Level 1 exchange prices, whether directly or indirectly,

- Level 3, the lowest level, takes into account non observable entry data.

The Institution applies direct to vector valuation using the Updated Price from its Price Provider (Valuacion Operativa y Referencias de Mercado S.A. de C.V.) of the following instruments:

I. Securities entered in the Registry or authorized, entered or regulated in markets recognized by CNBV by means of general character provisions.

II. Derivative Financial Instruments that are traded in domestic derivative markets or belonging to markets recognized by Banco de México.

III. Underlaying assets and all other financial instruments part of Structured Transactions or Derivative Packages, when about Securities or financial instruments foreseen under fractions I and II above.

Therefore, the level of fair value of these instruments is at Level 1.

Bancomext trades Derivative Financial Instruments in the OTC market. The internal valuation models used to determine their fair value are market-standard, introduced and authorized by CRMC, and duly documented in the Risk Regulation Manuals Derivative. As to Swaps and Forwards, future flows (whether fixed or variable) with simple interest are discounted, and in the event of options the Black Scholes model is used. Supplies used in determination (yield curves, interest rates, volatility, exchange rate) are made available by the institutional price provider, therefore, the fair value hierarchy of these instruments is at Level 2.

During 2024 and 2023, the Institution did not use Level 3 prices, did not transfer any instruments between classification hierarchies, and did not adjust valuation models or updated prices during the period.

The following table shows financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Instruments				
Negotiable Financial Instruments				
Certificates in Repurchase Transactions	179,271	-	-	$ 179,271
No Restriction Government Certificates	26,153	-	-	26,153
Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell				
No Restriction Government Certificates	10,235	-	-	10,235
Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests				
No Restriction Government Certificates	211	-	-	211
Derivative financial instruments				
Fair Value Hedging				
SWAPS				
For Portfolio Hedging				
Asset		89,438		89,438
For Liability Hedging				
Asset		70,212	-	70,212
Negotiation				
SWAPS				
Asset		8,382	-	8,382
Options				
Purchases		-	-	-
Total Assets	**215,870**	**168,032**	**-**	**$ 383,902**

	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial instruments				
Fair Value Hedging				
SWAPS				
For Portfolio Hedging				
Liability	-	88,698	-	$ 88,698
For Liability Hedging				
Liability	-	76,541	-	76,541
Negotiation				
SWAPS				
Liability	-	8,352	-	8,352
Options				
Sales	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**-**	**173,591**	**-**	**$ 173,591**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Instruments				
Negotiable Financial Instruments				
Certificates in Repurchase Transactions	166,180	-	-	$ 166,180
No Restriction Government Certificates	26,011	-	-	26,011
Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell				
No Restriction Government Certificates	10,011	-	-	10,011
Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests				
No Restriction Government Certificates	204	-	-	204
Derivative financial instruments				
Fair Value Hedging				
SWAPS				
For Portfolio Hedging				
Asset	-	59,192	-	59,192
For Liability Hedging				
Asset	-	56,279	-	56,279
Negotiation				
SWAPS				
Asset	-	7,603	-	7,603
Options				
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	202,406	123,074	-	$ 325,480

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial instruments				
Fair Value Hedging				
SWAPS				
For Portfolio Hedging				
Liability	-	59,188	-	$ 59,188
For Liability Hedging				
Liability	-	51,944	-	51,944
Negotiation				
SWAPS				
Liability	-	7,572	-	7,572
Options				
Sales	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	118,704	-	$ 118,704

(d) Impairment of Financial Instruments Receivable-

The Institution acknowledges an estimate of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) due to impairment in Financial Instruments Receivable (FIR), taking into consideration the credit risk where all possible nonperformance events are taken into consideration, to which the Institution completes an evaluation as from initial recognition of expected losses due to impairment in FIRs, taking into consideration the credit loss historic experience, current conditions and fair sustainable forecast of the different quantifiable future events that could affect the amount of future cash flows recoverable in FIRs.

The ECL model for Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (FICPI) requires the establishment of the credit risk stage applies to an instrument, as follows:

Stage 1.- Low credit risk. Instruments with a credit risk not having significantly increased from initial recognition up to the date of the financial statements.

Stage 2.- Instruments with significant credit risk increase from initial recognition up to the date of financial statements.

Stage 3.- High credit risk. Are those with credit impairment due to one or more even with a detrimental impact in the instrument's future cash flows has occurred.

Based on the stage classification, the severity of loss (SL) and possibility of nonperformance (PNP), is that a recoverable amount is determined and the difference between the latter and the instrument value is the amount of accrued ECL.

The ECL is applied to the following concepts:

- Investment in financial instruments
- Loan portfolio including factoring
- Guarantee and third-party guarantee contracts
- Other accounts receivable
- Derivative financial instruments

The methodology used in order to determine ECL is described in the policy related to these concepts.

ECL is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income for the period of its determination independently of the time the loss is verified, under the heading applicable to the item.

Any time there are favorable changes in credit quality of FIRs, the ECL estimate excess is reverted during the period such changes occur, against same net profit or loss items that were affected upon creation, in accordance to the originating item. Should an amount previously written-off were recovered, the same net profit or loss item affected upon acknowledging the loss is affected.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents-

This item comprises cash in treasury, deposits made with Banco de México, in the Federal Treasury (–TESOFE for its acronym in Spanish), in domestic or foreign financial entities that are available for Institution's operation, and cash equivalents, such as, short-term, high liquidity securities, easily convertible into cash and subject to minimal value fluctuation risks in change of value, maintained to perform with short-term commitments more than for investment purposes, such as, inter-banking lending transactions agreed within a term not exceeding 3 business days, purchase of currency and highly liquid financial instruments, and the excess over the maximum liability for the defined benefit pension plan considered as a restricted investment.

Mexican Central Bank deposits include monetary regulation deposits that the Institution is obliged to maintain in accordance to provisions issued to such effect by the Mexican Central Bank; such deposits are not subject to any term and their accrual of interests is at a banking funding rate recognized as restricted cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are first recognized at fair value, which in case of cash is the face value. The cash is maintained valued at face value and cash equivalents at their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate in force at the closing of the business day published by the Mexican Central Bank on the date of consolidated financial statements are drafted.

This item includes acquired currency, the settlement of which is agreed on a date following the trading date, and are recognized as restricted cash equivalent; should the set-off balance of purchases and sales turns out negative, this is presented in other accounts payable.

The yield generated by cash and cash equivalents is recognized in profit and loss as accrued under the “Interest Income” heading, while currency valuation and purchase and sale profits and losses are grouped under the “Intermediation Income” heading of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Investment in financial instruments-

These comprise debt and capital certificates, classified based on the management Business Model for these investments, in order to obtain cash flows and attain business purposes.

As a result of such evaluation, investments in financial instruments are classified as Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (FICPI), Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell (FICS) and Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI).

Business Model Evaluation

The Institution implements an evaluation to objectives of the Business Models for the different financial instruments at portfolio level, taking into consideration relevant evidence related to:

a) how performance of assets is determined and reported to the highest operation decision-making authority (*maxima autoridad en la toma de decisiones de operacion* – MATDO for its acronym in Spanish);

b) what risks affect the business model and applicable financial instrument performance and how such risks are administered; and

c) policy and goals per portfolio, that may be achieving contract yield of a financial instrument, collection of contract yield and/or sale, or obtaining profit from their purchase and sale.

Based on the above, investment in financial instruments portfolios are classified as follows:

Domestic Money Desk

The goal of the Domestic Money Desk is the generation of profit by trading debt instruments, providing resources to Institution by funding Treasury and funding positions of the Desk through repurchase transactions.

Based on the above, the Money Desk portfolio Business Model is that of Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI), its objective being to invest in order to obtain profit from the difference between the purchase price and the sale price, in function of such instrument's market risk management. With that, these are administered in order to gain maximum yield based in fair value to assess investment performance, therefore, the market risk is the one mainly affecting the portfolio.

Treasury

Liquidity

The purpose of this portfolio is the purchase of instruments that may serve as liquidity source for the treasury. Notwithstanding, interest collection is not the main purpose upon acquisition of these instruments, they may be sold when deemed necessary for the purposes of preserving the portfolio value or its increase.

As a result, he applicable Business Model for the Treasury Liquidity portfolio is Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell (FICS). Certificates are maintained in position collecting contract cash flows as principal and interests, and also obtaining a profit from their sale, when convenient, generating flows under both concepts: administering liquidity levels and maintaining performance level.

The risks affecting portfolio performance are credit and market risks, and the evaluation of their results is based on the daily fair value of certificates and the potential impairment due to the issuer's expected credit loss.

Contract superavit

The purpose of this portfolio is based in collection of the principal amount and interests upon maturity and benefiting from such surplus upon maturity of the instrument.

Deriving from the above, the Business Models applicable to the contract Surplus portfolio of the Treasury is Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (FICPI). Certificates are used to generate profit through reception of contract yield flows foreseen on preset dates of principal and interests.

An evaluation to portfolio's profit and loss is made based on contract yield and credit risk that may affect its performance.

The characteristics of such investment categories are summarized below:

Negotiable Financial Instruments

Is integrated by those debt or capital securities maintained in own position by Institution's management, having as purpose to obtain profits between the purchase and sale prices in function of market risk management; they are recorded at inception and later on at fair value applying market values determined by an authorized price provider and the effects of valuation are acknowledged in the profit and loss of the year as part of the valuation profit and loss under the heading “Intermediation Income” and when dispose of the valuation profit and loss previously recognized in the profit and loss statement for the year is reclassified as part of the purchase and sale profit and loss under such heading. Transaction costs are acknowledged in profit and loss, therefore, the effective interest is recorded under “Interest income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell

Debt certificates having as purpose to collect contract cash flows as principal and interest collections, or else, obtain a profit from sale thereof, when deemed convenient, are managed in this portfolio.

They are recorded both at inception and later on at fair value applying market values determined by an authorized price provider and their valuation effects are acknowledged in other comprehensive profit items as part of the stockholders' equity under the heading “Valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell”. The valuation profit and loss previously recognized in stockholders' equity upon sale is cancelled to be recognized in consolidated comprehensive profit and loss for the year. Interest is recorded at effective rate under the heading “Interest Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests

Are those debt certificate having as purpose the collection of contract cash flows; the terms of the contract foresee cash flows in preset dates, that only correspond to payments of principal and interests on the unpaid principal amount. These certificates are characterized as loans and are administered based on their contract yield.

Certificates included under this category are initially valued at fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price, adjusted for transaction costs directly attributable to certificate acquisition and, thereafter, are valued at amortized cost.

Interests accrued by these certificates as from their initial recognition, calculated by applying the effective interest rate are recorded under the heading “Interest Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Risk Management for Investment in Financial Instruments (NFI, FICS and FICPI)

Bancomext's main purpose, as Development Bank, is the financing of Foreign Trade-related currency generator companies, in this sense, most of its Capital is assigned to Credit and Market Risk sourcing from such credit activity and funding thereof, more than 80%.

Bancomext holds 2 portfolios supplementing the credit activity operating with debt certificates, under a Conservative Profile for all associated Risks (Market, Credit, Issuer) in order to optimize the assigned Capital.

Money Desk

Main Market Business Portfolio, comprising certificates classified as negotiable financial instruments (NFI) comprising revisable instruments, 96.5% and 96.8% of which are issued by the Federal Government as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Investments in this portfolio are subject to the investment regime authorized by the Board of Directors, maintaining a Conservative Profile in line with the Institutional Strategic Plan.

Risk to which Portfolio is exposed

Market Risk. - Being a portfolio for negotiation purposes, the Market Risk is associated to the potential loss in the price of instruments due to changes in risk factors (rate and surcharge), however, it maintains a conservative profile by establishing that at least 70% of the portfolio must be invested in revisable instruments rapidly adjusting to market conditions, mitigating their risk. This risk is measured using the VaR methodology based on the historic method taking 251 pieces of information, a one-day risk horizon and a 97.5% trust level, implying that there merely is 2.5% possibility of such investments suffering a deficit in excess of the estimate for such period. Also, sensitivity and stress scenarios are available, including metrics, such as Conditional VaR.

At the closing of December 2024 and 2023, the portfolio's VaR amounted to $18.6 and $12.2 representing 49.0% and 55.3%, respectively, of the assigned limit. The Capital Requirement amounted to $808 and $671, respectively, representing 75% and 65%, respectively, of the assigned limit.

Credit/Counterparty Risk. – The 86% of the portfolio is invested in repurchase transactions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Counterparty Risk exposure is managed under a regulatory model taking into consideration the net amount of cash delivered and the collateral certificate. The exposure being marginal by operating with high quality counterparties and through the Indeval system.

Issuer Risk. - As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 97% of the portfolio is invested in government certificates, with a marginal Issuer Risk exposure, being managed under the regulating model for Capital Requirement.

Liquidity Risk - The methodology applied to measure the portfolio's Liquidity Risk is considering the volatility existing in the purchase and sale prices of instruments, being marginal due to being government instruments of high demand in the domestic market, which at the closing of December, 2024 and 2023, represents 0.03% and 0.04% of the portfolio, respectively.

Concentration Risk. - In order to optimize the use of Capital assigned, practically the entire portfolio is issued by the Federal Government, subject to the least risk in the domestic market. It should be pointed out that there is a diversification indicator by series and type of instrument, that has been maintained within established thresholds.

Certificate impairment

Being a portfolio entirely comprised by Financial Instruments for Trade, no additional impairment is calculated as its recognition in books is at market value, which takes into consideration impact from market, liquidity and counterparty risks.

Treasury

At the closing of December of 2024 and 2023, portfolio that is 98% comprised by government revisable certificates classified as certificates to collect and for sale (FICS) comprised in the liquidity portfolio, and a 2% of government real rate certificates classified as certificates to collect principal and interests (FICPI), comprised in the contract surplus portfolio.

Risk to which Portfolio is exposed

Market Risk. - The portfolio's Market Risk is measured under the VaR methodology based on the historic method taking 251 data, a one-day risk horizon and a 97.5% trust level, implying the existence of only 2.5% of possibility of these investments suffering a deficit greater than estimated during this period. However, the VaR model has some limitations, such as not accounting for worst-case scenarios or events outside the time horizon, Bancomext applies supplementary analysis, such as sensitivity analysis or Conditional VaR. At the closing of December of 2024 and 2023, the portfolio's VaR grew to $1.4 and $1.5, respectively representing 22.5% and 25.2% of the assigned threshold consumption, respectively.

Issuer Risk. 100% of the portfolio is invested in government certificates, with an Issuer Risk exposure practically equal to zero.

Concentration Risk- To optimize the use of assigned Capital, the entire portfolio is issued by the Federal Government with the least risk in the domestic market in order to attain Risk Management goals in line with the Institutional Strategic Planning.

Certificate impairment

These Federal Government-issued certificates, these are classified under the stage risk 1 and show no significant impairment changes. The risk stage is determined based on issuer rating. It should be pointed out that due to the Investment Profile and institutional strategic goals, the FICS and FICPI stage is conditioned to being 1.

The general methodology to determine impairment of debt certificates is made available by an Institutional price provider and is based on the historic nonperformance matrix of the Mexican market, observing its severity and exposure in accordance to the certificate market.

Impairment is acknowledged as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period upon its determination, independently of when the loss is verified, for the amount of expected credit loss during the life of the instrument; for stage risk 1 instruments, the credit loss is estimated for the entire life of the instrument, resulting in nonperformance events estimated to occur within next 12 months.

As to FICS, the effect of the impairment is recognized in the net profit or loss, affecting the FICS value before recognizing the effect in OCI through valuation at fair value.

At the closing of December of 2024 and 2023, the FICS portfolio impairment was $2 and $3, respectively, and FICPI's was $0.04 and $0.06, respectively.

No transfers between certificate categories were identified during the year neither was any change in perception of certificate risk as to the position; no instruments were written-off due to non-recoverability.

Value date transactions

As to transactions with no agreed immediate settlement or same day value date, the right and/or obligation is recorded under settlement accounts on the date of trade, under “Other Accounts Receivable, (Net)” and “Other Accounts Payable, Creditors Due to Transaction Settlement”, respectively, while their settlement is not effected.

Investment reclassification

Only when there is a change in the Business Model to manage investments in financial instruments, the Institution proceeds to the reclassification of such investments, informing the CNBV in writing as to such fact within 10 business days following authorization issued to such effect by CRMC providing a detailed business model change with justification. No Investment in financial instruments reclassification occurred during 2024 and 2023 years.

(g) Repurchase/resale agreements -

Repurchase transactions failing to satisfy terms provided for under NIF C-14 “Financial Asset Transfer and Release”, are financially treated as collateral, in virtue of the economic substance of such transactions and independently if “cash-oriented” or “security-oriented” repurchase transactions. The intent of reseller in a “cash-oriented” transactions is to obtain financing in cash and the intent of the repurchaser is to invest its excess cash; in a “security-oriented” transaction a repurchaser’s purpose is to access to specific securities and the intent of the reseller is to increase yield of its investment in securities.

The accounting treatment to “cash-oriented” “securities-oriented” transactions being the same.

Acting as reseller

On the date of repurchase transaction contracting, the entry of cash and cash equivalents or a debtor settling account is acknowledged, including an account payable measured at the inception at the price agreed, under the “Repurchase creditors” heading, representing an obligation to repay such cash to repurchaser. Throughout the repurchase term, the account payable is the value at amortized cost by acknowledging repurchase interest in profit and loss for the year as accrued, in accordance to the cash interest method, under the “Interest expense” heading. Financial assets transferred to repurchaser are reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position, presenting them as restricted assets, and continue being valued in accordance to the accounting criterion applicable to the asset.

Acting as repurchaser

On the date of repurchase transaction contracting, the outflow of cash and cash equivalents or a creditor settling account is recognized, recording an account receivable at agreed price entered under the “Debtors due to Repurchase” heading, representing the right to recover the delivered cash. Throughout the term of the repurchase, the account receivable is valued at its amortized cost, by recognizing repurchase interests in the profit and loss for the year as accrued, in accordance to the effective interest method under the “Interest Income” heading.

The Institution, acting as a repurchaser, records the collateral received in memorandum accounts in adherence to, for valuation purposes, guidelines of criterion B-9 “Asset Custody and Administration”.

Should the repurchaser Institution sell the collateral or grants it as guarantee, it acknowledges the funds from transaction, and an account payable for the obligation to restore the collateral to reseller under the “Collateral Sold or Granted As Guarantee” heading, which is valued, in case of sale at fair value or, if granted as guarantee in a different repurchase transaction, at its amortized cost. For the purposes of set-off of financial assets and liabilities when the entity acts as a repurchaser, the provisions of NIF B-12 “Set-off of financial assets and financial liabilities” should be followed.

Repurchase interests accrual is entered under the interest income or expense heading of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, as applicable.

(h) Derivative financial instruments-

The Institution conducts derivative financial instruments (DFI) transactions in accordance with CRMC policies and limits, based on the following:

Derivative Financial Instruments Business Model

Banco de México authorized Bancomext to the effect that as from December 5, 2013, and indefinitely, it may transact with Forwards, Swaps and Options, on currencies and interest rates, also, on July 7, 2021 it granted its authorization to close Forward Starting Swap transactions.

The main objectives of a Derivative Financial Instrument transaction being:

- To hedge any currency and interest rate risks as required by the Institution's balance sheet.

- To collaborate with the Treasury in its short- and mid-term funding strategy (dollar/peso), obtaining more competitive market levels through CCS.

- To take advantage of market conditions to complete arbitration and negotiation transactions.

- To hedge transactions agreed with customers, neutralizing market risk of each transaction (negotiation transactions).

- Sell derivative products to prospects and customers, in addition to the placement of loans at a protected rate.

By virtue of the above, DFIs are classified as follows:

- for hedging purposes, with the specific purpose of setting-off any market risks sourcing from interest rate and exchange rate variations, same which in terms with NIF C-10 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Ratios, are classified at fair value and the hedging ratio is documented as from designation.

- for negotiation purposes, that are sold to its customers with an intent to hedge interest rate and exchange rate risks, completing financial hedging of such DFIs through contracting of mirroring transactions with counterparties.

All derivative financial instruments that are in place are realized in the over the counter (OTC) market and are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as assets or liabilities, based on the rights and/or obligations specified in a confirmation as agreed between involved parties.

Futures and forwards

The Institution, as a futures market participant, has as its own primary policy to hedge risk positions as to the ratio between dollar assets and liabilities, and Mexican peso-dollar purchase and sale transactions, or else, in the latter currency with other currency.

In case of futures market transactions, the participation is with banking institutions with an investment grade issued by risk rating agencies, sensibly mitigating credit and legal risks.

Transactions in futures markets for negotiation purposes are referred to Mexican peso against dollar and are offered to borrowers as part of financing support to foreign trade transaction financing programs.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 there are no current futures market or forward transactions.

Swap transactions

The transactions contracted by the Institution under such instruments are deemed as fair value hedges, and their purpose is to hedge open risk positions, both of interest rate as well as exchange rate.

The closing of *swap* transactions is in order to hedge an interest rate or an exchange rate risk in function of conditions of funding amounts and placement of funds amongst borrowers. The above in order to exchange similar flows of fixed interest rates by variable rates, or else, different currencies against dollar, under conditions contrary to those originating the open risk position.

Swap transactions are contracted with financial institutions with an investment grade rating issued by well-known risk rating agencies, limiting credit and legal risk inherent to this type of transactions.

In addition to swap hedging transactions, the Institution has a business swaps portfolio, which are agreed with Institutional borrowers, in order to hedge interest rate and exchange rate risks incurred upon initiating a credit transaction with the Institution. Notwithstanding the transaction is agreed with a borrower, the Institution contracts economic hedging with a Financial Institution in order to mitigate Institution's exposure to interest rate and/or exchange rate risks.

Option contracts

Options are contracts granting an acquirer a right, but not an obligation, to purchase or sell a financial and underlying asset at a set price known as strike price, on a set date or period. Two parties intervene in these contracts, the party buying the option who pays a premium for acquisition thereof, simultaneously gaining a right, but not an obligation, and the party issuing or selling the option, who receives a premium therefor, acquiring in turn an obligation but not a right.

The Institution's option portfolio is made up by sale thereof to institutional customers, in order to hedge their interest rate and exchange rate risk exposure, and the acquisition of the economic hedging over such sales under same conditions. Contracting of economic hedging is in order to mitigate rate and/or exchange rate risk exposure of the Institution.

Valuation and presentation

DFIs are initially acknowledged at fair value on the date of contracting which, generally, is a fair value of zero. The fair value includes effects of any risk affecting DFIs, such as market, liquidity and credit risk; also, included is any payment made or received to maintain DFIs at their fair value.

Subsequent to initial acknowledgement, DFIs are value at fair value with effects on profit or loss for the period, unless, used as hedging instruments, in which event the valuation is recorded following the regulations applicable to each type of instrument.

DFIs are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as assets or liabilities under the heading “Derivative Financial Instruments”. If a single contract incorporates rights and obligations, the contract's financial assets and liabilities are set-off, presenting the debtor or creditor balance in assets or liabilities, respectively, in adherence to NIF B-12 “Set-off of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities”.

In fair value hedging, the hedged item is presented adjusted by the effect of valuation at fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

The effect of change in fair value of financial instruments for negotiation purposes is acknowledged in the statement of comprehensive income under the heading “Intermediation Income”; for derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes, the effect of valuation is presented under the same heading where hedged item valuation is affected.

Collateral

Collateral are delivered and received in cash, and are presented under the headings Other Accounts Receivable and Other Accounts Payable, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments Risk Management

Bancomext, as Development Bank, has as its main purpose the granting of loans and fostering of companies engaged in foreign trade that are currency generators, in this sense, the Institution Intended Risk Profile submitted to consideration to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and authorized by the Board of Directors, is directed to the attainment of such purpose.

The Institution's foundation for Risk Management is distribution of Capital for Risk assumption; the Board of Directors authorizes Capital Thresholds levels at Strategic Level and the CRMC authorizes Thresholds at Tactical Level.

In order to attain Institutional purposes, a purpose of the Risk Management is that at least 80% of Distributable Capital is assigned to Credit Risk. As a result, the Market Risk is to maintain a conservative profile and be oriented to optimizing the use of its assigned Capital, maintaining low-exposure conservative strategies.

Hedging strategies

Market Risk. In order to mitigate Interest Rate Risk exposure and maintain a balanced exchange rate position, as well as to optimize the use of Capital assigned to Market Risk, Bancomext contracts Derivative Financial Instruments for hedging purposes, specifically interest rate and exchange rate swaps. Thus, the entire Institutional Balance has been practically maintained at a variable rate and a marginal exchange rate position.

It should be pointed out that above strategies maintain a 100% efficiency, therefore, without affecting the Institutional Income Statement.

Counterparty Risk. - Hedging derivatives are contracted with first level Financial Institutions, with the criteria of their selection being duly documented in the Regulating Risk Manual, contemplating their credit quality, capitalization level and indicators assuring financial feasibility for the long-term.

Also, DFI transactions agreed with Financial Entities are protected in terms with the Credit Support Annex, establishing a daily margin call mechanism with a zero threshold, thus mitigating Counterparty Risk, consequently, CVA for such counterparties is zero. Notwithstanding, given that there is a marginal exposure due to an operating matter deriving from a one-day overlap between calculation of Portfolio Value and the time margin calls are made, the potential exposure is measured with each counterparty's portfolio VaR.

Liquidity Risk - DFI Liquidity Risk is associated with the Institution's capacity to face daily margin calls with the financial counterparties. Such amounts are to be settled in pesos.

Bancomext, as Development Bank, is backed up by the sovereign guarantee, having, therefore, a huge refunding capacity in the domestic market; to cover daily margin call amount, it issues short-term PRLV, which are of high demand even in astringent periods due to having the support of the Federal Government.

In this sense, DFI Liquidity Risk is deemed under control, notwithstanding, there are regulating and economic indicators measuring the consolidated Liquidity Risk of the Institutional Balance.

Business or implied derivatives

Market Risk. - In addition to the hedging portfolio, Bancomext has a business portfolio comprised by interest rate swaps and rate and currency options, such instruments are sold to Institutional customers to hedge Balance risks. Simultaneously, Bancomext purchases the contrary derivative in order to mitigate its own Market Risk exposure.

Counterparty Risk. - In the case of DFI transactions with Customers, the following criteria are taken into account:

1. They are operated with Institution customers with an internal rating above IRB2.

2. A derivative transaction facility must be previously authorized, which facility is calculated following the procedure listed under the Credit Risk Regulating Manual. Exhibit 3.1 Plan of Methodological character for calculation of exposure threshold regarding derivatives with companies. This facility is subject to the same conditions as the previously acquired credit facility, including guarantees.

3. An additional CVA spread is charged, in accordance to the company's rating.

In accordance to the above, the Counterparty Risk is partially mitigated by derivative facility guarantees, with residual risk measured using CVA and the portfolio's VaR.

Liquidity Risk - Just like the hedging portfolio, the liquidity risk is associated to margin calls that must be hedged with Financial Entities.

Exposure as of December 2024 and 2023

Market Risk. - As of December 2024 and 2023, the trading portfolio VaR amounted to $0.5 and $0.4 representing 2.3% and 2.2% of the established threshold, respectively. As to the hedging portfolio, the VaR is an indicator, as it is entirely set-off by the primary position hedged thereby.

Counterparty Risk. - Current and potential exposure with counterparties due to derivative instruments:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2024						
Counterparty	Threshold	Current Exposure	Potential Exposure	Collateral	Net Exposure	Consumption (%)
Counterparty 1	2,430	-	207	-	207	8.5
Counterparty 2	1,538	-	67	-	67	4.4
Counterparty 3	2,430	9	30	33	6	0.2
Counterparty 4	2,430	-	490	-	490	20.2
Counterparty 5	2,430	-	18	-	18	0.7
Counterparty 6	3,692	-	1,399	-	1,399	37.9
Counterparty 7	2,430	29	40	-	69	2.9
Counterparty 8	2,430	-	298	-	298	12.3
Counterparty 9	2,430	-	462	-	462	19.0
Counterparty 10	2,430	-	97	-	97	4.0
Counterparty 11	2,430	-	950	-	950	39.1
Counterparty 12	3,384	-	436	-	436	12.9
Counterparty 13	1,200	-	77	14	63	5.3

2023						
Counterparty	Threshold	Current Exposure	Potential Exposure	Collateral	Net Exposure	Consumption (%)
Counterparty 1	2,011	-	332	-	332	16.5
Counterparty 2	1,273	56	49	52	52	4.1
Counterparty 3	2,011	88	23	78	33	1.6
Counterparty 4	2,011	962	357	1,078	242	12.1
Counterparty 5	2,011	105	190	141	154	7.7
Counterparty 6	2,011	1,304	872	1,572	604	30.0
Counterparty 7	2,011	-	62	8	54	2.8
Counterparty 8	2,011	661	332	707	286	14.2
Counterparty 9	2,011	135	98	162	72	3.6
Counterparty 10	2,011	4	81	12	74	3.7
Counterparty 11	2,011	263	88	281	71	3.5
Counterparty 12	2,800	545	226	619	152	5.4
Counterparty 13	1,200	-	5	-	5	0.4

Collateral received or delivered under a DFI transaction. - Bancomext only operates guarantees in local currency and in cash for transactions with derivative instruments. The amount for the guarantees received and granted during the period is shown below:

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of guarantees granted is presented under the heading “Other Accounts Receivable, Net” amounting to $3,414 and $412, respectively and guarantees received in the amount of $47 and $5,039, respectively, under the heading “Other Accounts Payable/Creditors due to Collateral Received in Cash”.

Control to guarantee access. - In adherence to guarantees specified under Pledge Agreements regarding derivative financial instruments, valuation of each portfolio is known on a daily basis and the sufficiency of guarantees to hedge the risk resulting from the position of such transactions is determined through the net risk exposure.

The figure receivable or deliverable is determined and the pertinent margin call is confirmed by e-mail to each counterparty, to subsequently generate a dispersion or recovery form, as applicable.

The Institution maintains guarantees received available to hedge respective derivative transactions, its balance then corresponding to margin calls required on such date. Guarantees granted are only withdrawn if the required amount is reduced, according to the calculation methodology and prior agreement with the counterparty.

Bancomext did not have credit derivative transactions and as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution has no protected rate loans.

Analysis of DFIs' cash flow maturities

Both, the hedging, as well as the business portfolios, have tying flows, whether with primary position covered thereby or the initial derivative sold to the customer and subsequently hedged with a Financial Institution, in this sense, the liquidity risk associated to flows is linked to counterparty nonperformance, that is being managed with the measurements and mechanisms above described.

(i) Settlement accounts set-off-

The amounts receivable or payable originating from investments in securities, repurchases, lending of securities and/or transactions with derivative financial instruments maintained till maturity that have not been settled as of such date, are entered in settlement accounts under the headings "Other Accounts Receivable, Net" and "Other Accounts Payable, Creditors due to Transaction Settlement", as well as amounts receivable or payable resulting from currency purchase and sale transactions with no immediate settlement agreed.

Debtor and creditor balances of settlement accounts resulting from currency purchase and sale transactions, investment in securities, repurchases and derivatives are set-off, provided in adherence to NIF B-12 "Set-Off of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities".

(j) Loan portfolio-

Business Model (background)

Bancomext is a solid financial Institution with the purpose of contributing to domestic economic growth fostering trade companies, activities and sectors and/or generators of foreign currency in the country, through a broad offer of financial products.

The 2020-2024 Bancomext Institutional Plan establishes priority objectives the most important being, among other:

- To contribute to economic development by financing currency generator companies in order to potentiate their productive and export capacity.
- Foster an increase in domestic content of production through financial support to companies, mainly MiPyMEs (Micro, small and medium companies), to allow them to insert themselves in global value chains.
- Foster diversification of Mexican company exports through supplementary financing to foreign trade.

Financing is channeled through the following financial plans:

- Tier 1, contemplates credit support directly offered by Bancomext both to the exporter sector community, as well as to entities and instrumentalities of the Federal Government and State and Municipal Governments, therefore, Tier 1 program financing plans are as follows:

    - Public Sector.
    - Private Sector.
        - Entrepreneurial.
        - Tourism.
        - Unions.
        - Corporate.
        - Project Finance.
        - Credit by Third-party guarantee.
        - Derivatives.

- Tier 2, comprises support designed by Institution to support, through Financial Intermediaries (FIs), companies participating in foreign trade, as well as importers of goods and services of Mexican origin.

- International Factoring, contemplates support to foreign trade through the financing mechanism to accounts receivable or payable abroad of Mexican companies.

- Financing of Foreign Trade Inventory, the repurchase mechanism helps to support companies related to foreign trade regarding their strategic inventories deposited in Bonded Warehouses.

- - The Guarantee Program serves as an alternative mechanism to encourage financial intermediaries to support the export sector by providing guarantees for loans granted to this segment.

For the last 15 years, notwithstanding Bancomext has previously carried out a portfolio sale, which has been an isolated case and related to troubled past due portfolio, under long-term out-of-court or court recovery processes, as to which the cost-benefit of recovery was compared vs. maintaining the portfolio up to completion of respective collection processes, such the reason why it is impossible to make an estimate of future portfolio sales; also, the Institution seeks recovery by exit plan management or through pertinent court proceedings, worthwhile mentioning that isolated sales do not determine the Institution's business model.

As to sound portfolio, Bancomext expects recovery in contract terms.

Business Model (conclusion)

The loan portfolio Business Model aims to generate profit through collection of contractual cashflows (principal and interests).

In order to confirm the above, an analysis to cash flows received through a “SPPI Test” (Payment of Principal and Interests Only) was performed, which document shows evidence documenting tests applied to establish, whether a loan or loan portfolio is in line with the assumption that contract cash flows with only source from principal and interest payments to be valued at amortized cost, or else, that given their characteristics they are to be valued at fair value, in both cases, valuation is to be in terms with the provisions of CUB's Criterion B-6.

Concept	Definition
Payments	Interests paid and principal paid is evident from every payment received by the instrument.
Interest Rate	The use of general fixed rates, that may vary in function of amounts and credit terms.
Contingencies	Are those cash flows established by the Financial Asset not linked or not dependent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of events as to which the bank has no control or participation.
Prepayments/term extension	Any time the asset includes advances or term extensions, these are applied in such manner that payments maintain the distinction between principal and interest.
Reliance on other instruments	Collection of Financial Asset's cash flows are not linked nor dependent of another Financial Asset.

Upon completion of the above referred to analysis, it was concluded that Bancomext loan portfolio Business Model in relation to referred to financial programs satisfies the criterion that the instrument only originates principal and interest payments, denominated as Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (FICPI) and is concluded that they should be entered at Amortized Cost.

On December 10, 2021, the Internal Credit Committee authorized the Business model, Classification and Measuring of Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (FICPI) of the loan portfolio and on December 23, 2021 the Report regarding the SPPI Loan Portfolio Business Model and SPPI tests was filed with the CNBV.

The Institution periodically assesses, in accordance with its policy established to such effects, the characteristics of its business model to classify the loan portfolio and the portfolio is only reclassified any time the model is prospectively modified. The Business Model is integrated into the Credit Manual, and its most recent ratification was approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on November 27, 2024.

Loan Portfolio at Amortized Cost

Credits classified under the described business model are acknowledged at transaction price (net financed amount) corresponding to the amount effectively delivered to borrowers, adding or subtracting to the original loan amount, the financed insurance, transaction costs, commissions, interests and other items charged in advance. The transaction price corresponds to the fair value used as basis to apply the effective interest method with the effective interest rate; that is, the base for calculation of amortized cost of the loan portfolio for subsequent recognition.

The transaction price is entered independently of transaction costs and items charged in advance, which are amortized against profit and loss at the effective interest rate during the life of the loan and are presented under the loan portfolio item of the statement of financial position. Expenses not associated to the initial granting of the loan are entered in profit and loss as accrued. Commissions charged originated by credit facilities are amortized in profit and loss during the term of the facility.

Subsequently, the loan portfolio is valued at its amortized cost, including increases due to effective interest accrued, reductions due to amortization of transaction costs and items charged in advance, as well as deductions due to collection of principal and interests and the credit risk allowance.

The effective interest method is used when calculating the amortized cost to distribute effective interests earned and paid during the life of the loan portfolio. The effective interest rate is an interest exactly discounting estimated future cash flows collected under the portfolio, taking into consideration contract cash flows, transaction costs and items charged in advance.

In case the contract interest rate was periodically modified, the effective interest rate calculated at the beginning of the period is used during the life of the loan; in those cases when it proves impossible to reliably estimate cash flows or the life of the loan, contract cash flows are used.

Any available credit facilities are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the "Credit Commitments" heading. Transactions of third-party guarantees, guarantees and credit letters are recorded in memorandum accounts and they are transferred to the statement of financial position when exercised.

Classification of loan portfolio based on credit risk level

Stage 1 credit risk portfolio are the following:

- Commercial loans with less than and up to 30 days of delay.
- Revolving consumer loans, when the number of days of delay of past due billing is less than or equal to 1.
- Housing loans, when the number of days of delay in past due billing is less than or equal to 1.

Stage 2 credit risk portfolio are the following:

- Commercial loans with more than 30 days but less than 90 days of delay.
- Revolving consumer loans, when the number of days of delay of past due billing is more than 1 but not exceeding or equal to 3.
- Housing Loans when the number of days of delay in past due billing is more than 1 but not exceeding or equal to 3.

Stage 3 credit risk portfolio are the following:

- Commercial loans with more than or equal to 90 days delay.
- Revolving consumer loans, when the number of days of delay of past due billing is more than 3.
- Housing Loans when the number of days of delay in past due billing is more than 3.

The unpaid balance in accordance with payment conditions established under the loan agreement is acknowledged in the loan portfolio as Stage 3 credit risk when:

1. There is knowledge that the borrower has been declared in bankruptcy, in terms with the Bankruptcy Law (Ley de Concursos Mercantiles - LCM).

   The Loans in a Bankruptcy that continue being paid in terms of the LCM are classified as Stage 3 credit risk portfolio if under the assumptions foreseen under paragraph number 2 below.

2. Revolving consumer loan amortizations and housing loans partially paid not having been fully settled under terms originally agreed, taking into consideration the following:

   - If amounts owed are loans with a single payment of principal and interests being 30 calendar days or more past due;
   - If amounts owed refer to loans with the single payment of principal upon maturity and periodic interest payments and the respective payment of interests is at least 90 calendar days past due, or else, the principal payment is 30 calendar days past due or more;
   - If amounts owed comprise loans with periodic partial payments of principal and interests, and the principal and interest is at least 90 calendar days past due;

Loans with Stages 2 and 3 credit risk are returned to Stage 1 credit risk portfolio upon full settlement of payable balances or in performance with sustained payment, same that is credited to the payment of total payable amount of principal and interest without delay for 3 consecutive payments (payments up to 60 days), payment of 2 amortizations (periods of between 61 and 90 calendar days) and larger amortizations at 90 days, the payment of a single amortization. As to loans with a single principal payment upon maturity, the sustained payment is credited upon paying at least 20% of the loan's original amount upon restructuring or renewal or if interests in accordance with the restructure o renewal payment plan were paid within 90 days and such term has transpired.

Loan portfolio renegotiation

As to restructuring by Institution regarding Stages 1 and 2 credit risk loans or that have been partially settled due to a renewal, the renegotiation's profit or loss is determined as the difference between the book value and the cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate; the result is entered as a deferred charge or credit against profit or loss due to loan portfolio renegotiation in the statement of comprehensive income.

The amount of a partially restructured or renewed loan serves as the basis to apply the original effective interest rate, which is only adjusted, if any, to include transaction costs, commissions and other items charged in advance resulting from renegotiation. Transaction costs and items charged in advance pending amortization, as well as those originated during renegotiation are amortized during the new term of the loan based on the effective interest rate.

Should the Institution renew a loan, a new loan is deemed to exist, therefore, the former loan is written-off in the event of a full renewal.

Stage 2 or Stage 3 credit risk loans that may be restructured or renewed are not classified under a Stage with a lesser credit risk due to the effect of such restructure or renewal, pending evidence of sustained payment.

Loans with a single payment of principal upon maturity, that may be restructured during their term or that may be renewed at any time, are transferred into the immediately following category with higher credit risk until sustained payment. Credit facilities that have been used, that may be restructured or renewed at any time, are transferred to the immediately following category with higher credit risk, except when there are elements justifying debtor's payment capacity, and the entirety of interests and payments payable as of the date of restructure or renewal have been settled.

Any withdrawals under the credit facility upon their restructuring or renewal independently of the credit facility covering them, at least representing 25% of the entire balance drawn from the credit facility as of the date of restructure or renewal, have their total drawn balance and subsequent withdrawals transferred to the immediately following category with higher credit risk. The credit facility's total balance drawn is transferred to a classification with lower credit risk, when there is evidence of sustained payment of withdrawals originating such transfer and all demandable obligations of the entire credit facility as of the date of evaluation are satisfied.

Stages 1 and 2 credit risk loans, other than the above described, that may be restructured or renewed without transpiring at least 80% of the loan's original term, will remain in the same category, only when all accrued interests and the principal of the original loan amount that should have been paid, have been covered.

Stages 1 and 2 loans, other than the above, that may be restructured or renewed any time within the last 20% of the original loan term, are transferred to the immediately following category with higher credit risk, except when the borrower: has settled all interests accrued as of the date of renewal or restructure, has paid the principal of the loan's original amount that should have been paid, and has paid 60% of the loan's original amount.

Loans at Stages 1 and 2 credit risk, that are restructured or renewed more than once, are transferred to Stage 3 credit risk portfolio, unless, in addition to the conditions established above, the Institution has sufficient evidence supporting the debtor's repayment capacity.

The Institution acknowledges the balance pending amortization corresponding to profit or loss due to the effect of renegotiation in the profit and loss for the year any time the loan has been transferred to a loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk.

If at the time of restructure or renewal, several loans granted to a single borrower are consolidated, and if this concluded that one or more loans are to be transferred to a portfolio having higher credit risk due to the effect of such restructure or renewal, the total balance of the consolidated loan is transferred to the category corresponding to the loan subject matter of consolidation having higher credit risk.

Loans classified under Stage 2 due to the effect of a restructure or renewal are periodically evaluated, to determine whether there is an increasing risk that would require their transfer to Stage 3.

Restructures that as of the date of transaction show payment performance for the total amount of principal and interests payable, are not transferred to a category with a higher credit risk when only one or several of the following conditions are modified: extension or replacement of guarantees for other of better quality; improvement of interest rate; new currency or account unit; due date change without implying exceeding or modifying frequency.

Interruption of interest accrual

Upon unpaid balance of any loan being deemed as Stage 3 credit risk, the accrual of interests earned is interrupted, even as to those loans capitalizing interests to the amount owed under contract, recognizing the balance pending amortization of transaction costs, items collected or charged in advance and the effect of profit or loss in renegotiation pending amortization against the profit and loss for the year.

While the loan is maintained as Stage 3 credit risk, the control of interests is maintained in memorandum accounts, in the event such interests are collected, they are directly recognized in profit and loss for the year, and in the event they are waived or written-off, they are cancelled in memorandum accounts without affecting the heading of credit risk allowance.

Policy and procedures established for the granting, control, recovery of loans, and those regarding credit risk evaluation and follow-up

Bancomext financing activities are regulated by its Organic Law and its Regulations, as well as by the different legal ordinances in force on banking and financing, such as the Credit Institutions Law, the General Negotiable Instruments and Credit Transactions Law, several Provisions issued by the Department of Treasury and Public Credit, the Local Banking and Securities Commission, Banco de México or any other pertinent authority.

The Credit Manual contains regulating guidelines corresponding to the Credit Process (CP), comprising from definition of the target market up to loan recovery.

The policy for each stage integrating the CP is identified below, defined in operating manuals and are integral part of the Institution's credit regulating program.

Forecasting, Integration and Eligibility

1. Development and/or Updating of Programs/Products
2. Tier 1 Promotion Management
    - Addendum No. 1 (January 11, 2024)
    - Addendum No. 2 (August 07, 2024)
3. Tier 2 Promotion Management
4. Tier 1 Credit File Administration
5. Tier 2 Credit File Administration
    - Addendum No. 1 (October 12, 2022)

Credit Analysis and Authorization

1. Borrower evaluation. Tier 1 Credit Analysis
    - Addendum No. 1 (December 26, 2024)
    - Tier 1 Financial Program Matrixes
2. Borrower evaluation. Tier 2 Credit Analysis
    - Tier 2 Financial Program Matrixes
3. Borrower evaluation. Preparation of a Legal Report and/or Capacity Report
4. Authorization
    - Addendum No. 1 (September 13, 2023)

Formalization, Implementation and Disbursement

1. Tier 1 Contracting
2. Tier 2 Contracting
3. Entry and release of Tier 1 credit facilities, drawdown authorization and Credit Letters
    - Addendum No. 1 (July 18, 2024)
4. Entry and release of Tier 2 credit facilities, drawdown authorization and Credit Letters
5. Safeguarding and Custody of Tier 1 Value Documents
    - Addendum No. 1 (November 19, 2024)
6. Safeguarding and Custody of Tier 2 Value Documents
    - Addendum No. 1 (November 19, 2024)

Follow-up and Recovery

1. Administration and Control of Tier 1 Portfolio
    - Addendum No. 1 (September 30, 2022)
2. Administration and Control of Tier 2 Portfolio
    - Addendum No. 1 (July 22, 2024)
3. Oversight and Follow-up to Borrowers and Domestic and Foreign Financial Intermediaries
4. Portfolio Rating
5. Specialized Collection Function (*Funcion Especializada de Cobranza* - FEC)
6. Tier 1 Collection Management
    - Addendum No. 1 (May 23, 2023)
    - Addendum No. 2 (December 26, 2024)
7. Tier 2 Collection Management
8. Application of Preventive Reserves and Credit Writing-off

Support Processes

1. Credit Normativity and Collateral Normativity
2. Applicant Investigation
    - Addendum No. 1 (March 01, 2023)
    - Addendum No. 2 (March 31, 2023)
3. Preparation of Credit Process (CP) Managerial Reports
4. Reception, Administration, Promotion and Marketing of Real and Personal Property Awarded and Received as Deed-in-lieu
5. Pricing and Rating System
6. Environmental and Social Risk Management System (*Sistema de Gestion de Riesgos Ambientales y Sociales* - SARAS)
7. Entry, Modification or Discharge of e-Banking Service Users

Other Credit Programs

1. Former Employee Portfolio Administration
    - Addendum No. 1 (August 17, 2022)
2. Foreign Trade Inventory Financing

Granting of a loan is based on an analysis of the borrower's financial position, economic feasibility of investment projects, including guarantees, risk limits, applicant's credit investigation, the legal report or capacity report and all other general characteristics established under law, and Institution's internal manuals and policies.

In accordance with authority established under the Credit Manual, resolutions areas on this matter are under the charge of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Internal Credit Committee and the Credit Committee.

Contracting is formalized and implemented based on contract models previously approved by the Legal area.

The creation of collateral, their nature and terms and conditions will depend on the application of each support program applicable to the financing to be granted taking into consideration the risk level, are defined in the Credit Manual and will be authorized by the applicable authorized entity.

As to the Tier 1 Program, Private Sector, contemplating direct credit support to legal entities or individuals with entrepreneurial activity, the collateral is to be always encumbered in first place and degree. The value of real and personal property will be determined by banking appraisal no more than 6 months old, except financial products, such as “Financing for industrial infrastructure development” and “Tourist Sector”, where the value of the collateral will be determined by banking appraisal or appraisal by a well-known firm experienced in the pertinent sector. When restructuring, additional collateral may be encumbered in a place subsequent to the first, provided the case so justifies, at the discretion of the authorized entity.

Regarding co-financing and syndicated loans, collateral may be shared with the Financial counterparty, in pertinent ratio with same priority and degree. Collateral hedging must occur upon contracting, except development loans, construction loans and equipping of productive installation loans, where property subject to financing is gradually integrated and hedging is calculated upon completion of project following an appraisal. In revolving credits, hedging satisfaction is annually reviewed.

As to the Tier 2 Program, comprised by support granted through Bancomext-qualified domestic Financial Intermediaries (FI), FI guarantees transactions in adherence to the provisions of programs under which financing is being accessed, whether by discount or by funding of productive assets.

To control fund disposal, the approval and release of credit facilities is through the Control Table, verifying satisfaction with requirements prior to withdrawal as established in the authorization.

Internal control over administration and control of portfolio as provided for under the manuals, occurs during operation activities for the year and credit recovery up to entry into books, where due dates, rediscounts and transfers are supervised.

Ongoing supervision and monitoring of compliance with contractual obligations, including a comprehensive review of financial support provided over the life of loans and investment projects. This includes periodic reviews and site visits to detect early warning signs and prevent portfolio impairment.

There is a Specialized Collection Function (FEC), for the assignment of payment noncompliance portfolio.

Terms established to carry out collection actions following borrower's failure to make timely payment of a loan are classified under the following stages:

- Preventive collection covers the period from day 1 to day 4 (calendar days) after the payment default date.

- Administrative collection will comprise a period running from day 5 up to day 30 (calendar days) as from the date of payment nonperformance.

- Out-of-court collection will comprise a period from day 31 up to day 90 (calendar days) as from the date of payment nonperformance.

- Court collection begins if 90 days have passed since the due date without successful recovery efforts, or earlier if borrower or broker insolvency is detected or if recovery is otherwise deemed unfeasible.

In cases where any payment proposal other than the original payment plan is processed, these are analyzed if legally and financially feasible they are submitted to the pertinent authorized instance for authorization.

The loan portfolio is deemed restricted when loans may not be withdrawn or may be used mainly when granted as guarantee for loans received. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are no restricted loans.

The determination of portfolio risk and credit risk allowance follows the guidelines described in Note 3(k).

Policy and procedure to determine risk concentration

In accordance with Article 80 of CNBV's General Character Provisions applicable to Financial Entities, its fraction II paragraph a) specifically regarding loan portfolio risk, the Institution measures, evaluates and follows up concentration thereof, per type of financing, rating, economic sector, geographic area and borrower. Concentrations are reported monthly to CRMC through the Loan Portfolio Risk Report.

The Risk Management Direction issues Risk Regulating Circulars establishing internal policy to determine maximum financing amounts per Common Risk per type of borrower, which are lower than regulating limits established by CNBV, in order to control concentration per borrower or group of borrowers representing a Common Risk.

Concentration Risk. - Policies and procedures established for risk management are described below.

Per borrower:

In realization of Active Operations, article 54 of the CNBV's General Character Provisions applicable to Financial Entities provides that Bank Institutions must define maximum financing thresholds for a single individual or group of individuals deemed as a single individual due to representing a Common Risk.

In accordance with article 57 of such Provisions, regulatory limits applicable to the Institution during the fourth quarter of 2024 were determined by taking into account the Basic Capital for September 2024, which amounted to $36,416. The regulatory limits per Common Risk Group for Private Sector Companies are 25% of the Basic Capital ($9,104) and up to 100% of the Basic Capital ($36,416) for credit operations with Financial Intermediaries.

For the fourth quarter of 2023, the regulatory limits were determined based on the Capitalization Index of 14.95% and the Basic Capital for September 2023, which amounted to $33,213. The regulatory limits are 30% of the Basic Capital ($9,964) per borrower from the private sector and up to 100% of the Basic Capital for credit operations with Financial Intermediaries.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Risk Management Regulating Manual, prudential limits lower than regulatory limits are established to avoid breaking in the event of steep depreciation in the peso with respect to the dollar and/or if there are any reductions of Basic Capital.

Therefore, prudential limits applicable to the Institution during the fourth quarter of 2024 per Common Risk Groups are $4,935 for private sector companies, and $23,100 for credit operations with Financial Intermediaries. For the fourth quarter of 2023, Common Risk limits were $5,175 and $24,750, respectively.

Per economic sector:

In order to have diversified Portfolios, the policy is that no Portfolio may have an exposure, as a percentage of the Total Business Portfolio, greater than 30%. This criterion is applied by geographic area and economic sector.

CNBV special accounting criteria applicable to financial entities, in face of contingency caused by SARS-CoV2 (Covid-19) virus

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a new coronavirus SAR-CoV2 (COVID-19) as pandemics, leading to uncertainty in global economy. The United Mexican State's Government declared a sanitary emergency, therefore, Institution adopted pertinent measures to support its borrowers in order to mitigate potential impacts on their economic activity, as summarized below:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

CNBV issued, temporary character, Special Accounting Criteria (CCE) under Official Instruments P285/2020, P293/2020 and P325/2020 dated March 26, April 15 and June 23, 2020, respectively.

Bancomext Internal Credit Committee authorized on March 31, 2020, "Guidelines to rescheduling of amortizations maintained by borrowers with Bancomext in face of the issue caused by SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19) virus" (Guidelines), including CCEs.

As of December 31, 2024, the balance of restructured credits in accordance to the B-6 Criterion for the period running from April 2020 to December 2024 amounts to $35,473, $8,187 of which represent restructured credits based on Guidelines. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of restructured loans under the Criterion B-6 for the period from April 2020 to December 2023 amounted to $41,210, $9,916 of which are represented by restructured loans based on the Guidelines.

The balance of restructured loans in accordance to application of special accounting criteria amounts to $2,260 and $3,027 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and that of guarantees that was subjected to rescheduling is $60 and $150, respectively.

Loan rescheduling under special accounting criteria are detailed below:

LOANS RESCHEDULED IN TERMS WITH
SPECIAL ACCOUNTING CRITERIA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

TYPE OF LOAN	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	TOTALS 2024
LOAN PORTFOLIO				
Commercial Loans		$ 2,252	$ -	$ 2,252
Business or commercial activity	Restructure	2,137	-	2,137
Financial entities	Restructure	115	-	115
Consumer Loans	Restructure	-	-	-
Housing Loans		8	-	8
Mid-level and residential	Restructure	8	-	8
Total		$ 2,260	$ -	$ 2,260

LOANS RESCHEDULED IN TERMS WITH
SPECIAL ACCOUNTING CRITERIA AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023

TYPE OF LOAN	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	TOTALS 2023
LOAN PORTFOLIO				
Commercial Loans		$ 3,013	$ -	$ 3,013
Business or commercial activity	Restructure	2,844	-	2,844
Financial entities	Restructure	169	-	169
Consumer Loans	Restructure	1	-	1
Housing Loans		8	5	13
Mid-level and residential	Restructure	8	5	13
Total		$ 3,022	$ 5	$ 3,027

It is important to point out that rescheduling of these borrowers was in order to support the liquidity of those requiring it, therefore, should the special accounting criterion had not existed payment of interest accrued as of the date of restructure in compliance with Criterion B-6 would have been required, also maintaining a current portfolio.

Additionally, on September 24, 2020, the SHCP, through the CNBV, issued temporary regulatory facilities on accounting matters ("Covid Accounting Facilities"), by means of official instruments P417/2020 and P418/2020 and the scope thereof by means of official instruments P/429 and P/430 dated October 8, 2020 and P/450 dated November 6, 2020.

The Institution's Board of Directors at its ordinary meeting held on December 1, 2020, approved a support plan, the "Covid Regulatory Facilities", regarding loans and guarantees of the Institution's borrowers, as well as the former employee portfolio.

Balance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 of loan restructuring in adherence with Covid Accounting Facilities amounts to $0 and $1,143, respectively.

"The CNBV's special accounting criteria applicable to credit institutions for borrowers domiciled at or having source of payment in zones declared under emergency" due to Otis Hurricane.

a) On the grounds of article 175 paragraph one of "General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions" and as consequence of the damage caused by hydro-meteorological phenomena severely affecting the State of Guerrero by virtue of which the Department of Security and Citizen Protection issued, on October 26, 2023 the "Resolution Establishing an Emergency" being the municipality of Acapulco de Juarez first served, the CNBV determined to issue interim special accounting criteria by means of Official Instrument P-307/203 dated October 27, 2023.

   The CNBV issued special accounting criteria as to consumer, housing and commercial loans for borrowers domiciled at or having loans with a source of payment located in affected zones, classified in books as stage 1 or stage 2 credit risk loan portfolio on October 24, 2023, in order to be renewed or restructured remaining under the same credit risk category without being deemed as restructured loans in accordance to the provisions of Criterion B-6 "Loan Portfolio".

   The above identified benefit allows, among other, a new maturity term that may be granted to the borrower, without exceeding 6 months the original date of maturity of transactions and if applicable restructure or renewal process are completed not later than on April 30, 2024.

   To this regard, BANCOMEXT authorized, on November 16, 2023, an "Emerging Support Plan for Entities affected by Otis Hurricane in the State of Guerrero (Rescheduling)" (the Emerging Plan), which contains the guidelines for the rescheduling of amortizations that the borrowers have with BANCOMEXT, due to the economic situation caused by the hurricane, in order for Bancomext borrowers eligible for this benefit to access a plan for the rescheduling of amortizations, and with this, such entities will be able to maintain jobs and incur in most essential expenses to continue their operations.

The Emerging Plan was issued taking into consideration the possibility of applying both, General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions (Sole Bank Circular), Exhibit 33, Criterion B-6. "Loan Portfolio", as special accounting criteria issued by CNBV, having as deadline for implementation April 30, 2024.

Likewise, on April 4, 2024, the CNBV issued in Official Instrument P-080/2024, a six-month extension to continue applying the special accounting criteria granted to address the emergency caused by Hurricane Otis, until October 31, 2024 under the same conditions already established in Official Instrument No. P-307/2023, which is why Bancomext authorized on April 18, 2024, the extension of the validity of the Emerging Plan until October 31, 2024.

b) The special accounting criteria applied and the standards that should have been applied in accordance with the current accounting criteria are detailed below:

i. **Loans with a single payment of principal at maturity and periodic interest payments, as well as loans with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity.-** Loans that were restructured with a maturity term of no more than 6 months from the date they expired, recorded as a loan portfolio with credit risk stage 1 or stage 2 as of October 24, 2023 and with the restructuring procedures completed no later than April 30, 2024, will be considered not to be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk by not applying, in accordance with special accounting criteria, the provisions of paragraph 99 of Criterion B-6, which states that when these loans are restructured or renewed at any time, they must be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk, and remain in that stage until such time as there is evidence of sustained payment.

ii. **Loans with periodic payments of principal and interest.-** Loans that were restructured with a maturity term of no more than 6 months from the date they expired, recorded as a loan portfolio with credit risk stage 1 or stage 2 as of October 24, 2023 and the restructuring procedures completed no later than April 30, 2024, will be considered not to be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk by not applying, in accordance with special accounting criteria, the provisions of paragraphs 104 and 105 of Criterion B-6, which states the following for this type of loans:

- Without at least 80% of the original term of the loan having elapsed, they may remain in the same category only when the borrower has covered all of the accrued interest and the principal of the original amount of the loan, which should have been covered at the date of renewal or restructuring (Paragraph 104).

- During the course of the final 20% of the original term of the loan, they may remain in the same category only when the borrower has settled all accrued interest and principal of the original amount of the loan that should have been covered at the date of renewal or restructuring, as well as having covered 60% of the original amount of the loan (Paragraph 105).

iii. **Loans that are specified as revolving from the beginning.-** Loans that were restructured with a maturity term of no more than 6 months from the date they expired, recorded as a loan portfolio with credit risk stage 1 or stage 2 as of October 24, 2023, and with the restructuring procedures completed no later than April 30, 2024, will be considered not to be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk by not applying, in accordance with special accounting criteria, the provisions of paragraph 100 of Criterion B-6, which states that when the credit facilities for these loans are restructured or renewed at any time, they must be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk, except if payment capacity is justified and all payable interests are settled, as well as all payments the borrower is obligated to make under the contract as of the date of renewal or restructuring.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

c) At BANCOMEXT, the authorized Emerging Plan contemplated guidelines in compliance with Criterion B-6. As of December 31, 2024, only one borrower has requested the rescheduling of its debts under this criterion, in accordance with the current accounting standard, which was formalized during the first quarter of 2024. The balance of this restructured loan under Criterion B-6 amounts to $232 as of December 31, 2024.

Said loan was reported to the CNBV in compliance with Official Instrument P-307/2023 of October 27, 2023, which is detailed below:

LOANS RESCHEDULED IN TERMS WITH
SPECIAL ACCOUNTING CRITERIA ISSUED DUE TO
HURRICANE OTIS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024

TYPE OF LOAN	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	STAGE 1	TOTALS
LOAN PORTFOLIO			
Commercial Loans		$ 232	$ 232
Business or commercial activity	Restructure	232	232
Financial entities	Restructure	-	-
Consumer Loans	Restructure	-	-
Housing Loans			
Mid-level and residential	Restructure	-	-
Total		$ 232	$ 232

In the case of guarantees: (i) BANCOMEXT authorized financial intermediaries to extend the original due date of guaranteed loans for up to 6 months, resulting from the partial or total deferral of principal or principal and interest payment granted to its borrowers, (ii) defer the collection of guarantee fees from Financial Intermediaries for up to 6 months, being considered current exclusively when they grant their borrowers the benefit of deferring principal and interest payment and only for the proportional part of each portfolio that corresponds to the loans that receive said benefit, and (iii) extend the maximum term of the guarantee granted to revolving loans for up to 6 months in those loans that receive the benefit of payment deferral. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of guarantees incorporated into the plan amounts to $22.73, for 42 guarantees.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

d) Below is a breakdown of the items and amounts for which the accounting allocation has been made due to the application of the Emerging Plan authorized as of December 31, 2024:

ITEM	AMOUNT
Detail of items	
Capital	$ 27.50
Interests	0.20
Total	$ 27.70

e) The capitalization level is not affected, since the restructured balance did not generate a change in the credit weight assigned since its registration in the assets subject to credit risk, nor were additional reserves created other than those generated by the borrower's portfolio rating.

(k) Allowance for loan losses -

Loan portfolio rating as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was obtained in adherence to Provisions for the commercial portfolio, issued by CNBV on June 24, 2013 and subsequent amendments, most important being that published on March 13, 2020, based in an expected loss model, taking into consideration, at the time of evaluation, the loan stage (1, 2 or 3), the Economic sector applicable thereto, possibility of nonperformance, severity of loss and exposure to nonperformance; however, as to costumer and housing portfolio, the rating was in accordance to that established by the rating methodology for non-revolving and housing mortgage loan portfolio rating, referred to under Sections A of Section One and Two of Chapter V, Title Two of the General Character Provisions applicable to Financial Entities published in amending resolution dated October 25, 2010 and subsequent amendments.

Below is an explanation of each of such methodologies:

General methodology based on an expected loss model per credit risk

The amount of allowances of each loan will be the result of applying the following expression:

$$R_i = PI_i \text{ X } SP_i \text{ X } EI_i$$

Where:

R_i	The amount of allowances to be established as to the ith loan
PI_i	Possibility of nonperformance of the ith loan
SP_i	Severity of loss of the ith loan
EI_i	Exposure to nonperformance of the ith loan

EI_i must be calculated monthly and at least quarterly as to PI_i and SP_i

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Commercial loan portfolio allowances are classified, based on the level of risk and percentages listed below:

Level of risk	Percentage ranges of reserves	
A-1	0	0.90
A-2	0.901	1.50
B-1	1.501	2.00
B-2	2.001	2.50
B-3	2.501	5.00
C-1	5.001	10.00
C-2	10.001	15.50
D	15.501	45.00
E	Above 45.00	

In order to apply commercial loan portfolio rating based on the expected loss model, the following was taking into consideration:

1. The commercial loan portfolio was classified in accordance to the Provisions applicable to Institution, in terms with the following:

   I. Federal entities and municipalities (not applicable to Institution).

   II. Projects with own source of payment (Exhibit 19).

   III. Trustees acting under trusts excluded from the above fraction, and credit plans commonly known as “structured” (not applicable to Institution).

   IV. Financial entities (Exhibit 20).

   V. Legal entities not included in the above fractions and individuals with entrepreneurial activity:

   - Annual net income or net sales less than the equivalent in national currency of 14 million UDIs (Exhibit 21).

   - Annual net income or net sales equal to or more than the equivalent in national currency of 14 million UDIs (Exhibit 22).
     - ✓ Small corporations: 14 million UDIs ≥ Annual net sales < 54 million UDIs
     - ✓ Large corporations: Annual net sales ≥ 54 million UDIs.

Also, the commercial portfolio was classified in stages in accordance to the following:

- Stage 1. For loans with less than or equal to 30 days late.
- Stage 2. For loans with more than 30 days and less than 90 days late, or not in satisfaction with any of the criteria described for stage 1 or 3.
- Stage 3. Loans with more than or equal to 90 days late or if a loan is at stage 3, in adherence to terms established under Accounting Criterion B-6 “Loan Portfolio”.

As to committed credit facilities, Institution establishes allowances by migration of borrower's levels of risk, based on Bancomext risk indicator and its expert revision, allowing mitigation of allowance increase due to potential withdrawal of available balance of committed facilities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no additional allowances under this concept were generated to those indicated in the years being rated.

Methodology for consumer and housing loan portfolio rating

Non-revolving consumer and housing mortgage portfolios' ratings are determined in function of result determined by the possibility of nonperformance's effect on the severity of loss associated to the value and nature of credit guarantees. The origin of these portfolios is derived from loans granted to employees, which after termination of their labor relationship with Institution, in accordance to CNBV ordinances, become part of the loan portfolio.

Additional reserves

In order to determine additional allowances reported to CNBV that Institution had obligation to establish during the 2024 and 2023 years, the financing term and concentration of average balance per loan were taken into consideration, reflecting higher exposure in comparison with the Commercial Banking, both in term, concentration, amount, destination and currency. Also, a comparative table between the Institution's current past due portfolio and the average of the Commercial Banking past due portfolio was made, under the assumption that the Institution's past due portfolio trended toward the banking median to reach a percentage similar to that of the Commercial Banking in the short-term, also considering the exchange rate effect deriving from the pandemic scenario occurring worldwide known as COVID-19.

Additionally and deriving from Official Instrument Number 122-2/3373/2023 dated June 07, 2023 by means of which CNBV communicated acts and corrective measures as from 2023, Bancomext divided the Preventive Reserve Estimate for Credit Risks into Required Reserves, obtained in accordance to Methodologies established in the CNBV's CUB, and as Additional Specific Reserves corresponding to Reserves that are established to soften the impact in the institution results due to factors not taken into account by CUB Rating Methodologies.

Entry in books

In terms with the above, the Institution calculates the amount of credit risk allowance, same that is entered in the profit and loss of the pertinent year; any excesses in credit risk allowance are cancelled against the profit and loss for the year, affecting the same originating heading, that is, that the allowance itself.

Write-off, elimination and recovery of loan portfolio

The Institution periodically evaluates whether a stage 3 loan should remain in the statement of financial position, or else, be written-off or eliminated in adherence to the credit manual policy, which occurs by cancelling the unpaid balance of the loan against the credit risk allowance. In the event, the loan balance to write-off is in excess of the amount corresponding to its associated allowance, such allowance is increased for up to the amount of the difference prior the write-off.

Recovery deriving from loans previously written-off or eliminated is acknowledged in the profit and loss for the year; in any in-kind recoveries the provisions for Awarded Assets are followed.

Discounts, waivers, bonuses and reductions, whether partial or total, are charged against the credit risk allowance. Should their amount exceed the balance of the allowance associated to the loan, allowances are established for up to the amount of the difference, first.

(l) Other accounts receivable, net-

Accounts receivable other than the Institution's loan portfolio and collection rights represent, among other, loans to employees and retirees, tax balances receivable, debtor settling accounts, collateral granted in cash in transactions with derivative financial instruments and items directly related with the loan portfolio.

Regarding to loans to employees and retirees, their collection is through payroll. Interests are included in "Other income (disbursement) of the operation" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The non-recoverability allowance is determined as follows:

- As to items directly related with the loan portfolio, the same risk percentage assigned for the associated loan is applied.
- As to accounts receivable regarding non-identified debtors, an allowance is created following 60 calendar days of first entry thereof.
- As to accounts receivable regarding identified debtors, an allowance is created on the 90 calendar days of first entry thereof.
- As to accounts receivable with a due date agreed at time of origin, at a term exceeding 90 calendar days, such as, guarantee deposits or reserve funds, an evaluation as to its effectiveness is made and whether they may be reimbursed, otherwise, the 90-day rule is applied.
- No allowance is established on tax balances receivable and creditable value added tax.

Accounts Receivable rating methodology applicable to collateral and insurance program for housing credits acquired by former employees:

Bancomext applies the CNBV standard methodology established in the CUB; below is a general description of the procedure applied:

1. The number of months transpired from the date of last payment up to date of rating is defined.
2. The general formula of Art. 111 of CUB (Reserves = PNP x SL x ENP) is applied, in order to determine reserves.
3. Assigned Possibility of Nonperformance (PNP) is 100%.
4. Severity of Loss (SL) is determined using the number of months transpired as defined under number 1, looking for such figure in the table of Art. 114 of CUB and applying the value shown in the first value column.
5. The Exposure to Nonperformance (ENP) figure is unpaid balance.
6. Following determination of EL, a risk degree is obtained (A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, D and E) in accordance to the provisions of CUB's Art. 129.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(m) Assets awarded or received as in lieu of payment-

Assets awarded by court resolution are recorded on the date the foreclosure sale approval resolution in terms of which awarding was granted becomes final and non-appealable. Assets received as deed in lieu are recorded, on the other hand, on the date the deed in lieu is signed or the transfer of the asset's title is formalized.

The lower amount between the gross book value of the asset originating the awarding, that is, without deducting the credit risk allowance recognized up to the date of awarding, and the net value of received asset realization is recorded, as the Institution's intends to sell them.

The Institution prudently sets aside 100% reserves for awarded assets or received as deed in lieu, in order to recognize the loan recovery upon the disposal of assets.

In case of assets in a promissory sale, the base awarding value to determine the estimate is the book value reduced by collections received in the asset's account. Such value is applied the pertinent reserves percentages in accordance to tables listed under Section E, Title Two "Prudential provisions", Chapter V "Loan portfolio rating", Section Sixth, "About reserves for holding assets that have been awarded or received as in lieu of payment" of the General Provisions Applicable to Mexican Financial entities, shown below:

a) Collection rights and movable assets

Time transpired as from awarding or deed in lieu (months)	Percentage of reserve (%)
Up to 6	0
More than 6 and up to 12	10
More than 12 and up to 18	20
More than 18 and up to 24	45
More than 24 and up to 30	60
More than 30	100

b) Real estate

Time transpired as from awarding or deed in lieu (months)	Percentage of reserve (%)
Up to 12	0
More than 12 and up to 24	10
More than 24 and up to 30	15
More than 30 and up to 36	25
More than 36 and up to 42	30
More than 42 and up to 48	35
More than 48 and up to 54	40
More than 54 and up to 60	50
More than 60	100

Upon sale, the difference between the sale price and the book value of the awarded asset in question is acknowledged in the profit and loss for the year under the heading Other operating income (expense).

(n) Advances and other assets-

Advances represent disbursements made by Institution when the benefits and risks inherent to the assets to be acquired or services to be rendered thereto have not been transferred. Advances are recorded at cost and are presented in the statement of consolidated financial position under the heading advances and other assets. Following reception of assets and/or provision of services that relate to the advances, these are acknowledged as an asset or as an expense in the period's consolidated income statement, according to their respective nature.

Other short- and long-term assets include the asset due to employee benefits that arises in accordance with NIF D-3 “Employee benefits” and Deferred PTU (Notes 19 and 20).

(o) Property, furniture and equipment, net-

Property, furniture and equipment are expressed as follows: i) acquisitions as from January 1, 2008, at cost of acquisition, and ii) acquisitions up to December 31, 2007, at their updated values determined by applying the factors deriving from investment units (unidades de inversion - UDI) up to December 31, 2007 to the costs of acquisition. Up to December 31, 1996 the real property were restated at net replacement value based on appraisals by independent experts and quarterly factors disclosed by the CNBV.

The depreciation of real property is calculated by applying the straight-line method, in accordance with the remaining useful life as determined by independent experts. The depreciation of furniture and equipment is calculated by applying the probable life method, taking into consideration the cost of acquisition minus residual value (straight line method) on the restated value.

Property, furniture and equipment are submitted to impairment tests upon identification of impairment signs. Consequently, these are expressed at modified historic cost minus accrued depreciation and, if applicable, impairment losses.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the defined long-life assets show no impairment signs, there being no requirements to apply tests to their recoverable values.

(p) Assets due to rights of use-

The Institution acknowledges effects of NIF D-5 Leasings, considering the economic benefits deriving from leasing and subleasing contracts, same that in any cases transfer to Institution the right to use an underlying asset leased for a term exceeding a year, in exchange for a consideration.

The Asset due to a right of use is acknowledged following subtraction of its accrued depreciation and the pertinent lease liability on the date of inception at a value following the discount future payments committed under the contract (current value); to discount these cash flows, the Institution uses an incremental borrowing rate based on market samples.

Interest is recorded under the heading "Interest expense" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(q) Permanent investments in associates-

These are initially recognized at the investment, contribution, or acquisition cost, thereafter, such investments are valued by applying the interest method, consisting in adjusting the investment, contribution or acquisition value of stock, by applying the share in comprehensive profits or losses and distribution of profits or capital reimbursements subsequent to the date of acquisition. Associated losses, that are not the result of reduction in interest percentage, but as consequence of other owners' movements, are acknowledged in the share corresponding to permanent investment against profit and loss of the period they occur.

Institution's interest in the profit and loss of associates is presented independently in the consolidated income statement.

The other permanent investments without considerable influence as to decision-making, are valued at cost of acquisition. Dividends from these investments are acknowledged in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period they are received, except for profits for periods prior to the purchase of investment, in which event, these are subtracted from permanent investments.

(r) Traditional fund-raising and inter-banking and other entity loans-

Traditional fund-raising includes deposit certificates, time deposits, bank acceptances and notes with liquidable yield upon maturity, as well as stock certificates and banking bonds. Inter-banking and other entity loans are itemized as call money, short-term and long-term, the last two are based on the term, less than or more than a year, respectively, of the amount of amortizations to become due.

They are initially acknowledged at transaction price net of transaction costs incurred, commissions and interests paid in advance, and their valuation is then on carried out at amortized cost, including increases due to accrued effective interest, reductions due to payments of principal and interest and, if applicable, the effect of any waiver granted on the amount due.

As to certificates listed at a price other than face value, in addition to that in the above paragraph, the deferred charge or credit, as applicable, is recorded for the difference between the face value of certificates and the cash amount received therefor, which is presented in the statement of financial position along with the originating liability that is part of amortized cost, therefore, they are amortized at effective rate against the profit and loss for the year during the term of originating certificates.

Those certificates that are placed at a discount and no interest accrual, are initially recorded based on the amount of received cash.

The traditional fund-raising and inter-banking and other entities loans interests at the effective rate are recorded under the heading "Interest expense" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In accordance with Criterion A-2 "Application of specific standards", no valuation at fair value of these instruments nor the use of the market rate as the effective rate apply when they are both substantially different.

(s) Sundry creditors and other accounts payable-

This item includes the liability for the rendering of banking services such as Credit Letters, provisions, accounts payable to service providers, overdrafts in checking accounts and negative balance of the cash and cash equivalents item that in accordance with the provisions of criterion B-1 "Cash and cash equivalents" must be presented as a liability.

Provisions represent current obligations with a possibility of Institution having to lose economic funds, therefore, its balance represents the disbursement required to settle such obligation.

Amongst provisions are found those deriving from litigations and those related with operation risk, in accordance with legal risk policy and procedures authorized by the CRMC.

(t) Employee benefits-

Direct short- and long-term benefits

Direct benefits (salaries, overtime, vacation days, holidays, days-off with pay, etc.) are acknowledged in the profit and loss as accrued, and their payment occurs within the same period. In case of absences remunerated in accordance to legal or contract provisions, these may not be accumulated.

Termination benefits

These represent remuneration due upon termination of a labor relationship, if it occurs before employee reaches retirement, and there are no preexisting conditions for their payment that makes them accumulative. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution has no liabilities under this concept.

Post-employment benefits

The Federal Labor Law establishes an obligation to make specific payments to employees that no longer work, under particular circumstances or satisfaction of specific requirements, as well as payment of obligations established in labor contracts.

As from January 1, 2016, the new NIF D-3 "Employee benefits", entered into effect, establishing the remeasuring of assets or liabilities due to the defined benefits concept and eliminating the possibility of differing recognition of actuarial earnings or losses as they accrue. Therefore, such actuarial earnings or losses are to be acknowledged immediately in OCI, requiring recycling subsequent to net profit or loss.

Based on the provisions of Transitory Article Three of the Amendments to General Character Provisions Applicable to Financial Entities published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 31, 2015, the Institution elected to recognize 20% of remeasuring of accrued actuarial earnings or losses for a maximum term of 5 years as from 2021, which are to be acknowledged at the end of each period, having promptly informed the CNBV as to such election. Refer to note (19) containing detailed amounts under this concept.

The Institution has plans for payment of pension, seniority premiums and benefits following retirement for its personnel, in addition to that established under law.

Quantification of obligations due to benefits upon retirement is by following the projected unitary credit method, determined by actuarial calculation prepared by independent experts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The net cost for the period based on actuarial calculation on projected salaries is acknowledged as an expense in the profit and loss for the year. Indemnity and direct labor costs are charged to the profit and loss for the year they are paid.

During 2024 and 2023 years, the net cost for the period includes recycling of remediation due to accrued actuarial losses as of December 31, 2015, as well as earnings or losses recorded under OCI in accordance with the average remaining labor life.

The Institution has in place a defined-contribution plan for newly contracted workers whom, upon reaching 60-years old and 30 years of service will be entitled to a life-long retirement pension, corresponding to the total funds accrued in their individual account.

(u) Income tax (–ISR for its acronym in Spanish) and employee profit sharing (–PTU for its acronym in Spanish)-

ISR and PTU accrued during the year are calculated in accordance with current legal and tax provisions.

Deferred ISR and PTU are recorded, in accordance with the asset and liability method, comparing their book and tax values. Deferred ISR and PTU (assets and liabilities) are recognized due to future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between values reflected in the consolidated financial statements of existing assets and liabilities and their relative tax basis. Deferred ISR and PTU assets and liabilities are calculated by applying the rates established in the pertinent law that are to be applied to the taxable profit for the years when temporary differences are believed to revert. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred ISR and PTU is acknowledged in the profit and loss for the period when such changes are approved.

Upon evaluating recovery of deferred taxes, the Institution considers the possibility that a portion or the entirety be not recovered, acknowledging an estimate for non-recoverable deferred tax. Upon making such evaluation, the Management takes into account the expected reversion of deferred liabilities, projected taxable profits and planning strategies. Estimates are cancelled at the time the recovery of a deferred asset becomes a possibility.

Estimate due to deferred taxes relates to the Credit Risk Allowance from: borrowers rated at levels of risk A-1 to C-2, additional reserves and loans eliminated from assets in accordance with criterion B-6, in accordance with their characteristics and/or proven performance level.

The above, as it is already taken into account that deferred taxes will not be recoverable in the short- and mid-terms due there being a low possibility, determined based on transition matrixes, that borrowers rated at these levels of risk, or else, that additional reserves or loans eliminated from restructured assets, result in a write-off deductible for Institution in the short- and mid-term, in addition to the fact that, if the credit quality of a borrower classified at these levels worsens becoming risks D and E or additional reserves turn to be specific reserves, the portfolio rating would suffer the effect of new classification then generating applicable deferred tax without estimates.

Furthermore, prudentially and in order to mitigate the effect of recording income and expense due to deferred taxes deriving from tax losses, their realization and subsequent reversion in accordance to the behavior observed in the last three years, the Institution generates a deferred tax estimate when from tax losses from previous years.

Likewise, an additional estimate of non-recovery of deferred tax is created, derived from the possibility of amortizing tax losses in Income Tax that may be caused in the following years, derived from the fact that the Institution in its tax result has determined tax losses in the last 5 years.

The final realization of deferred taxes is contingent to the generation of taxable profit; in accordance to historic behavior, projection trends and planning strategies, the Institution believes that it will obtain tax profits against which deferred taxes will realize in the future.

(v) Stockholders' equity-

The capital stock, the premium upon sale of stock, the legal reserve, contributions for future capital increases and accrued profit and loss are expressed as follows: i) movements occurring as from January 1, 2008, at their historic cost, and ii) movements prior January 1, 2008, at restated values determined by applying factors deriving from UDIs to their historic values, up to December 31, 2007. Consequently, the different stockholders' equity concepts are expressed at modified cost.

The premium upon sale of Patrimonial Contribution Certificates (PCC) represents the excess difference between payment for subscribed PCCs and their face value.

Institution's contributions for future capital increases are acknowledged under independent heading as contributed capital, upon satisfaction of specific requirements, including, among other, the existence of a formal commitment with no fixed yield pending capitalization, and of no reimbursable nature. Contributions for future capital increases not in satisfaction with above requirements are recognized as liabilities.

Comprehensive Profit and Loss presented in the consolidated statement of variations in stockholders' equity, is integrated by the Net Income resulting of Institution total acting during the period, and by those items that due to a specific provision were directly taken to stockholders' equity and do not constitute contributions, reductions and capital distributions. The 2024 and 2023 comprehensive profit amounts are expressed in millions of historic pesos.

Also shown is the increase or decrease in patrimony deriving from two type of movements: those inherent to owner resolutions and the recognition of comprehensive profit.

Capital Reserves are established by assignment of accrued profits for a specific purpose, including the creation of the legal reserve.

(w) Third-party guarantees issued

Payment commitment in the event of borrower nonperformance is entered in memorandum accounts. The purpose of such plan is to partially guarantee emissions of exchange notes or exchange financing instruments of companies related to foreign trade, in order to give them access to financing under better rating conditions.

The estimate is established based on methodologies described under Note 3(k) and its balance is included under Note 9b). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of the guarantees granted is 165 and 0, respectively. During 2024 and 2023, there were no balances of third-party guarantees issued.

(x) Trust activity-

The Institution records trust or mandate assets in memorandum accounts, by virtue of the obligation implied by realization or performance with the purpose of such trusts, when agreed to. In a few cases, such obligation is limited to recording of trust or mandate assets, while in others, it includes the recording of assets and liabilities that may result during such trust's operation.

The valuation of the trust or mandate assets acknowledged in memorandum accounts is in accordance to the Accounting Criteria.

The recording of income due to trust management is based on the provisions of NIF D-1 “Revenue from customer contracts” and are presented in the statement of comprehensive income under the heading commissions and rates charged.

(y) Custody and administration operations-

Administration operations include transactions carried out by the Institution on behalf of third parties, such as, the purchase and sale of securities and derivative financial instruments and repurchase transactions.

Because referred to assets are not owned by the Institution, these are not part of the consolidated statement of financial position. However, the estimated amount for which Institution would be obliged before its customers due to any future event is recorded in memorandum accounts, except for the cash received as payment for services in the name of third parties.

Determination of estimated amount valuation for assets under custody or administration is in function of the effected transaction.

In the event of an obligation before depositor due to loss or damage suffered by asset under custody or administration, the pertinent liability is recorded against the profit and loss for the year. It realizes upon becoming known, independently of any legal action by depositor claiming the repair of loss or damage.

The recording of income from custody and administration transactions is based on the provisions of NIF D-1 "Revenue from customer contracts" and is presented in the statement of comprehensive income under the heading commissions and rates charged.

In the event that assets under custody are also under administration, these are independently controlled.

(z) Other control accounts-

This Memorandum Account item is used to facilitate entry into books or satisfy with numerous applicable legal provisions, providing information on the following events: liability classification per term, administration of syndicated loans as agent, credits eliminated in accordance to criterion B-6 Loan Portfolio, credits and written-off collateral, renewed and restructured credits, accepted counter collateral, tax information, notional amounts of derivative financial instruments, among other.

(aa) Income recognition-

Income is acknowledged upon accrual, independently of their date of realization. Interests from the stage 3 portfolio are acknowledged until they are effectively charged.

(bb) Transactions in foreign currency-

Transactions in foreign currency are acknowledged at the exchange rate in force on the date of signing. As of the date of closing of these Consolidated Financial Statements, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency were converted by applying the exchange rate in force at the closing of the business as published by Banco de México in its webpage, based on the Resolution amending General Character Provisions establishing Accounting Criteria applicable to derivative contract market participants published in Official Gazette of the Federation on December 15, 2021 and Criterion A-2 Application of CUB'S Specific Standards.

Exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency conversions are recognized in profit and loss for the year.

The Institution adheres to the following standards and thresholds for purposes of transactions in foreign currency, as established by Banxico ordinances:

a. The dollar short or long position must be equivalent to up to 15% of the Institution's basic capital.

b. The position per currency is not to exceed 2% of the net capital, except for the dollar or currency referred to the former, in which case it may be up to 15%.

c. The admission of liabilities in foreign currency is not to exceed 183% of the Institution's basic capital.

d. The investment regime of transactions in foreign currency demands maintaining a minimum level of liquid assets, in accordance to the calculation mechanics established by Banxico, in function of the term till maturity of transactions in foreign currency.

(cc) Contingencies-

Major obligations or losses related with contingencies are recognized when there is a possibility of their effects to realize and there are reasonable elements for quantification. In the absence of such reasonable elements, disclosure is included in a qualitative fashion in the notes to consolidated financial statements. The income, profit or contingent assets are recognized until there is certainty of realization.

(dd) Information per segment-

Tier 1 lending operation correspond to loans granted directly to companies; the Tier 2 lending operation corresponds to channeling of funds through banking financial intermediaries and other non-banking intermediaries, financial markets and the fund-gathering corresponds to obtaining funds required to satisfy the Annual Financial Program authorized by SHCP to hedge Institution's liquidity needs and the assignment of transfer cost to operating segments requiring funds to perform their transactions.

(ee) Related parties-

Related parties are, among other, individuals or legal entities directly or indirectly controlling, exercise significant influence or joint control on Institution and the members of the Board of Directors.

Related parties also are legal entities and members of the boards and officers as to which Institution, directly or indirectly holds control of at least 10% of certificates representing its capital stock.

During ordinary course of operations, the Institution completes transactions with related parties, such as, deposit, cash equivalent or lending financing or discount operations granted revocably or irrevocably and documented under negotiable instruments or under agreements, restructuring, renewal or amendments and net positions are included in favor of Institution due to derivative transactions and investment in securities other than stock. Note (15) shows balances with related parties.

The total amount of benefits granted to relevant management personnel during 2024 y 2023, was $17 and $20, respectively.

(4) Foreign currency operations-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the amount of transactions in foreign currency of currency used by Institution, as well as the currency position is detailed below:

2024
(In thousands)

Currencies	Asset (Original currency)	Liability (Original currency)	Net position in original currency	Exchange rate in pesos		Local currency
US dollar	11,025,725	11,025,994	(269)	20.882900	$	(5)
Pound sterling	479	4	475	26.155832		12
Canadian dollar	492	-	492	14.521969		7
Euro	674	161	513	21.623198		11
					$	25

2023
(In thousands)

Currencies	Asset (Original currency)	Liability (Original currency)	Net position in original currency	Exchange rate in pesos		Local currency
US dollar	9,682,322	9,675,253	7,069	16.966600	$	120
Pound sterling	996	-	996	21.621386		22
Canadian dollar	493	-	493	12.869166		6
Euro	4,472	4,306	166	18.745549		3
					$	151

The exchange rate risk position (unhedged), both as a whole, as well as per currency, does not exceed a threshold equivalent to 15% of the Institution's basic capital, this being USD 278,068 and USD 286,107 thousand as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The exchange rate risk position (unhedged) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as shown below:

		Currency valued in thousands of dollars 2024	2023
US dollar	$	9,111	(887)
Pound sterling		599	1,270
Canadian dollar		342	374
Euro		532	184
Total	**$**	**10,584**	**941**

In order to determine the exchange rate risk position, the following exchange rates were used (Currency: US dollar):

Currency		Exchange rate 2024	2023
US dollar	$	1.000000	1.000000
Pound sterling		0.798403	0.784714
Canadian dollar		1.438021	1.318392
Euro		0.965764	0.905100

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the exchange rates used for conversion into local currency are shown below:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

		Exchange rate	
Currency		2024	2023
US dollar	$	20.882900	16.966600
Pound sterling		26.155832	21.621386
Canadian dollar		14.521968	12.869166
Euro		21.623198	18.745549

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the exchange rate used was that as of the closing of business, published by Banco de México in its webpage, based on the Resolution amending General Character Provisions establishing Accounting Criteria to be followed by derivative contract market participants published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 15, 2021 Criterion A-2 "Application of Specific Standards" of CUB.

As of February 14, 2025, the date of issue of the financial statements as of and for the year ending on December 31, 2024, the exchange rates used for conversion into local currency are:

Currency		Exchange rate
US dollar	$	20.304000
Pound sterling		25.543478
Canadian dollar		14.316739
Euro		21.253233

Balances in the statement of financial position reflect foreign currency transactions at an exchange rate greater than that of December 2023 by 3.9163 pesos per dollar, representing a greater asset amount by 25,144, where the most representative concept is the foreign currency net estimate loan portfolio. Similarly, liabilities show a 25,152 increase due to exchange rate effect in relation to December 2023.

Notwithstanding the balance shows the above-described increase, the position in currency of Institution is leveled, therefore, variations in the exchange rate have no major effects in exchange rate revaluation of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents-

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

		2024	2023
Treasury		5	5
On-sight deposits	$	34,269	39,565
Time deposits		9,357	-
Deposits with Banco de México		-	1
Deposits with local banks		160	195
Deposits with foreign banks		10,655	6,801
Inter-banking loans (Call Money)		517	1,234
Spot currency purchase and sale		-	29
Other cash and cash equivalents		701	-
	$	55,664	47,830

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

On-sight deposits:

2024					
Original currency	Averag e rate	Average term days	Original currency thousands (USD)	Exchang e rate	Local currency
MXN	10.37%	-	19,179,328	1.0000	$ 19,179
Dollar	5.14%	2	722,579	20.8829	15,090
					$ 34,269

In November 2024, funding was contracted for credit transactions authorized by Governance Bodies, that were rescheduled for the first quarter of 2025, therefore, funds were temporarily invested in on-sight deposits at market conditions.

2023					
Original currency	Average rate	Average term days	Original currency thousands (USD)	Exchang e rate	Local currency
MXN	11.29%	-	20,305,457	1.0000	$ 20,305
Dollar	5.24%	4	1,135,181	16.9666	19,260
					$ 39,565

In December 2023, funding was contracted for credit transactions authorized by Governance Bodies, that were rescheduled for the first quarter of 2024, therefore, funds were temporarily invested in on-sight deposits at market conditions.

Time deposits:

2024					
Original currency	Average rate	Average term (days)	Original currency thousands	Exchange rate -	Local currency
Dollar	4.46%	19	429,425	20.8829	$ 8,968
MXN	10.00%	2	389,000	1.0000	389
					$ 9,357

As of December 31, 2023, the Institution holds no time deposits.

Deposits with Banco de México:

	2024			2023		
	Currency of origin thousands (USD)	Exchange rate	Local currency	Original currency Thousands (USD)	Exchange rate	Local currency
Banco de México foreign currency	18	20.8829	$ -	56	16.9666	$ 1

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Deposits with local banks:

	2024			2023		
	Currency of origin thousands (USD)	Exchange rate	Local currency	Original currency Thousands (USD)	Exchange rate	Local Currency
Other banks, foreign currency	6,521	20.8829	$ 136	5,719	16.9666	$ 97
Other banks, local currency			24			98
			$ 160			$ 195

Deposits with foreign banks:

	2024			2023		
	Currency of origin thousands	Exchange rate	Local currency	Original currency Thousands	Exchange rate	Local currency
US dollar	508,831	20.8829	10,626	395,082	16.9666	6,703
Canadian dollar	492	14.5220	7	493	12.8692	6
Pound	478	26.1558	13	496	21.6214	11
Euros	420	21.6232	9	4,295	18.7455	81
	$ 510,221		$ 10,655	$ 400,366		$ 6,801

Inter-banking loans (Call Money):

	2024				2023			
Original currency	Average rate	Term days	Original currency thousands	Local currency	Average rate	Term days	Original currency thousands	Local currency
Local banks: MXN	10.00	2	516,570	$ 517	11.25	4	130,830	$ 131
Local banks foreign currency	-	-	-	-	5.33	5	65,019	1,103
				$ 517				$ 1,234

Loans maturing within three business days (Call money), are documented under a "Framework contract to execute inter-banking lending transactions, "Call money"".

Purchase - Sale of currency (Spot):

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance of currency receivable is $2,456 and $443, respectively, deemed restricted under the Criterion B-1 "Cash and cash equivalents", and the balances of currency to be delivered is $2,489 and $414, respectively. The Criterion B-1 provides that in the event any concept shows a negative balance, this is to be reclassified under liabilities under the heading Other Accounts Payable. As of December 31, 2024, the net balance of currency receivable and deliverable in the amount of $33 was reclassified. As of December 31, 2023, there are no negative balance concepts.

Other cash and cash equivalents

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2024, there is an excess over the maximum liability for the defined benefit pension plan considered as a restricted investment of $701 (Note 19 (a)).

(6) Investment in financial instruments-

These investments are subject to several types of risks, which may be associated with the market where they are operated, the interest rates associated to term, exchange rates and inherent risks, such as, credit and market liquidity.

Risk management policy and the analysis to risks to which Institution is exposed, are described under Notes 31 and 3(f).

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

a. Negotiable financial instruments:

		2024		2023
Certificates in repurchase transactions (restricted)	$	179,271		166,180
No Restriction Government Certificates		26,153		26,011
	$	205,424	$	192,191

- Certificates in repurchase transactions (restricted)

Certificates in repurchase transactions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

	2024			
Instrument	Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Increase (reduction) due to valuation	Fair value
BONDES F	99,107	575	49	$ 99,731
BPAG91	29,482	405	41	29,928
BPA182	23,888	756	50	24,694
CEDES	6,990	10	-	7,000
BPAG28	6,307	33	5	6,345
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	5,190	22	6	5,218
DEVELOPMENT BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	2,649	9	-	2,658
STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES STOCK CERTIFICATES	872	7	-	879
BONDES G	860	3	-	863
CETES	834	-	1	835
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BONDS	588	11	(7)	592
MULTILATERAL ENTITIES DEBT	300	1	-	301
BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	207	1	-	208
BONDES D	19	-	-	19
	177,293	1,833	145	$ 179,271

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Instrument	2023			
	Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Increase (reduction) due to valuation	Fair value
BONDES F	69,197	380	56	$ 69,633
BPAG91	38,359	607	(60)	38,906
BPA182	22,515	805	(73)	23,247
BPAG28	14,080	78	(4)	14,154
CEDES	8,997	8	-	9,005
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	5,535	24	11	5,570
CETES	3,181	-	(2)	3,179
DEVELOPMENT BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	1,300	4	-	1,304
BONDES D	668	5	-	673
MULTILATERAL ENTITIES DEBT	300	1	-	301
BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	207	1	-	208
	164,339	**1,913**	**(72)**	**$ 166,180**

Maturity terms:

Instrument	2024				
	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BONDES F	30,659	40,943	27,505	-	$ 99,107
BPAG91	9,319	8,323	11,840	-	29,482
BPA182	2,322	10,583	2,718	8,265	23,888
CEDES	6,990	-	-	-	6,990
BPAG28	2,475	3,832	-	-	6,307
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	2,954	2,236	-	-	5,190
DEVELOPMENT BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	-	2,149	500	-	2,649
STATES AND MUNICIPALITIES STOCK CERTIFICATES	872	-	-	-	872
BONDES G	-	860	-	-	860
CETES	-	834	-	-	834
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BONDS	-	-	240	348	588
MULTILATERAL ENTITIES DEBT	300	-	-	-	300
BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	-	207	-	-	207
BONDES D	15	4	-	-	19
	55,906	**69,971**	**42,803**	**8,613**	**$ 177,293**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023					
Instrument	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BONDES F	6,077	40,060	19,560	3,500	$ 69,197
BPAG91	8,098	18,565	11,696	-	38,359
BPA182	-	11,343	6,427	4,745	22,515
BPAG28	11,610	2,470	-	-	14,080
CEDES	8,997	-	-	-	8,997
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	-	5,535	-	-	5,535
CETES	-	3,181	-	.	3,181
DEVELOPMENT BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	50	50	1,200	-	1,300
BONDES D	151	517	-	-	668
MULTILATERAL ENTITIES DEBT	-	300	-	-	300
BANKING STOCK CERTIFICATES	-	207	-	-	207
	34,983	82,228	38,883	8,245	**$ 164,339**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, BONDES F for an amount of $158 and $229 have been granted as collateral to Banco de México through liquidity auctions, respectively.

- No Restriction Government Certificates

No restriction government certificates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

2024				
Instrument	Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Fair value
BONDES F	13,393	78	5	13,476
BPAG182	5,093	190	9	5,292
BPAG91	6,809	130	10	6,949
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	436	2	(12)	426
CEDES	10	-	-	10
	$ 25,741	**$ 400**	**$ 12**	**$ 26,153**

2023				
Instrument	Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Fair value
BONDES F	25,838	148	22	26,008
CEDES	3	-	-	3
	$ 25,841	**$ 148**	**$ 22**	**$ 26,011**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Maturity terms:

Instrument	2024 Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BPA182	-	5,093	-	-	$ 5,093
BPAG91	4,424	2,385	-	-	6,809
BONDES F	4,395	2,150	6,848	-	13,393
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS STOCK CERTIFICATES	50	291	-	95	436
CEDES	10	-	-	-	10
	8,879	**9,919**	**6,848**	**95**	**$ 25,741**

Instrument	2023 Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BONDES F	-	-	16,904	8,934	$ 25,838
CEDES	3				3
	3	**-**	**16,904**	**8,934**	**$ 25,841**

b. Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell:

Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
No Restriction Government Certificates	10,235	10,011
	$ 10,235	**$ 10,011**

Instrument	2024 Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Impairment Stage 1	Increase (reduction) due to valuation	Fair value
BPAG91	397	2	-	1	$ 400
BONDES F	8,689	43	(2)	5	8,735
BPAG28	1,096	3	-	1	1,100
	10,182	**48**	**(2)**	**7**	**$ 10,235**

Instrument	2023 Cost of acquisition	Accrued Interests	Impairment Stage 1	Increase (reduction) due to valuation	Fair value
BPAG91	798	5	-	(1)	$ 802
BONDES D	2,834	16	(1)	4	2,853
BONDES F	5,827	27	(2)	6	5,858
BPAG28	498	-	-	-	498
	9,957	**48**	**(3)**	**9**	**$ 10,011**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Maturity terms:

			2024		
Instrument	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BPAG91	-	-	397	-	$ 397
BONDES F	2,191	5,778	720	-	8,689
BPAG28	-	1,096	-	-	1,096
	2,191	**6,874**	**1,117**	**-**	**$ 10,182**

			2023		
Instrument	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5	Cost of acquisition
BPAG91	-	400	397	-	$ 797
BONDES D	1,326	1,509	-	-	2,835
BONDES F	699	5,128	-	-	5,827
BPAG28	-	498	-	-	498
	2,025	**7,535**	**397**	**-**	**$ 9,957**

Movements of periods 2024 and 2023 in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) due to valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell (net of deferred taxes) are shown below:

	OCI 2024	OCI 2023
Opening balance	$ 5	$ 5
Entry/Release of certificates	-	2
Valuation for the period	-	(2)
Closing balance	**$ 5**	**$ 5**

c. Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests (securities) (net):

	2024	2023
No Restriction Government Certificates	$ 211	$ 204

Government certificates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

				2024	
Instrument	Cost of acquisition	Rate	Accrued Interests	Impairment Stage 1	Amortized Cost
CEBIC	125	3.3520%	3	-	$ 128
UDIBONOS	83	3.5686%	-	-	83
	208		**3**	**-**	**$ 211**

				2023	
Instrument	Cost of acquisition	Rate	Accrued Interests	Impairment Stage 1	Amortized Cost
CEBIC	122	3.3520%	2	-	$ 124
UDIBONOS	80	3.5686%	-	-	80
	202		**2**	**-**	**$ 204**

Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interests have a term exceeding 5 years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

d. The conciliation of changes in the opening balance as of the closing of impairment of FICSs and FICPIs is shown below:

	2024 Thousands of pesos		2023 Thousands of pesos	
	FICS[1]	FICPI[2]	FICS[3]	FICPI[4]
Opening balance	$ 2,857	$ 64	$ 4,789	$ 103
Increase / (Decrease) charged to profit and loss	(497)	(26)	(1,932)	(39)
Closing balance	**$ 2,360**	**$ 38**	**$ 2,857**	**$ 64**

1) FICS position remained stable. Reduction of impairment derives from a low possibility of instrument nonperformance, it should be pointed out that position is comprised by reviewable rate government certificates, mainly Bondes F.
2) FICPI position was maintained stable, the reduction in impairment derives from a reduction in the possibility of instrument nonperformance, it should be mentioned that the position is indexed government UDIS-indexed instruments.
3) FICS position remained stable. Reduction of impairment derives from a low possibility of instrument nonperformance, it should be pointed out that position is comprised by reviewable rate government certificates, mainly Bondes D/ Bondes F.
4) FICPI position was maintained stable, the reduction in impairment derives from a reduction in the possibility of instrument nonperformance, it should be mentioned that the position is indexed government UDIS-indexed instruments.

e. Interest income, income from security purchase and sale and profit and loss due to valuation for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2024:

	2024				2023			
	NFI	FICS	FICPI	Total	NFI	FICS	FICPI	Total
Interest income	21,057	1,120	16	22,193	21,392	1,130	15	22,537
Profit and loss due to valuation	207	-	-	207	324	-	-	324
Impairment	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Profit and loss due to purchase and sale of securities	(96)	4	-	(92)	(99)	(9)	-	(108)
	21,168	**1,125**	**16**	**22,309**	**21,617**	**1,123**	**15**	**22,755**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(7) Repurchase transactions-

Financial repurchase transactions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, were mainly Savings Protection Bonds, Development Bonds, Fixed Rate Bonds and Stock Certificates with an average term of 4 days. Commercial repurchase of deposit certificates (metals) have a 45-day term for the years 2024 and 2023.

a. Repurchaser

- Debtors due to repurchase

		2024	2023
Government certificates	$	42,520	2,242
Commercial repurchases		2,471	2,228
Total	**$**	**44,991**	**4,470**

- Collateral sold or pledged as guarantee

		2024	2023
Government certificates	**$**	**42,520**	**2,242**

- Collateral received by the entity (Memorandum accounts)

		2024	2023
Government certificates	$	42,561	2,243
Commercial repurchases		3,196	3,501
Total	**$**	**45,757**	**5,744**

- Collateral received and sold or pledged as guarantee by entity (Memorandum accounts)

		2024	2023
Government certificates	$	**42,561**	**2,243**

b. Reseller

- Repurchase creditors

		2024	2023
Certificates owned by the Institution[1]:			
Government certificates	$	**174,661**	**165,317**

[1] Certificates repurchased are registered as restricted negotiable financial instruments.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

In 2024 and 2023, the interests earned from repurchase transactions amount to $1,777 and $579, respectively, and interests expense from repurchase agreements are $19,323 and $19,116, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the average rate agreed under financial repurchase transactions, in which Institution acts as the repurchaser is 10.16% and 11.46%, respectively, and when acting as reseller is 10.09% and 11.38%, respectively. In commercial repurchase transactions, the agreed average rate for pesos as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is 12.24% and 13.36%, respectively, and for dollars is 7.12% and 7.18%, respectively.

(8) Derivative financial instruments-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the derivative financial instruments category includes rate options (CAPs) and currency options for negotiation purposes and negotiation fair value hedging swap transactions as detailed below:

Presentation in the consolidated statement of financial position (fair value)

		2024		2023	
		Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
For negotiation purposes:					
SWAPS	$	338	308	276	245
Options		2	2	-	-
	$	340	310	276	245
For hedging purposes:					
SWAPS		1,666	7,255	5,914	1,575
	$	**2,006**	**7,565**	**6,190**	**1,820**
Net asset (liability) position	**$**	**(5,559)**		**4,370**	

Assets and liabilities due to derivative financial instruments

		2024		2023	
		Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Hedging swaps:					
For portfolio hedging	$	89,438	88,698	59,192	59,188
To hedge securities or liability certificates		70,212	76,541	56,279	51,944
		159,650	165,239	115,471	111,132
Negotiation swaps		8,382	8,352	7,603	7,572
Options		-	-	-	-
	$	**168,032**	**173,591**	**123,074**	**118,704**
Net asset (liability) position	**$**	**(5,559)**		**4,370**	

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

For portfolio hedging:

			Thousands currency of origin				Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total	2024
Asset	Rate	USD $	2,645,197	2,539,173	15,796	2,554,969	$ 53,355
Asset	Rate	MXN $	42,561,461	35,536,535	545,981	36,082,516	36,083
							$ 89,438

			Thousands currency of origin				Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total	2024
Liability	Rate	USD $	2,645,197	2,539,173	5,055	2,544,228	$ 53,131
Liability	Rate	MXN $	42,561,461	35,536,535	44,679	35,581,214	35,581
							$ 88,712
Valuation	Rate	USD				(19,356)	$ (404)
Valuation	Rate	MXN				389,798	390
							(14)
							$ 88,698

			Thousands currency of origin				Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total	2023
Asset	Rate	USD $	2,367,521	2,308,214	12,783	2,320,997	$ 39,379
Asset	Rate	MXN $	26,323,105	19,657,302	155,215	19,812,517	19,813
							$ 59,192

			Thousands currency of origin				Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total	2023
Liability	Rate	USD $	2,367,521	2,308,214	16,051	2,324,265	$ 39,435
Liability	Rate	MXN $	26,323,105	19,657,302	69,649	19,726,951	19,727
							$ 59,162
Valuation	Rate	USD				1,428	$ 24
Valuation	Rate	MXN				2,252	2
							26
							$ 59,188

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

For liabilities hedging:

	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		Local currency 2024
			Thousands currency of origin					
Asset	Currency	MXN	68,537,034	68,537,034	1,653,063	70,190,097	$	70,190
Valuation	Currency	MXN				21,872		22
							$	70,212

	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		Local currency 2024
			Thousands currency of origin					
Liability	Currency	USD	3,556,675	3,556,675	10,960	3,567,635	$	74,503
Valuation	Currency	USD				97,590		2,038
							$	76,541

	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		Local currency 2023
			Thousands currency of origin					
Asset	Currency	MXN	53,499,620	53,499,620	1,032,152	54,531,772	$	54,532
Valuation	Currency	MXN				(108,467)		(108)
								54,424
Asset	Rate	USD	100,000	100,000	936	100,936	$	1,712
Valuation	Rate	USD				8,455		143
							$	1,855
							$	56,279

	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		2023
			Thousands currency of origin					
Liability	Currency	USD	2,879,907	2,879,907	13,699	2,893,606	$	49,095
Valuation	Currency	USD				52,680		894
							$	49,989
Liability	Rate	USD	100,000	100,000	1,960	101,960	$	1,730
Valuation	Rate	USD				13,283		225
							$	1,955
							$	51,944

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

For negotiation:

			Thousands currency of origin					Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		2024
Asset	Rate	USD	384,975	356,838	701	357,539	$	7,467
Valuation	Rate	USD				43,819		915
							$	**8,382**

			Thousands currency of origin					Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		2024
Venta	Rate	USD	384,975	356,838	650	357,488	$	7,465
Valuation	Rate	USD				42,414		887
							$	**8,352**

			Thousands currency of origin					Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		2023
Asset	Rate	MXN	586,200	285,585	239	285,824	$	286
Valuation	Rate	MXN				53,359		53
							$	339
Asset	Rate	USD	384,975	377,301	957	378,258	$	6,418
Valuation	Rate	USD				49,887		846
							$	7,264
							$	**7,603**

			Thousands currency of origin					Local currency
	Type of swap	Original currency	Par	Principal	Interest	Total		2023
Venta	Rate	MXN	586,200	285,585	218	285,803	$	286
Valuation	Rate	MXN				52,260		53
							$	339
Venta	Rate	USD	384,975	377,301	903	378,204	$	6,416
Valuation	Rate	USD				48,155		817
							$	7,233
							$	**7,572**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of hedged items recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is as shown below:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

			2024	2023
Item	Hedged risk		Amount	Amount
Loan portfolio	Rate	$	(1,260)	(1,104)
Time deposits	Currency		(24)	16
Banking loans	Rate		(33)	(31)
Credit certificates issued	Rate		(1,213)	(1,181)
Credit certificates issued	Currency		(1,992)	(1,018)

Options for negotiation purposes

			Thousands currency of origin			Local currency
	Underlying	Original currency	Par		Fair value	2024
Purchase call	Rate	MXN	193,850	$	6,883	7
Valuation						(7)
Purchase call	Rate	USD	50,396	$	70	1
Valuation						(1)
					$	-
Sale call	Rate	MXN	193,850	$	(8,083)	(8)
Valuation						8
Sale call	Rate	USD	50,396	$	(83)	(2)
Valuation						2
					$	-

			Thousands currency of origin			Local currency
	Underlying	Original currency	Par		Fair value	2023
Purchase call	Rate	MXN	193,850		$ 6,883	7
Valuation						(7)
					$	-
Sale call	Rate	MXN	193,850	$	(8,083)	(8)
Valuation						8
					$	-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the result due to valuation of hedging instruments at fair value and primary position, as well as negotiation instruments recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, is integrated as follows:

		2024		2023	
		Derivatives	Primary position	Derivatives	Primary position
Hedging	$	(649)	649	1,619	(1,631)
Business		(7)	N/A	(23)	N/A

Conciliation of changes in opening balance at the closing of impairment of Derivative financial instruments (CVA), same that increased due to a reduction in collateral valuation, as shown below:

	Thousands of pesos	Thousands of pesos
	CVA 2024[1]	CVA 2023
Opening balance	$ 4	-
Net of increase/reduction with effects on results	(4)	4
Closing balance	**$ -**	**$ 4**

1. Derivatives classified as for negotiation have sufficient guarantees that support the assigned credit facility and derivatives. It is worth mentioning that they are economic hedges whose objective is to reduce the exposure on the borrower's balance sheet. In 2024, the prepayment of the borrower's credit facility and swap was made, which generated the CVA, which is why the final balance is zero.

(9) Loan portfolio-

(a) Loan portfolio per stage-

Find below the loan portfolio, per Stage, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as shown below:

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Portfolio in foreign currency, valued in local currency:				
Commercial loans				
Business or commercial activity	162,750	-	223	$ 162,973
Financial entities	19,143	-	-	19,143
Governmental entities	6,388	-	-	6,388
Subtotal	188,281	-	223	$ 188,504
Portfolio in local currency:				
Commercial loans				
Business or commercial activity	62,187	934	-	$ 63,121
Financial entities	39,864	-	-	39,864
Governmental entities	13,866	-	-	13,866
Consumer loans	17	-	2	19
Housing loans				
Mid-level and residential	43	3	1	47
Subtotal	115,977	937	3	$ 116,917
Total	**304,258**	**937**	**226**	**$ 305,421**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Portfolio in foreign currency, valued in local currency:				
Commercial loans				
Business or commercial activity	114,679	-	3,459	$ 118,138
Financial entities	6,676	-	255	6,931
Governmental entities	5,485	-	-	5,485
Subtotal	126,840	-	3,714	$ 130,554
Portfolio in local currency:				
Commercial loans				
Business or commercial activity	53,896	55	2,566	$ 56,517
Financial entities	28,931	-	1,086	30,017
Governmental entities	2,938	-	-	2,938
Consumer loans	18	1	2	21
Housing loans				
Mid-level and residential	54	8	1	63
Subtotal	85,837	64	3,655	$ 89,556
Total	**212,677**	**64**	**7,369**	**$ 220,110**

Integration of loan portfolio per economic sector as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

		2024		2023	
Sector per economic activity		Amount	%	Amount	%
Real estate and rental services	$	47,510	15.56	33,503	15.22
Tourism		46,069	15.08	33,557	15.25
Power, gas and water		31,181	10.21	19,257	8.75
Metal products, machinery and equipment		29,179	9.55	25,695	11.67
Transportation and communications		18,952	6.21	22,294	10.13
Chemical substances and plastic or rubber items		10,312	3.38	7,782	3.54
Commerce		9,996	3.27	7,179	3.26
Food, beverages and tobacco		9,431	3.09	5,248	2.38
Professional services, individuals and legal entities		6,228	2.04	6,400	2.91
Construction industry		4,366	1.43	3,707	1.68
Textiles, garments and hide industry		3,871	1.27	1,839	0.84
Steel industry		3,665	1.20	2,717	1.23
Extraction of oil and natural gas		3,212	1.05	4,413	2.00
Unclassified services		3,055	1.00	1,779	0.81
Mineral non-metallic products		98	0.03	99	0.04
Individuals		66	0.02	84	0.04
Paper, print and publishing houses		-	-	11	0.00
Wood industry and wood products		-	-	-	-
Adjustment to book value of hedged item		(1,031)	(0.34)	(825)	(0.37)
Private sector	$	226,160	74.05	174,739	79.38
Financial sector		59,007	19.32	36,948	16.79
Government sector		20,254	6.63	8,423	3.83
Total	**$**	**305,421**	**100.00**	**220,110**	**100.00**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the loan portfolio at Stage 3, as from the date of its classification into this stage, is shown below:

	Days past due as of December 31, 2024				
Type of portfolio:	1 to 180 days	181 to 365 days	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Commercial loans					
Business or commercial activity	63	46	114	-	$ 223
Financial entities	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	1	-	1	2
Housing loans					
Mid-level and residential	-	-	-	1	1
	63	47	114	2	$ 226

	Days past due as of December 31, 2023				
Type of portfolio:	1 to 180 days	181 to 365 days	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Commercial loans					
Business or commercial activity	1,155	2,647	2,223	-	$ 6,025
Financial entities		-	1,341	-	1,341
Consumer loans		-	1	1	2
Housing loans					
Mid-level and residential	-	-		1	1
	1,155	2,647	3,565	2	$ 7,369

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Below is an analysis of Stage 3 loan portfolio movements for the years ending as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

		2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	$	7,369	5,267
Minus:			
Variation in the opening balance due to exchange rate		(857)	342
Payments		184	160
B-6 eliminations, deed in lieu, waiver, discounts and write-offs		5,508	5,384
Capitalization		-	7
Cancellation due to restructures		1,726	3,953
Transfer to Stages 1 and 2 portfolio		3,275	55
Other		-	4,387
Plus			
Opening due to restructures		1,732	4,281
Transfer from Stage 1		365	85
Transfer from Stage 2		596	7,637
Other		-	4,387
Balance of Stage 3 Portfolio as of December 31	**$**	**226**	**7,369**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Stage 3 credit risk loan portfolio balance is integrated by eight and thirteen companies, respectively, currently under court or out-of-court collection proceedings, and thirteen and seventeen former employees, respectively.

Restructured and renewed loans

	2024				
	Business or commercial activity	Financial entities	Government al entities	Consumer loans	Housing loans
Balance accrued at the beginning of the year					
Stage 1	$ 43,833	115	819	5	$ 23
Stage 2	910	-	-	-	1
Stage 3	159	-	-	-	-
Plus those originated during the 2024 year:					
i. Stages 2 and 3 Loans that were restructured or renewed	331	1,336	-	-	-
ii. Restrictions or renewals to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Maintained in Stage 1 and 2	13,711	-	926	-	-
iv. Consolidated loans transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
v. Not under any criteria applicable, based on paragraph 112	5,470	-	-	-	-
Total restructures/renewals as of December 31, 2024	**$ 64,414**	**1,451**	**1,745**	**5**	**$ 24**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	2023				
	Business or commercial activity	Financial entities	Government al entities	Consumer loans	Housing loans
Balance accrued at the beginning of the year					
Stage 1	$ 42,115	169	-	5	$ 28
Stage 2	55	-	-	-	6
Stage 3	1,976	-	-	-	-
Plus those originated during the 2023 year:					
i. Stages 2 and 3 Loans that were restructured or renewed	2,543	-	-	1	-
ii. Restrictions or renewals to Stage 3	78	-	-	-	-
iii. Maintained in Stage 1 and 2	15,252	-	1,650	-	-
iv. Consolidated loans transferred to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
v. Not under any criteria applicable, based on paragraph 112	2,536	-	-	-	-
Total restructures/renewals as of December 31, 2023	**$ 64,555**	**169**	**1,650**	**6**	**$ 34**

i. Stages 2 and 3 credit risk loans that were restructured or renewed.
ii. Restructures or renewals transferred to stage 3 credit risk portfolio due to there having been restructured or renewed, in adherence to paragraph 99 of criterion B-6 “Loan portfolio”, exhibit 33 of the Provisions.
iii. Restructured or renewed loans that were maintained in stage 1 and stage 2 credit risk portfolio, in accordance to paragraphs 100 to 108 of criterion B-6 “Loan portfolio”, exhibit 33 of the Provisions.
iv. Consolidated loans that as a product of a restructure or renewal were transferred to stage 3 credit risk portfolio, in accordance to paragraph 110 of criterion B-6 “Loan portfolio”, exhibit 33 of the Provisions.
v. Restructured loans not subject to criteria about transfer to stage 3 credit risk portfolio based on paragraph 112 of criterion B-6 “Loan portfolio”, exhibit 33 of the Provisions.

On February 1, 2024, a Debt, Capitalization of Interest and Restructure Acknowledgement Agreement with a Foreign Financial Entity was formalized, respect to a Restructure Facility, as well as a Buyer Credit Facility. Which entered into payment default as of May 2, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the facilities have the following debts with Bancomext for USD 97.36 million and EUR 49.20 million respectively, which are under review with the legal area for their recovery.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Amount and nature of guarantees received

The amount of guarantees received as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is shown below:

2024				
Type of Guarantee	MXN	USD	EUR	Local currency
Financial guarantees	6,317	151	-	$ 9,463
Non-financial guarantees and similar instruments:				
Real and movable property	69,911	4,136	14	156,591
Trust guarantee	13,596	5,688	-	132,379
Collection and trust rights	15,685	515	-	26,444
Other	-	118	-	2,463
Total				$ 327,340

2023				
Type of Guarantee	MXN	USD	EUR	Local currency
Financial guarantees	10,818	153	-	$ 13,406
Non-financial guarantees and similar instruments:				
Real and movable property	54,388	5,291	-	144,157
Trust guarantee	47,962	3,736	7	111,486
Collection and trust rights	11,463	128	-	13,629
Other	-	133	-	2,248
Total				$ 284,926

Additional guarantees and concessions granted under restructured loans-

Regarding the Tier 1 portfolio restructured during 2024, 26 cases were reported with additional guarantees in the form of 5 Joint Obligations by Legal Entities, a Payment Fund with an acknowledged value of $3, and a Reserve Fund with an acknowledged value of $12.3.

Regarding the Tier 2 portfolio restructured during 2024, only one case was reported, which had a Payment Fund with an acknowledged value of $2,791, additional guarantees in the form of Joint Obligations by Legal Entities, and Real Estate with an acknowledged value of $150.

During 2023, 3 cases were reported with additional guarantees in the form of Joint Obligations by Legal Entities and Individuals, as well as Shares with an acknowledged value of $0 for hedging purposes, also First and Second order of priority Mortgages with an acknowledged value of $172, Real Property with an acknowledged value of $138 and a Reserve Fund with an acknowledged value of $2.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Interests and commissions-

		2024			2023		
Type of loan		Accrued Interests	Accrued Commissions	Total	Accrued Interests	Accrued Commissions	Total
Commercial loans	$	18,647	19	18,666	15,555	23	15,578
Loans to financial entities		4,560	-	4,560	3,290	-	3,290
Loans to governmental entities		1,842	2	1,844	864	2	866
Consumer loans		1	-	1	2	-	2
Housing loans		5	-	5	5	-	5
Total	**$**	**25,055**	**21**	**25,076**	**19,716**	**25**	**19,741**

Commission for the initial granting of the loan

Commissions for the initial granting of the loan pending deferral as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amount to $112 y $85 respectively, same that are amortized against profit and loss for the year as an interest income, making-up the effective rate with an average term of 3.18 and 3.17 years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively and presented as part of loan portfolio amortized cost under the heading “Deferred items”.

Re-discounts-

The amount of re-discounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is $57,424 and $37,185, respectively.

Credit commitments-

The amount of credit commitments recorded in memorandum accounts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

2024				
Concept	Local currency	Millions USD	Thousands Euros	Domestic currency
Revocable loan opening	57,723	3,755	188	$ 136,150
Irrevocable loan opening	1,057	656	-	14,747
Commercial loans with risk	3,253	639	36	16,602
				$ 167,499

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023				
Concept	Local currency	Millions USD	Thousands Euros	Domestic currency
Revocable loan opening	43,426	3,815	162	$ 108,154
Irrevocable loan opening	1,079	839	-	15,321
Commercial loans with risk	2,200	461	50	10,019
				$ 133,494

(b) Allowance for loan losses-

As explained in Note 3(k), the Institution classifies its portfolio, establishing an estimate to hedge credit risks associated with its loan portfolio recovery.

Total ratable portfolio per type of loan as of December 31, 2024-

Rating	Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees, Third-Party Guarantees and Factoring	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Total
A-1 Minimum	$ 191,842	20,254	52,972	37,452	13	-	302,533
A-2 Minimum	21,161	-	821	357	1	-	22,340
B-1 Low	833	-	-	171	1	5	1,010
B-2 Low	5,792	-	76	-	21	9	5,898
B-3 Low	1,487	-	3,110	-	2	-	4,599
C-1 Average	2,514	-	-	159	5	-	2,678
C-2 Average	30	-	-	-	4	2	36
D High	910	-	2,257	15	-	1	3,183
E Irrecoverable	223	-	-	55	-	2	280
Subtotal	224,792	20,254	59,236	38,209	47	19	342,557
Past due interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 224,792**	**20,254**	**59,236**	**38,209**	**47**	**19**	**342,557**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Required reserve per risk group as of December 31, 2024-

Rating		Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees, Third-Party Guarantees and Factoring	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Total
A-1 Minimum	$	878	101	167	159	-	-	1,305
A-2 Minimum		242	-	8	4	-	-	254
B-1 Low		25	-	-	3	-	-	28
B-2 Low		134	-	2	-	-	-	136
B-3 Low		52	-	81	-	-	-	133
C-1 Average		177	-	-	9	-	-	186
C-2 Average		3	-	-	-	1	-	4
D High		157	-	451	7	-	-	615
E Irrecoverable		200	-	-	53	-	2	255
Subtotal		1,868	101	709	235	1	2	2,916
Past due interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specific additional reserves		3,187	-	1,094	-	-	-	4,281
Generic additional reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	**$**	**5,055**	**101**	**1,803**	**235**	**1**	**2**	**8,197**

Total ratable portfolio per type of loan as of December 31, 2023

Rating		Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees, Third-Party Guarantees and Factoring	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Total
A-1 Minimum	$	138,214	8,422	32,470	26,523	16	-	205,645
A-2 Minimum		24,325	-	3,115	201	2	-	27,643
B-1 Low		454	-	39	156	3	4	656
B-2 Low		2,739	-	149	-	17	11	2,916
B-3 Low		2,106	-	113	-	9	-	2,228
C-1 Average		-	-	-	6	2	1	9
C-2 Average		-	-	-	-	7	1	8
D High		-	-	-	18	5	1	24
E Irrecoverable		5,959	-	1,301	-	-	3	7,263
Subtotal		173,797	8,422	37,187	26,904	61	21	246,392
Past due interests		72	-	40	-	-	-	112
Total	**$**	**173,869**	**8,422**	**37,227**	**26,904**	**61**	**21**	**246,504**

Excludes the excepted portfolio amounting to $0.9.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Required reserve per risk group as of December 31, 2023

Rating		Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees, Third-Party Guarantees and Factoring	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Total
A-1 Minimum	$	660	42	94	123	-	-	919
A-2 Minimum		283	-	32	2	-	-	317
B-1 Low		8	-	1	3	-	-	12
B-2 Low		66	-	3	-	-	1	70
B-3 Low		74	-	3	-	-	-	77
C-1 Average		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C-2 Average		-	-	-	-	1	-	1
D High		-	-	-	5	2	-	7
E Irrecoverable		3,904	-	937	-	-	2	4,843
Subtotal		4,995	42	1,070	133	3	3	6,246
Past due interests		72	-	40	-	-	-	112
Specific additional reserves		2,331	-	41	-	-	-	2,372
Generic additional reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	**$**	**7,398**	**42**	**1,151**	**133**	**3**	**3**	**9,730**

Below is an analysis as to allowance movements from January 1 to December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	2024	2023
Balances at the beginning of the year	9,730	11,523
Increases / (releases)	2,855	4,096
Elimination of Stage 3 commercial credit assets	(5,196)	(5,384)
Write-offs	-	-
Cancellations	-	-
Exchange rate effect	808	(505)
Closing balances	**8,197**	**9,730**

Increases / (releases) per type and credit stage are shown below:

2024									
Rating		Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Other	Total
Stage 1	$	990	53	1,643	89	-	-	-	$ 2,775
Stage 2		411	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	409
Stage 3		722	-	(1,051)	-	-	-	-	(329)
Total	**$**	**2,123**	**53**	**592**	**89**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**$ 2,855**

2023

Rating		Commercial	Governmental entities	Financial intermediaries	Guarantees	Housing loan portfolio	Consumer portfolio	Other	Total
Stage 1	$	(4,165)	-	36	19	-	-	600	$(3,510)
Stage 2		3,850	-	25	-	-	-	-	3,875
Stage 3		3,484	-	248	-	-	(1)	-	3,731
Total	$	3,169	-	309	19	-	(1)	600	$ 4,096

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the allowance for loan losses established by Institution includes $2,815 and $4,024 entered in the profit and loss for the year, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, $40 and $72, respectively, from a counterguarantee fund were received to establish the reserve.

Allowance sourcing from Stage 3 credit risk loan portfolio interests amounts to $0.04 and $112 for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

For loan portfolio rating as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution applied the methodologies established under General Character Provisions Applicable to Financial Entities in force on each year.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, allowances represent 2.7% and 4.4% respectively, of the entire portfolio covering 36.27 and 1.32 times the Stage 3 credit risk loan portfolio, respectively.

Under the criterion B-6 “Loan portfolio” of Exhibit 33 of General Provisions Applicable to Mexican Financial Entities, provides that the Institution may elect to eliminate from its assets, those past due loans 100% provisioned. In 2024 and 2023, the Institution applied the balance of 11 and 15 loans against the allowance for loan losses, respectively, for an amount of $5,196 and $5,384, respectively. None of such loans corresponds to related parties.

Portfolio balances eliminated from assets in either thousands of Dollars, Euros, as well as local currency administered under memorandum accounts while collection procedures are on-going is shown below:

	2024			2023		
	Million USD	Million Euros	Local currency	Million USD	Million Euros	Local currency
Past due principal payable						
Companies	630	49	$ 13,589	497	42	$ 10,930
Former employees	-	-	11	-	-	14
Total principal	**630**	**49**	**$ 13,600**	**497**	**42**	**$ 10,944**
Past due interests payable						
Companies	6	-	$ 201	5	1	$ 111
Total interests	**6**	**-**	**$ 201**	**5**	**1**	**$ 111**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

For the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of recovery from loan portfolio eliminated from assets was $114 and $194, respectively, recorded in the income statement's allowance for loan losses.

Interest income recognized in loans upon capitalization-

Interest income recognized upon capitalization during 2024 and 2023 amounts to $412 and $301, respectively.

(10) Other accounts payable, net-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the heading other accounts payable is integrated as shown below:

	2024	2023
Debtors due to collateral granted in cash under derivative transactions (Note 8)	$ 3,414	$ 412
Debtors due to currency purchase and sale transactions settlement	2,476	413
Loans to Institution's personnel	2,269	2,199
Guarantee program	89	85
Sundry debtors	28	44
Value added Tax (VAT)	17	8
Debtors due to commissions on current transactions	11	11
Taxes receivable	5	373
Debtors due to settlement of repurchase transactions	1	1
	8,310	3,546
Non-recoverability estimate	(34)	(53)
	$ 8,276	$ 3,493

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, these include accounts payable in foreign currency valued in local currency in the amount of $33 and $28, respectively.

Non-recoverability estimate movements are shown below:

	2024	2023
Balances at the beginning of the year	$ 53	$ 55
Increases	2	3
Releases	(21)	(5)
Applications	-	-
Exchange rate effect	-	-
Closing balances	**$ 34**	**$ 53**

(11) Foreclosed assets-

Integration of these assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is shown below:

2024				
Concept	Local currency	Millions of USD	Valorized foreign currency	Total
Movable property	$ 99	-	$ -	99
Securities	-	48	1,007	1,007
Collection rights	-	37	765	765
Subtotal	$ 99	85	$ 1,772	1,871
Real property:				
Rural land	$ 95	-	$ -	95
Urban land	151	-	-	151
Single-family	65	-	-	65
Condominium regime	8	-	-	8
Industrial plants	312	-	-	312
Commercial outlets	123	-	-	123
Other	65	-	-	65
Subtotal	819	-	-	819
Assets promised for sale:				
Real property	30	-	-	30
Subtotal	30	-	-	30
	948	85	1,772	2,720
Minus:				
Established estimates	947	85	1,772	2,719
Total	$ 1	-	$ -	1*

* Corresponds to the balance as of December 31, 2024, of assets promised for sale with a value of $30 and a reserve of $29.

2023						
Concept		Local currency	Millions of USD		Valorized foreign currency	Total
Movable property	$	99	-	$	-	99
Securities		-	48		818	818
Collection rights		-	36		612	612
Subtotal	$	99	84	$	1,430	1,529
Real property:						
Rural land	$	95	-	$	-	95
Urban land		151	-		-	151
Single-family		65	-		-	65
Condominium regime		10	-		-	10
Industrial plants		312	-		-	312
Commercial outlets		123	-		-	123
Other		74	-		-	74
Subtotal		830	-		-	830
Assets promised for sale:						
Real property		28	-		-	28
Subtotal		28	-		-	28
		957	84		1,430	2,387
Minus:						
Established estimates		957	84		1,430	2,387
Total	$	-	-	$	-	-*

* Corresponds to the balance as of December 31, 2023, of assets promised for sale with a value of $28 and a reserve of $28.

Estimate of foreclosed assets-

The amount of estimate of foreclosed assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as follows:

2024				
Concept	Local currency	Millions of USD	Valorized foreign currency	Total
Movable property	$ 99	-	$ -	$ 99
Securities	-	48	1,007	1,007
Collection rights	-	37	765	765
Real estate	819	-	-	819
Property promised for sale	29	-	-	29
Total reserve	$ 947	85	$ 1,772	$ 2,719

2023				
Concept	Local currency	Millions of USD	Valorized foreign currency	Total
Movable property	$ 99	-	$ -	$ 99
Securities	-	48	818	818
Collection rights	-	36	612	612
Real estate	830	-	-	830
Property promised for sale	28	-	-	28
Total reserve	$ 957	84	$ 1,430	$ 2,387

The charge to profit and loss under this concept is $10 and $10 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(12) Property, furniture and equipment, net-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of property, furniture and equipment are integrated as shown below:

	Average useful life	2024	2023
Buildings	90 years	$ 634	593
Furniture and equipment	10 years	285	290
Computer equipment	3.3 years	8	12
Transportation equipment	4 years	2	2
Other (net)		21	1
		950	898
Minus: Accrued depreciation		(520)	(516)
Total investments subject to depreciation		430	382
Constructions under process		-	-
Land		96	96
Total investments not subject to depreciation		96	96
Total		**$ 526**	**478**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Consolidated depreciation expense amounted to $14 for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During 2024, the institution wrote off 100% depreciated movable assets sold through INDEP, from which no net surpluses were obtained in favor of the Institution. The accrued depreciation that was written off was in the amount of $10.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there is real property transferred to INDEP for subsequent sale in the amount of $102 for both years, 100% depreciated.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we have intangible assets in the amount of $24 for both years, 100% amortized, represented by software licenses.

(13) Assets due to rights of use of property, furniture and equipment-

The Institution, through its subsidiary DIESA, had executed two lease agreements for use of real property and one for transportation equipment as of December 31, 2024. The termination of the real property agreements is in August 2032 for the agreement from 2022, and May 2028 for the agreement subscribed in 2023, as well as the transportation equipment agreement in June 2025. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances of assets due to rights of use of property, furniture and equipment and liabilities thereof, are integrated as shown below:

		2024	2023
Original value of rights of use of movable and real property	$	21	19
Accrued depreciation		6	2
Net value	$	15	17
Lease liabilities	$	17	17

The lease expenses for these assets incurred during 2024 and 2023 are integrated as follows:

		2024	2023
		Local currency thousands	Local currency thousands
Amortization of right to use movable assets and real property	$	3,710	2,264
Interest expense		1,794	1,284
Total	$	5,504	3,548

The interest rate used to calculate the current value of future transportation equipment rental payments was 16.60%, and for both real property leases, it was 9.68% for both years.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(14) Permanent investments-

a. The Main companies subjected to application of the interest method, as well as stockholding share of the Institution in such companies as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are:

Company	Share (%) 2024	Share (%) 2023	Activity
Cesce México, S. A. de C. V. (CESCEMEX)	48.99	48.99	Insurance
Corporación Mexicana de Inversiones de Capital, S. A. de C. V. (CMIC)	4.93	5.03	Investment fund

b. The amounts used for recognition of interest method as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are identified below:

2024					
Company		Capital stock	(Accrued losses) withheld profit	(Loss) (Loss) Profit for the year	Total
CESCEMEX	$	105	6	1	112
CMIC		344	115	33	492
Other		-	-	-	192
Total	$				796

2023					
Company		Capital stock	(Accrued losses) withheld profit	(Loss) (Loss) Profit for the year	Total
CESCEMEX	$	104	(6)	13	111
CMIC		342	169	(49)	462
Other		-	-	-	182
Total	$				755

The net effect of valuation of permanent investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is $41 and $(42), respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the share in OCI of permanent investments that was registered under stockholders' equity is $0 for both years. No investments were made during the years 2024 and 2023.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

c. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, assets, liabilities and main items in the income statement of main associated companies are as follows:

	2024				
	Total				
		Assets	Liabilities	Income	Expense
CESCEMEX	$	416	188	122	123
CMIC		10,460	472	644	(730)

	2023				
	Total				
		Assets	Liabilities	Income	Expense
CESCEMEX	$	413	187	131	130
CMIC		9,237	52	574	1,656

d. Investments in shares of associated companies without holding significant control or influence, are presented valued at their acquisition cost. The acquisition cost of all other permanent investments in stock amounts to $56 and $54 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(15) Time deposits-

Time deposits in the money market as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are integrated as follows:

		2024	2023
Notes with yield payable upon maturity	$	117,941	73,625
Fixed time deposits in foreign currency		31,620	36,747
Mexican Central Bank Deposit Certificates (CEDEs)		37,202	15,009
Fixed time deposits in local currency		145	1,138
Deposits due to special loan for Savings		1,095	1,033
Valuation of swaps for hedging purposes, net		(24)	16
Total	**$**	**187,979**	**127,568**

The characteristics of notes with yield payable upon maturity as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

2024				
Issue	Term	Average effective rate		Amortized cost
Note	1 to 29 days	10.09%	$	57,246
Note	30 to 179 days	10.30%		58,817
Note	180 to 360 days	11.01%		1,878
Total			$	117,941

2023				
Issue	Term	Average effective rate		Amortized cost
Note	1 to 29 days	11.25%	$	23,618
Note	30 to 179 days	11.39%		48,140
Note	180 to 360 days	11.32%		1,867
Total			$	73,625

Characteristics of fixed time deposits in foreign currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

2024					
Term	Rate	Original currency USD millions	Opening amount	Accrued Interests	Amortized cost
1 to 29 days	From 4.00 to 5.14%	1,439	$ 30,045	32	$ 30,077
30 to 179 days	From 4.28 to 5.32%	72	1,498	9	1,507
180 to 360 days	From 4.35 to 4.36%	2	36	-	36
More than 360 days	-		-	-	-
			$ 31,579	41	$ 31,620

2023					
Term	Rate	Original currency USD millions	Opening amount	Accrued Interests	Amortized cost
1 to 29 days	From 5.00 to 5.98%	1,218	$ 20,671	102	$ 20,773
30 to 179 days	From 5.05 to 5.76%	926	15,711	58	15,769
180 to 360 days	From 4.73 to 5.94%	12	201	4	205
More than 360 days	-		-	-	-
			$ 36,583	164	$ 36,747

Mexican Central Bank deposit certificates characteristics as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

2024							
Deposit	Term	Average Rate	Original currenc y millions	Exchange rate	Opening amount	Interests accrued	Amortized cost
CEDE MXN	128 days	10.33%	10,000	1.0000	10,000	34	$ 10,034
CEDE USD	125 days	4.80%	1,300	20.8829	27,148	20	$ 27,168
							$ 37,202

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023						
Deposit	Term	Average		Opening amount	Interests accrued	Amortized cost
CEDE MXN	54 days	11.53	$	15,000	9	$ 15,009

The characteristics of fixed time deposits in local currency as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

2024						
Deposit	Term	Average rate		Opening amount	Interests accrued	Amortized cost
Deposit on-sight	2 days	9.80%	$	145	-	$ 145

2023						
Deposit	Term	Average rate		Opening amount	Interests accrued	Amortized cost
Deposit on-sight	4 days	From 11.00% to 11.15%	$	1,137	1	$ 1,138

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are Time deposits in favor of related parties in the amount of $153 and $162, respectively, and $20 and $17 of interests were paid, respectively.

(16) Debt instrument issued-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance under this heading is integrated as follows:

		2024	2023
Local Currency Stock Certificates		83,275	74,275
USD Stock Certificates		4,562	-
Banking bonds		21,028	17,103
Adjustment to book value of hedged item		(3,138)	(2,154)
	$	105,727	89,224

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Characteristics of Local Currency stock certificates (CEBURES), are shown below:

2024								
Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate	Effective rate	Term days	CEBURES number	Par value	Interest	Total
12/18/2020	12/10/2027	5.68	5.68	1074	70,000,000	7,000	20	7,020
05/17/2021	05/05/2031	7.34	7.34	2316	45,360,000	4,536	45	4,581
05/17/2021	05/11/2026	TIIE-0.03	10.17	496	27,150,000	2,715	8	2,723
10/29/2021	10/17/2031	7.83	7.83	2481	60,000,000	6,000	87	6,087
10/29/2021	10/23/2026	TIIE-0.05	10.16	661	10,000,000	1,000	4	1,004
03/29/2022	03/16/2032	8.83	9.03	2632	81,140,000	8,114	191	8,305
03/29/2022	03/23/2027	10.15	10.19	812	41,000,000	4,100	3	4,103
03/29/2022	03/25/2025	10.19	10.23	84	49,851,930	4,985	-	4,985
02/17/2023	02/13/2026	10.47	10.51	409	40,000,000	4,000	11	4,011
02/17/2023	02/08/2030	9.23	9.45	1865	60,000,000	6,000	214	6,214
10/20/2023	10/07/2033	10.16	10.42	3202	59,486,108	5,949	125	6,074
10/20/2023	10/16/2026	10.44	10.48	654	48,357,894	4,836	24	4,860
03/11/2024	02/27/2034	9.35	9.57	3345	48,900,000	4,890	146	5,036
03/11/2024	08/23/2027	10.41	10.45	965	71,888,888	7,189	31	7,220
08/13/2024	02/22/2028	10.41	10.45	1148	45,476,622	4,548	-	4,548
08/13/2024	08/01/2034	9.56	9.79	3500	64,063,532	6,406	243	6,649
								83,420
	Issuance expenses							(11)
	Placement discount							(134)
	Amortized cost						$	83,275

Characteristics of USD stock certificates (CEBURES), are shown below:

2024								
Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate	Effective rate	Term days	CEBURES number	Par value	Interest	Total
08/13/2024	08/10/2027	4.55	4.60	952	2,147,915	215	4	219
	Valued in pesos (FX 20.8829)							4,565
	Issuance expenses							(3)
	Amortized cost						$	4,562

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023								
Date of issue	Date of maturity	Rate	Effective rate	Term days	CEBURES number	Face value	Interest	Total
12/16/2014	12/03/2024	6.54	6.54	338	35,000,000	3,500	17	3,517
06/27/2017	06/18/2024	7.41	7.41	170	51,400,000	5,140	13	5,153
12/18/2020	12/10/2027	5.68	5.68	1440	70,000,000	7,000	18	7,018
05/17/2021	05/05/2031	7.34	7.34	2682	45,360,000	4,536	44	4,580
05/17/2021	03/19/2024	TIIE -0.27	11.24	79	27,490,000	2,749	5	2,754
05/17/2021	05/11/2026	TIIE -0.12	11.38	862	27,150,000	2,715	9	2,724
10/29/2021	10/25/2024	TIIE -0.19	11.31	299	30,000,000	3,000	12	3,012
10/29/2021	10/17/2031	7.83	7.83	2847	60,000,000	6,000	85	6,085
10/29/2021	10/23/2026	TIIE -0.12	11.38	1027	10,000,000	1,000	5	1,005
03/29/2022	03/16/2032	8.83	9.03	2998	81,140,000	8,114	187	8,301
03/29/2022	03/23/2027	11.38	11.43	1178	41,000,000	4,100	40	4,140
03/29/2022	03/25/2025	11.35	11.40	450	49,851,930	4,985	46	5,031
02/17/2023	02/13/2026	11.75	11.80	775	40,000,000	4,000	11	4,011
02/17/2023	02/08/2030	9.23	9.45	2231	60,000,000	6,000	211	6,211
10/20/2023	10/07/2033	10.16	10.42	3568	59,486,108	5,949	122	6,071
10/20/2023	10/16/2026	11.72	11.78	1020	48,357,894	4,836	24	4,860
								74,473
	Issuance expenses							(45)
	Placement discount							(153)
	Amortized cost						$	74,275

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution has issued stock certificates, such issue is under a Macro-certificate currently deposited with S.D. Indeval Institucion para el Deposito de Valores, S.A. de C.V.

The face value of each stock certificate is $.0001, rights and form of redemption is the payment of interests and amortization of principal on the date of maturity. Also, the ratio kept by the authorized amount to the issued amount is 100%. The amortized discount recognized in profit and loss during 2024 and 2023 is $19 and $24, respectively.

The characteristics of banking bonds are as follows:

2024						
				Valued local currency		
Currency	Number of certificates	Rate	Original currency Millions	Amount	Interest	Total
Dollar	1 Macro-certificate	4.3722%	1,000	20,883	194	$ 21,077
Issuance expenses						(45)
Discount due to certificate amortization						(4)
Amortized cost						21,028

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023						
				Valued local currency		
Currency	Number of certificates	Rate	Original currency Millions	Amount	Interest	Total
Dollar	1 Macro-certificate	4.3722%	1,000	16,967	156	$ 17,123
Issuance expenses						(11)
Discount due to certificate amortization						(9)
Amortized cost						17,103

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Institution has a Macro-certificate listed in the International Market, deposited with Depository Trust Company at a face value of 1,000 million dollars, rights and form of redemption is the payment of interests and amortization of principal on the date of maturity. Also, the ratio kept by the authorized amount to the issued amount is 100% and the effective rate is 4.3114%.

The total amount of the issue was transferred to a floating rate on the date of issue, under swap transactions, in the following terms:
USD 600 million at $Libor_{3m}$ + 233.45 bps.
USD 400 million at $Libor_{6m}$ + 221.00 bps.

The annual additional cost under the issue expense concept is approximately of 4.9 bps.
Date of issue: 10/14/2015
Date of maturity 10/14/2025

The amortized discount amount in profit and loss during 2024 and 2023 is $5 for both years.

(17) Interbank and other borrowings-

The inter-banking and other entity loans heading balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

		2024	2023
Payable on demand:			
Call money transactions	$	4,740	5,959
Short-term:			
Secured facilities		1,477	1,407
Commercial facilities		23,493	16,119
Executing entity		326	180
Development banking		-	342
Interest provision		443	293
		25,739	18,341
Long-term			
Secured facilities		8,550	8,142
Executing entity		11,993	10,009
		20,543	18,151
Total	$	51,022	42,451

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2024, loan concepts are integrated as shown below:

a. Payable on demand deposits (Call money)

2024

Counterparty	Currency	Rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)
Local banks	Dollar	From 4.10% to 4.15%	227	4,470	2

2023

Counterparty	Currency	Rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)
Local banks	Dollar	From 5.13% to 5.15%	351	5,959	2

b. Secured facilities

2024

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
Foreign banks	Dollar	From 3.50% to 6.13%	480	1,477	155	8,550	7	$ 10,027

2023

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
Foreign banks	Dollar	From 1.32 to 6.79%	563	1,407	76	8,142	8	$ 9,549

c. Commercial facilities

2024

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
Foreign banks	Dollar	From 5.58 to 6.12%	1,125	23,493	50	-	-	$ 23,493

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

2023

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
Foreign banks	Dollar	From 5.58 to 6.12%	950	16,119	63	-	-	$ 16,119

d. Executing entity

2024

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
International entities	Dollar	From 0.74 t 10.02%	590	326	113	11,993	16	$ 12,319

2023

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
International entities	Dollar	From 0.74 t 6.68%	601	180	91	10,009	17	$ 10,189

e. Development banking

As of December 31, 2024, there is no balance in Development Banking.

2023

				Short-term		Long-term		
Counterparty	Currency	Effective rate	Original currency millions	Amortized cost	Average term (days)	Amortized cost	Average term (years)	Total
Local banks	Dollar	5.34%	20	342	17	-	-	$ 342

Such loans are contracted with domestic and foreign financial institutions without significant concentration as to any of them.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the entire balance of interbank and other borrowings committed facilities has been withdrawn.

(18) Sundry creditors and other accounts payable-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the sundry creditors and other accounts payable balance is integrated as follows:

		2024	2023
Liabilities deriving from the rendering of banking services	$	305	603
Provisions due to exposure to legal and operation risk		162	85
Accounts payable due to miscellaneous obligations		156	124
Other sundry creditors		271	356
Balance of liability for the purchase and sale of currency		33	-
Total	**$**	**927**	**1,168**

Below is an analysis of movements in legal and operation risk exposure provisions for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023.

		2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	$	85	103
Increases		124	19
Releases		(42)	(30)
Applications		(6)	(6)
Exchange rate effect		1	(1)
Closing balances	$	162	85

(19) Employee benefits-

a. Defined benefit pension plan

The Institution has a defined benefit pension plan in place covering all employees, in satisfaction with requirements established under general work conditions, consisting in granting them a pension calculated on the average salary base earned during the last year of work, integrating end-of-year bonus and vacation premium, applied to the percentage corresponding to age and years of service.

The plan also covers seniority premiums, consisting in a single payment of 12 days of salary per year worked based on the last salary (limited to twice the minimum banking salary in force on the date of termination) as well as payment of other benefits for retired personnel, among other: health care, prescription drugs, hospitals and sport centers.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

The program known as "Special Savings Loan" (SSL) consists in a loan granted to both retired and active personnel to be only used as an investment (time deposit) with Institution itself, the Institution guaranteeing a minimum yield and the differential against the funding rate under the charge of Institution.

The relative liability and the annual cost of post-retirement benefits are calculated by an independent actuary, in accordance with the plans' defined bases, CNBV Provisions and NIF D-3 Employee benefits.

For the years 2024 and 2023, the fund investment covers labor obligation reserves, in 2023, without surplus; while for 2024, there is a surplus in the defined benefit pension fund for $701, which is presented as a restricted investment (Note 5).

The interest rates have shown an upward trend during 2023 and 2024, therefore, an increase in the discount rate was applied during the actuarial valuation going from 9.15% as of December 31, 2022 to 9.34% as of December 31, 2023 and to 11.07% as of December 31, 2024.

In 2024 and 2023, the contributions to the Defined Benefit Pension Fund were $416 and $586, respectively. In 2024 and 2023, the contributions to the SSL Fund were $115 and $139, respectively.

Such contributions include recycling of remeasuring due to accrued balance of plan losses pending recognition (broker focus) during the average remaining labor life.

In 2024 and 2023, $2,023 and $327, respectively, were recognized in remeasurings of defined employee benefits in Stockholders' Equity.

As of December 31, 2024, the balances shown below are the result of the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent expert:

December 31, 2024

Net cost for the period		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Cost for service	$	35	2	50	21	108
Net interests		57	1	10	20	88
Recycling of remeasuring		212	2	47	74	335
	$	304	5	107	115	531

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Financial Position

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Obligation due to defined benefits (ODB)		(9,610)	(33)	(7,043)	(3,510)	(20,196)
Fair value of plan assets		9,446	19	7,343	3,505	20,313
Net (liability) asset due to defined benefits LNDB/(ANDB)		**(164)**	**(14)**	**300**	**(5)**	**117**
Accrued actuarial losses pending recognition in OCI (stockholders' equity)		-	-	-	-	-
(Earnings)/Losses recognized in OCI (stockholders' equity) pending recycling in the profit and loss for the year		164	14	(1,001)	5	(818)
Accrued actual earnings pending recognition in OCI and in the income statement	**$**	**164**	**14**	**(1,001)**	**5**	**(818)**
Reserve balance as of the beginning of the year	$	-	-	-	-	-
Net cost for the period		304	5	107	115	531
Contributions to fund		(304)	(5)	(107)	(115)	(531)
Transfer to restricted investments		-	-	701	-	701
Reserve balance at the closing of the year		**-**	**-**	**701**	**-**	**701**

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Net liabilities (assets) due to defined benefits at the beginning of the period	$	762	10	168	265	1,205
Net cost for the period		304	5	107	115	531
Contributions made		(304)	(5)	(107)	(115)	(531)
Payments charged to reserve		-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to restricted investments		-	-	701	-	701
Recycling of remeasuring pending recognition in OCI		-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasuring recognized in OCI		(213)	(2)	(46)	(74)	(335)
Remeasuring of net liabilities (assets) due to defined benefits recognized in OCI		(385)	6	(1,123)	(186)	(1,688)
Net liability (asset) due to defined benefits LNDB/(ANDB)		**164**	**14**	**(300)**	**5**	**(117)**

Based on the Resolution amending General Character Provisions applicable to Financial Entities published on December 31, 2015, the Institution elected to initiate recognition of remeasuring of plan's actuarial loss accrued balance up to 2015 starting on 2021, recognizing 20% of balances as from initial application and an additional 20% each subsequent year, to be recognized at the closing of each period.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

The Institution promptly informed CNBV its election to apply the option referred to under Transitory Article Three of General Character Provisions applicable to Financial Entities.

As of December 31, 2024, remeasuring of liabilities (assets) due to Defined Benefits, Net, determined in actuarial valuation, are detailed below.

Conciliation of earnings and losses under the plan as of December 31, 2024

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Remeasuring recognized in OCI						
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the beginning of the year	$	431	8	(105)	99	433
Recycling		(120)	(2)	26	(28)	(124)
20% recognition		-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations for the year		(621)	6	(1,267)	(310)	(2,192)
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the closing of the year		(310)	12	(1,346)	(239)	(1,883)
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the beginning of the year		331	2	273	166	772
Recycling		(93)	-	(72)	(46)	(211)
20% recognition		-	-	-	-	-
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses for the year		236	-	144	124	504
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the closing of year		474	2	345	244	1,065
Remeasuring recognized in other comprehensive income		164	14	(1,001)	5	(818)
Total remeasurings						
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the closing of the year		(310)	12	(1,346)	(239)	(1,883)
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the closing of year		474	2	345	244	1,065
Total remeasurings	**$**	**164**	**14**	**(1,001)**	**5**	**(818)**

As of December 31, 2024, the Institution has no accrued actuarial losses pending recognition in other comprehensive income (OCI).

As of December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation results estimate a net cost for the period of $(168) for the year 2025.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans
Average remaining labor life (ARLL)	3.31 years	4.28 years 24.11 years	3.31 years 23.85 years	3.31 years
Actuarial hypotheses:				
Estimated discount rate	11.07%	11.07%	11.07%	11.07%
Officer salary increase rate	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
Employee salary increase rate	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%
Health care increase rate	N/A	N/A	8.00%	N/A
Estimated yield rate	11.07%	11.07%	11.07%	11.07%

As of December 31, 2023, balances are as shown below:

Net cost for the period		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Cost for service	$	40	2	56	25	123
Net interests		46	1	60	24	131
Recycling of remeasuring		167	3	211	90	471
	$	**253**	**6**	**327**	**139**	**725**

Financial Position

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Obligation due to defined benefits (ODB)		(10,090)	(30)	(7,854)	(3,790)	(21,764)
Fair value of plan assets		9,328	20	7,686	3,525	20,559
Net (liability) asset due to defined benefits LNDB/(ANDB)		**(762)**	**(10)**	**(168)**	**(265)**	**(1,205)**
Accrued actuarial losses pending recognition in OCI (stockholders' equity)		-	-	-	-	-
(Earnings)/Losses recognized in OCI (stockholders' equity) pending recycling in the profit and loss for the year		762	10	168	265	1,205
Accrued actual losses pending recognition in OCI and in the income statement	**$**	**762**	**10**	**168**	**265**	**1,205**
Reserve balance as of the beginning of the year	$	-	-	-	-	-
Net cost for the period		253	6	327	139	725
Contributions to fund		(253)	(6)	(327)	(139)	(725)
Reserve balance at the closing of the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Net liabilities (assets) due to defined benefits at the beginning of the period	$	625	14	817	336	1,792
Net cost for the period		253	6	327	139	725
Contributions made		(253)	(6)	(327)	(139)	(725)
Payments charged to reserve		-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasuring pending recognition in OCI		(37)	-	(23)	(9)	(69)
Recycling of remeasuring recognized in OCI		(130)	(3)	(188)	(81)	(402)
Remeasuring of net liabilities (assets) due to defined benefits recognized in OCI		304	(1)	(438)	19	(116)
Net liability (asset) due to defined benefits LNDB/(ANDB)		**762**	**10**	**168**	**265**	**1,205**

As of December 31, 2023, remeasuring of liabilities (assets) due to Defined Benefits, Net, determined in actuarial valuation, are detailed below.

Conciliation of earnings and losses under the plan as of December 31, 2023

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Remeasuring pending recognition in OCI actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the beginning of the year	$	104	-	30	22	156
Recycling		(28)	-	(8)	(6)	(42)
20% recognition		(76)	-	(22)	(16)	(114)
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the closing of the year		-	-	-	-	-
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the beginning of the year		35	1	58	10	104
Recycling		(9)	-	(15)	(3)	(27)
20% recognition		(26)	(1)	(43)	(7)	(77)
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the closing of year		-	-	-	-	-
Total remeasuring pending recognition in OCI	$	-	-	-	-	-

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

		Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans	Total
Remeasuring recognized in OCI						
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the beginning of the year	$	(55)	11	304	65	325
Recycling		15	(2)	(79)	(18)	(84)
20% recognition		76	-	23	16	115
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations for the year		395	(1)	(353)	36	77
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the closing of the year		431	8	(105)	99	433
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the beginning of the year		541	2	425	239	1,207
Recycling		(145)	(1)	(109)	(63)	(318)
20% recognition		26	1	42	7	76
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses for the year		(91)	-	(85)	(17)	(193)
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the closing of year		331	2	273	166	772
Remeasuring recognized in other comprehensive income		762	10	168	265	1.205
Total remeasurings						
Actuarial (earnings)/losses in obligations at the closing of the year		431	8	(105)	99	433
Plan assets' return (earnings)/losses at the closing of year		331	2	273	166	772
Total remeasurings	**$**	**762**	**10**	**168**	**265**	**1,205**

As of December 31, 2023, the Institution's accrued actual losses pending recognition in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the amount of $0.2 from 2024 to 2025, in adherence to elected option to defer such recognition in terms with the Resolution amending General Character Provisions applicable to Credit Institutions, published in the DOF on December 31, 2015.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation results estimate a net cost for the period of $531 for the year of 2024.

	Retirement pension	Seniority premium	Other post-employment benefits	SSL and financial cost of loans
Average remaining labor life (ARLL)	3.58 years	4.54 years 20.72 years	3.58 years 24.33 years	3.58 years
Actuarial hypotheses:				
Estimated discount rate	9.34%	9.34%	9.34%	9.34%
Officer salary increase rate	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
Employee salary increase rate	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%
Health care increase rate	N/A	N/A	8.00%	N/A
Estimated yield rate	9.34%	9.34%	9.34%	9.34%

b. Defined benefit plan assets

Risk indicators are presented at meetings of Defined Benefit Pension Fund and SSL Fund Trusts Technical Committees, the highest decision-making authority in a Trust, responsible for authorizing the investment regime and oversee performance with Trust risk management policy.

Risk indicators and Siefores control levels and taken as reference, in accordance to authorization granted by the Technical Committees.

The risks as to which plan assets are exposed, are the following:

Credit Risk. - The credit risk represents a potential loss a financial instrument issuer may cause to the counterparty, due to failing to meet with its obligations, mainly originated from accounts receivable and investments in debt instruments.

Liquidity Risk. - Liquidity risk is the risk of a Trust experiencing difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The Trust's focus for liquidity administration aims to ensure, as much as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to perform with its obligations, both under ordinary, as well as hardship conditions, without incurring in unacceptable losses or risking the Trust's prestige.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that market price changes, such as, changes in exchange rates, interest rates or stock prices, affect the Trust's income or the value of the financial instruments held. The purpose of market risk management is the management and control of exposures to such risk within reasonable parameters while optimizing profitability.

Defined Benefit Pension Fund Assets are integrated, for the year ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, as follows:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

		2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,434	2,117
Government certificates		6,729	7,907
Listed bank certificates		2,287	2,993
Listed corporate debt certificates		1,824	1,877
Listed stock		792	945
Local variable income		722	685
International variable income		721	510
	$	17,509	17,034

Credit Risk: During the second half of 2024, the indicator stood at 0.07%, the fall stemming from the decrease in the position in fixed-rate securities. As of December 31, 2023, the potential loss resulting from counterparty nonperformance represents 0.10% versus all financial instruments.

	2024			2023		
Type of instrument	Position	Credit - Risk*	CR %	Position	Risk Risk*	CR %
Variable Income	2,135	0.00	0.00%	2,140	0.00	0.00%
Fixed Rate	3,057	5.22	0.17%	4,469	5.24	0.12%
Actual Rate	5,795	5.61	0.10%	5,910	5.04	0.09%
Reviewable Rate	6,522	1.57	0.02%	4,514	2.18	0.05%
Total	17,509	12.40	0.07%	17,033	12.46	0.10%

* Not applicable to securities issued by the Federal Government (Cetes), debt vehicles (Bondes, Udibonos, etc.) and repurchase transaction counterparties.

Additionally, investment limits per issuer are met to manage Credit Risk.

Liquidity Risk: It is evident that liquidity risk is under control, as it represents 0.67% and 0.78% of all financial instruments as of the closing of December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

	2024			2023		
Type of instrument	Position (a)	Liquidity Risk (LR) (b)	LR % (b/a)	Position (a)	Liquidity Risk (LR) (b)	LR% (b/a)
Variable Income	2,135	7.3	0.34%	2,140	6.7	0.31%
Fixed Rate	3,057	23.9	0.78%	4,469	29.6	0.66%
Actual Rate	5,795	85.5	1.48%	5,910	95.0	1.61%
Reviewable Rate	6,522	0.8	0.01%	4,514	1.2	0.03%
Total	17,509	117.5	0.67%	17,033	132.6	0.78%

Market Risk: The Value at Risk (VaR) consumption represents 0.21% and 0.26%, with regard to all financial instruments maintained as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, a percentage within the authorized threshold of 0.70%.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Type of instrument	2024 Position	VaR	VaR*%	Limit	2023 Position	VaR	VaR*%	Limit**
Variable Income	2,135	11.5	0.54%	0.70%	2,140	21.7	1.01%	0.70%
Fixed Rate	3,057	10.7	0.35%	0.70%	4,469	9.2	0.21%	0.70%
Actual Rate	5,795	16.1	0.28%	0.70%	5,910	14.3	0.24%	0.70%
Reviewable Rate	6,522	(1.9)	(0.03)%	0.70%	4,514	(0.2)	0.00%	0.70%
Total	**17,509**	**36.4**	**0.21%**	**0.70%**	**17,033**	**45.0**	**0.26%**	**0.70%**

* VaR consumption in a day with a trust level of 95%
**Basic Pension group threshold (lowest of 3)

The SSL Fund Assets are integrated, for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, as follows:

		2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,879	651
Government certificates		1,523	2,669
Listed corporate debt certificates		103	205
	$	**3,505**	**3,525**

Credit Risk: During the second half of 2024, the indicator stood at 0.005%, stemming from the decrease in the credit risk in the position in reviewable-rate instruments. The potential loss caused due to counterparty nonperformance recorded 0.01% at the closing of December 2023:

Type of instrument	2024 Position	Credit Risk*	CR %	2023 Position	Credit Risk*	CR %
Fixed Rate	492	0.18	0.04%	1,253	0.18	0.01%
Actual Rate	1,038	0.00	0.00%	1,094	0.00	0.00%
Reviewable Rate	1,975	0.01	0.01%	1,178	0.16	0.01%
Total	**3,505**	**0.19**	**0.005%**	**3,525**	**0.34**	**0.01%**

* Not applicable to securities issued by the Federal Government (Cetes), debt vehicles (Bondes, Udibonos, etc.) and counterparties in repurchase transactions.

Additionally, investment limits per issuer are met to manage Credit Risk.

Liquidity Risk: Controlled by virtue of representing 0.76% and 0.70% of portfolio position as of the closing of December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Type of instrument	2024 Position (a)	Liquidity Risk (LR) (b)	LR % (b/a)	2023 Position (a)	Liquidity Risk (LR) (b)	LR % (b/a)
Fixed Rate	492	5.2	1.06%	1,253	7.23	0.58%
Actual Rate	1,038	20.2	1.94%	1,094	17.40	1.59%
Reviewable Rate	1,975	1.1	0.05%	1,178	0.19	0.02%
Total	**3,505**	**26.5**	**0.76%**	**3,525**	**24.82**	**0.70%**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Market Risk: VaR* consumption in general and per type of instrument, is within the authorized threshold.

	2024				2023			
Type of instrument	Position	VaR	VaR*%	Limit	Position	VaR	VaR*%	Limit**
Fixed Rate	492	3.4	0.70%	0.70%	1,253	4.7	0.4%	0.70%
Actual Rate	1,038	5.9	0.57%	0.70%	1,094	7.6	0.7%	0.70%
Reviewable Rate	1,975	0.0	0.0%	0.70%	1,178	0.0	0.0%	0.70%
Total	**3,505**	9.3	**0.27%**	**0.70%**	**3,525**	12.3	**0.3%**	**0.70%**

*VaR for a day with a trust level of 95%
**Basic Pension Group Threshold (lowest of 3)

The Pension Fund complies with the Investment Regime authorized by the Technical Committee of the Trust; regarding the risk indicators we can conclude that: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk are met.

c. Defined contribution pension plan

As from January 1, 2007 the Institution modified general working conditions based on trends and best practices regarding administration and operation of retirement and pension plans, to incorporate new employees, and those electing to migrate from the Defined Benefit System to the Defined Contribution. Such plan allows greater control regarding plan's costs and liabilities, maintaining appropriate cost-benefit ratio both for Institution and workers and establishes clear contribution or withdrawal rules.

This plan integrates Institution contributions to individual accounts, each in name of an employee, divided in two subaccounts known as “A” and “B”, respectively. It is also integrated by voluntary employee contributions to subaccount “B” and by yield resulting from both subaccounts jointly, identified as the employee individual account. The amount of contributions made amount to $39 and $35 for 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Defined Contribution Trust amount to $307 and $273, respectively.

(20) Income tax (ISR) and employee profit sharing (PTU)-

The Income Tax Law in force as from January 1, 2014, establishes a 30% rate.

In the profit and loss for the period (expenses) income:		2024	2023
Income Tax on tax base	$	(5)	(7)
Deferred Income Tax		(224)	586
Total Income Tax in the income statement	**$**	**(229)**	**579**

Conciliation of effective rate of profit tax against tax rate assessed

The net tax profit of $(229) and $579, attributable to loss before profit tax of $3,754 and $3,982 in 2024 and 2023 respectively, different to what would result from applying a 30% Income Tax rate to such loss, as the result of items listed below:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

		2024	2023
Expected expense (30% of loss before profit tax)	$	(1,138)	(1,181)
Increase (reduction) resulting from:			
Tax effect of inflation, net		(285)	(393)
Non-deductible expenses		13	8
Contributions to Fidapex		301	187
Non-deductible benefits to employees		66	93
Exchange rate fluctuation of credit risk allowance.		814	1,150
Changes in asset valuation reserve due to deferred taxes		(462)	(200)
Other, net		920	(243)
(Benefit) expense due to profit taxes	$	229	(579)

Assets and liabilities due to deferred taxes are determined by applying tax rates expected to be applied during the period the asset is realized or the liability is canceled, the Income Tax law in force provides a 30% rate and no modification for subsequent years is foreseen, therefore, in order to determine deferred taxes, a 30% rate is applied.

The effect of profit tax on temporary differences originating significant shares of deferred profit tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are detailed below:

		2024	2023
Deferred assets			
Allowance for loan losses	$	9,132	7,560
Commissions collected in advance		291	246
Estimation of foreclosed assets and other		14	20
Tax losses pending amortization		1,353	755
		10,790	8,581
Deferred liabilities			
Legal and deferred Employee Profit Sharing	$	(866)	(741)
investment in securities and derivatives[1/]		(702)	(240)
Commissions paid in advance		(3)	(3)
Advances		-	-
Property, furniture and equipment		(62)	(64)
		(1,633)	(1,048)
Non-recoverable deferred tax asset estimate		(4,652)	(2,804)
Deferred asset, net	**$**	**4,505**	**4,729**

[1/]Includes $(645) and $(244) in 2024 and 2023 respectively, of Deferred Income Tax originated from uncollected/paid accrued interests related to Derivative Financial Instruments that, along with commissions paid in advance in the amount of $(3) in 2024 and 2023, derived from temporary differences related with financial margin.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

The deferred Income Tax balance of $(2) in 2024 and 2023, originated from the valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell is presented under the OCI item in the stockholders' equity.

Non-recoverable deferred tax asset estimate

The non-recoverable deferred tax asset estimate as of January 1, 2024 and 2023 amounts to $2,804 and $2,267, respectively. The net change of the Estimate non-recoverable deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $1,848 and $537, respectively, and is mainly related to estimated credit risk when no recovery is expected.

Individual accounting – tax conciliation for the Institution and its subsidiary, DIESA, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is shown below:

		2024		2023	
		Institution	Subsidiary DIESA	Institution	Subsidiary DIESA
Profit and loss before profit tax	$	(3,794)	(1)	(3,964)	24
Increase (reduction) resulting from:					
Tax effect of inflation, net		(948)	(3)	(1,307)	(4)
Non-deductible expenses		21	20	25	4
Contributions to Fidapex		1,004	-	625	-
Non-deductible benefits to employees		221	-	311	-
for loan losses allowance, net of write-offs		2,716	-	3,835	-
Valuation of investment in securities and derivatives		(1,543)	-	(669)	-
Advanced charges, net		150	-	71	-
Legal and deferred Employee Profit Sharing		84	-	(215)	-
Other, net		83	-	(104)	-
Tax base	$	(2,006)	16	(1,392)	24
Income Tax Rate		30%	30%	30%	30%
Assessed tax		-	5	-	7

For the year ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, a tax loss in the amount of $2,006 and $1,392, respectively, was determined, which may be reduced against the tax profit of the ten following years until exhaustion and will be updated in accordance to the provisions of the Income Tax Law.

Tax losses

Below are tax losses pending amortization as of December 31, 2024:

Year	Amount	Amount till Maturity
2019	493	2029
2020	140	2030
2021	462	2031
2022	29	2032
2023	1,379*	2033
2024	2,006	2034

*The amount of loss represents that reported in the year's annual return filed in March 2024.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Deferred legal Employee Profit Sharing

The (benefit) expense due to legal and deferred Employee Profit Sharing is integrated as follows:

In the profit and loss for the period:		2024	2023
Employee Profit Sharing on the legal basis	$	-	-
Deferred Employee Profit Sharing		84	(215)
	$	**84**	**(215)**

Employee Profit Sharing effects of temporary differences originating significant portions of Deferred Employee Profit Sharing assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are detailed below:

		2024	2023
Deferred assets			
Allowance for loan losses	$	3,044	2,520
Commissions collected in advance		97	82
Estimation of awarded assets and other		5	7
Other		2	6
		3,148	2,615
Deferred liabilities			
Investment in securities and derivatives[1/]	$	(234)	(80)
Commissions paid in advance		(1)	(1)
Property, furniture and equipment		-	-
Advances		-	-
		(235)	(81)
Non-recoverable estimate for Deferred Employee Profit Sharing assets		(1,222)	(759)
Deferred asset, net	**$**	**1,691**	**1,775**

[1/]Including $(215) and $(81) in 2024 and 2023 respectively, of Deferred Employee Profit Sharing from Derivative financial instruments' interests accrued pending collection/paid that, jointly with commissions paid in advance in the amount of $(1), derived from temporary differences in relation to the financial margin.

The $(1) in 2024 and 2023, deferred Employee Profit Sharing balance from the valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell is presented under the OCI item in the stockholders' equity.

Estimate for non-recoverable deferred Employee Profit Sharing asset

The estimate for non-recoverable deferred Employee Profit Sharing asset as of January 1, 2024 and 2023 was $759 and $716, respectively. The net change in non-recoverable deferred PTU asset allowance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, was $463 and $716, respectively, and mainly relates to allowance for loan losses as to which no recovery is expected.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(21) Subordinated obligations outstanding -

On August 2016, the Institution issued subordinated obligations in international capital markets. These hybrid instruments counted for the supplementary portion of the Institution's capital, allowing increase of its net capital index. Also, due to being a US dollar denominated capital, the issue facilitated a natural hedging for the capital index, against movements of the peso/dollar exchange rate.

On August 11, 2021 the advanced settlement of this USD 700 million subordinated bond with a 3.80% rate, and maturing on August 11, 2026 on 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interests of USD 13 million was achieved. The advanced payment option by issuer ("Call option") was contemplated within the terms of the transaction, with the penalty on 100% of the principal.

Also, on the same date, there was a new issue of subordinated and sustainable obligations in the international market in the amount of USD 500 million, with a 10-year term also calculating the Institution's supplementary portion in the principal.

The characteristics of the subordinated obligation issued on December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

2024							
					Valued local currency		
Number of certificates	Face value	Rate	Currency	Original currency Millions	Amount	Interest	Total
500,000	1,000 Dollars	2.72%	Dollars	500	10,441	110	10,551
Issue expenses							(14)
Effect from valuation of hedged position							(67)
					$		10,470

2023							
					Valued local currency		
Number of certificates	Face value	Rate	Currency	Original currency Millions	Amount	Interest	Total
500,000	1,000 Dollars	2.72%	Dollars	500	8,483	89	8,572
Issue expenses							(23)
Effect from valuation of hedged position							(45)
					$		8,504

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Amount placed:	USD 500 million
Coupon Rate:	2.72% every 6-months, fixed
Yield:	2.72%
Price:	100.00
Term:	10 years
Advanced payment option ("Call"):	As from the 5th anniversary (08/11/2026)
Form:	144A and S Regulation
Date of issue:	August 11, 2021
Date of maturity:	August 11, 2031
Principal payment:	Amortization upon maturity or upon "call"
Demand:	2.2 times the amount issued
Effective rate	2.68

The movements for 2024 and 2023 years were $(244) and $(242) for payments, $249 and $242 for accrued interests, and $1,962 and $(1,345) for the exchange rate change.

(22) Stockholders' equity-

a. The stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as follows:

	2024				
	Number of CCCs*		Face value	Restatement effects	Total
Subscribed:					
A Series	331,232,725	$	33,123	627	$ 33,750
B Series	170,635,040		17,064	323	17,387
Subtotal	501,867,765		50,187	950	51,137
Contributions for future capital increases formalized by Board of Directors			9,299	-	9,299
Premium for the sale of stock			71	10	81
Capital reserve			166	688	854
Accrued profit and loss			(16,709)	(1,196)	(17,905)
Profit and loss due to valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell			5	-	5
Remesuarements of due to defined benefits to employees			818	-	818
Profit and loss due to the holding of non-monetary assets			-	(25)	(25)
Equity in OCI of other entities			53	-	53
Total controlling interest	**501,867,765**	**$**	**43,890**	**427**	**$ 44,317**
Total non-controlling interest		**$**	**-**	**-**	**$ -**
Total stockholders' equity		**$**	**43,890**	**427**	**$ 44,317**

*Capital Contribution Certificates

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

	2023					
	Number of CCCs*		Face value	Restatement effects		Total
Subscribed:						
A Series	279,079,525	$	27,908	627	$	28,535
B Series	143,768,240		14,377	323		14,700
Subtotal	422,847,765		42,285	950		43,235
Contributions for future capital increases formalized by its governance body			7,902	-		7,902
Premium for the sale of stock			71	10		81
Capital reserve			166	688		854
Accrued profit and loss			(12,750)	(1,172)		(13,922)
Profit and loss due to valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect or Sell			5	-		5
Remesuarements of defined benefits to employees			(1,205)	-		(1,205)
Profit and loss due to the holding of non-monetary assets			-	(25)		(25)
Share in OCI of other entities			53	-		53
Total holding interest	**422,847,765**	**$**	**36,527**	**451**	**$**	**36,978**
Total non-holding interest		**$**	**-**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Total stockholders' equity		**$**	**36,527**	**451**	**$**	**36,978**

*Capital Contribution Certificates

b. The capital stock is represented by certificates known as Capital Contribution Certificates (CCCs); these are registered with no coupons and distributed in the following series:

Series “A” always represents 66% of the Institution's capital stock and may only be subscribed by the Federal Government; a single, non-transmissible certificate has been issued which may, under no event, change its nature or the rights granted to the Federal Government as holder thereof.

Series “B” represents 34% of the capital stock and may be represented by a certificate or several certificates of same value. These may be subscribed by the Federal Government, by State and municipal Governments or by Mexican individuals or legal entities of the social and private sectors, preferably those related to foreign trade. No individual or legal entity may hold certificates representing more than 5% of the Institution's paid capital. No foreign individuals or legal entities nor Mexican legal entities whose bylaws with no direct or indirect foreigners' exclusion clause may hold an interest in its capital stock.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

On March 1, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to propose SHCP a Capital Stock increase to remain at $60,000 and an amendment to the Organic Regulations to allow such increase.

On September 30, 2024, the agreement amending the first paragraph of Article 7 of the Institution's Organic Regulations, which establishes the following, was published in the Official Gazette: The authorized capital stock is $60,000, represented by 396,000,000 and 204,000,000 Series "A" and "B" CCCs, respectively, with a par value of 100 pesos each.

The Institution's Board of Directors adopted at an ordinary meeting held on February 28, 2024, a resolution to propose to SHCP a modification to the subscribed and paid capital stock amount by $50,187, represented by 331,232,725 and 170,635,040 Series “A” and “B” CCCs, respectively, at a par value of 100 pesos each, in order to formalize a contribution by the Federal Government for the years of 2022 and 2023 in an amount of $7,902. As of December 31, 2024, the respective CCCs are pending formalization.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the capital stock is represented by the Federal Government (99.9934% and 99.9921%), Banco de México (0.0039% and 0.0046%), Nacional Financiera, S. N. C. (0.0015% and 0.0018%) and Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios, S. N. C. (0.0012% and 0.0015%).

c. Stockholders' equity distribution or reduction, following subtraction of the restated contributed capital stock and updated tax profits, will be subject to Income Tax at a 30% rate under the charge of the Institution. As of December 31, 2024, tax accounts related with stockholders' equity such as the Capital Contribution Account *(Cuenta de Capital de Aportacion* - CUCA) and the Net Tax Profit Account (*Cuenta de Utilidad Fiscal Neta* - CUFIN), are:

	2024	2023
CUCA	$ 120,964	$ 109,355
CUFIN	$ 12,133	$ 11,461

DIESA subsidiary's CUCA amounts to $974 and $935 and a negative CUFIN of $388 and $380 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

d. On December 19, 2024, the Board of Directors resolved that the Institution's management should request the Federal Executive, through SHCP, a capital contribution of up to $9,299 to support performance of its mandate as Development Banking Institution and permanently strengthen the Institution's capital base, maintaining a prudent capitalization index allowing its continue performance with substantive programs. The contribution was received on December 30, 2024 for $9,299.

The contribution is recorded under the item “Contributions for future capital increases formalized by the Board of Directors”.

e. In accordance with the LIC, Development Banks must maintain a net minimum capital of 8.0% as to its assets subject to risk. Additionally, they are to maintain a capital supplement equivalent to 2.5% of such assets.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

The (unaudited) capitalization index as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is made up as follows:

		2024	2023
Basic	$	41,847	33,481
Supplementary		10,442	8,483
Net capital		52,289	41,964
Assets subject to risk of:			
Credit		251,645	198,688
Market		27,976	20,388
Operation		17,581	15,115
		297,202	234,191
Capitalization index $_{Basic}$ (%)		14.08	14.30
Capitalization index $_{Net}$ (%)		17.59	17.92

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution satisfies this requirement by having an 17.59% and 17.92%, respectively, capitalization index, which was calculated based on rules to determine capitalization requirements that were published by SHCP in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 28, 2005, and respective amendments.

The Basic ICAP for December 2024 had a 22 bps reduction with regards to December 2023, due to a decrease in the basic capital caused by the disbursement made during the year, an increase in assets subject to total risks deriving from pre-payments, and settlements of portfolio balances.

The Basic ICAP for December 2023 had a 49 bps increase versus that of December 2022, due to an increase of basic capital in the amount of $2,119 as a result of capital formation and a 7.7% growth rate, deriving from an appropriate management of profitability rating policy, restatement of business model in accordance with current economic environment conditions, and lesser generation of reserves versus prior years.

The capitalization index is monthly reported to CRMC and quarterly to the Board of Directors, explaining main variations occurring in the items integrating it.

(23) Information per segments-

Information as of and for the year ending on December 31, 2024, deriving from operation of main segments in which the Institution's activity is divided, is detailed below:

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

a) Assets and liabilities-

		Assets		Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		Income		Disbursements	
Business segment		Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %
Tier 1 Loan	$	238,744	37.9	6,527	1	7,403	63.5	(876)	5.7
Tier 2 Loan		58,302	9.2	416	0.1	1,344	11.5	(928)	5.9
Financial Markets and Treasury		318,531	50.4	571,711	90.5	2,601	22.3	(364)	2.3
Corporate		16,005	2.5	52,928	8.4	309	2.7	(13,472)	86.1
Total	**$**	**631,582**	**100.0**	**631,582**	**100.0**	**11,657**	**100.0**	**(15,640)**	**100.0**

b) Profit and loss per segment-

		Tier 1	Tier 2	Financial Markets and Treasury	Corporate	Total
Income:						
Financial income	$	7,403	1,344	2,601	309	11,657
Disbursements:						
Operation expense		(500)	(1,244)	(287)	(1,063)	(3,094)
Credit Reserves		(145)	319	-	(3,110)	(2,936)
Income Tax, Employee Profit Sharing and Deferred		(231)	(3)	(77)	-	(311)
Government Charges*		-	-		(9,299)	(9,299)
Total	**$**	**6,527**	**416**	**2,237**	**(13,163)**	**(3,983)**

* As provided for under Note 26, the Federal Executive through the SHCP in exercise of authority granted thereto by article 10 of the 2020 Federal Income Law, by means of Official Instruments numbered 368.-129/2024 dated December 11, 2024, ordered the payment of government charges to Institution in the amount of $9,299, charged against Profit before taxes accrued by the Institution, paid back to the Federal Treasury on December 13, 2024.

The tier 1 lending operation corresponds to loans directly placed with companies; the tier 2 lending operation corresponds to channeling of funds through banking financial intermediaries and other non-banking financial intermediaries and financial and funding markets corresponds to obtaining of funds required to perform with the Annual Financial Plan authorized by the SHCP, to hedge Institution's liquidity needs and the assignment of transfer costs to operation segments requiring funds in order to complete their transactions.

The total amount of cash flows from operation activities, investment and financing for 2024 and 2023 amounts to $(57,949) and $6,653 for Tier 1, $(21,839) and $(5,949) for Tier 2, $90,389 and $26,747 for Markets and Treasury, and $(9,060) and $1,806 for Corporate, respectively.

c) Loan portfolios and gathering of funds-

The balance of credit placement units as of December 31, 2024 amounted to $355,139, of which $20,254 (5.7%) correspond to public sector operations and $334,885 (94.3%) to private sector operations, $245,407 of which are tier 1 and guarantees.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Resources destined to the granting of loans are mainly obtained from loans from international financial entities and the issue of paper in local currency, which are incorporated into a resource basket to obtain an interest allowing to offer competitive placement rates in tier 1 and tier 2 lending activities.

As of December 31, 2024 the fund gathering balance for the issue of notes to be settled upon maturity issued stock certificates and deposit certificates in local currency, represented 86.5% of the domestic indebtedness; as to foreign indebtedness, loans through commercial facilities constituted 43.5% securities outstanding abroad represented 40.6%.

Information as of and for the year ending on December 31, 2023, deriving from operation of main segments in which the Institution's activity is divided, is detailed below:

d) Assets and liabilities-

		Assets		Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		Income		Disbursements	
Business segment		Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %	Amount	Interest %
Tier 1 Loan	$	174,365	36.2	3,988	0.9	6,415	65.6	(2,427)	18.4
Tier 2 Loan		35,846	7.4	(285)	(0.1)	845	8.6	(1,130)	8.6
Financial Markets and Treasury		260,896	54.0	430,744	89.2	2,177	22.2	(55)	0.4
Corporate		11,631	2.4	48,291	10.0	353	3.6	(9,581)	72.6
Total	**$**	**482,738**	**100.0**	**482,738**	**100.0**	**9,790**	**100.0**	**(13,193)**	**100.0**

e) Result per segment-

		Tier 1	Tier 2	Financial Markets and Treasury	Corporate	Total
Income:						
Financial income	$	6,415	845	2,177	353	9,790
Disbursements:						
Operation expense		(474)	(847)	(248)	(1,209)	(2,778)
Credit Reserves		(2,546)	(283)	-	(1,225)	(4,054)
Income Tax, Employee Profit Sharing and Deferred		593	-	193	11	797
Government Charges*		-	-		(7,158)	(7,158)
Total	**$**	**3,988**	**(285)**	**2,122**	**(9,228)**	**(3,403)**

* As provided for under Note 26, the Federal Executive through the SHCP in exercise of authority granted thereto by article 10 of the 2020 Federal Income Law, by means of Official Instruments numbered 368.-C.-033/2023 dated December 11, 2023, ordered the payment of government charges to Institution in the amount of $7,158, charged against Profit before taxes accrued by the Institution, paid back to the Federal Treasury on December 15, 2023.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

The tier 1 lending operation corresponds to loans directly placed with companies; the tier 2 lending operation corresponds to channeling of funds through banking financial intermediaries and other non-banking financial intermediaries and financial and funding markets corresponds to obtaining of funds required to perform with the Annual Financial Plan authorized by the SHCP, to hedge Institution's liquidity needs and the assignment of transfer costs to operation segments requiring funds in order to complete their transactions.

f) Loan portfolios and gathering of funds-

The balance of credit placement units as of December 31, 2023 amounted to $256,510, of which $8,423 (3.3%) correspond to public sector operations and $248,087 (96.7%) to private sector operations, $187,140 of which are tier 1 and guarantees.

Resources destined to the granting of loans are mainly obtained from loans from international financial entities and the issue of paper in local currency, which are incorporated into a resource basket to obtain an interest allowing to offer competitive placement rates in tier 1 and tier 2 lending activities.

As of December 31, 2023 the fund gathering balance for the issue of notes to be settled upon maturity and stock certificates in local currency, represented 78.2% of the domestic indebtedness; as to foreign indebtedness, loans through commercial facilities constituted 41.9% and securities outstanding abroad represented 41.5%.

(24) Financial Margin and Commissions and Rates charged-

a) Financial Margin

The financial margin for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, is analyzed as shown below:

Interests income and expense for 2024 and 2023 are integrated as follows:

			2024	
		Local currency	Foreign currency (valued as local currency)	Total
Financial income:				
Loan portfolio income (Note 9)	$	12,827	12,249	25,076
Interests and yield receivable from investment in financial instruments (Note 6)		22,193	-	22,193
Interests from repurchase transactions (Note 7)		1,770	7	1,777
Interests for cash and cash equivalents		874	1,515	2,389
Income for collaterals in transactions with derivatives		238	-	238
		37,902	13,771	51,673

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Minus financial disbursements:				
Disbursements due to repurchase transactions (Note 7)		19,323	-	19,323
Expenses from hedging transactions		266	-	266
Interests due to time deposits		8,737	2,548	11,285
Interests due to interbank and other borrowings		3	1,996	1,999
Interests, transaction costs and discounts payable due to the issue of financial instruments qualified as liabilities		7,907	1,052	8,959
Other concepts		2	113	115
		36,238	5,709	41,947
Financial Margin	$	**1,664**	**8,062**	**9,726**

		2023		
		Local currency	Foreign currency (valued as local currency)	Total
Financial income:				
Loan portfolio income (Note 9)	$	10,408	9,333	19,741
Interests and yield receivable from investment in financial instruments (Note 6)		22,537	-	22,537
Interests from repurchase transactions (Note 7)		575	4	579
Interests for cash and cash equivalents		364	1,131	1,495
Income for collaterals in transactions with derivatives		122	-	122
		34,006	10,468	44,474
Minus financial disbursements:				
Disbursements due to repurchase transactions (Note 7)		19,116	-	19,116
Expenses from hedging transactions		280	-	280
Interests due to time deposits		5,701	2,124	7,825
Interests due to interbank and other borrowings		45	1,665	1,710
Interests, transaction costs and discounts payable due to the issue of financial instruments qualified as liabilities		6,270	1,018	7,288
Other concepts		1	15	16
		31,413	4,822	36,235
Financial Margin	$	**2,593**	**5,646**	**8,239**

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

b) Commissions and rates charged

		2024	2023
Credit transactions	$	744	429
Guarantee program		444	351
Letters of credit		44	43
Trusts		28	37
Other commissions and rates charged		22	10
	$	**1,282**	**870**

(25) Financial intermediation income

The Intermediation profit and loss for the year ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as shown below:

		2024	2023
Profit and loss due to valuation of negotiable financial instruments	$	207	324
Profit and loss due to valuation of derivative financial instruments		(6)	(34)
Expected credit loss estimate from investment in financial instruments and derivatives		1	2
Profit and loss due to purchase and sale of negotiable financial instruments		(96)	(99)
Result for purchase and sale of financial instruments to collect or sell		4	(9)
Profit and loss due to early termination of derivative financial instruments		51	59
Profit and loss due to the purchase and sale of currencies		162	79
Total	$	**323**	**322**

(26) Other operating income (expense), net-

The item Other operating income (expense), net, for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, is analyzed as shown below:

		2024	2023
Recoveries	$	76	61
Risk management estimate (Operation and Legal)		(84)	-
Interests charged for personnel loans		100	97
Profits from sale of foreclosed assets		2	2
Cancellation of awarded asset provision		9	10
Estimate due to reduction in value of foreclosed assets (Note 11)		(10)	(10)
Payment of government charges to the Federal Government [1/]		(9,299)	(7,158)
Other concepts		(55)	(31)
Total	$	**(9,261)**	**(7,029)**

[1/] In 2024, the Federal Executive through the SHCP, in exercise of powers granted thereto by article 10 of the 2024 Federal Income Law, by means of Official Instrument number 368.-129/2024 dated December 11, 2024, ordered payment of government charges to the Institution in the amount of $9,299, charged against Profit before tax generated by the Institution, same that was paid back to the Federal Treasury on December 13, 2024.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

[1/] In 2023, the Federal Executive through the SHCP, in exercise of powers granted thereto by article 10 of the 2023 Federal Income Law, by means of Official Instrument number 368.-C.-033/2023 dated December 11, 2023, ordered payment of government charges to the Institution in the amount of $7,158, charged against Profit before tax generated by the Institution, same that was paid back to the Federal Treasury on December 15, 2023.

(27) Guarantees issued-

As of December 31, 2024, the third-party guarantees issued are as follows:

		2024
Contingent liabilities:		
Partially secure or guarantee up to 33% of the capital payment of a stock certificate program whose total amount amounts to up to $500 for a maximum term of 3 years, to improve the rating assigned by rating agencies to this type of stock instruments.		165
	$	165

No losses were generated due to noncompliance by the secured borrowers as of December 31, 2024. The estimates are detailed in Note 9 (b).

(28) Contingent assets and liabilities-

Contingent liabilities include guarantees granted to financial intermediaries; contingencies deriving from commercial, labor, civil and administrative proceedings under the charge of Institution in terms to Note 31 “Comprehensive risk management” are recorded in accordance to the procedural position they have; and invoices discounted in hedged financial factoring operations.

Assets represent recovery from casualties (guarantees paid), contributions pending realization to the Fund of Funds (risk capital), and bonds and checks received as guarantee by service providers.

The estimate of guarantees is constituted based on methodologies described under Note 3(k) and its balance is included in Note 9 b).

Balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

		2024	2023
Contingent liabilities:			
Liability due to guarantees granted	$	18,588	14,913
Legal Risk Management		1,169	130
International factoring (Invoices)		2,853	1,972
Contingent assets		-	-
	$	22,610	17,015

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

(29) Assets in trust or under mandate-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Institution maintains the following types of trusts with the trust division:

		2024	2023
Guarantee trusts	$	22,169	30,401
Administration trusts		170,337	112,773
Ownership transfer trusts		-	-
		192,506	143,174
Mandates		4,246	907
Total	**$**	**196,752**	**144,081**

The amount of income due to trust and mandate administration for the years ending on December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounts to $27 and $741 thousand and $37 and $191 thousand, respectively.

Administration Trusts balances include those corresponding to Pension Funds of the Institution itself, the balance of which are, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as shown below:

		2024	2023
Defined Benefit	$	16,809	17,033
Defined Contribution		307	273
Special Savings Loan and Financial Cost of loans		3,505	3,525
	$	**20,621**	**20,831**

(30) Assets in custody or under management-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, custody and administration operations are integrated as follows:

2024						
	Currency valued					
	Dollars	Euros	Francs	Pound sterling	Pesos	Total
Securities under administration in repurchases	-	-	-	-	9,145	$ 9,145
Securities under direct administration	-	-	-	-	2,671	2,671
Other instruments under administration*	875,813	2,788	479	72	578,651	1,457,803
Other securities under administration	5	-	-	-	-	5
Special savings loan	-	-	-	-	1,096	1,096
	875,818	**2,788**	**479**	**72**	**591,563**	**$ 1,470,720**

* Represents the entry of value documents supporting the Institution's loan portfolio.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

As of December 31, 2023, custody and administration operations are integrated as follows:

	2023					
	Currency valued					
	Dollars	Euros	Francs	Pound sterling	Pesos	Total
Securities under administration in repurchases	-	-	-	-	4,300	$ 4,300
Securities under direct administration	-	-	-	-	4,942	4,942
Other instruments under administration*	680,328	3,517	436	60	431,855	1,116,196
Other securities under administration	3	-	-	-	-	3
Special savings loan	-	-	-	-	1,033	1,033
	680,331	3,517	436	60	442,130	$ 1,126,474

* Represents the entry of value documents supporting the Institution's loan portfolio.

(31) Comprehensive risk management (unaudited)-

a. General policy

The Institution's Comprehensive Risk Management is audited in terms of Article 76 (annually) and 77 (Bi-annually) of CNBV Provisions by an independent firm as frequently as established in the standard itself. Its results are submitted to consideration of the Audit Committee, the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors and are delivered to the CNBV.

The 2024 and 2023 results establishes the reasonable performance with current ordinances and with best market practices.

Policy and practice on Comprehensive Risk Management (CRM) are mainly regulated by Chapter IV, Title Two of General Character Provisions Applicable to Financial Entities (Provisions), regarding CRM, published on December 2, 2005.

In adherence to CNBV Provisions, the Institution's CRM function is carried out an area independent from business areas covering market, credit, liquidity, operation, technological, legal, strategic, business and prestige risks. The Institution has policy and procedures in place, oriented to identifying, analyzing and controlling such risks, same that are incorporated into the CRM Manual.

In order for assumed risks, to be maintained at levels not exceeding Institution's financial capacity, CRMC proposes thresholds authorized by the Board of Directors determined based on a capital management model. Such model is in function of the regulating capital, establishing thresholds at strategic level, taking into consideration a distributable capital that is assigned to the different Institution businesses: credit, market, operation and stockholding.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Also, tactical level thresholds are assigned to the different portfolios that made up each business. In case of market risk, capital thresholds are translated into VaR for the different treasury portfolios.

CRMC in integrated by the Chief Executive Officer, three independent risk experts, a member of the Board of Directors and the Head of the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit (*Unidad para la Administración Integral de Riesgos* - UAIR); business areas also participate at the level of Unit Heads, Area Directors and the individual responsible for the Internal Control Body with voice, without vote, in order to avoid potential conflict of interests.

The CRMC holds meetings at least once a month. Such Committee follows up the different type of risks, issues recommendations and is in charge of approving methodologies, models, parameters and scenarios used in measuring risks, as well as to review policy proposed for their control.

b. Policy to control loan portfolio concentration

The provisions issued by CNBV in its Chapter III in relation to "Risk diversification", define limits to credit risk concentration applicable to a person or group of people constituting common risks.

In accordance with article 57 of such Provisions, limits applicable to the Institution during the fourth quarter of 2024 were determined by taking into account the Basic Capital for September 2024, which amounted to $36,416. In the fourth quarter of 2023, they were determined considering the Basic Capital for September 2023, which amounted to $33,213.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, financing granted to Private Sector companies, Financial Intermediaries and Productive Entities of the State, individually or by economic group, is below the regulatory limits established by the CNBV.

Financing to the four largest debtors per economic group as a whole:

	December 2024	December 2023 [1/]
Amount of responsibilities of the four largest debtors	20,965	15,587
Number of times the applicable basic capital	0.58	0.32

[1/] *In 2024, the Large Exposures Rule came into force, which establishes that the 4 largest debtors must not exceed one time the basic part of the Net Capital of the Institution, for submission purposes, this criterion was approved for 2023*

Financing granted to Entities and Organisms of the State-owned Public Sector are below the 100% basic capital regulatory threshold as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Lastly, in accordance with article 60 of the Provisions, it is disclosed that as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are obligations under the responsibility of 20 and 13 debtor economic groups, respectively, (66 and 58 counterparties, respectively), with financing, per group of common or individual risk exceeding an equivalent of 10% of the Institution's basic capital.

Financing to debtors exceeding 10% of the basic capital, taking into consideration the exchange rate in force on December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 2024	December 2023
Amount of responsibilities	145,219	69,174
Number of times the applicable basic capital	3.9	2.1

The amount of responsibilities includes authorized facilities to:

i. Local financial institutions for discount operations with a signed contract. Additionally, includes authorized facilities under the “General Banking Methodology to establish a Global Credit Facility” of the Institution to complete fostering, market and derivative transactions with local and foreign financial institutions with a current position as of today.
ii. Common Risk Companies and Groups of the Entrepreneurial Sector and Productive Entities of the State

c. Market Risk

Investment in securities. - On the financial statement reference account, the market risk sources from interest rates movements; regarding foreign currency instruments, it also depends on variations in the exchange rate. This risk is measured using the VaR methodology based on the historic method taking 251 pieces of information, a one-day risk horizon and a 97.5% trust level, implying that there merely is 2.5% possibility of such investments suffering a deficit in excess of the estimate for such period. These parameters were ratified at CRMC on November 06, 2024.

Policy and practice applied to control security investment market risk include capital thresholds and VaR, as well as generation of market value reports on positions and their value at risk under standard conditions, under sensitivity scenarios and extreme conditions. A report is drafted daily and delivered to the High Management, monthly to CRMC and quarterly to the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2024, 99.5% of stock position in the Money Desk in local currency was in reviewable rate instruments, 0.2% in discount instruments, while the remaining 0.2% represents a fixed-rate; in 2023, 98.3% were reviewable rate instruments; while the remaining 1.7% was in discount instruments, from Government debt in 2024 and 2023 by 96.5% and 96.8%, while 3.2% and 2.9% represented debt from Public and Productive Entities of the State, and the remaining 0.3% and 0.3%, respectively, were Banking type. The VaR of such desk was $18.6 and $12.2 in 2024 and 2023, figure representing 49.0% and 55.3%, of the $38 and $22 authorized threshold, respectively. The annual average of stock at risk was placed at $14.6 and $14.6, respectively. Capital consumption of this portfolio was $808 and $671, respectively, representing 75% and 65% of the authorized threshold, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Investment portfolio in Local Currency is made up by financial instruments to collect principal and interests in actual rate government instruments and reviewable government instruments. As of these dates, the position in financial instruments to collect principal and interests represented 2.0% and reviewable government instruments represented 98.0%. As of the closing of December 2024 and 2023, a $1.4 and $1.5, respectively, VaR was recorded for the total position, representing 22.5% and 25.2%, respectively of the $6 authorized threshold for both years. The annual average of stock at risk was placed at $1.3 and $1.8, respectively. The capital consumption of this portfolio was $41 and $55, respectively, representing 41% and 55% of the authorized threshold.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the portfolio of Investments in Foreign Currency presented a capital consumption of $2 and $0.4, respectively, representing 2% and 1%, of the authorized threshold.

Derivative financial instruments. - The financial statement reference account is subject to market risk, sourcing from variations in interest rates and exchange rate, as well as subject to counterparty credit risk.

As to authorized derivatives, the VaR of currency and interest rate forward contracts (forwards), option contracts and interest rate and currency swap contracts is measured. The VaR is estimated based on the historic method, taking into account 251 pieces of information, a one-day risk horizon and a 97.5% level of trust, implying the existence of merely 2.5% of possibility of such investments suffering a deficit in excess of the estimate for such period. These parameters were ratified at CRMC on November 06, 2024.

As to credit risk (counterparty), forwards, options and swaps are operated with highly credit quality domestic and international financial institutions. The credit risk of forwards and options with customers is covered by their credit facilities with the Institution, and control mechanisms allowing monitoring of positions to maintain them within authorized levels. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the credit risk of derivative transactions is within authorized thresholds.

Policy and practice to control derivative risk adhere to Banxico Provisions. A capital threshold and VaR per business line is defined, and reports of the market value of positions and their VaR under standard conditions, under sensitivity scenarios and extreme conditions are drafted. A report is drafted daily and delivered to the High Management, monthly to CRMC and quarterly to the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as to negotiation derivatives, there are closed positions of interest rate and currency options, as well as a swap portfolio. The VaR was placed at $0.5 and $0.4, respectively, equivalent to 2.3% and 2.2%, respectively, of the $20 authorized threshold for both years; the VaR's annual average of derivatives was placed at $0.4 and $0.6, respectively. The capital consumption of this portfolio was $0.00 representing 0.0% of the authorized threshold for both years.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, derivatives in hedging position refer to interest rate and currency swaps, which are used as hedge to mainly cover a portion of the loan portfolio, debt certificates, paper issued in local currency and dollar fund gathering. The VaR of swaps grew to $1,483.3 and $895.6, respectively, which is a referential figure, as these transactions are not linked to a VaR limit due to being hedging derivatives.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Regarding the Foreign Exchange portfolio at the end of 2024 and 2023, a position of $0.0 and $98.1 in Currency was maintained, respectively. Additionally, the VaR remained at $0.0 and $1.2, with a consumption of 0.0% and 11.2%, respectively, of the $11 authorized threshold for both years, while the annual VaR average was $0.5 and $1.2. The capital consumption of this portfolio was $0 and $0.02, representing 0% of the authorized threshold.

Credit risk

In relation to the financial statement reference account, the credit risk is measured by expected losses from the potential impairment of the loan portfolio, estimated as from calculation of rating migration frequencies (transition matrixes) both yearly and quarterly.
Such matrixes are made up by possibilities of impairment or improvement of a loan portfolio, which are obtained as from historic information provided by Institution borrower companies.

Therefore, in order to evaluate the credit risk estimates on the possibility of nonperformance, recovery rates, transition matrixes, credit VaR, expected losses and unexpected losses are obtained.

A report on the operation and credit position of the Institution contemplating, among other, an analysis on the taxonomy of the loan portfolio, relevant information regarding portfolio movements, the global position of credit risk and integration thereof per portfolio, stage 3 portfolio, risk concentrations, portfolio diversifications and main risk indicators, as well as credit VaR estimates and expected and unexpected losses is submitted monthly to CRMC and quarterly to the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the descriptive statistics of the private sector portfolio credit risk shows the following distribution per number of borrowers, as to their average level of risk.

Distribution of Private Sector Portfolio at December 2024

Number of counterparties	Balance	Estr. (%)	Accrued balance	Estr. (%)	Expected loss (EL)	EL / Balance (%)	Level of risk (average)
1 - 5	35,167	15	35,167	16	94	0.3%	R1
6 - 10	17,868	8	53,035	23	71	0.4%	R2
11 - 15	15,922	7	68,957	31	107	0.7%	R2
16 - 20	13,767	6	82,723	37	72	0.5%	R2
21 - 25	12,573	6	95,296	42	64	0.5%	R2
26 - 30	11,055	5	106,351	47	69	0.6%	R2
31 - 307	119,727	53	226,078	100	2,051	1.7%	R4
Total	**226,079**	**100**			**2,529**	**1.1%**	**R3**

Stage 1 and 2 Portfolio of the Business Sector

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Distribution of Private Sector Portfolio at December 2023

Number of counterparties	Balance	Estr. (%)	Accrued balance	Estr. (%)	Expected loss (EL)	EL / Balance (%)	Level of risk (average)
1 - 5	16,834	10	16,834	10	94	0.56%	R2
6 - 10	14,274	9	31,108	19	71	0.50%	R2
11 - 15	11,743	7	42,851	26	107	0.91%	R3
16 - 20	10,111	6	52,962	33	72	0.71%	R2
21 - 25	8,972	6	61,934	38	64	0.72%	R2
26 - 30	8,330	5	70,264	43	69	0.83%	R3
31 - 307	91,648	57	161,911	100	2,052	2.24%	R4
Total	**161,912**	**100**			**2,529**	**1.56%**	**R4**

Stage 1 and 2 Portfolio of the Business Sector

As of these dates, the annual VaR (without taking into consideration expected guarantee recovery) of the entrepreneurial sector in 2024 was $7,859, and $6,918 in 2023, figures representing the extreme value of losses and earnings' distribution due to potential impairment of portfolio with a trust level of 99% and an annual time horizon.

As to the basic capital, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it was $41,847 and $33,481, the annual VaR represents 18.9% and 20.7% respectively.

The expected loss estimate (Monte Carlo), due to impairment of the private sector portfolio for 2024 was $3,413, and $2,057 in 2023, using portfolio's levels of risk in accordance with the Institution's risk indicator methodology.

Additionally, referred to report shows a structure of capital thresholds at strategic and tactic level, as well as marginal behavior of the rated portfolio, credit concentration per economic activity sector, per geographic area, per borrower companies and ranges of responsibilities.

As of December 2021, CRMC authorized the change of Capital Management model, without implying an increase in the Institution's risk appetite, the purpose of the change was to facilitating Capital management and the reading of reports, threshold was restated by $21,054.0 representing 83% of distributable capital ($26,414), such thresholds were ratified at a Board meeting held on December 22, 2023.

Liquidity risk

The cash flow risk of credit transactions and applicable financing is measured by risk factor: base rate and surcharge. The repricing and maturity gap structure is monthly reported to CRMC including a sensitivity analysis measuring the effect of adverse movements to interest rates on the financial margin; also, a degree of diversification of financing sources, is estimated.

In accordance to the repricing and maturity structure of productive assets and onerous liabilities in the statement of financial position in force as of December 2024 and 2023, in foreign currency in a year, the sensitivity due to a drop in the base rate of 50 base points produces a decrease of 8.5 and an increase of 2.7 thousand dollars a day, respectively, equivalent to -1.8% and 0.6%, respectively of the daily financial margin, due to expectations of a reduction in interest rates during the year; while in local currency, using same variables, the reduction is 27.4 and 20.9 thousand dollars a day, respectively, equivalent to 3.0% and 2.2% of the daily margin, respectively.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

Non-discretionary quantifiable risks

The purpose of non-discretionary risk management is to identify, measure, oversee, limit, control and report operating, technological and legal risks associated to the Institution's critical processes, allowing the distribution of concentration levels in such processes, the efficiency of their operation and the estimate of economic impact deriving therefrom.

In order to identify quantifiable risks and define their average exposure value per type of event and business line, below are shown the results for the period running from January 2008 through to December 2024 and January 2008 through to December 2023.

2024

Type of event	No. of events	Frequency		Severity	
		Total %	Losses	Total %	Unit
Execution, delivery and management of processes	178	89	$ 757	99%	$ 4.3
Labor relations and security in a work position	4	2	7	1%	1.8
External events	3	1	1	-	0.3
Incidences to the business and system fails	14	7	1	-	0.1
Clients, products and entrepreneurial practice	1	-	-	-	-
External fraud	1	-	-	-	-
Internal fraud	-	-	-	-	-
Total	201	100.0	$ 766	100	$ 3.8

2023

Type of event	No. of events	Frequency		Severity	
		Total %	Losses	Total %	Unit
Execution, delivery and management of processes	173	89	$ 756	99	$ 4.4
Labor relations and security in a work position	4	2	5	1	1.3
External events	3	2	1	-	0.3
Incidences to the business and system fails	12	6	1	-	0.1
Clients, products and entrepreneurial practice	1	1	-	-	-
External fraud	1	1	-	-	-
Internal fraud	-	-	-	-	-
Total	194	100.0	$ 763	100	$ 3.9

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

In accordance with the matrix per type of event, 89% of frequency and 99% of severity for 2024 and 2023 is concentrated in execution, delivery and management of processes.

2024

Business Line	No. of events	Frequency Total %	Frequency Losses	Severity Total %	Severity Unit
Commercial banking	89	44	$ 723	94	$ 8.1
Negotiation and sales	61	30	32	4	0.5
Payment and settlement	49	24	11	1	0.2
Retail banking	2	1	-	-	-
Asset administration	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate finance	-	-	-	-	-
Retail/brokerage transactions					
-		-	-	-	-
Agency services	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**201**	**100**	**$ 766**	**100**	**$ 3.8**

2023

Business Line	No. of events	Frequency Total %	Frequency Losses	Severity Total %	Severity Unit
Commercial banking	87	45	$ 726	95	$ 8.3
Negotiation and sales	55	28	24	3	0.4
Payment and settlement	50	26	12	2	0.2
Retail banking	2	1	-	-	-
Asset administration	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate finance	-	-	-	-	-
Retail/brokerage transactions					
-		-	-	-	-
Agency services	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**194**	**100.0**	**$ 763**	**100**	**$ 3.9**

As to the matrix per line of business in 2024 and 2023, 44% and 45%, respectively, of frequency, and 94% and 95% of severity, respectively, is concentrated in commercial banking.

The average value of exposure of accrued event as of December 31, 2024 is $3.8 and as of December 31, 2023 is $3.9.

Operation risk
Bancomext contemplates an organizational model allowing communication between three lines in order to reasonably mitigate risks, through the implementation and operation of internal controls. Operation risk is analyzed under the qualitative, quantitative and regulatory performance approach:

Qualitative analysis. - Occurs through application of self-evaluations and workshops to operation owners of Institutional processes, rendering an operation risk technical report. The Institutional Operation Risk Exposure Profile is Low level of Risk in accordance with the Residual Risk Evaluation Model.

Qualitative analysis. - Losses are obtained from bookkeeping accounts defined for entering events for operation risk. The operation risk reserve authorized in 2024 and 2023 amounts to $21 for both years, that is, the tolerance level to control operation risk event exposure. As of the closing of December 2024 and 2023, accrued consumption was $3.7 and $8.3, respectively, the balance being, therefore, $17.3 and $12.7, respectively.

Regulatory performance. - The Institution applies the business indicator method to estimate capital requirements for operation risk, in accordance with Financial Entities capitalization rules; the total requirement of capital for operation risk amounted to $1,406 and $1,209 as of the closing of December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Technological risk

The monitoring and follow-up of the control measures defined for Technological Risk is carried out by obtaining the following indicators, generated by the IT Department and reported by the Technological Risk Sub-Directorate in the CRMC: 1) Availability of Critical Applications/Services; 2) Detection and Blocking of Attacks on the Bancomext Portal; 3) Detection and Blocking of Malware; 4) Detection and Blocking of Access to Restricted Websites; 5) Detection and Blocking of Malicious Emails.
Additionally, the technological assets that support the operation of critical processes are evaluated using the Technological and Information Security Risk Profile Methodology (*Metodologia del Perfil de Riesgo Tecnologico y Seguridad de la Informacion* - MPRTySI), based on international standards and best practices in the field, which allows us to know the level of risk to which the Institution is exposed in terms of Technology and Information Security. As of December 31, 2024, indicators show that in general terms, the goals defined per indicator were achieved.

Legal risk
Policies are in place allowing identification, measuring and recording of provisions and/or contingencies due to potential losses, originated from unfavorable resolutions in a court proceeding related to litigations in which Institution is a plaintiff or defendant, in order to mitigate the impact to Institution's patrimony.

By applying the method authorized by the CRMC on September 10, 2019, the reserves established for legal risk as of December 2024 and 2023 were $142 and $72, respectively, which are composed of: $79 and $16 for commercial; $46 and $3 for civil for 2024 and 2023; $10 and $47 for labor; $6 and $5 for costs and expenses for 2024 and 2023; and, the third-party account item for $2, for both periods.

Also, in accordance to referred to policy, contingency deriving from commercial, labor, civil and administrative proceedings which in terms with the procedural status kept, the Management expects a result favorable to Institution are recorded in memorandum accounts.

Non-quantifiable risks
Are those deriving from unforeseen casualties or external events that may not be associated to an occurrence possibility and that, in addition to economic losses suffered, they may be transferred to third party risk-taker entities.

The result of having applied the Prestige Risk Management (PRM) for the last year applied in 2024, is that Bancomext Prestige improved to a Strong prestige as of the 2023 year; therefore, Institution's position and prestige continues being “recognized”. It is worth noting that Bancomext is perceived as a transparent Institution committed to Integrity issues. Likewise, the Marketing and Business Positioning Department has implemented communication strategies in order to strengthen this perception.

(32) Application of new reference interest rates -

Financial market regulators, both in Mexico, as well as internationally are implementing improvements to regulation to replace or modify how reference interest rates used in financial markets are determined, replacing weighted average interest rates at which banks agreed to lend to the central bank or amongst them, by risk free interest rates.

Libor rate transition

The Institution adopted steps required in order to satisfy the process transitioning SOFR and Term SOFR rates substituting the Libor rate. Transactions with maturity following June 2023 are restructured to a Term SOFR rate in order to maintain same financial conditions as originally agreed; new dollar transactions were based on SOFR. Changes in reference rates did not represent extinction of transactions nor modifications in books, and maintain hedging efficiency.

Status as of December 31, 2024

As of December 31, 2024, the migration of all LIBOR-referenced transactions was successfully completed in compliance with Banco de México’s regulations.

TIIE Rates Transition

In order to have an almost risk-free reference rate in line with international standards reflecting funding conditions in the inter-banking market, Banxico resolved to complete a transition process regarding current reference rates, establishing a transition from the TIIE rate at a term of more than one banking day to the Funding TIIE, prohibiting the use of 91 and 182-day term TIIE in any new agreements as from January 1, 2024 and the 28-day term in new agreements as from January 1, 2025.

From these dates, the Funding TIIE will be used for new agreements, or the rate that each entity determines and that complies with the provisions of the regulations. As from such dates, new contracts will be using the Funding TIIE or the rate determined by each entity in adherence with the provisions, the term TIIE methodology will be substituted by a methodology based on market facts, in order to avoid contract adjustment by amendments and thus facilitate transition.

Status as of December 31, 2024

On August 2021, the SHCP issued communication No. 049 announcing the creation of BONDES F, Development Bonds referenced to Funding TIIE, in order to promote stability and sound development of financial system, and continue supporting adoption and use of such reference rate. Such certificates will substitute those known as BONDES D (referenced to Average Weighted Banking Funding Rate), for which SHCP will promote early settlement.

(Millions of Mexican Pesos)

At the closing of December 2024, the BONDES F position is at 121.9 billion pesos, while BONDES D position is at 19.2 pesos (15.1 pesos due in 2024 and 4.1 pesos due on 2025). With this, the Institution has orderly translated to the funding TIIE rate in its debt certificate position.

On the other hand, during the last quarter of 2023 pesos transaction policy and guidelines were approved, given the TIIE transition process.

Such policies allowed the Institution an orderly transition of the TIIE 91 and TIIE 182 portfolio, in satisfaction with the provisions of Banxico issued regulation in a first stage (prohibition to use TIIE 91 and 182 for transactions agreed as from January 1, 2024), the above, by using TIIE 28 rate in MXN transactions requiring a variable rate.

During 2024, the Committee on Sustainable Finance (*Comite de Finanzas Sostenibles* - COFISO) authorized the TIIE transition strategy for 2025, which was implemented on time, thus allowing the Institution to transition in an orderly manner in compliance with the established regulations. Likewise, during 2025, COFISO will monitor the implementation of the authorized strategy, as well as the evolution of the use of the Funding TIIE and Funding TIIE Compounded in Advance for evaluation and, where appropriate, adjustment.

The Institution believes that reference rate changes do not represent extinction of transactions or accounting modifications and hedging efficiency will be maintained.

Business units having an impact due to adoption of new reference rates are:

BUSINESS UNIT	TRANSACTIONS
Credit and guarantees	Loans in dollars (tier one and tier two) and guarantee transactions
Derivative financial instruments	Interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps
Fund Gathering and Treasury Transactions	Certificates issued, investments and deposits, in addition to funding facilities in dollars

Impacts in risk management due to adoption of new reference rates

The Institution has been authorized Risk Management, Control and Management models by its Comprehensive Risk Management Committee (CRMC), to be directly applied to SOFR rates and will be subject to Funding TIIE rates, taking into consideration specific characteristics thereof; it should be pointed out that, being only a new reference rate, above identified models suffered no changes, notwithstanding, if needed, required calibration will be applied.

Risks are of operation nature, due to implementation of these new rates into Institution systems, however, Institution adopted required steps to comply with rates transition process, implementing strategies that have been deemed pertinent, in order to attain the purpose of achieving full migration.

The Institution's risk management strategy has not undergone changes due to these reforms, maintaining a Capital structure focused on loan granting, in line with its mandate and a conservative market profile, practically maintaining all its transactions both active, as well as passive, at a reviewable rate.

(33) New accounting pronouncements-

As of 2025, the NIF A-2 standard, "Uncertainties about going concern", issued by the Consejo Mexicano de Normas de Informacion Financiera, A.C. (CINIF), came into force. This standard establishes that, if during the development of an entity's activities events and conditions arise that generate uncertainties about its continuity, the entity must evaluate said presumption continuously and determine whether the appropriate basis for preparing its financial statements is as a going concern or not.

NIF A-2 provides guidelines for assessing uncertainties related to an entity's going concern status. It also establishes the appropriate bases for valuation, submission and disclosure of financial information, in order to achieve a faithful representation of the financial position of both an entity with significant uncertainties, but which continues as a going concern, and an entity that is not a going concern because its liquidation is imminent.

NIF A-2 comes into force for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, allowing for early application.

On the other hand, in December 2024, CINIF issued a document entitled "2025 NIF Improvements", containing specific amendments to a few already existing NIF.

Improvements are classified as follows:

a) Amendments to NIFs in accordance with NIF B-1, "Accounting changes and error corrections", result in accounting changes in valuation, submission or disclosure in entities' financial statements; and

b) Amendments to NIFs to include details thereto helping to establish a clearer and more understandable regulating scenario; such as details that do not result in accounting changes in the entities' financial statements.

Below are the NIFs whose improvements could generate accounting changes:

NIF A-1 Conceptual Framework for Financial Information Standards
NIF B-2 Statement of cash flows
NIF B-3 Statement of comprehensive income
NIF B-14 Earnings per share
NIF B-15 Foreign currency conversion
NIF B-16 Financial statements of entities with non-profit purposes
NIF C-3 Accounts receivable
NIF C-6 Property, plant and equipment
NIF D-1 Revenue from customer contracts

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C.'s Management is about to start an analysis to define, if applicable, the effects of the above new pronouncements in its financial information.

SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
Luis Antonio Ramírez Pineda Chief Executive Officer	María Fernanda Ruiz Padilla Head of the Management and Finance Unit
SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
Ana Elena Espinosa Vázquez Director of Accounting and Budget	Víctor Manuel Jiménez García Internal Audit Director