

OTHER RELEVANT EVENTS

At the end of the third quarter of 2024, Banca Afirme has an asset level of 295,141.0mdp, showing an increase of 10.3% against the same period of the previous year. This variation is impacted by the increase in financial instruments resulting from the transfer of operations from Afirme Investment Bank to Banca Afirme, which increases both total Assets and Liabilities.

Capitalization

The Capitalization Index of Banca Afirme was at 15.54% at the end of September 2024 with a basic capital index of 11.96%.

Issuance of Subordinated Bonds

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on November 27, 2023, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issue of non-preferred, non-convertible subordinated capital obligations of the Bank, obtaining authorization from the CNBV for their issuance through official letter 153/5758/2023. Through an issuance act dated November 30, 2023, the issuance of subordinated obligations was carried out through a public offer for 12,000,000 subordinated obligations. The Issuer did not exercise the over-allotment right, with a nominal value of \$100.00 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE rate for up to 28 days, this issuance is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in November 2033. This issuance was for \$1,200. The proportion of the authorized amount of subordinated obligations to the issued amount was 47%. The authorized program is for a total amount of \$2,550.

At the end of the third quarter of 2024, the subordinated obligations program has a balance of 3,362.4 million pesos.

Contributions for future capital increases.

At the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on July 29, 2024, the shareholders agreed to make a contribution for future capital increases of 425 million pesos, of which a payment of \$259 million pesos was made in September 2024.

CERTIFICATION

"The undersigned declare under protest of saying the truth that, within the scope of our respective functions, we prepare the information regarding Banca Afirme contained in this annual report, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, reasonably reflects its situation. Likewise, we declare that we are not aware of relevant information that has been omitted or falsified in this annual report or that it contains information that could mislead investors".

INTERNAL CONTROL

Banca Afirme is subject to an Internal Control System in which its objectives, policies and guidelines are set and approved by the Board of Directors, through a common and homogeneous methodology that is in accordance with the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions in Mexico (CUB) instructed by the National Banking and Securities Commission.

The scope of the Internal Control System establishes the implementation of operating mechanisms, according to the strategies and purposes of the entity, allowing to provide reasonable security for its management processes, as well as for its registration procedures, data automation, and administration of risks.

The different functions and responsibilities between its corporate bodies, administrative units and its staff are focused on ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out activities and allow the identification, management, monitoring and evaluation of risks that may arise in the development of the corporate purpose and have As an institutional premise, mitigate possible losses or contingencies that may be incurred.

Likewise, measures and controls were implemented so that the financial, economic, accounting, legal and administrative information is correct, accurate, complete, reliable and timely in order to contribute to the strict compliance with the applicable regulations and standards and to contribute to the proper decision making.

The objectives and guidelines of the Internal Control System are reviewed and documented by the Comptroller's area and submitted at least once a year by the Board of Directors through the analysis and evaluation of the quarterly reports formulated by the General Management and by the Audit Committee.

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

II.- The shareholding of the holding company by subsidiary.

SHAREHOLDING OF BANCA AFIRME

ENTITY	% OF PARTICIPATION
FONDOS DE INVERSIÓN AFIRME	99.99%
ARRENDADORA AFIRME	99.98%

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

III.- The amounts of the different categories of investments in financial instruments, as well as the positions for repo operations, by generic type of issuer are presented below as of September 30, 2024 and 2023:

Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI)	2024	2023
<i>Without restriction:</i>		
Governmental:		
LDS	301	325
BEPAS T	-	6
Government Subtotal	301	331
Private:		
Stock certificates	1,845	1,880
Bankers:		
Investment funds	19	151
PRLV	10,853	8,488
CEBUR	443	-
Cedes	7,049	15,526
Banking Subtotal	18,364	24,165
Total of negotiable financial instruments without restriction	20,510	26,376
Governmental:		
BPA's	75,756	79,698
LDS Bonds	-	4,064
BPA's	11,530	3,584
BPAT's	41,573	25,477
CBIC	59	64
Treasury Certificates	2,818	1,596
UNIBONDS	11	1,618
M BONDS	-	200
SAVAR WARRANTIES	24	1
BREMS WARRANTIES	1,027	1,026
Government Subtotal	132,798	117,328
Bankers:		
PRLV	-	-
Stock certificates	11,613	3,999
Banking Subtotal	11,613	3,999
Total IFN restricted	144,411	121,327
Value date operations with restriction:		
Purchases ⁽¹⁾	-	94
Sales ⁽²⁾	(2,284)	(378)
Total titles to negotiate	162,637	147,419

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

Financial instruments for collecting principal and interest

2024	A year	From 1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Stock certificates:				
Without restriction	\$ -	-	157	157
2023				
Stock certificates:				
Without restriction	\$ -	-	207	207

Repurchase operations

Instrument	2024		2023	
	Debtors	Creditors	Debtors	Creditors
Debt instruments				
<u>GOVERNMENT DEBT</u>				
CBICS	\$ -	59	-	67
BPAT's	-	40,749	3,924	25,043
BPA's	29,434	74,814	34,127	78,554
BEPAS	50	11,384	548	3,578
LDS BONDS	-	-	50	4,001
UNIBONDS	-	11	-	1,613
M BONDS	-	-	858	200
CETES	15,944	2,816	4	1,596
	45,428	129,833	39,511	114,652
<u>Bank debt</u>				
Certificates of deposit	-	11,612	-	4,000
PRLV	-	-	-	-
	45,428	11,612	-	4,000
	\$ 45,428	141,445	39,511	118,652

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

Collateral sold or given as a guarantee for repurchase agreements

Instrument	2024	2023
Debt instruments		
<u>GOVERNMENT DEBT</u>		
BEPIS	\$ 29,434	31,163
BEPAS T	-	3,924
BEPAS	50	548
CETES	15,944	-
	\$ 45,428	35,635

As of September 30, 2024, the average term of the repurchase operations carried out by the Bank in its capacity as repurchaser and seller were 19 and 2 days, respectively. As of September 30, 2023, those deadlines were 15 and 3 days, respectively.

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

IV- The nominal amounts of derivative financial instrument contracts by type of instrument and underlying as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 are presented below:

2024

For negotiation purposes	Underlying	Operation	Market	Notional amount	Fair value		Net Balance	
					Active	Liabilities	Debtor	Creditor
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	125	(129)	-	(4)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	125	(129)	-	(4)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	82	(85)	-	(3)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	82	(85)	-	(3)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	82	(85)	-	(3)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	283	(285)	-	(2)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	83	(86)	-	(3)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	2,500	100	(102)	-	(2)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	2,500	100	(102)	-	(2)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	2,500	100	(102)	-	(2)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	283	(285)	-	(2)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	15,000	127	(128)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	51	(52)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	51	(52)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	51	(52)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	42	(43)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	42	(43)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	42	(43)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	42	(43)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	10,000	85	(86)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	42	(43)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	5,000	43	(44)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	4,000	34	(35)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	3,000	26	(27)	-	(1)
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	2,000	17	(17)	-	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	2,000	17	(17)	-	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	100	2	(2)	-	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(2,500)	42	(42)	-	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	84	(83)	1	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	84	(83)	1	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	84	(83)	1	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(10,000)	168	(166)	2	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	87	(84)	3	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	87	(84)	3	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(5,000)	130	(125)	5	-
	TIIE	Trading	Recognized	(7,500)	195	(187)	8	-
				68,600	3,120	(3,139)	24	(43)

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

For coverage purposes		Operation	Market	Notional amount	Fair value		Net Balance	
					Active	Liabilities	Debtor	Creditor
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	1,000	204	(174)	30	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	250	63	(55)	8	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	250	78	(68)	10	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	250	93	(81)	12	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	500	157	(137)	20	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	250	93	(81)	12	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	1,000	400	(353)	47	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	500	200	(176)	24	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	500	200	(177)	23	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Recognized	500	200	(177)	23	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Unrecognized	279	8	(6)	2	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Unrecognized	226	15	(12)	3	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Unrecognized	1	33	(32)	1	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Unrecognized	278	18	(14)	4	-	
TIIIE	FE Coverages	Unrecognized	984	471	(413)	57	-	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	1,899	918	(811)	105	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	74	3	(4)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	76	4	(5)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	76	5	(6)	-	(2)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	79	5	(7)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	81	6	(7)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	82	7	(8)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	84	8	(9)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	87	9	(10)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	89	10	(11)	-	(2)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	91	10	(12)	-	(1)	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	94	12	(13)	-	-	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	96	13	(13)	-	-	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	99	14	(14)	-	-	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	102	15	(15)	-	-	
			105	17	(17)	-	-	
TIIIE	VR Coverings	Unrecognized	108	18	(18)	-	-	
				10,092	3,307	(2,936)	381	(13)

Notes on the Consolidated Financial Statements (figures in Millions of pesos)

2023

For negotiation purposes				Fair value			Net Balance	
Underlying	Operation	Market	Notional amount	Active	Liabilities	Debtor	Creditor	
	TIIE Trading	Unrecognized	(300)	3	(6)	-	(3)	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	300	5	(3)	2	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	2,000	17	(18)	-	(1)	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	1,000	9	(9)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	2,000	18	(18)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	4,000	36	(36)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	4,000	36	(36)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	3,000	27	(27)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	5,000	45	(45)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	5,000	45	(44)	1	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	10,000	524	(524)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	5,000	262	(262)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	5,000	262	(261)	1	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	2,500	130	(130)	-	-	
	TIIE Trading	Recognized	2,500	130	(130)	-	-	
			51,00	1,549	(1,549)	4	(4)	

For coverage purposes				Fair value			Net Balance	
Underlying	Operation	Market	Notional amount	Active	Liabilities	Debtor	Creditor	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	1,000	204	(174)	30	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	250	63	(55)	8	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	250	78	(68)	10	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	250	93	(81)	12	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	500	157	(137)	20	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	250	93	(81)	12	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	1,000	400	(353)	47	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	500	200	(176)	24	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	500	200	(177)	23	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	500	200	(177)	23	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Recognized	279	8	(6)	2	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	226	15	(12)	3	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	1	33	(32)	1	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	278	18	(14)	4	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	984	471	(414)	57	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	1,899	918	(813)	105	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	74	3	(4)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	76	4	(5)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	76	5	(6)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	79	5	(7)	-	(2)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	81	6	(7)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	82	7	(8)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	84	8	(9)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	87	9	(10)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	89	10	(11)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	91	10	(12)	-	(2)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	94	12	(13)	-	(1)	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	96	13	(13)	-	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	99	14	(14)	-	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	102	15	(15)	-	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	105	17	(17)	-	-	
	TIIE VR Coverings	Unrecognized	108	18	(18)	-	-	
			10,090	3,037	(2,239)	381	(13)	

**Banca Afirme, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
Afirme Grupo Financiero y Subsidiarias**
(Subsidiaria de Afirme Grupo Financiero, S. A. de C. V.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

V.- The credit portfolio with credit risk by stages by type of credit as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, is composed as shown below:

	2024			2023		
	Pesos	Valued foreign currency	Total	Pesos	Valued foreign currency	Total
Commercial credits						
Stage 1						
Commercial Credits	\$ 34,468	1,601	36,069	33,766	805	34,571
Business or commercial activity	32,748	1,601	34,349	31,027	624	31,651
Financial entities	53	-	53	10	181	191
Governmental entities	1,667	-	1,667	2,729	-	2,729
Consumer loans	11,374	-	11,374	10,730	-	10,730
Home loans	12,212	-	12,212	11,503	-	11,503
	58,054	1,601	59,655	55,999	805	56,804
Stage 2						
Commercial Credits	\$ 120	7	127	105	-	105
Business or commercial activity	120	7	127	105	-	105
Financial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	447	-	447	276	-	276
Home loans	633	-	633	364	-	364
	1,200	7	1,207	745	-	745
Stage 3						
Commercial Credits	\$ 2,468	-	2,468	2,351	-	2,351
Business or commercial activity	2,468	-	2,468	2,351	-	2,351
Financial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	331	-	331	504	-	504
Home loans	755	-	755	702	-	702
	3,554	-	3,554	3,557	-	3,557
Total, of credits						
Commercial Credits	\$ 37,056	1,608	38,664	36,222	805	37,027
Business or commercial activity	35,336	1,608	36,944	33,483	624	34,107
Financial entities	53	-	53	10	181	191
Governmental entities	1,667	-	1,667	2,729	-	2,729
Consumer loans	12,152	-	12,152	11,510	-	11,510
Home loans	13,600	-	13,600	12,569	-	12,569
	\$ 62,808	1,608	64,416	60,301	805	61,106

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

The following is the credit portfolio with credit risk by stages by economic sector for September 30, 2024 and 2023:

Economic activity	2024	2023
Commercial credits:		
AGRICULTURE	382	328
COMMERCE	11,031	10,567
CONSTRUCTION	4,619	3,866
ELECTRICITY AND WATER	4,801	4,964
MANUFACTURING	3,733	3,353
MINING AND OIL	244	255
SERVICES	8,197	7,388
FINANCIAL SERVICES	53	191
REAL ESTATE SERVICES AND RENTAL	1,937	1,839
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2,000	1,547
GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES	1,667	2,729
CONSUMPTION	12,152	11,510
HOUSING	13,600	12,569
	64,416	61,106

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

Phased credit portfolio by Geographical Area

2024				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Downtown ⁽¹⁾	\$	9,150	266	497
Nuevo León ⁽²⁾		36,030	483	2,455
North ⁽³⁾		8,443	176	267
Other ⁽⁴⁾		6,032	282	335
		59,655	1,207	3,554
	\$		64,416	

2023				
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Downtown ⁽¹⁾	\$	8,256	194	444
Nuevo León ⁽²⁾		36,310	274	2,312
North ⁽³⁾		6,344	149	452
Other ⁽⁴⁾		5,894	128	349
		56,804	745	3,557
	\$		61,106	

⁽¹⁾ It includes Mexico City and the State of Mexico.

⁽²⁾ It primarily includes Monterrey and its metropolitan area.

⁽³⁾ Includes Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Baja California, Sonora and Chihuahua.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Quintana Roo, Yucatán, and Veracruz.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

The movements in the credit portfolio with stage 3 credit risk as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, as well as the transfers to and from the credit portfolio with stage 1 credit risk, are integrated as follows:

MOVEMENTS OF THE PORTFOLIO STAGE 3 IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2024 AND 2023

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year (past due portfolio)	\$ 3,216	3,149
Restructurings	118	134
Punishments	(915)	(1,422)
Transfers from the portfolio with stage 1 risk	83	143
Transfers to the portfolio at risk stage 1	(272)	(225)
Transfers from portfolio with stage 2 risk	1,541	2,073
Transfers to the portfolio at risk stage 2	(42)	(59)
Clearances	(175)	(236)
Total	\$ 3,554	3,557

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

VI.- The deferred income tax assets are presented below according to their origin for September 30, 2024 and 2023:

AMOUNT OF DEFERRED TAXES ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGIN AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)

	TOTAL BASE	ISR	TOTAL
FAVOR MATCHES			
TEMPORARY PROVISIONS	417	125	125
PREVENTIVE ESTIMATION FOR CREDIT RISKS	2,623	787	787
OTHER TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	1,030	309	<u>309</u>
			1,221
MATCHES CHARGED			
EARLY DEDUCTIONS	(1,570)	(476)	(476)
OTHER DIFFERENCES TEMPORARY	(272)	(76)	<u>(77)</u>
			(553)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAXES IN FAVOR			668

AMOUNT OF DEFERRED TAXES ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGIN AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)

	TOTAL BASE	ISR	TOTAL
FAVOR MATCHES			
TEMPORARY PROVISIONS	472	142	142
PREVENTIVE ESTIMATION FOR CREDIT RISKS	2,681	804	804
OTHER TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	752	226	<u>226</u>
			1,172
MATCHES CHARGED			
EARLY DEDUCTIONS	(1,347)	(405)	(405)
OTHER DIFFERENCES TEMPORARY	(254)	(76)	<u>(76)</u>
			(481)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAXES IN FAVOR			691

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

VII.- The following are the average interest rates for traditional savings and interbank loans and from other organizations, by type of currency for September 30, 2024 and 2023.

CONCEPTS	AVERAGE INTEREST RATES			
	NATIONAL CURRENCY		FOREIGN CURRENCY	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
BANKING				
TRADITIONAL DEPOSITS	<u>8.46%</u>	<u>8.80%</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	<u>0.04%</u>
DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND	5.74%	6.26%	0.00%	0.04%
TERM DEPOSITS	10.56%	10.97%	0.00%	0.00%
The terms of the maturities are from 1 to 365 days.				
INTERBANK LOANS AND LOANS FROM OTHER BODIES				
BANCA	10.80%	6.76%	642.00%	3.10%
ARRENDADORA	12.30%	12.35%	6.25%	5.39%

The terms of the maturities are from 1 to 10 years.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has unused credit lines with multiple banking institutions, development banks, and promotion funds, amounting to \$7,304 and \$4,455, respectively. The amount of the authorized credit lines as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 amounts to \$11,679 and \$10,671, respectively.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Deposit funding by Geographic Zone

**DEPOSITS GROUPED BY GROUP AND GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)

	<u>MEXICO CITY (**)</u>	<u>MONTERREY (*)</u>	<u>NORTH (***)</u>	<u>CENTER (****)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
IMMEDIATE AVAILABLE DEPOSITS	9,788	11,481	6,292	14,186	41,747
TERM DEPOSITS	16,659	15,353	5,341	7,239	44,592
CREDITS SECURITIES ISSUED	-	1,196	-	-	1,196
GLOBAL COLLECTION ACCOUNT WITHOUT MOVEMENTS	-	182	-	-	182
TOTAL	26,447	28,212	11,633	21,425	87,717

**DEPOSITS GROUPED BY GROUP AND GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE
BY SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)

	<u>MEXICO CITY (**)</u>	<u>MONTERREY (*)</u>	<u>NORTH (***)</u>	<u>CENTER (****)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
IMMEDIATE AVAILABLE DEPOSITS	9,918	11,460	5,352	15,774	42,504
TERM DEPOSITS	13,643	17,912	5,483	7,406	44,444
CREDITS SECURITIES ISSUED	-	1,495	-	-	1,495
GLOBAL COLLECTION ACCOUNT WITHOUT MOVEMENTS	-	122	-	-	122
TOTAL	23,561	30,989	10,835	23,180	88,565

(*) It primarily includes Monterrey and its metropolitan area.

(**) It includes Mexico City and the State of Mexico.

(***) Includes Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Tamaulipas.

(****) Includes Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Quintana Roo, Yucatán, and Veracruz.

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VIII.- Results by valuation and by sale and purchase, by type of operation corresponding during the third quarter of 2024 and 2023:

	III 2024	III 2023
Result by fair value measurement		
Result from valuation of securities and derivatives	\$ 38	4
Titles to negotiate	55	(2)
Derivatives for trading purposes	(11)	6
Derivatives for hedging purposes	(6)	-
Impairment loss or reversal of impairment effect on securities and derivatives	-	(3)
Derivatives	-	(3)
Result by currency valuation	(410)	(424)
	(372)	(423)
Result from buying and selling		
Result from the sale and purchase of securities and derivatives	179	(22)
Titles to negotiate	51	(24)
Derivatives for trading purposes	-	-
Derivatives for hedging purposes	128	2
Results for Sales and Purchase of Currency	448	461
	627	439
	\$ 255	16

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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IX.- Amount and origin of the main items that make up the category of other income and expenses for the third quarter of 2024 and 2023.

Other operating expenses, net	IIIT 2024	IIIT2023
Income:		
Recoveries	23	14
Debugging accounts payable	7	31
Result from operating lease	53	-
Collection of written-off credits	48	33
Sale of furniture and real estate	5	18
Subscription and membership bonus	1	21
Others	37	39
Total other income	174	156
Expenses:		
Result from operating lease	-	(34)
Customer bonuses	(53)	(26)
Reserve for other overdue debts	(3)	16.
Reserve foreclosed assets	(11)	-
Heartbreaks	(15)	(8)
IPAB Contribution	(90)	(90)
Others	(4)	(2)
Total other expenses	(176)	(176)
Total	(2)	(20)

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

XI.- Capitalization index
see point XX

XII.- Basic and Complementary Capital
see point XX

XIII.- Value at Market Risk

CAPITALIZATION AND MARKET VALUE AT RISK (VAR)	III TRIM	
(BEFORE REPLICAS WITH BANCO DE MEXICO)	2024	2023
(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF PESOS)		
ASSETS SUBJECT TO RISK		
OF CREDIT	52,410	49,988
MARKET	8,908	9,639
OPERATIONAL	10,097	8,411
CAPITAL STRUCTURE		
BASIC CAPITAL	8,539	7,927
COMPLEMENTARY CAPITAL	2,562	2,565
NET CAPITAL	11,101	10,492
CREDIT CAPITALIZATION INDEX	21.18%	20.99%
TOTAL CAPITALIZATION INDEX	15.54%	15.42%
AVERAGE MARKET VALUE AT RISK (VAR)	8.28	15.6
PERCENTAGE OF NET CAPITAL	0.07%	0.15%

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

XIV.- Information by segments.

Banca Afirme				
Statement of Financial Position by Segments				
amounts in millions of pesos				
sep-24	Credit Operations	Treasury and Investment Banking Operations	Others	Total
Assets	79,635	215,259	247	295,141
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,486	6,985	-	10,471
Investments In Financial Instruments	-	162,794	-	162,794
Debtors by Repurchase	-	45,428	-	45,428
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	52	-	52
Credit card	62,005	-	-	62,005
Other assets	14,144	-	247	14,391
Liabilities	71,162	215,259	-	286,421
Immediate Demand Deposits	39,747	2,000	-	41,747
Term Deposits	23,993	21,977	-	45,970
Creditors by repurchase agreement	-	141,445	-	141,445
Collateral Vend. O Dice in G.	-	45,428	-	45,428
Interbank Loans	3,935	-	-	3,935
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	175	-	175
Subordinated Obligations in Circulation	-	3,362	-	3,362
Other liabilities	3,487	872	-	4,359
Capital	8,473	-	247	8,720
Stockholders' Equity	8,473	-	247	8,720
Total Liabilities and Capital	79,635	215,259	247	295,141

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

Banca Afirme, S. A.
Statement of Financial Position by Segments
amounts in millions of pesos

sep-23	Credit Operations	Treasury and Investment Banking Operations	Others	Total
Assets	71,072	193,170	522	264,764
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,896	5,648	-	7,544
Investments In Financial Instruments	-	147,626	-	147,626
Debtors by Repurchase	-	39,511	-	39,511
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	385	-	385
Credit card	58,753	-	-	58,753
Other assets	10,423	-	522	10,945
Liabilities	63,454	193,170	-	256,624
Immediate Demand Deposits	40,504	2,000	-	42,504
Term Deposits	13,590	32,471	-	46,061
Creditors by repurchase agreement	-	118,652	-	118,652
Collateral Vend. O Dice in G.	-	35,635	-	35,635
Interbank Loans	5,861	-	-	5,861
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	17	-	17
Subordinated Obligations in Circulation	-	3,365	-	3,365
Other liabilities	3,499	1,030	-	4,529
Capital	7,618	-	522	8,140
Stockholders' Equity	7,618	-	522	8,140
Total Liabilities and Capital	71,072	193,170	522	264,764

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

Banca Afirme
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Segments
amounts in millions of pesos

IIIQuart24	Credit Operations	Treasury Investment Operations	and Banking	Others	Total
Interest Income	2,412	6,262		-	8,674
Interest Expense	(1,462)	(5,832)		-	(7,294)
Preventive Estimation for Credit Risks.	(391)	-		-	(391)
Commissions and Fees Charged	330	-		796	1,126
Commissions and Fees Paid	(61)	-		(429)	(490)
Result by Intermediation	38	217		-	255
Other Income (Expenses) from the Operation	(2)	-		-	(2)
Administration and Promotion Expenses	(779)	(589)		(353)	(1,721)
Operating Result	85	58		14	157
ISR	(15)	(10)		(3)	28.
Result before participation of subsidiaries	70	48		11	129
Participation in the results of subsidiaries				19	19
Net profit	70	48		30	148

Banca Afirme
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Segments
amounts in millions of pesos

IIIQuart23	Credit Operations	Treasury Investment Operations	and Banking	Others	Total
Interest Income	2,209	5,852		-	8,061
Interest Expense	(1,577)	(5,233)		-	(6,810)
Preventive Estimation for Credit Risks.	(435)	-		-	(435)
Commissions and Fees Charged	415	-		682	1,097
Commissions and Fees Paid	(130)	-		(354)	(484)
Result by Intermediation	37	(21)		-	16
Other Income (Expenses) from the Operation	(20)	-		-	(20)
Administration and Promotion Expenses	(450)	(542)		(314)	(1,306)
Operating Result	49	56		14	119
ISR	(13)	(15)		(4)	(32)
Result before participation of subsidiaries	36	41		10	87
Participation in the results of subsidiaries				14	14
Net profit	36	41		24	101

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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XV.- Information on related parties:

The main operations carried out with related parties as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

NATURAL AND MORAL PERSONS WHO HAVE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CONTROL OF THE GROUP

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	22	204
CREDIT PORTFOLIO	1,280	972
OPENING OF IRREVOCABLE CREDITS	441	385
OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	28	53
Debtors by Repurchase	45,428	83,494
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS	208	10
TERM DEPOSITS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	1,990	2,551
VISUAL PERCEPTION	787	485
CREDITORS BY REPURCHASE AGREEMENT	1,248	2,102
VARIOUS CREDITORS	3	40
SUBORDINATED BONDS	1,095	601

MEMBERS OF THE BANK AND GROUP BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CREDIT PORTFOLIO	10	7
TERM DEPOSITS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	54	40
UPTAKE AT SIGHT	22	14
SUBORDINATED BONDS	9	9

SPOUSES AND PEOPLE RELATED TO THE PREVIOUS PEOPLE

CREDIT PORTFOLIO	15	16
TERM DEPOSITS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	231	26
UPTAKE AT SIGHT	12	25
SUBORDINATED BONDS	378	-

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<i><u>INTEREST, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER EXPENSES OF RELATED COMPANIES</u></i>	<u>IIIQ 2024</u>	<u>IIIQ 2023</u>
INTEREST CHARGED	37	23
SERVICE REVENUES	20	62
FEES CHARGED	103	48
AWARDS COLLECTED	1,125	1,557
INCOME COLLECTED	2	1
TOTAL REVENUES	1,287	1,691
SALARIES AND BENEFITS	28	6
OTHER FEES	43	46
COMMISSIONS PAID	-	-
RENT PAID	43	51
INTEREST PAID	84	61
OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	126	55
AWARDS PAID	37	40
RESULT FROM PURCHASE-SALE OF SECURITIES	40	45
TOTAL EXPENSES	401	304

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

Financial indicators

RELEVANT INDICATORS	IIIQ 24	IIIQ 23
NPL ratio (past due portfolio/total portfolio)	5.82%	5.82%
Overdue portfolio coverage (preventive estimate/past due portfolio)	0.69	0.67
Operating efficiency (administration and promotion expenses/average total assets)	2.35%	2.01%
ROE (return on equity)	6.89%	5.04%
ROA (return on assets)	0.20%	0.16%
Liquidity Ratio (liquid assets/liquid liabilities)	0.95	0.98
MIN (financial margin adjusted for credit risks/productive assets)	1.42%	1.31%
Banca Afirme		
Credit Capitalization Index	21.18%	20.99% (1)
Total Capitalization Ratio	15.54%	15.42% (1)
Basic Capital Index	11.96%	11.65% (1)

(1) Previous data before replicas with Banxico

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts in millions of pesos

Banca Afirme Portfolio Rating

ANNEX 35
BANCA AFIRME, SA
CREDIT PORTFOLIO RATING
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
Amounts in millions of pesos

RISK GRADES	AMOUNT OF CREDIT PORTFOLIO	NECESSARY PREVENTIVE RESERVATIONS				TOTAL LOAN-LOSS RESERVES
		COMMERCIAL	CONSUMPTION		HOUSING MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO	
			NON-REVOLVENT	CREDIT CARD AND OTHER REVOLVING CREDITS		
A-1	\$48,475	\$134	\$48	\$35	\$15	\$233
A-2	\$6,238	\$41	\$15	\$19	\$4	\$79
B-1	\$2,674	\$20	\$38	\$10	\$2	\$70
B-2	\$1,320	\$6	\$33	\$6	\$3	\$48
B-3	\$871	\$10	\$23	\$6	\$2	\$42
C-1	\$1,902	\$112	\$31	\$11	\$7	\$161
C-2	\$1,380	\$7	\$55	\$30	\$54	\$145
D	\$2,042	\$389	\$83	\$76	\$130	\$678
E	\$1,364	\$402	\$359	\$50	\$95	\$906
EXCEPTED QUALIFIED	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$66,266	\$1,121	\$685	\$242	\$314	\$2,362
Less:						
RESERVES CONSTITUTED EXCESS						\$2,453
BALANCE RESERVATIONS						(90)
						\$2,453

GRADES:

- 1.- The figures for the rating and constitution of preventive reserves are those corresponding to the last day of the month referred to in the balance sheet as of September 30, 2024.
- 2.- The loan portfolio is rated according to the methodology established by the National Banking and Securities Commission in Chapter V of Title Two of the General Provisions applicable to credit institutions, and may be rated by internal methodologies authorized by the Commission itself.
The Institution uses the rating methodologies established by the CNBV.
Credit institutions use risk grades: A-1; A-2; B-1; B-2; B-3; C-1; C-2; D and E, for the purposes of grouping loan-loss reserves according to the type of portfolio and the percentage that the reserves represent of the unpaid balance of the credit, which are established in Section Five "On the constitution of reserves and their classification by degree of risk", contained in Chapter V of Title Two of the aforementioned provisions.
- 3.- The base loan portfolio for the rating includes contingent operations that are shown in the corresponding group of memorandum accounts at the bottom of the balance sheet.
- 4.- The excess of preventive reserves constituted by \$ 90', correspond to reserves derived from operational risks, additional reserves for interest on overdue loans, other overdue debts and reserves for specific cases.

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Amounts in millions of pesos

ANNEX 35
BANCA AFIRME, SA
CREDIT PORTFOLIO RATING
BY SEPTEMBER 30, 2023
Amounts in millions of pesos

RISK GRADES	AMOUNT OF CREDIT PORTFOLIO	NECESSARY PREVENTIVE RESERVATIONS				
		COMMERCIAL	CONSUMPTION		HOUSING MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO	TOTAL LOAN-LOSS RESERVES
			NON-REVOLVENT	CREDIT CARD AND OTHER REVOLVING CREDITS		
A-1	\$44,455	\$113	\$46	\$30	\$14	\$205
A-2	\$6,715	\$57	\$14	\$17	\$4	\$92
B-1	\$2,719	\$20	\$36	\$9	\$3	\$68
B-2	\$1,375	\$6	\$29	\$5	\$5	\$45
B-3	\$811	\$9	\$19	\$5	\$3	\$36
C-1	\$1,942	\$122	\$27	\$11	\$5	\$165
C-2	\$1,141	\$7	\$44	\$30	\$46	\$127
D	\$2,069	\$421	\$72	\$72	\$110	\$675
E	\$1,353	\$259	\$474	\$39	\$107	\$879
EXCEPTED QUALIFIED	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$62,580	\$1,014	\$761	\$218	\$297	\$2,290
Less:						
RESERVES CONSTITUTED EXCESS BALANCE RESERVATIONS						\$2,376
						-\$85
						\$2,376

GRADES:

- 1.- The figures for the rating and establishment of preventive reserves are those corresponding to the last day of the month referred to in the balance sheet as of September 30, 2023.
- 2.- The loan portfolio is rated according to the methodology established by the National Banking and Securities Commission in Chapter V of Title Two of the General Provisions applicable to credit institutions, and may be rated by internal methodologies authorized by the Commission itself.
The Institution uses the rating methodologies established by the CNBV.
Credit institutions use risk grades: A-1; A-2; B-1; B-2; B-3; C-1; C-2; D and E, for the purposes of grouping loan-loss reserves according to the type of portfolio and the percentage that the reserves represent of the unpaid balance of the credit, which are established in Section Five "On the constitution of reserves and their classification by degree of risk", contained in Chapter V of Title Two of the aforementioned provisions.
- 3.- The base loan portfolio for the rating includes contingent operations that are shown in the corresponding group of memorandum accounts at the bottom of the balance sheet.
- 4.- The excess of preventive reserves constituted by \$ 85, correspond to reserves derived from operational risks, additional reserves for interest on overdue loans, other overdue debts and reserves for specific cases.

The following shows for each type of portfolio, the Exposure to Default, the Probability of Default and the Severity of Loss as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

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IIIQ2024

Portfolio Type	Exposure to Default	Weighted Probability of Default	Loss Severity Weighted
COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO	37,869	8.14%	38.16%
Housing Portfolio	13,560	9.51%	14.26%
Non-Revolving Consumer Portfolio	10,595	8.76%	71.71%
Revolving Consumer Portfolio: Credit Card	2,796	11.45%	73.43%

IIIQ2023

Portfolio Type	Exposure to Default	Weighted Probability of Default	Loss Severity Weighted
COMMERCIAL PORTFOLIO	36,407	7.48%	36.60%
Housing Portfolio	12,569	9.89%	14.48%
Non-Revolving Consumer Portfolio	10,164	10.20%	71.79%
Revolving Consumer Portfolio: Credit Card	2,451	11.79%	73.29%

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XVI.-Main characteristics of the issuance or amortization of long-term debt.

QAFIRME15

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on February 4, 2015, the Shareholders agreed to issue non-preferred capital subordinated bonds, perpetual and susceptible to be converted into shares at the Bank's option, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their Issuance through official letters OFI/S33-001-12465 and OFI/S33-001-12722 dated January 21, 2015, and February 3, 2015, correspondingly. The issuance of the bonds was carried out through a private offer for up to 11,000,000 subordinated bonds with a face value of \$100 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE + 4.0% rate, this issuance is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every three months, it has no maturity date. Said issuance was for an amount of \$ 800, the proportion of the authorized amount of subordinated bonds compared to the amount issued was 73%.

QBAFIRME18

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on October 1, 2018, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issue of non-preferred subordinated capital bonds not convertible into shares, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their issuance through official letter OFI/033-24335. The issuance of the bonds was carried out through a public offering of up to 12,000,000 subordinate bonds with a face value of \$100 pesos each, which earn interest at a TIIE + 2.8% rate, this issuance is not secured, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in September 2028. Said issuance was for an amount of \$ 1,200, the proportion of the authorized amount of the subordinated obligations compared to the amount issued was 100%. As of November 30, 2023, the circulating securities of the issue were prematurely matured.

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QBAFIRME20

At the Extraordinary General Shareholder's Meeting held on March 17, 2020, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issuance of non-preferential subordinated capital bonds that cannot be converted into shares, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their issuance through official document 153/12258/2020. Through an issuance act dated March 24, 2020, it was carried out through a public offer of up to 5,000,000 subordinated obligations with a nominal value of \$100.00 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE + 2.8% rate, this issue is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in March 2030. Said issuance was for an amount of \$ 500, the proportion of the authorized amount of the subordinated bonds compared to the amount issued was 100%.

QBAFIRME20-2

At the Extraordinary General Shareholder's Meeting held on March 17, 2020, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issuance of non-preferential subordinated capital bonds that cannot be converted into shares, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their issuance through official document 153/12258/2020. Through an issuance deed dated October 22, 2020, a public offer was carried out for up to 2,300,000 subordinated bonds with a nominal value of \$100.00 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE + 2.8% rate. This issuance is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in October 2030. Said issuance was for an amount of \$ 230, the proportion of the authorized amount of subordinated bonds compared to the amount issued was 100%.

QBAFIRME22

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 17, 2020, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issuance of non-preferential subordinated capital bonds that cannot be converted into shares, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their issuance through document 153/12258/2020. By means of the act of issue dated February 15, 2022, the subordinated obligations were issued through a public offer for up to 2,012,500 subordinated obligations with a nominal value of \$ 100.00 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE rate of 28 days + 2.8%, this issue is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in February 2032. This issuance was for an amount of \$201, and the ratio of the authorized amount of subordinated debentures to the amount issued was 100%.

QBAFIRME22-2

At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 17, 2020, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issue of non-preferred, non-convertible

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subordinated capital obligations of the Bank, obtaining authorization from the Central Bank for their issuance through official letter 153/12258/2020. On September 14, 2022, the subordinated debentures were issued through a public offering of 4,025,000 subordinated debentures, considering that the Issuer exercised its over-allotment right for 525,000 subordinated debentures, with a nominal value of Ps. 100.00 each, bearing interest at a TIIE rate for a term of up to 28 days.00 pesos each, bearing interest at a TIIE rate for a term of up to 28 days, this issue is unsecured, the interest payment period is every 28 days and maturity will be in September 2032. This issuance was for \$403. The proportion of the authorized amount of subordinated obligations to the issued amount was 100%.

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At the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on November 27, 2023, the Shareholders agreed to carry out an issue of non-preferred, non-convertible subordinated capital obligations of the Bank, obtaining authorization from the CNBV for their issuance through official letter 153/5758/2023. Through an issuance act dated November 30, 2023, the issuance of subordinated obligations was carried out through a public offer for 12,000,000 subordinated obligations. The Issuer did not exercise the over-allotment right, with a nominal value of \$100.00 pesos each, which accrue interest at a TIIE rate for up to 28 days, this issuance is not guaranteed, the interest payment period is every 28 days and its maturity will be in November 2033. This issuance was for \$1,200. The proportion of the authorized amount of subordinated obligations to the issued amount was 47%. The authorized program is for a total amount of \$2,550.

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the amount placed from the current issues in the category of "Outstanding subordinated obligations" amounts to \$3,362 and \$3,365, respectively, which include accrued interest pending payment of \$39 in both periods and include issuance costs and expenses to be amortized, which amount to \$10 and \$18, respectively.

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As of September 30, 2024, the subordinated obligations are recorded in the consolidated Financial Situation Statement under the heading of "Subordinated obligations in circulation", which have the option of prepayment from the fifth year and have among other things the following characteristics:

I.- They are bearer titles.

II.- Coupons will not be attached for the payment of interest and the issue will be backed by a single bearer security.

III.- They meet the requirements and contain the mentions referred to in articles 63 and 64 of the LIC, as well as the provisions of Circular 2019/95 and in the Capitalization Rules.

IV.- They confer the Bondholders corresponding to this issue equal rights and obligations.

V.- They enjoy executive action against the issuer, upon request for payment before a notary public.

As of September 30, 2024, the subordinated obligations do not have a discount rate or premium.

XVII.- The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on banking legislation and in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions in Mexico (the Accounting Criteria) established in Annex 33 of the Provisions, and the applicable operating rules, established by the Commission, which is responsible for the inspection and surveillance of credit institutions and reviews their financial information.

The Accounting Criteria establish that the accounting of credit institutions must conform to the basic structure of the Financial Reporting Standards (NIF) defined by the Mexican Council of Financial Information Standards, A.C. (CINIF) in NIF A-1 "Structure of Financial Reporting Standards", first considering the NIFs contained in the NIF A Series "Conceptual Framework", as well as what is established in Accounting Criterion A-4 "Supplementary Application to Accounting Criteria". Likewise, they establish that institutions must observe the accounting guidelines of the NIF except when necessary, at the discretion of the Commission, to apply a specific regulation or accounting criteria on the recognition, valuation, presentation, and disclosure applicable to specific items of the financial statements and those applicable to their preparation.

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XVIII.- Activity and outstanding operations-

Banca Afirme, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero (the "Bank") was incorporated under Mexican laws domiciled at Av. Juárez No. 800 Sur, Zona Centro, Monterrey, N. L. The Bank is a 99.99% subsidiary of Afirme Grupo Financiero, S. A. de C. V. ("Grupo Afirme") and based on the Law of Credit Institutions ("LIC"), is authorized to carry out multiple banking operations, which include, among others, the acceptance and granting of credits, the collection of deposits, the making of investments in financial instruments, the operation of repurchase agreements and financial derivative instruments and the execution of trust contracts, among others. Their activities are regulated by the Bank of Mexico ("Central Bank") and by the National Banking and Securities Commission (the "Commission").

Some relevant regulatory aspects require the Bank to maintain a minimum capitalization ratio in relation to the market and credit risks of its operations, compliance with certain limits on acceptance of deposits, obligations and other types of funding that can be denominated in foreign currency, as well as the establishment of minimum limits of paid capital and capital reserves.

The two subsidiaries of the Bank in whose capital stock it participates 99.976% and 99.99%, respectively, are described below:

- Arrendadora Afirme, S. A. de C. V., Sociedad Financiera de Objeto Múltiple, Regulated Entity, Afirme Grupo Financiero (the "Leasing Company") (99.976% stake), dedicated to the execution of financial and operational leasing contracts of movable and immovable property, acceptance and granting of credit, making investments and financial instruments.
- Fondos de Inversión Afirme, S. A. de C. V., Investment Fund Operating Company (the "Operator") (99.99% stake), which is engaged in the provision of asset management services, distribution, valuation, promotion and acquisition of shares issued by Investment Funds, as well as the deposit and custody of assets subject to investment of shares of investment funds, among others.

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The Bank has entered into a liability agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Law to Regulate Financial Groupings ("LRAF"), through which Grupo Afirme undertakes to be unlimitedly liable for compliance with the obligations of its subsidiaries, as well as for the losses that may be generated in your case.

XIX.- Summary of the main accounting policies-

The accounting policies shown below have been uniformly applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements presented, and have been consistently applied by the Bank.

Authorization -

On October 29, 2024, Mr. P. Jesus Antonio Ramirez Garza (General Director); Atty. Alejandro Garay Espinosa (Deputy General Director of Corporate Administration, Financial Controller); Mr. Luis Arturo Arias Medina (Director of Finance); and C. P. David Gerardo Martínez Mata (Director of Internal Audit) authorized the issuance of the attached consolidated financial statements and their notes.

In accordance with the General Law of Commercial Companies ("LGSM"), the Bank's bylaws, and the General Provisions applicable to Credit Institutions ("the Provisions"), issued by the Commission, the shareholders and said Commission have the power to modify the consolidated financial statements after their issuance. The attached consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2024, will be submitted for approval at the next Shareholders' Meeting.

Presentation bases -

a) Compliance Statement-

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on banking legislation and in accordance with the accounting criteria for credit institutions in Mexico (the Accounting Criteria) established in Annex 33 of the Provisions, and the applicable operating rules, established by the Commission, which is responsible for the inspection and surveillance of credit institutions and reviews their financial information.

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The Accounting Criteria establish that the accounting of credit institutions must conform to the basic structure of the Financial Reporting Standards (NIF) defined by the Consejo Mexicano de Normas de Información Financiera y de Sostenibilidad, A.C. (CINIF) in the NIF A-1 "Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards", as well as what is established in the accounting criterion A-4 "Supplementary application to accounting criteria". Likewise, they establish that institutions must observe the accounting guidelines of the NIF except when necessary, at the discretion of the Commission, to apply a specific regulation or accounting criteria on the recognition, valuation, presentation, and disclosure applicable to specific items of the financial statements and those applicable to their preparation.

The Accounting Criteria indicate that in the absence of specific accounting criteria from the Commission for credit institutions, or in a broader context, from the NIF, the bases of subsidiarity provided in Chapter 90 "Subsidiarity of the NIF A-1 Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards" by the NIF A-8 "Subsidiarity" will be applied, and only in the event that the International Accounting Standards (IAS) referred to in Chapter 90 "Subsidiarity of the NIF A-1" do not provide a solution to accounting recognition, it may be chosen to apply a subsidiary standard that belongs to any other regulatory scheme, provided that it complies with all the requirements indicated in the aforementioned NIF and the same accounting criteria, the subsidiarity must be applied in the following order: the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP) and any accounting standard that is part of a formally recognized set of standards, as long as it meets the requirements of the A-4 criterion "Supplementary application to the accounting criteria" of the Commission.

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b) Relative importance-

In accordance with the Accounting Criteria, financial information should take into account what is established in NIF A-7 "Presentation and disclosure", regarding that the responsibility to provide information about the economic entity rests with its Administration, having to gather such information, certain qualitative characteristics such as reliability, relevance, understandability and comparability based on what is provided in NIF A-1 "Structure of financial information standards". The Administration should consider the relative importance in terms of the NIF A-4 "Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Statements", that is, they should show material aspects of the Bank recognized in accounting as indicated by this characteristic associated with relevance. The above implies, among other elements, that relative importance requires the exercise of professional judgment in the circumstances that determine the facts reflected in the financial information. In the same sense, an appropriate balance must be obtained between the qualitative characteristics of financial information in order to achieve the objective of the consolidated financial statements, for which an optimal point should be sought rather than the achievement of maximum levels of all qualitative characteristics.

c) Use of judgments and estimates -

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Administration to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the recorded amounts of revenues and expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Judgments

The information about judgments made in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is described in the following notes:

- Revenue Recognition: determining whether revenues are recognized over time or at a specific point in time.
- Investments in associates: determination of whether the Bank has significant influence.

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- Consolidation: determination of whether the Bank has de facto control over a subsidiary.
- Investments in financial instruments: business model definition: Financial Instrument for Collecting Principal and Interest (FICPI), Financial Instrument for Collecting or Selling (FICV), or Negotiable Financial Instrument (NFI).
- Credit portfolio: definition of the business model, either to collect principal and interest (IFCPI), or to collect or sell (IFCV).
- Derivatives: determination on whether financial instruments are for trading or are designated for hedging purposes.

Assumptions and uncertainties in estimates-

The information about judgments made in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and on assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following year, is included in the following notes:

- Investments in financial instruments: Market values of securities in observable markets.
- Valuation of financial derivative instruments: key assumptions for determining market value, especially those complex derivatives without an active market.
- Determination of the preventive estimate for credit risks and recoverability of accounts receivable: assumptions and inputs used in its determination.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits, and the realization of deferred taxes.

Determination of fair value-

Some of the Bank's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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The Bank has a control framework established in relation to the measurement of fair values. This includes the authorization by the Board of Directors for the hiring of a price provider, in addition to the authorization by the Bank's Risk Committee of the internal valuation models and their modifications, the estimation methods of the variables used in these valuation models when they are not directly provided by the price provider that the Bank has hired, and of those values and other financial instruments and virtual assets to which the internal valuation models are applicable.

Likewise, the established control framework includes a valuation team that has the overall responsibility for the supervision of all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and that reports directly to the Bank's Risk Committee. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable input data and valuation adjustments. If third-party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, the valuation team evaluates the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the IFRS, including the level within the fair value hierarchy within which these valuations should be classified. Significant valuation matters are reported to the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee of the Bank.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Bank uses observable market data whenever possible. Reasonable values are classified at different levels within a fair value hierarchy that is based on input data (observability of inputs) used in valuation techniques, as described on the following page.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, which corresponds to the highest level, corresponding to prices obtained exclusively with Level 1 input data.
- Level 2: Input data different from the quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) corresponding to prices obtained with Level 2 input data.
- Level 3: data or inputs to measure the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable input data), which corresponds to the lowest level, for those prices obtained with level 3 input data.

Financial instruments that are valued using the Bank's internal valuation model are not considered Level 1 under any circumstances.

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If the input data used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are classified at different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is classified in its entirety at the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest observable variable that is significant to the total measurement.

In accordance with the Provisions, the Bank determines the fair value of the following financial instruments through direct vector valuation, which consists of applying the updated price for valuation provided by a price provider to the Bank's position in securities or contracts:

- I. Values registered in the national registry of values or authorized, registered or regulated in markets recognized by the Commission.
- II. Derivative financial instruments that are listed on national derivative exchanges or that belong to markets recognized by the Central Bank.
- III. Underlying assets and other financial instruments that are part of structured operations or derivative packages, when it comes to securities or financial instruments provided in sections I and II mentioned above.

The price provider hired by the Bank that provides the prices and inputs for the determination of the valuation of financial instruments is Operational Valuation and Market References, S. A. de C. V. ("Valmer").

d) Functional Currency and Reporting Currency -

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the reporting currency of the Mexican peso, which is the same as the recording currency and its functional currency.

For disclosure purposes in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, when reference is made to pesos, national currency or "\$", it refers to millions of Mexican pesos, and when reference is made to dollars or "USD", it refers to United States dollars.

e) Investments in financial instruments -

i. Initial recognition and measurement

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Investments in financial instruments include equity instruments, obligations, bonds, certificates and other credit titles and documents that are issued in series or in bulk, listed and unlisted, which the entity holds as its own position. They are initially measured and recognized at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets or liabilities not measured at fair value with changes in this, carried through comprehensive income, the transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, when subsequently measured at their amortized cost.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

In the initial recognition, investments in financial instruments are classified into the following categories, according to the business model and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows, such as:

- *Financial instruments to collect principal and interest (IFCPI)* , whose purpose in holding them is to recover the contractual flows that the instrument entails. The terms of the contract provide for cash flows on predetermined dates, which correspond only to payments of principal and interest (yield), usually on the amount of the outstanding principal. The IFCPI must have the characteristics of a granted financing and be managed based on its contractual performance.
- *Financial instruments to collect or sell (IFCV)* , measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (VRCORI), whose objective is both to collect the contractual flows of principal and interest, and to obtain a profit on their sale when it is convenient. The Bank irrevocably acknowledges the changes in the fair value of the IFCV through the ORI; and
- *Negotiable financial instruments (NFI)* , measured at fair value with changes in results (VRCR) that represent the investment in debt or equity financial instruments, and whose objective is to obtain a profit between the purchase and sale price.

The classification of investments in financial instruments is based both on the business model and on the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. In accordance with the business model, a financial instrument or a class of financial instruments (a portfolio), can be managed under:

- A model that seeks to recover contractual flows (represented by the amount of principal and interest).

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- A business model that seeks both the recovery of contractual flows as in the previous model, and the obtaining of a profit through the sale of financial instruments, which leads to shifting a combined management model of these financial instruments.
- A model that seeks to achieve maximum performance through the purchase and sale of financial instruments.

Financial instruments are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except if the Bank changes its business model, in which case all affected financial instruments are reclassified to the new category at the time when the change in the business model has occurred.

The reclassification of investments in financial instruments between categories is applied prospectively from the date of change in the business model, without modifying any previously recognized profit or loss, such as interest or impairment losses.

When any reclassification is made in accordance with the aforementioned, the Bank must inform the Commission in writing of this fact within 10 business days following its determination, detailing the change in the business model that justifies it. Such change must be authorized by the Bank's Risk Committee.

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A financial instrument is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met and it is not classified as measured at its fair value with changes through results:

- The financial instrument is preserved within a business model whose objective is to maintain the financial instruments to obtain the recovery of contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual conditions of the financial instrument give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are represented only by payments of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount (Only Principal and Interest Payment, or SPPI, for its acronym).

An investment in a debt instrument is measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (OCI) if the following two conditions are met and it is not classified as measured at fair value with changes in results:

- The financial asset is maintained within a business model whose objective is achieved both by obtaining the contractual cash flows and by selling the financial assets; and
- The contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are represented only by payments of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount (SPPI).

All financial instruments not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (OCI) as described above, are measured at fair value with changes in results. This includes all derivative financial instruments (see clause (j) of this note).

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Financial Instruments: Evaluation of the Business Model

The Bank conducts an evaluation of the business model objective in which a financial instrument is maintained at the portfolio level, as this is what best reflects the way the business is managed and information is delivered to the Administration. The information considered includes:

- The policies and objectives outlined for the portfolio and the operation of these policies in practice. These include whether the Administration's strategy focuses on collecting income from contractual interests, maintaining a specific interest rate profile, or coordinating the duration of financial instruments with that of the liabilities that these instruments are financing or the expected cash outflows, or generating cash flows through the sale of the instruments;
- How is the portfolio performance evaluated and how is this reported to the Bank's Administration;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and, specifically, the way in which these risks are managed;
- how are the business managers compensated; and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for those sales, and expectations about future sales activity.

The transfers of financial instruments to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Bank's ongoing recognition of the instruments.

Financial instruments that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value with changes in results.

Financial Instruments: Evaluation of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) -

For the purposes of this assessment, the amount of the "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial instrument at the time of initial recognition. "Interest" is defined

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as the consideration for the value of money over time and for the credit risk associated with the outstanding principal, over a specific period of time and for other basic risks and costs of loans (for example, liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether a financial instrument contains a contractual condition that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows in such a way that it would not meet this condition.

When conducting this assessment, the Bank takes into account:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that could generate leverage;
- Terms that refer to the value of money over time, such as adjusting the coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- terms that generate implicit derivative instruments, or changes in their terms and conditions, by indexing to variables unrelated to the nature of the contract;
- features of advance payment and extension; and
- Terms that limit the Bank's right to cash flows from specific instruments.

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A prepayment feature is consistent with the sole principal and interest payment criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents the unpaid amounts of the principal and interest on the principal amount, which may include additional reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. Additionally, in the case of a financial instrument acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual nominal amount, a feature that allows or requires the prepayment of an amount that substantially represents the contractual nominal amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include a reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial Instruments: Subsequent Measurement and Profits and Losses -

<i>Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI)</i>	These instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any income from interest or dividends, are recognized in results (VRCR). However, see subsection (j) of this note in the case of derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
<i>Financial instruments for collecting principal and interest (FICPI)</i>	These instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, gains and losses from foreign currency conversion, and impairment are recognized in results. Any gain or loss in the write-down of accounts is recognized in earnings.
<i>Financial Instruments for Collection or Sale (FICS)</i>	These instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated under the effective interest method, gains and losses from foreign currency conversion, and impairment are recognized in results. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). At the time of account closure, accumulated gains and losses in other comprehensive income are reclassified into results.
<i>Investments in stocks through ORI</i>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in results unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the investment cost. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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iii. Drop in accounts

The Bank writes off financial instruments from accounts when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial instrument expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial instrument are transferred, or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and benefits related to ownership and does not retain control over the financial instruments.

The Bank participates in transactions in which it transfers the instruments recognized in its consolidated financial statement, but retains all or substantially all the risks and benefits of the transferred financial instruments. In these cases, the transferred financial instruments are not written off in accounts (see subsections (j) and (k) of this note).

iv. Deterioration

The Bank assesses from its initial recognition the expected credit losses (ECL) of the FVOCI and the FVPL, which are determined considering the level of expected recoverability corresponding to the different Financial Instruments to be Collected (FIC) and recognizes the effect of the loss, based on the amortized cost of the FVOCI and the FVPL. Given that the fair value of the IFCV already recognizes the impairment for expected credit losses, the Bank does not proceed to create an estimate that reduces the fair value of the IFCV; therefore, the effect is recognized in the net profit or loss, affecting the value of the IFCV before recognizing the effect in ORI for fair value valuation. For the IFCPI, the determined PCE is recognized affecting the fair value of the IFCPI. The above does not affect the NIFs, as the issue of collectability does not arise in these since there is no intention to collect, and because the market value of them generally captures the effects of expected credit losses of the same.

The ECLs are the weighted average by the probability of credit losses and are measured as the present value of cash shortfalls. When estimating the PCE, the Bank considers reasonable and sustainable information that is relevant and available without undue costs or efforts. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and an informed credit assessment including prospective information.

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The Bank ensures that the PCE for the deterioration of securities issued by a counterparty is consistent with the deterioration determined for credits granted to the same counterparty, in case both operations are presented.

In the event that there are favorable changes in the credit quality of the IFCV that are properly supported based on observable subsequent events, the already recognized PCE is reversed in the period in which these changes occur, against the net profit or loss of the period, as a reversal of previously recognized PCE.

Value date operations-

The acquired titles that are agreed to be settled at a later date, up to a maximum period of four business days following the agreement of the purchase and sale operation, are recognized as restricted titles, while the sold titles are recognized as titles to be delivered, reducing investments in securities. The counterparty must be a clearing, creditor, or debtor account, as appropriate. When the amount of securities to be delivered exceeds the balance of own position securities of the same nature (government, banking, equity and other debt securities), it is presented in the liabilities under the item "Securities assigned for settlement".

f) Repurchase operations-

Repurchase operations that do not comply with the terms established in the NIF C-14 "Transfer and write-off of financial assets", are treated as collateral financing, attending to the economic substance of these transactions, regardless of whether they are "cash-oriented" or "security-oriented" repurchase operations. In "cash-oriented" transactions, the reported intention is to obtain cash financing and the buyer's intention is to invest their excess cash, and in the "security-oriented" transaction, the buyer aims to access specific securities and the seller's intention is to increase the returns on their securities investments.

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Acting as reported-

On the date of the repurchase agreement operation, the Bank acknowledges the cash inflow or cash equivalents or a debtor clearing account, as well as a payable account initially measured at the agreed price that is presented in the "Repurchase Creditors" section, which represents the obligation to return said cash to the buyer. Throughout the duration of the repurchase agreement, the payable account is valued at its amortized cost by recognizing the interest for the repurchase agreement in the results of the fiscal year as it accrues, in accordance with the effective interest method, under the heading of "Interest Expenses". The financial assets transferred to the buyer entity are reclassified in the consolidated financial position statement, presenting them as restricted, and continue to be valued in accordance with the accounting criterion corresponding to the asset.

Acting as a buyer-

On the date of the repurchase agreement operation, the cash outflow and cash equivalents are recognized, or a creditor liquidating account, recording an account receivable at the agreed price that is presented in the "Repurchase Debtors" item, which represents the right to recover the cash delivered. Throughout the term of the repurchase agreement, the accounts receivable was valued at its amortized cost, by recognizing the interest for the repurchase in the results of the fiscal year as it accrues, in accordance with the effective interest method, under the heading of "Interest Income". Financial assets received as collateral are recorded in order accounts and are valued at fair value.

In the event that the Bank sells the collateral or grants it as a guarantee, the entry of the proceeds from the transaction is recognized, as well as an account payable for the obligation to return the collateral, which is valued, in the case of sale at its fair value or, in the event that it is given as a guarantee in another repurchase operation, at its amortized cost. The difference that may result between the price received and the value of the account payable is recognized in the results of the fiscal year.

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g) Derivative financial instruments and hedging operations -

The Bank classifies derivative financial instruments based on their intent into the two categories shown below:

- For negotiation purposes - It consists of the position that the Bank assumes with the intention of obtaining profits based on changes in its fair value.
- For coverage purposes - It consists of the position that the Bank assumes with the aim of compensating or transforming the profile of one or several of the risks generated by a covered item.

The recognition in the consolidated financial statements of assets and/or liabilities arising from operations with Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI), is carried out on the date the operation is finalized, regardless of the settlement or delivery date of the good.

The Bank recognizes all financial assets or liabilities resulting from the rights and obligations established in the IFD contracts, initially at their fair value, which, presumably, corresponds to the transaction price, that is, the consideration price received or delivered. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of IFD are recognized directly in results within the "Intermediation Result".

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

Derivatives are presented in the consolidated financial statement in a specific item of the asset or liability, depending on whether their fair value corresponds to a debit balance or a credit balance, respectively. Such debtor or creditor balances are offset as long as they comply with the rules for offsetting financial assets and liabilities.

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Operations for negotiation purposes

— *Forward contracts and futures:*

The futures contract operates with standardized terms (general contracting conditions), has a secondary market, and requires the mandatory establishment of collateral in contribution accounts or daily settlement margin accounts. The forward contract is operated privately (outside of organized futures or options markets). The balance of these IFDs represents the difference between the fair value of the contract and the stipulated "forward" price of the same. If the difference is positive, it's a capital gain and it's presented in the assets; if it's negative, it's a capital loss and it's presented in the liabilities.

— *Options:*

In purchased options, your debit balance represents the fair value of future cash flows to be received, recognizing the effects of valuation on the results of the fiscal year.

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

— *Swaps:*

Your balance represents the difference between the fair value of the active part and the passive part.

Operations for negotiation purposes

The Bank designates certain IFDs as hedging instruments to cover risks associated with highly probable forecasted transactions arising from changes in exchange rates and interest rates.

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At the beginning of the designated hedging relationships, the Bank documents the risk management objective and strategy to carry out the hedge. The Bank also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (linked or designated to exposures housed in the consolidated financial position statement, in one or more hedging relationships), including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

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

- Fair value coverages. They cover the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment, or a component of any of the above, or an aggregate exposure. The primary position covered and the hedging derivative instrument were valued at their fair value, recording the net effect in the results of the period under the heading of "Intermediation Result".
- Cash flow hedges. They cover the exposure to cash flow variability attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, a portfolio or a component thereof, or one or several highly probable forecasted transactions or portions thereof, or an aggregate exposure. The derivative hedging instrument is valued at fair value and the valuation corresponding to the effective part of the hedge is recorded in the "Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedging" account in Other Comprehensive Income. The ineffective portion is recorded in the period's results under the heading "Intermediation Result".

A hedging relationship should be discontinued prospectively when it ceases to meet the criteria for recognizing a hedging relationship, this includes when the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or exercised, as well as after any rebalancing of the hedging relationship has been considered or carried out and the hedging relationship turns out to be ineffective or does not meet the Bank's risk management objective.

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Implicit derivatives

When it comes to financial liabilities, the Bank segregates the implicit derivatives of structured notes, where the underlying reference are currencies, indices, extendable term interest rate options, and options on UMS bond prices. When it comes to financial assets, the Bank analyzes the terms that can generate implicit derivatives as part of the analysis carried out to verify the recovery of capital and interest in cash flows.

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

Credit derivative financial instruments

These are contracts that involve the execution of one or several transactions with IFD (mainly options and swaps), with the purpose of assuming or reducing exposure to credit risk (underlying) in financial assets such as loans or securities. The transfer of risk in this type of operations can be total or partial. In such contracts, it is possible to agree on the payment of initial premiums for their execution.

Credit derivative financial instruments can be of two types:

- Credit Default Swap (CDS): These are contracts in which only the risk of default on financial assets is transferred to the counterparty, such as in credit operations or in the early repayment of securities.
- Total performance IFD: These are contracts in which, in addition to exchanging interest flows or returns inherent to financial assets, such as a credit operation or issuance of securities, the market and credit risk of these are transferred.

Collaterals granted and received in IFD operations outside of recognized markets or exchanges-

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The accounts receivable generated by the granting of cash collateral in IFD operations not carried out in recognized markets or exchanges are presented in the item "Other accounts receivable, net", while the accounts payable generated by the receipt of cash collateral are presented within the item "Creditors for cash collateral received".

Collateral delivered in non-realizable assets, such as securities, are recorded as securities restricted by guarantees, and collateral received in securities for derivative transactions are recorded in order accounts.

h) Credit portfolio

The credit portfolio consists of financing granted to clients by the Bank through credit contracts, financial factoring operations, discount and assignment of credit rights, as well as financial leasing operations, which are recognized when they are originated and, in the case of acquisitions, on the date of the acquisition agreement.

The credit portfolio includes:

1. Credit portfolio valued at amortized cost. The business model of this credit portfolio consists of retaining it to collect the contractual cash flows and the terms of the contract provide for cash flows on predetermined dates, which correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount. It is initially recognized at its fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price, that is, the net financed amount resulting from adding or subtracting to the original credit amount, the insurance that has been financed, transaction costs, commissions, interest, and other items charged in advance. For subsequent recognition, the credit portfolio was valued at its amortized cost. The amortized cost corresponds to the present value of the contractual cash flows to be collected from the credit portfolio, minus the preventive estimate for credit risks.
2. Credit portfolio valued at fair value. It corresponds to a credit portfolio whose business model consists of collecting contractual cash flows, or making a profit from its sale when convenient. Its initial and subsequent recognition is made at fair value. Changes in its fair value are recognized in results.
3. Lease receivables. Your recognition complies with what is established in note 3(q).

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The transaction costs referred to include, among others, fees and commissions paid to agents, advisors and intermediaries, appraisals, research expenses, as well as the credit assessment of the debtor, evaluation and recognition of guarantees, negotiations for the terms of the credit, preparation and processing of the credit documentation and closing or cancellation of the transaction, including the proportion of compensation to employees directly related to the time invested in the development of these activities. On the other hand, transaction costs do not include prizes or discounts, which are part of the fair value of the credit portfolio at the time of the transaction.

The Bank recognizes the costs and expenses associated with the granting of loans as a deferred charge, and they are amortized as an interest expense during the same period in which the income from charged commissions is recognized. The costs and expenses that the Bank defers are those considered incremental. In accordance with the Accounting Criteria established by the Commission, they are presented net of the commissions charged for the initial granting of the credit in the item "Deferred credits and advanced collections" in the consolidated financial statement.

Credit portfolio classification

The credit portfolio is presented in the categories of commercial, housing mortgage, and consumer, as described below:

Commercial credits. Include the credits mentioned below:

- a) those granted to legal entities or individuals with business activity and intended for their commercial or financial operations;
- b) Credits granted to financial entities other than interbank loans with a term of less than 3 business days;
- c) credits for financial factoring operations, discount and assignment of credit rights;
- d) credits for financial leasing operations that are entered into with legal entities or individuals with business activity;
- e) Credits granted to trustees acting under the protection of trusts and credit schemes commonly known as "structured" in which there is an asset allocation that allows for individual assessment of the risk associated with the scheme;
- f) the credits granted to the Federal Government, federal entities, municipalities and their decentralized agencies, and the credits to productive state companies, and

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g) those with express warranty from the Federation registered with the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the Central Bank, as well as those expressly guaranteed by the federal entities, municipalities and their decentralized agencies, registered in the Single Public Registry referred to by the Financial Discipline Law of the federal entities and municipalities.

Housing credits. Credits for housing are classified as direct credits granted to individuals and intended for the acquisition or construction of housing without commercial speculation purposes, which have a mortgage guarantee on the borrower's housing. Likewise, housing loans are considered those aimed at the construction, remodeling or improvement of housing that are backed by the savings of the borrower's housing sub-account, or have a guarantee granted by a development banking institution or by a public trust established by the Federal Government for economic development (remodeling or improvement). Additionally, the credits granted for such purposes to the former employees of the Bank and those liquidity credits secured by the borrower's home are included.

Consumer credits. These are direct credits granted to individuals, derived from credit card operations, personal loans, payroll loans, microcredits, loans for the acquisition of durable consumer goods (known as ABCD), which include among others automotive credit and financial leasing operations that are entered into with individuals; including those credits granted for such purposes to former employees of the Bank, as well as liquidity loans that do not have real estate guarantees.

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Credit lines

In the case of credit lines and letters of credit that the Bank has granted, in which not all the authorized amount is exercised, the unused part of them is recognized in order accounts.

Financial factoring operations, discount and assignment of credit rights

Financial factoring consists of an operation in which the Bank, in its capacity as "factor", agrees to acquire credit rights that the client, in their capacity as "factored" (transferor), has in their favor for a determined or determinable price, and it can be agreed that the factored party is obliged or not to respond for the timely and prompt payment of the credit rights transferred to the Bank, that is, factoring with recourse or without recourse, respectively.

The discount is an operation in which the Bank, as the "discounter", is obliged to advance to a customer, as the "discountee", the amount of a credit, against a third party and of future maturity, in exchange for the transfer in favor of the Bank of said credit, reduced by an interest in favor of the discounter.

The assignments of credit rights are financing operations through which the ownership of credit rights is transferred to the Bank, being different from the acquisitions of credit portfolio.

For any of the operations mentioned above, the Bank initially recognizes as a credit portfolio the nominal value of the portfolio received against the cash outflow, the agreed valuation recognized in "Other accounts payable" for the amount of the nominal value of the transferred credit rights that the Bank does not finance, and the financial income to be accrued.

The financial income to be accrued from these operations corresponds to the difference between the value of the portfolio received deducted from the appraisal and the financed amount. Its accrual in the comprehensive result is determined and recognized according to the effective interest rate of the operations.

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Payments in kind

Payments in kind are recognized in accordance with what is established in the accounting policy for awarded goods in note 3(r).

Valuation of credits in Times Minimum Wage (VSM) or Measurement and Updating Unit (UMA)

Credits denominated in VSM or UMA are valued in pesos using the minimum wage approved by the National Commission of Minimum Wages and the UMA approved by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, respectively, that are announced in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) and are applicable on the valuation date.

Business model of the credit portfolio

The determination of the business model for the credit portfolio is based on the history of how the Bank manages it. The Bank considers the following:

- a) The way in which the performance of the credit portfolio is determined and reported to the Board of Directors, for example, on returns associated with contractual collection, or its market sale value.
- b) The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the credit portfolio and how these risks are managed.
- c) The guidelines on which the remuneration of the credit management is based, whether on maximizing the value of the credit portfolio or on collecting its contractual flows.

The Bank also considers the frequency, value, and timing of credit portfolio sales in previous periods, the reasons for such sales, as well as expectations about future sales activity within the context and conditions in which they occurred, and the influence they have on the way the entity's objective to manage or handle the credit portfolio is achieved, and specifically on how cash flows are carried out.

Annually, the Bank evaluates the characteristics of its business models to classify the credit portfolio based on its objective, in accordance with its established policies.

Reclassifications of the valuation method

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The Bank only makes reclassifications when the business model of the credit portfolio is modified, exclusively when determined by the Board of Directors as a result of significant external or internal changes that occur, communicating them to the Commission. Reclassifications are recognized prospectively without affecting the Bank's comprehensive result, in accordance with the following:

- Reclassification of credit portfolio valued at fair value with effects on results, to be valued at its amortized cost. The fair value at the date of reclassification should be its initial amortized cost, calculating the effective interest rate.
- Reclassification of credit portfolio valued at fair value with effect on the ORI, to be valued at its amortized cost. The recognized effect in the ORI must be offset against the value of the credit portfolio, so that it is valued at its amortized cost, as if it had always been recognized on this basis.

Renegotiations

Renegotiations are considered to be the restructuring and renewals of credit portfolio operations, which are described below:

Restructuring. It is a renegotiation from which any modification to the original credit conditions is derived, among which are:

- change in the interest rate set for the remaining term of the credit;
- change of currency or unit of account (for example, VSM, UMA or UDI);
- granting of a grace period regarding the fulfillment of payment obligations according to the original terms of the credit;
- extension of the credit term;
- modification to the agreed payment scheme, or
- Extension of guarantees that cover the credit in question.

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Renovation. It is a renegotiation in which the balance of a loan is partially or fully paid off by the debtor, their joint obligors, or another person who, due to their financial ties, constitutes common risks with the debtor, through an increase to the original amount of the loan, or with the product resulting from another loan contracted with the same entity or with a third party who, due to their financial ties with the latter, constitutes common risks.

Notwithstanding the above, the Bank does not consider a credit renewed by the provisions made during the term of a pre-established credit line, as long as the borrower has paid off all the payments that are required according to the original conditions of the credit.

Due to the restructurings, as well as the renewals with which the original credit is partially liquidated, the Bank recognizes a profit or loss for the difference between the cash flows of the new credit discounted at the original effective interest rate and the book value of the original credit at the date of the renegotiation, without considering its preventive estimation for credit risks.

For the purposes of the above, book value is considered to be the amount effectively credited, adjusted for accrued interest, other financed concepts, principal and interest charges, as well as for write-offs and cancellations, bonuses and discounts that have been granted, and where applicable, the income or financial expenses to be accrued.

For the determination of the effective interest rate of the new loan, resulting from the restructuring or partial renewal, the basis is taken from the result of adding the financed amount to the transaction costs incurred and, where appropriate, the commissions charged for its origination and the result is used as a basis to apply the original effective interest rate. Transaction costs and fees charged are recognized as a deferred charge or credit, respectively, and are amortized over the remaining life of the credit.

In the case of total renewals, the Bank considers that there is a new loan, so it writes off the original loan.

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Credit risk level of the credit portfolio

The credit portfolio is periodically evaluated in order to determine the credit risk, which represents the potential loss due to non-payment by a borrower or counterparty in the operations carried out by the Bank, including any real or personal guarantees granted to them, as well as any other mitigation mechanism used by the entities. The level of credit risk of the credit portfolio is classified by stages which are, in ascending order of risk level, Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3.

Stage 1

It refers to a credit portfolio whose credit risk has not significantly increased from its initial recognition to the date of the consolidated financial statements, meaning it is not in the assumptions to be considered in stages 2 and 3 mentioned later.

Additionally, in accordance with the provisions for the determination of the preventive estimate for credit risks, the Bank considers the following criteria to define when credits are in Stage 1:

- On non-revolving consumer loans (for the acquisition of durable consumer goods or ABCD, Auto, Payroll, Personal and Others), when they present up to a month late .
- For credit card and other revolving credits, when there is a default in the immediate previous consecutive periods.
- In the case of microcredits, when they present up to a month of delay.
- For the mortgage and housing loan portfolio, when there are delays of up to one month or delays of up to three months for a portfolio that has an extension.
- In the case of commercial credit portfolio, when there are delays of 30 natural days or less.

Stage 2

It includes credits that have shown a significant increase in risk from their initial recognition up to the date of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the calculation models for the preventive estimation of credit risks (see note 3(n)).

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Additionally, in accordance with the provisions for the determination of the preventive estimate for credit risks, the Bank considers the following criteria to define when credits are in Stage 2:

- For non-revolving consumer credits, when they present delays of more than one month and up to three months.
- In the case of credit cards and other revolving credits, when they present more than one and up to three defaults in immediate consecutive periods.
- Microcredits, when they present delays of more than one month and up to three months.
- Mortgage and housing credit portfolio, if they present delays of more than one month and up to three months.
- Commercial credit portfolio, when it presents delays greater than 30 calendar days and less than 90 calendar days.

The credits that are in stage 2 and have fully paid off the outstanding payable balances, or that have been restructured or renewed and have met the sustained payment, are reclassified to stage 1.

Stage 3

It corresponds to the credit portfolio with credit deterioration originated by the occurrence of one or more events, which have a significant impact on the future cash flows of such credits. Specifically, the credits considered at this stage are the following:

1. Those for which the Bank is aware that the debtor has been declared in commercial bankruptcy.

Notwithstanding the above, the credits that continue to receive payment under the terms provided by section VIII of article 43 of the Commercial Bankruptcy Law ("LCM"), as well as the credits granted under article 75 in relation to sections II and III of article 224 of the aforementioned Law, are transferred to a credit portfolio with stage 3 credit risk when they incur the assumptions provided by the following numeral 2.

2. In the case of non-revolving consumer loans, microloans, and housing loans, which have been partially paid, when the due dates of their debts are as follows:

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- a. Credits with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity, when they present 30 calendar days or more overdue in capital and interest.
 - b. Credits with a single principal payment at maturity and with periodic interest payments, if they present 90 natural days or more overdue in interest or 30 natural days or more overdue in capital.
 - c. Partial periodic payments of principal and interest, when they present 90 natural days or more overdue in capital or interest.
3. Credits different from those mentioned in the previous section, whose amortizations have not been fully settled in the terms originally agreed upon, when the due dates of their debts are as follows:
- a. Credits with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity, when they present 30 calendar days or more overdue in capital and interest.
 - b. Credits with a single principal payment at maturity and with periodic interest payments, if they present 90 natural days or more overdue in interest or 30 natural days or more overdue in capital.
 - c. Partial periodic payments of principal and interest, when they present 90 natural days or more overdue in capital or interest.
4. Immediate collection documents referred to in the accounting policy of "Cash and cash equivalents", at the time when they have not been collected.

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For consumer credits where the payment conditions established in the contract stipulate payments with a frequency less than one calendar month, the Bank considers the following equivalences:

Frequency for contractual payment	Equivalence	
	30 days	90 days
Biweekly	2 fortnights	More than 6 fortnights
Biweekly	2 fortnights	More than 6 fortnights
Decennial	3 dozens	More than 9 dozens
Weekly	4 weeks	More than 13 weeks

Additionally, in accordance with the provisions for the determination of the preventive estimate for credit risks, the Bank considers the following criteria to define when credits are in Stage 3:

- For non-revolving consumer credits when there are delays greater than three months
- Regarding credit cards and other revolving credits, when they present more than three defaults in immediate consecutive periods.
- Microcredits, when they present delays greater than three months.
- Mortgage and housing credit portfolio. When they have delays of more than three months.
- Commercial credit portfolio, if there are delays of 90 natural days or more.

In the case of credit portfolio acquisitions, for the determination of natural days of maturity, defaults that have occurred since their origination are considered.

The credits that are in stage 3 and have fully paid off the outstanding payable balances, or that have been restructured or renewed and have met the sustained payment, are reclassified to stage 1.

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Effect of renegotiations on the level of credit risk.

Credits with stage 2 or stage 3 credit risk that are restructured or renewed are not reclassified to a stage with lower credit risk as a result of their restructuring or renewal, as long as there is no evidence of sustained payment.

Credits with a single principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether the interest is paid periodically or at maturity, that are restructured during their term or renewed at any time, are transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk, and remain in that stage until there is evidence of sustained payment.

The arranged credit lines, which have been restructured or renewed at any time, are transferred to the immediate next category with higher credit risk, except when there are elements that justify the borrower's repayment capacity and the following has been met:

- a) the entirety of the payable interest has been settled, and
- b) All payments required under the terms of the contract have been covered as of the date of restructuring or renewal.

In the case of credit provisions made under a line of credit, when they are restructured or renewed independently of that line, they are evaluated in accordance with the rules for restructurings and renewals previously described, taking into account the characteristics and conditions of the provision or provisions that have been restructured or renewed.

If after the evaluation described in the previous paragraph it is concluded that one or more provisions granted under a line of credit must be transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk due to such restructuring or renewal, and such provisions, individually or collectively, represent at least 25% of the total balance of the line of credit as of the date of restructuring or renewal, the total balance disbursed, as well as its subsequent provisions, are transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk.

Credits with credit risk in stage 1 and stage 2, other than credits relating to i) credits with a single principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether interest is paid periodically, ii) arranged credit lines, and iii) credit disbursements made under credit

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lines, which have been restructured or renewed and for which at least 80% of the original credit term has not elapsed, remain in the same category only if they meet the following:

- a) the borrower has covered the entirety of the accrued interest up to the date of renewal or restructuring, and
- b) the borrower has covered the principal of the original loan amount, which should have been covered by the date of renewal or restructuring.

Regarding the same type of credits mentioned in the previous paragraph, with credit risk in stage 1 and stage 2, but which have been restructured or renewed during the course of the final 20% of the original credit term, they are transferred to the next immediate category, with higher credit risk, unless they meet the following:

- a) The total accrued interest has been paid off as of the date of renewal or restructuring.
- b) the principal of the original loan amount has been covered, which as of the date of renewal or restructuring should have been covered, and
- c) 60% of the original loan amount has been covered.

If all the conditions described in the two previous paragraphs are not met, as applicable, the credit is transferred to the next immediate category with higher credit risk from the moment it is restructured or renewed and until there is evidence of sustained payment.

The requirement of sections a) of the two previous paragraphs is considered fulfilled, when having covered the interest accrued to the last cut-off date, the period elapsed between said date and the restructuring or renewal does not exceed the lesser of half the current payment period and 90 days.

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Credits with credit risk in stage 1 or stage 2 that are restructured or renewed more than once are transferred to a portfolio with credit risk in stage 3, except when the Bank has elements that justify the debtor's ability to pay. In the case of commercial portfolio, such elements must be properly documented and integrated into the credit file.

When various credits granted by the Bank to the same borrower are consolidated through a restructuring or renewal, each of the consolidated credits is analyzed as if they were restructured or renewed separately and, if it is concluded that one or more of these credits would have been transferred to a portfolio with credit risk in stage 2 or stage 3 due to the restructuring or renewal itself, the total balance of the consolidated credit is transferred to the category that would correspond to the credit subject to consolidation with the highest credit risk.

Credits classified in the stage 2 credit risk level due to a restructuring are periodically evaluated to determine if there is an increase in their risk that causes them to be transferred to the stage 3 credit risk level, as described in the first paragraph of the subsection "Stage 3" of this note.

Credits are not transferred to a category with a higher credit risk, as a result of their restructuring, if at the date of the operation they present payment compliance for the total amount due of principal and interest and only modify one or several of the original conditions of the credit mentioned below:

- Guarantees: only when they involve the expansion or replacement of guarantees with others of better quality.
- Interest rate: when the agreed interest rate is improved for the borrower.
- Currency or unit of account: as long as the corresponding rate is applied to the new currency or unit of account.
- Payment date: only in the case that the change does not involve exceeding or modifying the frequency of payments. Under no circumstances does the change in the payment date allow for the omission of payment in any period.
- Credit line expansion: only in the case of consumer credits granted through revolving credit lines.

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Sustained payment of the credit.

It is considered that there is sustained payment when the borrower covers the total amount due of principal and interest without delay, according to the following:

- a) When it comes to amortizations less than or equal to 60 days, a minimum of three consecutive amortizations of the credit payment scheme are covered.
- b) For credits with periods between 61 and 90 natural days, two amortization payments are made.
- c) In the case of loans with amortizations that cover periods longer than 90 natural days, a payment of an amortization is made.

When the agreed amortization periods in the restructuring or renewal are not homogeneous, the number of periods representing the longest term is considered, in accordance with what was previously described.

For restructurings in which the payment frequency is modified to shorter periods, for the determination of whether there is sustained payment, the number of amortizations corresponding to the original credit scheme is considered.

In the case of consolidated loans, if two or more loans result in the transfer to a portfolio with stage 2 or stage 3 risk, to determine the amortizations required for the existence of sustained payment, the original payment scheme of the loan whose amortizations equate to the longest term is considered.

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

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

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Credits that are restructured or renewed more than once, which have been agreed upon with a single principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, will accredit sustained payment of the credit when:

- a) The accredited covers at least 20% of the outstanding principal as of the date of the new restructuring or renewal;
- b) The amount of accrued interest has been covered according to the new payment scheme for restructuring or renewal corresponding to a period of 90 days and at least that period has elapsed, and
- c) The entity has elements that justify the debtor's ability to pay. In the case of commercial loans, such elements are properly documented and integrated into the loan file.

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

Credits that, as a result of a restructuring or renewal, are transferred to a category with a higher credit risk, in all cases remain a minimum of three months in this until sustained payment is accredited and consequently transferred to the next immediate stage with lower credit risk. The above, with the exception of loans with principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, in which what was previously described for these cases applies.

In any case, for the Bank to demonstrate that there is sustained payment, in addition to ensuring that the borrower complies with the sustained payment guidelines indicated in the previous paragraphs, it must have at the disposal of the Commission evidence that justifies that the borrower has the ability to pay at the time the restructuring or renewal is carried out to respond to the new conditions of the credit. The minimum evidence that must be obtained is as follows:

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- a) inherent default probability of the borrower,
- b) the guarantees granted to the restructured or renewed credit,
- c) the payment priority over other creditors and,
- d) the liquidity of the borrower in the face of the new financial structure of the financing.

Revenue recognition, costs and expenses

The effective interest determined by applying the effective interest rate is recognized as it accrues. The effective interest includes the accrual of portfolio interest and the amortization of commissions for the granting of credit, both presented in the "Interest Income" item, as well as the amortization of transaction costs for the granting of credit presented in the "Interest Expenses" item.

To determine the effective interest rate, the Bank does the following:

1. Determine the amount of estimated future cash flows to be received. It consists of adding the principal and the interest that will be received according to the payment scheme of the loan, during the contractual term, or in a shorter term if there is a probability of payment before the due date or another circumstance that justifies the use of a shorter term, for which the Bank documents the corresponding evidence.
2. Determine the effective interest. It is the result of subtracting the estimated future cash flows to be received, from the net financed amount determined as described in numeral 1 of the second paragraph of this note.
3. Determine the effective interest rate. It represents the relationship between the effective interest and the net financed amount.

When according to the terms of the contract, the interest rate is periodically modified, the effective interest rate calculated at the beginning of the period is the one used throughout the life of the loan, that is, it is not determined again for each period.

There is the presumption that future cash flows and the expected life of the credit can be reliably estimated.

The Bank believes that future cash flows and the expected life of the loan can be reliably estimated in most circumstances, however, in those cases where it is not possible to estimate them reliably, the Bank uses contractual cash flows, documenting the

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circumstances and facts that led to this conclusion, which is authorized by the credit committee.

The commissions and transaction costs are amortized against the results of the fiscal year for the period corresponding to the term of the associated line of credit. If the line of credit is canceled, the outstanding balance to be amortized is fully recognized in results.

Commissions recognized after the granting of credit that are generated as part of the maintenance of such credits, as well as those charged for unplaced credits, are recognized against the results of the fiscal year as they are accrued.

The commissions charged for the concept of credit card annuity are initially recognized as a deferred credit and are amortized over a period of 12 months against the results of the fiscal year, under the item of "Commissions and fees charged".

On September 23, 2021, the Commission published through the DOF, the resolution that modifies the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions, through which it communicates to the Institutions, the possibility of continuing to determine the amortized cost referred to in criterion B-6 "Credit Portfolio" contained in annex 33 in force until December 31, 2021, for the recognition of the commissions charged and transaction costs, as well as the accrued interest of their portfolio based on the contractual interest rate.

For the above reasons, the Bank recognizes until December 31, 2023 and 2022, as a deferred charge, the costs and expenses associated with the granting of credits, and they are amortized as an interest expense during the same period in which the income from charged commissions is recognized. The costs and expenses that the Bank defers are those considered incremental. In accordance with the Accounting Criteria established by the Commission, they are presented net of the commissions charged for the initial granting of the credit in the item "Deferred credits and advanced collections" in the consolidated financial statement.

Restricted credit portfolio

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Restricted credits are considered those credits for which there are circumstances that prevent their use or disposal; for example, the credit portfolio that the transferring entity provides as a guarantee or collateral in securitization operations.

i) Traditional capture

This item includes demand deposits, term deposits from the general public and those obtained through operations in the money market, issued credit securities and the global collection account without movements in national currency, foreign currency or UDIS, which are integrated as described on the next page.

- a) Immediate demand deposits. These include checking accounts, savings accounts, and current account deposits, among others.

Overdrafts in the checking accounts of the Bank's customers, who do not have a line of credit for such purposes, are classified as overdue debts under the heading of "Accounts receivable, net" and the Bank simultaneously establishes an estimate of uncollectibility for the total amount of such overdraft, at the moment such an event occurs.

- b) Term deposits. These include, among others, certificates of deposit withdrawable on predetermined days, bank acceptances, and promissory notes with yield payable at maturity obtained from the general public and through operations in the money market. The latter refers to term deposits made with other financial intermediaries, as well as with company treasuries and government entities.

- c) Credit titles. They are made up of, among others, bank bonds and stock certificates.

- d) Global collection account without movements. It includes the principal and interest of the collection instruments that do not have an expiration date, or that, having one, are automatically renewed, as well as transfers or expired and unclaimed investments.

Over the course of three years from when the funds are deposited into the global collection account without movements, whose amount does not exceed per account, the equivalent of three hundred units of measure and update (UMAS), they prescribe in favor of the public charity's assets. The bank is obliged to deliver the corresponding resources to the public charity within a maximum period of

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fifteen days counted from December 31 of the year in which the previously described assumption is met.

Discounted titles that do not accrue interest (zero coupon) are recorded at the time of issuance based on the amount of cash received.

The Bank must determine the effective interest rate based on what is established in the NIF C-19 "Financial Instruments to be paid" and evaluate whether the determined rate is within the market, comparing it with an interest rate that considers the value of money over time and the inherent payment risks for similar financing, to which it has access. Only in the event that the market interest rate is substantially different from the effective rate, should the market rate be used as the effective interest rate in the valuation of the instrument, recognizing in the net profit or loss the effects that occur in the value of the IFP due to the change in interest rate.

Traditional collection interests are recognized in results as they are earned within the "Interest Expenses" category.

Issuance costs, as well as the discount or premium on placement, are recognized as a deferred charge or credit, as applicable, which is amortized in results as it accrues as expenses or interest income, as appropriate, taking into account the term of the title that originated it in proportion to the maturity of the titles.

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j) Subordinated debentures outstanding

For the subordinated obligations in circulation that meet the characteristics established by the NIF C-12 "Financial instruments with liability and equity characteristics", to be considered with liability characteristics, the principal of the instrument is classified as a liability within the consolidated financial statement. In the event that the contractual conditions for the payment of returns are met, these will be paid at the total discretion of the Bank and will be recognized in the results of previous exercises.

The expenses incurred to issue a financial instrument that qualifies as a liability should be deducted from the amount of the liability and should be considered when determining the effective interest rate.

k) Interbank loans and loans from other institutions

In this item, direct loans from national and foreign banks are recorded, as well as loans obtained through credit auctions with the Central Bank and financing through development funds. Likewise, it includes loans from discounted portfolios that come from resources provided by banks specialized in financing economic, productive, or development activities. Interests are recognized in results as they are accrued under the item of "Interest Expenses".

Loans should initially be recognized at the transaction price, adding or subtracting transaction costs, as well as other prepaid items, such as commissions and interest; the Bank must determine the future value of the estimated cash flows that will be paid for principal and contractual interest, during the remaining term of the loan or in a shorter term, if there is a probability of prepayment or another circumstance that requires using a shorter term.

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The Bank must determine the effective interest rate, for the calculation of expected cash flows considering all contractual terms of the IFP (such as prepayment, extension, early repayment and other similar options), additionally, it must evaluate whether the determined effective interest rate is within the market, comparing it with an interest rate that considers the value of money over time and the inherent payment risks for similar financing, to which the entity has access.

If the Bank receives a loan with a contractual interest rate that is substantially out of market, but a commission is paid upfront at the start of the credit when determining the effective interest rate based on the previous paragraphs, such commission should be taken into account.

The CINIF has issued the NIF and Improvements mentioned below:

Improvements to the NIF 2024

In December 2023, The Mexican Council of Financial and Sustainability Information Standards, A. C. (CINIF) issued the document called "Improvements to the NIF 2024", which contains specific modifications to some already existing NIF. The main improvements that generate accounting changes are the following:

NIF A-1 Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards - Comes into force for years beginning on or after the 1st. from January 2025, allowing its early application from 2024 if the disclosures of the specific NIF applicable to the corresponding type of entity are adopted in advance. It includes the definition of public interest entities and requires disclosure of whether the entity is considered a public interest entity or an entity that is not of public interest. Divide the disclosure requirements of the NIF into: i) disclosures applicable to all entities in general (public interest entities and entities that are not), and ii) additional mandatory disclosures only for public interest entities. Any change that is generated must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. The Administration estimates that the adoption of this improvement to the IFRS will not generate significant effects.

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**NIF B-2, Statement of cash flows/NIF B-6, Statement of financial position/
NIF B-17, Determination of fair value/ NIF C-2, Investment in financial
instruments/ NIF C-16, Impairment of financial instruments receivable/ NIF
C-20, Financial instruments to collect principal and interest/ INIF 24,
Recognition of the effect of the application of the new reference interest rates**

- Comes into force for years beginning on or after the 1st. from January 2024, allowing its early application in 2023. Change the term financial instruments to collect or sell to financial instruments to collect and sell. Any accounting change that is generated must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. The Administration estimates that the adoption of this improvement to the IFRS will not generate significant effects.

NIF D-4, Income taxes - Comes into force for fiscal years beginning on or after the 1st. from January 2024, allowing its early application in 2023. This Improvement clarifies what is the applicable rate that should be used to recognize assets and liabilities for income taxes caused and deferred when there were benefits in tax rates of the period to encourage the capitalization of profits (undistributed profits). Under these circumstances, the assets and liabilities for accrued and deferred taxes must be determined with the rate that will be applicable to undistributed profits in the period, when they are paid as dividends in future periods. Any accounting change that is generated must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. The Administration estimates that the adoption of this improvement to the IFRS will not generate significant effects.

The mentioned improvements did not generate effects on the financial information as of January 1, 2024.

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XX.- The Capitalization Index for the third quarter of 2024 is presented below, as well as the assets subject to credit and market risk, in order to comply with the General Provisions Applicable to the institution.

ANNEX 1-O

Amount in millions of pesos as of September 30, 2024
(figures before replicas with Bank of Mexico)

TABLE I.1 Capital integration disclosure format without considering the transitional period in the application of regulatory adjustments

Reference	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1): Instruments and Reserves	Amount
1	Common shares that qualify for Tier 1 common capital plus their corresponding premium	4,177.65
2	Results of past exercises	3,612.59
3	Other elements of comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,729.71
4	Capital subject to phase-out of Tier 1 common equity (only applicable for companies that are not linked to shares)	Not applicable
5	Ordinary shares issued by subsidiaries held by third parties (allowed amount in common equity level 1)	Not applicable
6	Tier 1 common capital before regulatory adjustments	9,519.95
Tier 1 Common Capital: Regulatory Adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	Not applicable
8	Commercial Credit (net of its corresponding deferred income taxes charged)	0.00
9	Other intangibles other than rights for mortgage services (net of their corresponding deferred income taxes payable)	251.47
10 (conservative)	Deferred income taxes in favor that depend on future earnings, excluding those derived from temporary differences (net of deferred income taxes payable)	
11	Result from valuation of cash flow hedging instruments	0.00
12	Reserves pending to constitute	0.00
13	Benefits on the remainder in securitization operations	
14	Gains and losses caused by changes in the own credit rating on liabilities valued at fair value	Not applicable
15	Defined benefit pension plan	
16 (conservative)	Investments in treasury shares	
17 (conservative)	Reciprocal investments in ordinary capital	
18 (conservative)	Investments in the capital of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution does not have more than 10% of the issued capital stock (amount that exceeds the 10% threshold)	
19 (conservative)	Significant investments in common shares of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution owns more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount that exceeds the 10% threshold)	

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20 (conservative)	Mortgage servicing fees (amount exceeding the 10% threshold)	
21	Deferred income taxes in favor from temporary differences (amount exceeding the 10% threshold, net of deferred taxes payable)	224.00
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable
23	Of which: Significant investments where the institution owns more than 10% in common shares of financial institutions	Not applicable
24	Of which: Rights for mortgage services	Not applicable
25	Of which: Deferred income taxes in favor derived from temporary differences	Not applicable
26	National regulatory adjustments	505.94
TO	Of which: Other elements of comprehensive income (and other reserves)	485.90
B	Of which: Investments in subordinated debt	
C	Of which: Profit or increase in the value of assets due to the acquisition of securitization positions (Originating Institutions)	
D	Of which: Investments in multilateral organizations	
E	Of which: Investments in related companies	
F	Of which: Venture capital investments	
G	Of which: Investments in mutual funds	20.03
H	Of which: Financing for the acquisition of own shares	
I	Of which: Operations that contravene the provisions	
J	Of which: Deferred charges and advance payments	
K	Of which: Positions in First Loss Schemes	
L	Of which: Employee Participation in Deferred Profits	
M	Of which: Relevant Related Persons	
N	Of which: Defined benefit pension plan	
OR	Of which: Adjustment for capital recognition	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 1 common capital due to insufficient additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 common capital	1,781.41
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	7,738.54
Additional Tier 1 Capital - Instruments		
30	Directly issued instruments that qualify as additional Tier 1 capital, plus your premium	
31	of which: Classified as equity under the applicable accounting criteria	
32	of which: Classified as liabilities under the applicable accounting criteria	Not applicable
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out of additional Tier 1 capital	
34	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments issued and Tier 1 common equity instruments not included in line 5 that were issued by subsidiaries held by third parties (allowed amount in additional level 1)	Not applicable
35	Of which: Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	Not applicable
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	0.00
Additional Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments		
37 (conservative)	Investments in equity instruments of additional Tier 1 capital	Not applicable
38 (conservative)	Investments in reciprocal shares in additional Tier 1 capital instruments	Not applicable

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39 (conservative)	Investments in the capital of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution does not have more than 10% of the issued capital stock (amount that exceeds the 10% threshold)	Not applicable
40 (conservative)	Significant investments in the capital of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	Not applicable
41	National regulatory adjustments	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	Not applicable
43	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	0.00
44	Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	0.00
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	8,538.54
Tier 2 capital: instruments and reserves		
46	Directly issued instruments that qualify as Tier 2 capital, plus your premium	
47	Directly issued equity instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2 capital	2,562.44
48	Tier 2 capital instruments and Tier 1 common equity instruments and Tier 1 additional capital that have not been included in lines 5 or 34, which have been issued by subsidiaries held by third parties (amount allowed in complementary capital level 2)	Not applicable
49	of which: Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	Not applicable
50	Reserves	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	2,562.44
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52 (conservative)	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	Not applicable
53 (conservative)	Reciprocal investments in Tier 2 capital instruments	Not applicable
54 (conservative)	Investments in the capital of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution does not have more than 10% of the issued capital stock (amount that exceeds the 10% threshold)	Not applicable
55 (conservative)	Significant investments in the capital of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the Institution owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	Not applicable
56	National regulatory adjustments	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	0.00
58	Tier 2 Capital (T2)	2,562.44
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	11,100.98
60	Total risk-weighted assets	71,414.62
Capital ratios and supplements		
61	Common Tier 1 Capital (as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets)	10.84
62	Tier 1 Capital (as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets)	11.96
63	Total Capital (as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets)	15.54
64	Institutional specific supplement (at least it must consist of: the common capital requirement of level 1 plus the capital conservation buffer, plus the countercyclical buffer, plus the G-SIB buffer; expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets)	7.00

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65	Of which: Capital Conservation Supplement	2.50
66	Of which: Specific Banking Countercyclical Supplement	Not applicable
67	Of which: Global Systemically Important Banks Supplement (G-SIB)	Not applicable
68	Common Tier 1 Capital available to cover supplements (as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets)	3.84
National minimums (if different from Basel 3)		
69	CET1 national minimum ratio (if it differs from the minimum established by Basel 3)	Not applicable
70	T1 national minimum ratio (if it differs from the minimum established by Basel 3)	Not applicable
71	National minimum TC ratio (if it differs from the minimum established by Basel 3)	Not applicable
Amounts below deduction thresholds (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial institutions	Not applicable
73	Significant investments in common shares of financial institutions	Not applicable
74	Rights for mortgage services (net of deferred income taxes payable)	Not applicable
75	Deferred income taxes in favor derived from temporary differences (net of deferred income taxes payable)	
Limits applicable to the inclusion of reserves in Tier 2 capital		
76	Reserves eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital with respect to exposures subject to the standardized methodology (prior to application of the cap)	
77	Limit on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under the standardized methodology	
78	Reserves eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital with respect to exposures subject to internal rating methodology (prior to application of cap)	
79	Limit on the inclusion of reserves in Tier 2 capital under the internal rating methodology	
Equity instruments subject to phase-out (applicable only between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out	Not applicable
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to the limit (excess over the limit after amortizations and maturities)	Not applicable
82	Current limit on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to the limit (excess over the limit after amortizations and maturities)	
84	Current limit on T2 instruments subject to phase-out	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to limit (excess over limit after amortizations and maturities)	

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TABLE I.1 Notes to the disclosure format of the integration of capital without considering the transitional period in the application of regulatory adjustments.

Referenc e	Description
1	Elements of contributed capital in accordance with section I, paragraph a), items 1) and 2) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.
2	Results of prior years and their corresponding restatements.
3	Capital reserves, net income, gain or loss from valuation of available-for-sale securities, cumulative translation adjustment, gain or loss from valuation of cash flow hedging instruments, gain or loss from holding non-monetary assets, and the balance of remeasurements for defined benefit employee benefits, considering in each item their restatements.
4	Not applicable The capital stock of credit institutions in Mexico is represented by securities or shares. This concept only applies to entities where such capital is not represented by representative securities or shares.
5	It does not apply to the capitalization scope in Mexico, which is on an unconsolidated basis. This concept would only apply to entities where the scope of application is consolidated.
6	6 Sum of concepts 1 to 5.
7	Not applicable Mexico does not allow the use of internal models for the calculation of the market risk capital requirement.
8	Commercial Credits, net of deferred income taxes payable in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph n) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.
9	Intangible assets, other than commercial credits and, if applicable, mortgage servicing rights, net of deferred income taxes payable, in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph n) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.
10	Deferred income tax credits arising from tax loss carryforwards and tax credits in accordance with Section I, paragraph p) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. This treatment is more conservative than that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011, as it does not allow offsetting against deferred income taxes payable.
11	Result from valuation of cash flow hedging instruments corresponding to hedged items that are not valued at fair value.
12	Reserves pending constitution in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph k) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. This treatment is more conservative than that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011, as it deducts from Common Equity Tier 1 the preventive reserves pending to be constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of Title Two of these provisions, as well as those in the case of institutions that use methods based on internal ratings to determine their capital requirements, it does not only deduct the positive difference between Total Expected Losses minus Total Eligible Reserves, but also those reserves charged to accounting accounts that are not part of the income statement or stockholders' equity.
13	Benefits on the remainder of securitization transactions in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph c) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.
14	Not applicable
15	Investments made by the defined benefit pension fund that correspond to resources to which the Institution does not have unrestricted and unlimited access. These investments will be considered net of plan liabilities and any applicable deferred income tax expense that has not been applied in any other regulatory adjustment.

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16	The amount of the investment in any own shares acquired by the Institution: in accordance with the provisions of the Law as set forth in Section I, paragraph d) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions; through the securities indexes provided for in Section I, paragraph e) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions; and through the investment funds considered in Section I, paragraph i) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. This treatment is more conservative than that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011 because the deduction for this item is made from Common Equity Tier 1, regardless of the level of capital invested.
17	The Bank may also invest in other financial entities that are members of the group to which the Institution belongs or of their financial subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph j) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions, including those investments corresponding to investment funds considered in Section I, paragraph i) of Article 2 Bis 6. This treatment is more conservative than the one established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011 because the deduction for this concept is made from common equity tier 1 capital, regardless of the level of capital invested, and additionally because any type of entity is considered, not only financial institutions.
18	Investments in shares, where the Institution owns up to 10% of the capital stock of financial entities referred to in Articles 89 of the Law and 31 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groupings in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph f) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. I paragraph f) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions, including those investments made through the investment funds referred to in section I paragraph i) of Article 2 Bis 6. The above investments exclude those made in the capital of multilateral development or international development organizations that have a credit rating assigned to the issuer by one of the rating agencies, equal to or better than Risk Grade 2 in the long term. This treatment is more conservative than that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011 because the deduction for this concept is made from Common Equity Tier 1, regardless of the level of capital in which it has been invested, and additionally because the total recorded amount of the investments is deducted.
19*	Investments in shares, where the Institution owns more than 10% of the capital stock of the financial entities referred to in Articles 89 of the Law and 31 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groupings in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph f) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. I paragraph f) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions, including those investments made through the investment funds referred to in section I paragraph i) of Article 2 Bis 6. The above investments exclude those made in the capital of multilateral development or international development organizations that have a credit rating assigned to the issuer by one of the rating agencies, equal to or better than Risk Grade 2 in the long term. This treatment is more conservative than that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011 because the deduction for this concept is made from Common Equity Tier 1, regardless of the level of capital in which it has been invested, and additionally because the total recorded amount of the investments is deducted.
20*	Mortgage service fees will be deducted for the total amount recorded if such fees exist. This treatment is more conservative than the one established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011 due to the fact that the total amount recorded is deducted from the rights.
21	The amount of deferred income taxes in favor arising from temporary differences less the corresponding deferred income taxes payable not considered to offset other adjustments, which exceeds 10% of the difference between reference 6 and the sum of references 7 to 20.
22	Not applicable The items were deducted from equity in their entirety. See notes 19, 20 and 21.
23	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note to reference 19.
24	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note to reference 20.
25	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note in reference 21.

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26	<p>National adjustments considered as the sum of the following items.</p> <p>A. The sum of the cumulative exchange adjustment and the result from holding non-monetary assets considering the amount of each of these items with the opposite sign to that considered for inclusion in reference 3, i.e. if they are positive in this item they will be included as negative and vice versa.</p> <p>B. Investments in subordinated debt instruments, in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph b) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.</p> <p>C. The amount that results if as a result of the acquisition of securitization positions, the originating institutions record a profit or an increase in the value of their assets with respect to the assets previously recorded in their balance sheet, in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph c) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.</p> <p>D. Investments in the capital of multilateral development or international development organizations in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph f) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions, which have a credit rating assigned by one of the rating agencies to the issuer, equal to or better than Risk Grade 2 in the long term.</p> <p>E. Investments in shares of companies related to the Institution under the terms of Articles 73, 73 Bis and 73 Bis 1 of the Law, including the corresponding amount of investments in mutual funds and investments in indexes as established in section I, paragraph g) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions.</p> <p>G. Investments in shares, other than fixed capital, of listed investment funds in which the Institution holds more than 15 percent of the stockholders' equity of the investment fund, in accordance with Section I (i) of Article 2 Bis 6, which have not been considered in the above references.</p>
	<p>H. Any type of contribution whose resources are destined to the acquisition of shares of the controlling company of the financial group, of the other financial entities that are members of the group to which the Institution belongs or of their financial subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions of section I, paragraph l) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. I Operations that contravene the provisions, in accordance with the provisions of Section I, paragraph m) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. J. Deferred charges and prepayments, net of deferred income taxes payable, as established in Section I paragraph n) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. K. Positions related to the First Loss Scheme in which risk is retained or credit protection is provided up to a certain limit of a position in accordance with Section I (o) of Article 2 Bis 6. L. Employees' deferred profit sharing payable pursuant to Section I, paragraph p) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. M. The aggregate amount of the Transactions Subject to Credit Risk by Relevant Related Persons in accordance with section I paragraph s) of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. N. The difference between the investments made by the defined benefit pension fund in accordance with Article 2 Bis 8 minus reference 15. O. Adjustment for recognition of Net Equity. The amount shown corresponds to the amount recorded in cell C1 of the format included in section II of this Annex. P. Investments or contributions, directly or indirectly, in the capital of companies or in the assets of trusts or other similar types of entities whose purpose is to compensate and settle transactions carried out on the stock exchange, except for the participation of such companies or trusts in the latter in accordance with paragraph f) section I of Article 2 Bis 6.</p>
27	<p>Not applicable There are no regulatory adjustments for additional Tier 1 capital or supplementary capital. All regulatory adjustments are made to Common Equity Tier 1. 28 Sum of lines 7 to 22, plus lines 26 and 27. 29 Section 6 minus Section 28.</p>
30	<p>The corresponding amount of the securities representing the capital stock (including the premium on the sale of shares) that have not been considered in the Fundamental Capital and the Capital Instruments, which meet the conditions set forth in Exhibit 1-R of these provisions in accordance with the provisions of Section II of Article 2 Bis 6 of these provisions. 31 Amount of line 30 classified as equity under applicable accounting standards.</p>
32	<p>Not applicable Directly issued instruments that qualify as additional Tier 1 capital, plus their premium, are recorded for accounting purposes as capital.</p>
33	<p>Subordinated debentures computable as Non-Core Basic Capital, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Transitory Article of Resolution 50a, which amends the general provisions applicable to credit institutions (Resolution 50a).</p>

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34	Not applicable See note in reference 5.
35	Not applicable See note in reference 5.
36	Sum of Sections 30, 33 and 34.
37	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
38	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
39	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
40	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
41	National adjustments considered: Adjustment for recognition of Net Equity. The amount shown corresponds to the amount recorded in cell C1 of the format included in section II of this appendix.
42	Not applicable There are no regulatory adjustments for supplementary capital. All regulatory adjustments are made to Common Equity Tier 1.
43	Sum of Section 37 to 42.
44	Section 36, minus Section 43.
45	Section 29, plus Section 44.
46	The corresponding amount of the securities representing the capital stock (including the premium on the sale of shares) that have not been considered in the Fundamental Capital or in the Non-Fundamental Basic Capital and the Capital Instruments, which comply with Exhibit 1-S of these provisions in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 Bis 7 of these provisions.
47	Subordinated debentures computable as supplementary capital, in accordance with the provisions of the Third Transitory Article of Resolution 50a.
48	Not applicable See note in reference 5.
49	Not applicable See note in reference 5.
50	Provisions for credit risk up to the sum of 1.25% of the assets weighted by credit risk, corresponding to the Transactions in which the Standardized Method is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk; and the positive difference of the Total Allowable Reserves minus the Total Expected Losses, up to an amount not to exceed 0.6 percent of the assets weighted by credit risk, corresponding to the Operations in which the method based on internal ratings is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk, in accordance with section III of Article 2 Bis 7.
51	Sum of Section 46 to 48, plus Section 50.
52	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
53	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
54	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
55	Not applicable The deduction is made in full from Common Equity Tier 1.
56	National adjustments considered: Adjustment for recognition of Net Equity. The amount shown corresponds to the amount recorded in cell C4 of the format included in section II of this appendix.
57	Sum of Sections 52 to 56.
58	Section 51, minus Section 57.
59	Section 45, plus Section 58.
60	Weighted Assets Subject to Total Risk

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61	Section 29 divided by Section 60 (expressed as a percentage).
62	Section 45 divided by Section 60 (expressed as a percentage).
63	Section 59 divided by Section 60 (expressed as a percentage).
64	Report the sum of the percentages expressed in lines 61, 65, 66, and 67.
65	Report 2.5%.
66	Percentage corresponding to the Countercyclical Capital Supplement referred to in paragraph c), section III of Article 2 Bis 5.
67	The SCCS amount in row 64 (expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) that relates to the systemic capital supplement of the multiple banking institution, in terms of paragraph b), section III of Article 2 Bis 5.
68	Section 61 minus 7%.
69	Not applicable The minimum is the same as that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011.
70	Not applicable The minimum is the same as that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011.
71	Not applicable The minimum is the same as that established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in its document "Basel III: Global Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems" published in June 2011.
72	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note in reference 18.
73	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note to reference 19.
74	Not applicable The concept was deducted from capital in its entirety. See note to reference 20.
75	The amount, not to exceed 10% of the difference between reference 6 and the sum of references 7 to 20, of deferred income taxes in favor arising from temporary differences less the corresponding deferred income taxes payable not considered to offset other adjustments.
76	Provisions for credit risk corresponding to the Operations in which the Standardized Approach is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk.
77	1.25% of the assets weighted by credit risk, corresponding to the Transactions in which the Standardized Approach is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk.
78	Positive difference of Total Eligible Reserves minus Total Expected Losses for Transactions where the internal ratings-based approach is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk.
79	0.6 percent of the credit risk weighted assets, corresponding to the Operations in which the method based on internal ratings is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk.
80	Not applicable There are no instruments subject to transition that are included in Common Equity Tier 1.
81	Not applicable There are no instruments subject to transition that are included in Common Equity Tier 1.
82	Balance of the instruments that computed as capital in the basic portion as of December 31, 2012 for the corresponding limit of the balance of such instruments.
83	Balance of instruments computed as equity in the basic portion as of December 31, 2012 less line item 33.
84	Balance of the instruments that computed as capital in the supplementary part as of December 31, 2012 for the corresponding limit of the balance of such instruments.
85	Balance of instruments computed as capital in the supplementary part as of December 31, 2012 less line 47.
70	T1 national minimum ratio (if it differs from the minimum established by Basel 3)

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71	National minimum TC ratio (if it differs from the minimum established by Basel 3)
Amounts below deduction thresholds (before risk weighting)	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial institutions
73	Significant investments in common shares of financial institutions
74	Rights for mortgage services (net of deferred income taxes payable)
75	Deferred income taxes in favor derived from temporary differences (net of deferred income taxes payable)
Limits applicable to the inclusion of reserves in Tier 2 capital	
76	Reserves eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital with respect to exposures subject to the standardized methodology (prior to application of the cap)
77	Limit on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under the standardized methodology
78	Reserves eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital with respect to exposures subject to internal rating methodology (prior to application of cap)
79	Limit on the inclusion of reserves in Tier 2 capital under the internal rating methodology
Equity instruments subject to phase-out (applicable only between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)	
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to the limit (excess over the limit after amortizations and maturities)
82	Current limit on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to the limit (excess over the limit after amortizations and maturities)
84	Current limit on T2 instruments subject to phase-out
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to limit (excess over limit after amortizations and maturities)

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TABLE II.1 Financial Situation Figures

Statement of financial position line items	Amount presented in the statement of financial position
Active	295,141.41
Cash and cash equivalents	10,471.12
Margin accounts	464.58
Investments in securities	162,793.71
Debtors by repurchase	45,428.00
Securities Lending	0.00
Derivatives	51.61
Valuation adjustments for hedging financial assets	-1.39
Total loan portfolio (net)	62,003.91
Benefits to be received in securitization operations	0.00
Other accounts receivable (net)	3,790.35
Foreclosed assets (net)	262.88
Property, furniture, and equipment (net)	5,988.76
Permanent Investment	220.69
Long - term assets available for sale	0.00
Deferred taxes and employee profit sharing (net)	668.69
Other assets	2,998.51
Liabilities	286,421.35
Traditional deposits	87,716.53
Interbank and other agencies loans	3,934.48
Creditors for Repurchase	141,445.02
Securities lending	0.00
Colaterales sold or pledged	45,428.00
Derivatives	175.01
Valuation adjustments for coverage of financial liabilities	0.00
Obligations from securitization operations	0.00
Other accounts payable	2,638.80
Subordinated bonds issued	3,362.44
Deferred taxes and employee profit sharing (net)	1,613.52
Deferred credits and early collections	107.56
Stockholders' equity	8,719.95

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Contributed capital	4,177.65
Earned capital	4,542.30
Memorandum accounts	670,837.14
Guarantees granted	1,113.43
Contingent assets and liabilities	0.00
Credit commitments	13,946.28
Assets in trust or mandate	61,111.00
Financial agent of the federal government	0.00
Assets in custody or management	210,973.05
Collaterals received by the entity	45,060.79
Collaterals received and sold or delivered as collateral by the entity	45,060.79
Investment banking operations on behalf of third parties (net)	0.00
Uncollected accrued interest from past due loan portfolio	359.42
Other registration accounts	293,212.39

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TABLE II.2 Regulatory concepts considered for the calculation of the components of Net Capital

Identifier	Regulatory concepts considered for the calculation of the components of Net Capital	Reference of the disclosure format of the capital integration of section I of this annex	Amount in accordance with the notes to the table Regulatory concepts considered for the calculation of the Net Capital components	Reference (s) of the item of the balance sheet and amount related to the regulatory concept considered for the calculation of the Net Capital from the mentioned reference.
Active				
1	Commercial Credit	8	0.00	BG16
2	Other Intangibles	9	251.47	BG16
3	Deferred income tax (in favor) from losses and tax credits	10	0.00	BG15
4	Benefits on the remainder in securitization operations	13	0.00	BG09
5	Investments of the pension plan for defined benefits without unrestricted and unlimited access	15	0.00	
6	Investments in shares of the institution itself	16	0.00	
7	Reciprocal investments in ordinary capital	17	0.00	

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8	Direct investments in the capital of financial entities where the Institution does not own more than 10% of the issued capital stock	18	0.00	
9	Indirect investments in the capital of financial entities where the Institution does not own more than 10% of the issued capital stock	18	0.00	
10	Direct investments in the capital of financial entities where the Institution owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	19	0.00	
11	Indirect investments in the capital of financial entities where the Institution owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	19	0.00	
12	Deferred income tax (in favor) from temporary differences	21	224.00	
13	Reserves recognized as complementary capital	50	0.00	BG8
14	Investments in subordinated debt	26 - B	0.00	
15	Investments in multilateral organizations	26 - D	0.00	
16	Investments in related companies	26 - E	0.00	
17	Venture capital investments	26 - F	0.00	
18	Investments in mutual funds	26 - G	20.03	BG13
19	Financing for the acquisition of own shares	26 - H	0.00	
20	Deferred charges and advance payments	26 - J	0.00	
21	Deferred employee profit sharing (net)	26 - L	0.00	
22	Investments in the defined benefit pension plan	26 - N	0.00	
23	Investments in clearing houses	26 - P	0.00	BG13
Liabilities				
24	Taxes on deferred income (payable) associated with goodwill	8	0.00	
25	Deferred income taxes (payable) associated with other intangibles	9	0.00	
26	Liabilities of the pension plan for defined benefits without unrestricted and unlimited access	15	0.00	

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27	Deferred income taxes (payable) associated with the defined benefit pension plan	15	0.00	
28	Deferred income taxes (payable) associated with others other than the above	21	0.00	
29	Subordinated obligations amount that complies with Schedule 1-R	31	0.00	
30	Subordinated obligations subject to transitory status that are computed as basic capital 2	33	0.00	
31	Subordinated obligations amount that complies with Schedule 1-S	46	0.00	
32	Subordinated obligations subject to transitory status that are computed as complementary capital	47	0.00	
33	Deferred income taxes (payable) associated with deferred charges and prepayments	26 - J	0.00	
Stockholders' equity				
34	Contributed capital that complies with Schedule 1-Q	1	4,177.65	BG29
35	Results of previous years	2	3,612.59	BG30
36	Result from valuation of instruments for cash flow hedging of items recorded at fair value	3	0.00	BG30
37	Other elements of earned capital other than the above	3	1,729.71	BG30
38	Contributed capital that complies with Schedule 1-R	31	0.00	
39	Contributed capital that complies with Schedule 1-S	46	0.00	
40	Result from valuation of instruments for cash flow hedging of items not recorded at fair value	3, 11	0.00	
41	Cumulative effect of conversion	3, 26 - A	0.00	
42	Result from holding non-monetary assets	3, 26 - A	0.00	
Memorandum accounts				
43	Positions in First Loss Schemes	26 - K	0.00	
Regulatory concepts not considered in the balance sheet				

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44	Reserves pending to constitute	12	0.00	
45	Profit or increase in the value of assets due to the acquisition of securitization positions (Originating Institutions)	26 - C	0.00	
46	Operations that contravene the provisions	26 - I	0.00	
47	Operations with Relevant Related Persons	26 - M	0.00	
48	Capital recognition adjustment	26 - O, 41, 56	0.00	

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TABLE III.1 Positions exposed to market risk by risk factor

Concept	Amount of equivalent positions	Capital requirement
Operations in national currency with nominal rate	4,282	343
Operations with debt securities in national currency with a surcharge and a reviewable rate	4,427	354
Operations in national currency with a real rate or denominated in UDI's	80	6
Operations in national currency with a rate of return referred to the growth of the General Minimum Wage	0	0
Positions in UDI's or with performance referred to the INPC	2	0
Positions in national currency with a rate of return referred to the growth of the general minimum wage	0	0
Operations in foreign currency with nominal rate	13	1
Positions in currencies or with yield indexed at the exchange rate	100	8
Gold Positions	5	0
Positions in shares or with yield indexed to the price of a share or group of shares	0	0

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TABLE IV.2

Concept	Risk-weighted assets	Capital requirement
Group III (weighted at 20%)	605.56	48.44
Group III (weighted at 50%)	198.04	15.84
Group III (weighted at 100%)	0.03	0.00
Group III (weighted at 150%)	0.01	0.00
Group IV (weighted at 20%)	417.92	33.43
Group V (weighted at 20%)	50.51	4.04
Group V (weighted at 50%)	74.24	5.94
Group V (weighted at 150%)	425.30	34.02
Group VI (weighted at 20%)	632.35	50.59
Group VI (weighted at 25%)	427.61	34.21
Group VI (weighted at 30%)	1,066.97	85.36
Group VI (weighted at 40%)	340.68	27.25
Group VI (weighted at 50%)	204.19	16.33
Group VI (weighted at 70%)	13.56	1.08
Group VI (weighted at 75%)	9,948.03	795.84
Group VI (weighted at 85%)	9,392.95	751.44
Group VI (weighted at 90%)	894.98	71.60
Group VI (weighted at 100%)	1,856.00	148.48
Group VI (weighted at 115%)	612.64	49.01
Group VI (weighted at 150%)	1,931.46	154.52
Group VII_A (weighted at 20%)	933.62	74.69
Group VII_A (weighted at 50%)	74.62	5.97
Group VII_A (weighted at 100%)	17,871.45	1,429.72
Group IX (weighted at 100%)	4,173.21	333.86
Group IX (weighted at 115%)	263.60	21.09

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TABLE III.3 Weighted assets subject to operational risk

Risk-weighted assets	Capital requirement
10,097	808

Average of the requirement for market and credit risk of the last 36 months	Average positive annual net income for the last 36 months
N/A	5,157

As of the end of September 2024, Afirme Bank is classified as Category I, in accordance with the provisions applicable to capitalization requirements, issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission to Multiple Banking institutions under the terms of Article 50 of the LIC, Chapter I of the First Bis Title.

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ANNEX 1-O Bis
(Before replies with Banco de México)

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE REASON FOR LEVERAGE

I.- Integration of the main sources of leverage

II.- Comparison between total assets and Adjusted Assets

III. - Reconciliation between total assets and on-balance sheet exposure

IV. Analysis of the most important variations of the elements (numerator and denominator) of the Leverage Ratio.

I Integration of the main sources of leverage

Institutions must disclose the integration of the main sources of leverage, according to Table I.1

Table I.1

Reference	ITEM	AMOUNT
1	Items within the balance sheet (excluding derivative financial instruments and securities financing transactions - SFT in English- but including collateral received as a guarantee and recorded in the balance sheet)	247,760
2	(Amounts of assets deducted to determine Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(981)
3	On-balance sheet exposures (Net) (excluding derivative financial instruments and SFT, sum of lines 1 and 2)	246,779
	Exposures to derivative financial instruments	
4	Annual replacement cost associated with all operations with derivative financial instruments (net of allowable cash variation margin)	-
5	Amounts of additional factors for potential future exposure, associated with all operations with derivative financial instruments.	19
6	Increase in Collateral contributed in operations with derivative financial instruments when said collateral is removed from the balance sheet in accordance with the operational accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions to accounts receivable for variation margin in cash contributed in operations with derivative financial instruments)	29
8	(Exposure for operations in derivative financial instruments on behalf of clients, in which the clearing partner does not grant its guarantee in case of breach of the obligations of the Central Counterparty)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of subscribed credit derivative financial instruments	-
10	(Compensations made to the adjusted cash notional of the subscribed credit derivative financial instruments and deductions of the additional factors for the subscribed credit derivative financial instruments)	-
11	Total exposures to derivative financial instruments (sum of lines 4 to 10)	48

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Total exposures to derivative financial instruments (sum of lines 4 to 10)		
12	Gross SFT assets (without offset recognition), after accounting transaction adjustments for sales	2,284
13	(Accounts payable and receivable from SFT cleared)	-
14	Counterparty Risk Exposure by SFT	2,383
15	Exposures by SFT acting on behalf of third parties	-
16	Total exposures from securities financing operations (sum of lines 12 to 15)	4,667
Capital and total exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure (gross notional amount)	15,149
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalents)	(14,548)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	601
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 Capital	8,539
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, and 19)	252,095
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	3.39%

TABLE II.1

Reference	ITEM	AMOUNT
1	Total assets	293,240
2	Adjustment for investments in the capital of banking, financial, insurance, or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes, but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(506)
3	Adjustment related to trust assets recognized in the balance sheet according to the accounting framework, but excluded from the measurement of the exposure of the leverage ratio	-
4	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(4)
5	Adjustment for repurchase operations and securities loan	(40,761)
6	Adjustment for items recognized in memorandum accounts	601
7	Other settings	- 475
8	Leverage ratio exposure	252,095

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TABLE III.1

Reference	ITEM	AMOUNT
1	Total assets	293,239.62
2	Operations in derivative financial instruments	(51.61)
3	Repurchase operations and securities loans	(45,428.00)
4	Trust assets recognized in the balance sheet in accordance with the accounting framework, but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
5	Exposures within the Balance Sheet	247,760

TABLE IV.1

MAIN CAUSES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT VARIATIONS
(NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR) OF THE LEVERAGE REASON

CONCEPT/QUARTER	T-1	T	VARIATION (%)
Basic Capital 1/	8,332	8,539	2.5%
Adjusted Assets 2/	251,773	252,095	0.1%
Leverage Ratio 3/	3.31%	3.39%	2.35%

1/ Reported in row 20, 2/ Reported in rows 21 and 3/ Reported in row 22, of Table I.1

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Characteristics of the Debt

Reference	Characteristic	QAFIRME-15 Options	BAFIRME-20 Options	BAFIRME-20-2 Options	BAFIRME-22 Options	BAFIRME-22-2 Options	BAFIRME-23 Options
1	Transmitter	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.
2	ISIN, CUSIP or Bloomberg identifier	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Legal framework Regulatory treatment	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Circular Única de Bancos, Single Banking Circular	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Circular Única de Bancos, Single Banking Circular	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Circular Única de Bancos, Single Banking Circular	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Circular Única de Bancos, Single Banking Circular	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Circular Única de Bancos, Single Banking Circular	Law of Credit Institutions Credit Institutions, Unique Circular of Banks
4	Capital level with transience	Basic 2	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary
5	Capital level without transience	Basic 2	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary
6	Instrument level	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries	Credit institution unconsolidated subsidiaries
7	Type of instrument	Subordinated Capital Obligation Non-Preferential, Perpetual and Susceptible to be Converted into Shares.	Subordinated Non-Preferred Capital Debentures Not Convertible into Shares	Subordinated Non-Preferred Capital Debentures Not Convertible into Shares	Subordinated Non-Preferred Capital Debentures Not Convertible into Shares	Subordinated Non-Preferred Capital Debentures Not Convertible into Shares	Subordinated Non-Preferred Capital Debentures Not Convertible into Shares
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital	\$ 800.00 million pesos They are recognized within the basic non-fundamental capital.	\$ 2,550.65 are recognized within complementary capital.	\$ 2,550.65 are recognized within complementary capital.	\$ 2,550.65 are recognized within complementary capital.	\$ 2,550.65 are recognized within complementary capital.	\$ 2,550.65 are recognized within complementary capital.
9	Instrument nominal value	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.	\$ 100.00 (One hundred pesos 00/100 MN) each.
9A	Instrument currency	Mexican pesos	Mexican pesos	Mexican pesos	Mexican pesos	Mexican pesos	Mexican pesos

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10	Accounting classification	Liability at amortized cost	Liability at amortized cost	Liability at amortized cost	Liability at amortized cost	Liability at amortized cost	Liability at amortized cost
11	Date of issue	04/02/2015	27/03/2020	22/10/2020	15/02/2022	14/09/2022	30/11/2023
12	Instrument term	Perpetuity	Maturity	Maturity	Maturity	Maturity	Maturity
13	Expiration date	Without caducity	March 15, 2030	10/10/2030	03/02/2032	01/09/2032	17/11/2033
14	Advance payment clause	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	First advance payment date	From the fifth year.	From the fifth year.	From the fifth year.	From the fifth year.	From the fifth year.	From the fifth year.
15A	Regulatory or tax events	No	No	No	No	No	No
15B	Settlement price of the advance payment clause	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment	At a price equal to its nominal value plus accrued interest on the date of early repayment
16	Subsequent advance payment dates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	<i>Yields / dividends</i>						
17	Yield/dividend type	Variable Yield	Variable Yield	Variable Yield	Variable Yield	Variable Yield	Variable Yield
18	Cup of Interest/Dividend	Interest Rate: 91-day TIIE + 4.00%	Interest Rate: 28-day TIIE + 2.80%	Interest Rate: 28-day TIIE + 2.80%	Interest Rate: 28-day TIIE + 2.80%	Interest Rate: 28-day TIIE + 2.80%	Interest Rate: 28-day TIIE + 2.80%
19	Dividend cancellation clause	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Discretion in payment	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Interest increase clause	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Yield/dividends	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance	Performance
23	Instrument convertibility	Convertibles	Non Convertibles	Non Convertibles	Non Convertibles	Non Convertibles	Non Convertibles
24	Convertibility conditions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Degree of convertibility	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Conversion rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	Type of instrument convertibility	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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28	Type of convertibility financial instrument	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	Instrument emitter	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.	Banca Afirme, SA, Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero.
30	Decrease in value clause (Write-Down)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	Conditions for decrease in value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Degree of loss of value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	Temporality of the decline in value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	Time value decrease mechanism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Position of subordination in case of liquidation	Subordinated Capital Obligation Non-Preferential, Perpetual and Susceptible to be Converted into Shares.	Subordinated non-preferred capital debentures not convertible into shares	Subordinated non-preferred capital debentures not convertible into shares	Subordinated non-preferred capital debentures not convertible into shares	Subordinated non-preferred capital debentures not convertible into shares	Subordinated non-preferred capital debentures not convertible into shares
36	Non-compliance characteristics	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	Description of default characteristics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

DISCLOSURE OF LIQUIDITY COVERAGE COEFFICIENT

**Banca Afirme, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
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In compliance with Annex 5 of Article 8 stipulated in Section III of the General Provisions on liquidity requirements for Multiple Banking institutions, the disclosure format of the liquidity coverage ratio for the third quarter of 2024 is detailed.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE COEFFICIENT DISCLOSURE FORM					
		Individual Calculation		Consolidated Calculation	
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE COEFFICIENT DISCLOSURE FORM (Figures in millions of Mexican Pesos)		Unweighted amount (average)	Weighted amount (average)	Unweight ed amount (average)	Weighted amount (average)
COMPUTABLE LIQUID ASSETS					
1	Total Computable Liquid Assets	Not applicable	24,735	Not applicab	24,735
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2	Unsecured Retail Financing	28,292	1,973	27,984	1,973
3	Stable funding	16,691	825	16,509	825
4	Less stable financing	11,601	1,147	11,475	1,147
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	42,955	19,737	42,334	19,510
6	Operational deposits	0	0	0	0
7	Non-operational deposits	42,955	19,737	42,334	19,510
8	Unsecured debt	0	0	0	0
9	Guaranteed Wholesale Financing	Not applicable	308	Not applicabl	308
10	Additional requirements:	12,325	1,146	11,643	1,072
11	Outputs related to derivative financial instruments and other collateral requirements	629	429	623	429
12	Outputs related to losses from the financing of debt instruments	0	0	0	0
13	Lines of credit and liquidity	11,696	717	11,020	643
14	Other contractual financing obligations	2	2	2	2
15	Other contingent financing obligations	0	0	0	0
16	TOTAL CASH OUTPUTS	Not applicable	23,165	Not applicab	22,865
CASH INPUTS					
17	Cash inflows for guaranteed operations	50,961	5	50,407	5
18	Cash inflows for unsecured operations	7,212	4,464	7,313	4,538
19	Other cash inflows	5,753	5,690	5,690	5,690
20	TOTAL CASH INPUTS	63,926	10,158	63,411	10,233
			Adjusted amount		Adjusted amount
21	TOTAL COMPUTABLE LIQUID ASSETS	Not applicable	24,735	Not applicab	24,735
22	TOTAL NET OF CASH OUTPUTS	Not applicable	13,007	Not applicab	12,632
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE COEFFICIENT	Not applicable	190.17%	Not applicab	195.81%

Information before Banxico replicas.

	Third Quarter Average of 2024
Average daily individual CCL of the quarter	190.17%
Consolidated daily CCL average of the quarter	195.81%

- 92 calendar days are considered for the quarter corresponding to July - September 2024.
- During the period in question, the main change was due to cash outflows from unsecured wholesale financing.

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- The evolution of the composition of the Eligible and Computable Liquid Assets was as follows:

July	August	September
18.66%	-3.92%	-7.24%

- Banca Afirme does not have a currency mismatch.
- The centralization of liquidity management is concentrated in Banca Afirme.
- Within the flows reported on the form as informational, the flows of the for the concept of Entries and Exits:

Month	Exits	Tickets
July	1.0	0.4
August	0.9	0.2
September	0.9	0.1

**Amounts in millions of pesos*

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REVELATION OF THE NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO

In compliance with Annex 10 of Article 8 stipulated in Section III of the General Provisions on liquidity requirements for Multiple Banking institutions, the disclosure format of the net stable funding ratio for the third quarter of 2024 before Banxico replicas is detailed.

Amounts in millions of pesos		Individual Figures					Consolidated Figures				
		Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount	Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount
		Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥1 year		Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥1 year	
ELEMENTS OF THE AMOUNT OF STABLE FINANCING AVAILABLE											
1	Capital:	9,362	-	-	2,561	11,922	9,362	-	-	2,561	11,922
2	<i>Fundamental capital and non-fundamental basic</i>	9,362	-	-	-	9,362	9,362	-	-	-	9,362
3	<i>Other capital instruments</i>	-	-	-	2,561	2,561	-	-	-	2,561	2,561
4	Retail deposits:	-	27,747	241	13	26,275	-	26,033	229	13	26,275
5	<i>Stable deposits</i>	-	23,560	156	5	22,222	-	22,069	149	5	22,222
6	<i>Less stable deposits</i>	-	4,187	84	8	4,053	-	3,965	80	8	4,053
7	Wholesale financing:	-	48,097	2,067	2,968	23,808	-	19,844	1,239	2,968	24,051
8	<i>Operational deposits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	<i>Other wholesale financing</i>	-	48,097	2,067	2,968	23,808	-	19,844	1,239	2,968	24,051
10	Interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	4,481	183,650	100	1,856	33,420	-	33,341	76	3	33,420
12	<i>Liabilities for derivatives for purposes of the Financing Coefficient Stable Net</i>	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not applicable
13	<i>All liabilities and own resources not included in the categories previous.</i>	4,481	183,650	100	1,856	33,420	-	33,341	76	3	33,420
14	Total Amount of Stable Financing Available	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	95,425	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	95,668

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Amounts in millions of pesos		Individual Figures					Consolidated Figures				
		Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount	Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount
		Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year		Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
ELEMENTS OF THE REQUIRED STABLE FINANCING AMOUNT											
15	Total liquid assets eligible for purposes of the Coefficient of Net Stable Financing.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,163	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,163
16	Deposits with other financial institutions for purposes operational.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Current loans and securities:	-	298,456	12,885	31,970	54,320	-	22,051	6,320	26,848	55,220
18	<i>Guaranteed financing granted to financial institutions with liquid assets level I eligible.</i>	-	281,774	633	-	14,100	-	14,100	-	-	14,100
19	<i>Guaranteed financing granted to financial institutions with different eligible liquid assets level I.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	<i>Guaranteed financing granted to counterparties other than financial institutions, the which:</i>	-	15,623	12,252	30,146	39,482	-	7,936	6,320	26,126	40,382
21	<i>They have a credit risk weighting less than or equal to 35% according to the Basel Standard Method for Credit Risk II.</i>	-	12,345	7,902	24,625	30,822	-	6,330	4,151	21,085	31,565
22	<i>Housing loans (in force), of which:</i>	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	38	38
23	<i>They have a credit risk weighting less than or equal to 35% according to the Standard Method established in the Provisions.</i>	-	417	866	11,320	10,264	-	208	433	9,622	10,264
24	<i>Debt and equity securities other than Eligible Liquid Assets (that are not in default).</i>	-	1,059	-	1,786	699	-	15	-	684	699
25	Interdependent assets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Amounts in millions of pesos	Individual Figures					Consolidated Figures					
	Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount	Unweighted amount by residual term				Weighted amount	
	Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥1 year		Without caducity	< 6 month	From 6 months to < 1 year	≥1 year		
26	Other Assets:	14,250	10,028	5,682	276	8,196	5,816	2,107	247	-	8,171
27	Physically traded commodities, including gold.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Initial margin awarded in transactions in derivative financial instruments and contributions to the loss absorption fund of central counterparties	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	Not applicable	-	-	-	-
29	Assets by derivatives for purposes of the Net Stable Financing Coefficient.	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	Not applicable	-	-	-	-
30	Liabilities for derivatives for purposes of the Net Stable Financing Coefficient before deduction for the change in the initial margin	3.8	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	-	-	-	3.8
31	All assets and operations not included in the above categories.	14,246	10,028	5,682	276	8,192	5,812	2,107	247	-	8,167
32	Off-balance sheet operations.	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total Amount of Stable Financing Required.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	63,678	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	64,553
34	Net Stable Financing Coefficient (%).	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	149.86%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	148.20%

Information before Banxico replicas.

Third Quarter Average of 2024	
Individual CFEN average for the quarter	149.86%
Consolidated CFEN average of the quarter	148.20%

Information before Banxico replicas.

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The evolution of the composition in the Amount of Stable Financing Available and the Required Stable Financing is as follows:

Net Stable Funding Ratio	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024*
Amount of Stable Financing Required	65,945.70	65,995.83	61,717.57
Amount of Stable Financing Available	98,161.10	97,020.02	91,822.96

Figures in millions of pesos. *Information before Banxico replicas.

ENTITIES OF AFIRME FINANCIAL GROUP THAT COULD RECEIVE FINANCIAL SUPPORT

According to Annex 11 of the Liquidity Provisions, the entities listed below, members of AFIRME Financial Group, could receive financial support up to the amount indicated according to what was approved in the Board of Directors' session on July 23, 2024:

Name of the Entities	Amount of Financing	Type of operation
Arrendadora Afirme, SA de CV, SOFOM	\$1,990	Line of credit derived from a term loan agreement
Almacenadora Afirme, SA de CV, Organización Auxiliar de Crédito	\$1,000	Line of credit derived from a term loan agreement
Almacenadora Afirme, SA de CV, Organización Auxiliar de Crédito	\$2,690	Line of credit derived from a term loan agreement
Afirme Insurance	\$25	CCC for firm deposits and overdrafts.
Banco de Inversión Afirme, SA de CV, Institución de Banca Múltiple	\$6,830	Call money line

The entities listed below, which are members of AFIRME Grupo Financiero, are the ones that consolidate for the calculation of the ratios:

Name of the Entities	Amount of Financing
Arrendadora Afirme, SA de CV, SOFOM	\$1,990
Factoraje Afirme, SA de CV, SOFOM	\$1,000

Additionally, to address liquidity issues, the Institution has the Banca Afirme Contingency Plan, which was approved by the Board of Directors on April 25, 2023, and contains corrective actions to deal with liquidity stress situations.

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Main Sources of Financing

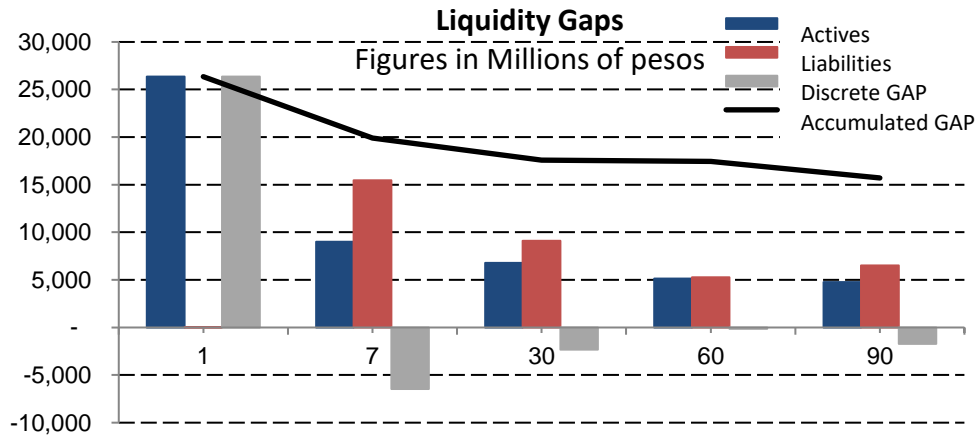
In general, the financing needs of the Institution's loan portfolio are covered by traditional fund-raising, however, other liquidity elements are maintained if required as credit lines and the ability to issue bank paper in the market, not encountering legal, regulatory or operational limitations.

Traditional Catchment End of September 2024	
Immediate enforceability deposits	41,800
Fixed term deposits	44,686
Credit Securities Issued	-
Capture without movements	182
Total	86,668

Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the potential loss from the impossibility of renewing liabilities or contracting others under normal conditions for the Bank, or from the early or forced sale of assets at unusual discounts to meet its obligations. To measure the liquidity risk, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (CCL) and the liquidity bands are determined, considering the nature of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet over a period of time.

The accumulated band at 60 days of Banca Afirme was \$17,436 million pesos at the close of 3Q 2024, a level that respected the established limit. The bands for term up to 90 days would be the following:



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On a daily basis, the Liquidity Coverage Coefficient (CCL) is monitored, since the Supervisory Authority imposes a minimum to promote the short-term resistance of the liquidity risk profile, guaranteeing that the Institution has sufficient high-quality liquid assets to overcome a significant stress scenario over a 30-day period.

As of the end of September 2024, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio is 174.07%. In order to show the behavior of the CCL, the closing values for Q3 2024 are presented below, compared to the previous quarter.

CCL evolution	june 2024	September 2024*
Computable Liquid Assets (Weighted)	28,441	28,987
Net Exits at 30 days	16,278	16,652
CCL	175%	174%

*Information before replicas.

The evolution of Computable Liquid Assets compared to the immediately preceding quarter is shown below:

Computable Liquid Assets Evolution (Unweighted)	June 2024	September 2024
Liquid Assets Level 1	27,088	27,419
Liquid Assets Level 2	1,593	1,845
Total Liquid Assets	28,680	29,264

*Information before replicas.

As of the end of September 2024, the Net Stable Funding Ratio is 148.78%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio	June 2024	September 2024
Required Stable Financing Amount	64,965	61,718
Stable Financing Amount Available	105,742	91,823
CFEN	163%	149%

*Information before replicas.

For its part, the market VaR adjusted for liquidity, which is interpreted as the loss that the bank would incur due to the time it would take to liquidate the position of the securities in the market, for this the VaR adjusted for liquidity is estimated as the product of the daily market VaR times the square root of 10.

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In order to show the behavior of the liquidity-adjusted VaR, the values at the end of Q3 2024 are presented below compared to the previous quarter.

Trading Business Unit	Liquidity-adjusted VaR	
	June-2024	September-2024
Money table	(31.65)	(26.40)
Treasury	(2.94)	(3.50)
Global	(31.29)	(26.80)

The following shows the average liquidity-adjusted Value at Risk of the monthly closings of the corresponding quarter of the different business units.

Trading Business Unit	VaR adjusted for average liquidity
	Jul 2024 – Sep 2024
Money table	(25.23)
Treasury	(3.39)
Global	(26.18)

In general, the financing needs of the Institution's loan portfolio are covered by traditional fund-raising, however, other liquidity elements are maintained if required as credit lines and the ability to issue bank paper in the market, not encountering legal, regulatory or operational limitations.

Traditional Catchment End of September 2024	
Immediate enforceability deposits	41,800
Fixed term deposits	44,686
Credit Securities Issued	-
Capture without movements	182
Total	86,668

It is important to mention that the financial desks use a financing strategy via repurchase of direct positions, except for those securities that remain in order to maintain an adequate level of liquid assets.

Liquidity risk management is executed in the Treasury and Risk Management areas.

The Treasury area performs daily monitoring of current and future liquidity requirements, taking the necessary steps to ensure that the necessary resources are available. On the other hand, the Risk Management area performs liquidity risk analysis by analyzing liquidity gaps and repricing, as well as the effects on the structural balance of possible adverse scenarios. Both areas have a constant coordination.

To monitor the various risks to which the Institution is exposed, in particular liquidity risk, it has an organizational structure the following decision-making areas and bodies participate in:

- The Treasury area as the one in charge of managing resources.

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- The Risk Management area as the area in charge of monitoring and reporting to the Risk Policy Committee on liquidity risk measurements and stress tests, as well as reporting to the Board of Directors on compliance with the established limits by said Council.
- The Assets and Liabilities Committee is in charge of monitoring the balance sheet and proposing balance management strategies, as well as authorizing hedging strategies.
- The Risk Policies Committee is in charge of approving risk measurement methodologies, stress test scenarios, risk monitoring and, where appropriate, establishing courses of action.
- The Board of Directors establishes the maximum tolerance to the risks to which the Institution is exposed, as well as authorizing contingency action plans in case of requiring liquidity.

As mentioned before, the Treasury and Risks areas generate reports that are distributed and presented to the Committees in charge of liquidity risk management, such as cash flow gaps, repricing gaps, stress test analysis and uptake compared to portfolio structure.

The bank's liquidity strategy is based mainly on two main objectives, the first is to maintain an amount of liquid assets that is significantly higher than the bank's liquidity needs and; the second is to extend the term of its collection. With the foregoing, all its clients and counterparties are guaranteed compliance with the commitments assumed by the bank.

The bank's centralized financing strategy is based on traditional deposits through the commercial network. With this strategy, fund-raising generates greater diversification and stability. The bank has significant incentives to generate higher deposits, particularly in terms of term. Our network has been increased to be able to penetrate with new clients in different geographical areas, deconcentrating our clients. In addition to the above, there are sources of financing in the formal market, as they have ample credit lines.

The monitoring of the different indicators mitigates the liquidity risk since these indicators induce the diversification of the deposits, to extend the term of the same, increase the liquid assets and punish the concentration both in term and in clients and the reduction of the liquid assets.

Stress tests consist of applying scenarios where there are situations that could be adverse for the Institution and thus being able to verify the Institution's capacity to face the realization of said scenarios. In the particular case of liquidity risk, scenarios are made based on variables characteristic of financial crises that affect the liquidity of banks in general. This evidence is presented to the Risk Policy Committee on a monthly basis for analysis. The variables used to build adverse scenarios are overdue portfolio, interest rates and sources of financing, mainly.

In accordance with the regulations applicable to credit institutions, the Institution has liquidity contingency plans in case situations arise that could affect the Institution. These plans contain the functions of the personnel who would participate in the necessary actions, the authorization levels and the required information flow. The aforementioned actions are specifically identified and designed to generate liquidity, considering the Bank's structure for this purpose and are divided according to the severity of possible scenarios.

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Annex 11:



CERTIFICATE

Mr. Mario Alberto Chapa Martínez, as in my official capacity as the Pro-Secretary of the Board of Directors of **Banca Afirme S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero**, I hereby provide the formal certification for the purpose of general decisions regarding Liquidity Requirements for multiple banking institutions. At the board of Directors meeting held on July 23, 2024, the Board of Directors of the aforementioned institution determined that the following entities, which are members of Afirme Grupo Financiero, are eligible to receive support up to the respective amounts indicated in the following table:

Entities Denomination	Financial Amount	Type of Operation
Arrendadora Afirme, SA de CV SOFOM	1,900	Line of credit derived from a contract with a term.
Factoraje Afirme SA de CV SOFOM	\$1,000	Line of credit derived from a contract with a term.
Almacenadora Afirme SA de CV Organización Auxiliar de Crédito	\$2,690	Line of credit derived from a contract with a term.
Seguros Afirme	\$25	CCC for time deposits and overdrafts.
Banco de Inversión Afirme SA de CV Institución de Banca Múltiple	\$6,830	Call Money Line

Furthermore, the Board of Directors determined that, due to the nature of the financial entities within the Financial Group, the following financial entities shall be consolidated for the calculation of the coefficients, as listed in the table below:

Entities Denomination	Financial Amount
Arrendadora Afirme, SA de CV SOFOM	\$1,990
Factoraje Afirme SA de CV SOFOM	\$1,000

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As a result of this determination, the Board of Directors hereby states that there is no explicit or implicit commitment, and it is not foreseen to provide financial support by the Institution to the financial entities within the Group that have not been included in the aforementioned list, in the event that they face an adverse liquidity scenario. This includes the provision of financing or engaging in buy-sell transactions with said financial entities, when such operations could have a negative impact on the liquidity position of the Institution itself.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. Mario Alberto Chapa Martínez

Pro-Secretary of the Board of Directors

Banca Afirme, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Afirme Grupo Financiero

Derivatives

Derivatives are used for balance sheet management, that is, to achieve stability and balance in terms of financial risks. This implies the assurance of minimum (objective) levels of margin, with a consequent release of capital requirements, hedging can be executed with two approaches, either accounting or economic:

- Hedging is understood as derivatives that are directly linked to assets or liabilities, called primary position, these derivatives offset the effects of market variables in the primary position. The compensation must be such that it meets the criteria established in the applicable regulations, which establish the minimum and maximum percentages of compensation to be considered as hedges, which is called efficiency. When derivatives are considered hedging, they have a different accounting treatment.
- On the other hand, derivatives can be made for trading purposes (*Trading*), for which it must adhere to the risk limits established by the Risk Committee, as well as the Business Plan that is approved annually by the Risk Committee, in which the qualitative and quantitative goals of the operation of these instruments are established. These operations can be used as hedges, although they are not recorded as such, since they are not directly linked to assets and liabilities, but they are contrary to what is intended to be hedged, in such a way that, in the event of a movement in the market variables, the compensation generated by the derivatives does not necessarily meet the criteria established in the regulations, but they have the opposite effect, reducing the effects on the primary position.

Specific objectives include:

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- Reduce repricing risks in the case of positions funded at market rates, but with a different review than the review of loans granted.
- Risk reduction and determination of margins in credit positions granted at fixed rates and funded in the market at variable rates.
- Cost reduction and use of special conditions by achieving assets and liabilities in currencies other than those used in the primary position of operations.
- Reduce the duration gaps for the portfolio of assets and liabilities with rigorous market valuation.
- Reduction of capital requirements in positions subject to determining fixed margins, with the consequent use of alternative business opportunities.

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The Institution has contemplated the use of financial instruments called *swaps*, either interest rate or foreign currency. These operations are subject to different risks including:

- Interest rate market risk, mainly to the TIIE reference curve.
- Market risk of foreign interest rates, if there were exchange rate operations, there would be an exposure to the reference curve of the underlying currency.
- Exchange rate market risk.
- Credit risk due to default of counterparties.

The instruments traded in the Institution are mainly interest rate *swaps* referenced to the TIIE as well as referenced to foreign currencies. When these instruments are used for hedging purposes, a strategy is developed to better replicate the flows, terms and amounts of the asset or liability to be hedged, so that the hedging strategy is a mirror of the hedging object. All hedging operations are authorized by a Committee with powers for this purpose, in addition the strategy is analyzed in a particular way by the decision-making staff that are members of the Committee. The negotiation of the hedging operations is carried out through the quotation, with the authorized counterparties, of the operations with the particular characteristics of each operation (once approved by the corresponding Committee) that is intended to be hedged and is accepted or not depending on the conditions market. On the other hand, the negotiation of *trading* operations is the quotation with the counterparties of the standard conditions of the operations by observing the quotations of the *brokers* in the market.

Currently, Banca AFIRME operates in the domestic over-the-counter (OTC) market for these instruments and the eligible counterparties are only domestic or foreign banking institutions with which it has ISDA contracts (local or international) and with which it has granted a line of credit to the Institution. In addition, as of December 2016, the Institution has operations in the Derivatives Exchange associated with Asigna, the clearinghouse that acts as the central counterparty. Currently, trading with clients or brokerage firms is not allowed.

In the case of derivatives that are operated through the over-the-counter market, Banca AFIRME agrees with each counterpart who would be the calculation agent, usually it is agreed that the calculation agent is the counterparty with which the operations are carried out, which which is documented in the framework contracts signed with the counterparties, although the valuations reported by the counterparties are monitored and in the event that relevant differences arise, there are procedures established in the same contracts to determine the corresponding valuation. These procedures even contemplate making quotes with third parties.

With the counterparties, margin calls are contemplated in the guarantee contracts in order to reduce exposure to credit risk and in particular; In OTC markets, the counterparties with which they are traded are analyzed and a line of credit is granted.

Contracts are signed in which the counterparties are obliged to make margin calls, in said contracts the types of admissible guarantees are established. These guarantees include cash and government financial instruments to which a discount established in the contracts would be applied depending on their term. In the entire period of time, the margin calls have been made in cash, therefore, no discounts have been made.

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For all trading positions, the market risk value is measured under the historical VaR methodology. Global limits are established on this VaR, for the *Trading* portfolio and for the derivatives portfolio. For the *trading* and derivatives portfolio, the limits are authorized by the Risk Committee. The hedging derivatives are not part of these portfolios and as they are managed in a particular way, compared to the assets or liabilities that are hedged, they are not subject to the market risk limits mentioned above.

The Institution has established internal controls regarding the operation, documentation and management of derivative instruments. In terms of operation and documentation, there are procedures aligned with the applicable regulations, in particular with the 31 requirements of the Bank of Mexico, as well as with sound market practices.

Regarding the risk management of these instruments, there are VaR, sensitivity, counterparty and *stop loss* limits, in order to monitor the operation of these instruments in a timely manner. All limits are applicable to positions classified as trading and in the case of counterparty risk, they are consolidated with hedging operations. In the event that there is any excess to the established limits, these are reported to the corresponding officials and decision-making bodies for the preparation of the corresponding actions. The transactional system has the aforementioned limits implemented, so monitoring is continuous.

The positions, results, risk measures and monitoring of the limits are included in the daily reports issued by the UAIR, and said report is sent to the operating personnel, as well as to Senior Management.

Procedures are continuously reviewed internally and annually by a third party within the process of auditing the 31 requirements of the Bank of Mexico.

The operation of derivatives in the Institution was authorized by the Board of Directors, and it is the Risk Committee that annually authorizes the business plan regarding these instruments in which the goals, objectives and use of derivatives are documented.

The valuation of interest rate *swaps* is performed through the projection of the cash flows of each instrument and the sum of the present values of each of the projected flows is calculated. To perform the projection, the method of *forward* rates is used, for which the interest rate curves published by the price provider are considered. Valuation by this method assumes no arbitrage.

The valuation of foreign currency *swaps* is performed by calculating the present value of the projected cash flows in each currency and corresponding rate.

The valuation of financial instruments is performed daily and internally in the Institution's transactional system.

When it comes to hedging instruments, it is necessary to monitor hedging efficiency. This efficiency is determined at least quarterly and two types of efficiency are generated, retrospective and prospective. The method depends on whether the hedge is fair value or cash flow. In all cases, for it to be considered efficient, the efficiency indicators must be between 80% and 125%.

If the hedge is of fair value: the retrospective efficiency is calculated by comparing the ratio of the change observed in the valuation of the derivative and the change observed in the valuation of the hedged asset; while the prospective one projects valuation scenarios with the simulation of rates that generate changes in the present value of the future flows of the hedging derivative against the changes in the present value of the

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future flows of the primary position. With the data series, the correlation coefficient (R-squared) and the sign of the independent variable of a linear regression are determined to determine its compensation capacity.

If the hedge is cash flow: the retrospective efficiency is calculated by verifying the ratio of the flows realized in the hedged position and the cash flows observed in the *swap* ; while the prospective one uses the fair value method to the accumulated changes to the future flows of the variable leg of the hedging instrument against the future flows of the primary position, valued with the rates of simulated scenarios.

Currently all hedging derivatives are within the established ranges to continue to be considered as hedging derivatives.

Our internal sources of funding are mainly our stable clients, which give us the ability to meet any requirement related to derivative operations, these clients allow us to have a current liquidity greater than 28,987 million that more than cover any liquidity risk, including derivative operations. In addition to the above, we have extensive external capabilities with lines exceeding 12,000 million of which only 1,500 million are currently being used.

With the above, we can conclude that Banca Afirme has a very adequate liquidity to face periods of liquidity requirements, including the needs for derivative operations.

During the quarter, no significant changes were observed in exposure to the main risks mentioned above.

The underlying assets to which we were exposed during the third quarter of 2024 were the Interbank Interest Rate (TIIE) and the one-day Bank Funding Rate (TFD1), which have daily movements according to the market's own movements. However, these changes did not generate new relevant obligations or affect the liquidity of the Institution.

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Next, the impact obtained on Cash Flow at the end of 3Q 2024 is presented:

	Amount
Interest paid	13,461
Interest charged	86,709
Net effect	73,248

Amounts in thousands of pesos

The following table shows the impact on Results by Derivative Valuation for Q3 2024:

	Balance June 2024	Balance September 2024	Quarter effect
Trading swaps	34,344	-12,868	-47,212
Hedging swaps	-3,778	-9,877	-6,100
Cap	-	-	-

Amounts in thousands of pesos

During this quarter, 22 interest rate *swap* transactions matured, 26 transactions were carried out and 2 derivative financial instruments were discontinued.

The comparison between the counterpart exposure and the guarantees received is performed on a daily basis; and in the event that a differential greater than the threshold (*Threshold*) and the rounded figures agreed with each counterpart is detected, the margin call is made. This process is generated continuously generating various margin calls during the quarter. These margin calls have been made both in favor of the counterparties and in favor of the Institution and at all times the calls have been covered in cash so there is no additional exposure to market risk. In addition, the credit risk of the counterparty (*cva*) and that of the entity itself (*dva*) are calculated on a daily basis.

There have been no breaches in the contracts related to these instruments.

At the end of the quarter, there were the following derivative operations in which guarantee contracts with the counterparties were contemplated:

Summary of Derivative Financial Instruments								
Figures at the end of September 2024								
Derivative type	End	Notional	Asset value		Fair value		Maturity amounts	
			Current quarter	Previous quarter	Current quarter	Previous quarter	2024	Later
TIIE SWAP	Coverage	9,375,948	10.74	11.2445	-104,096	247,380	281,365	9,094,584
TIIE SWAP	Negotiation	118,600,000	10.74	11.2445	-43,235	19,563	105,100,000	13,500,000
SWAP TIIE *	Negotiation	50,000,000	10.74	11.2445	23,524	7,938	50,000,000	-
SWAP TFD1	Negotiation	100,000	10.60	-	6	-	100,000	-

* *Afirme takes short position, in the rest of the trades takes long position. Fair value considers the value per *cva* and *dva*.*

Considering the implemented methodology, the sensitivity of the *Trading* portfolio is calculated assuming a parallel change in the interest rates in all the curves that intervene in the valuation of the instruments. These

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movements cause the value of the derivatives to change and depending on the net position you have, it will result in a profit or a loss.

Derivative Rate Sensitivity				
Figures in thousands of pesos at the end of September 2024				
25 BP^{1/}	50 PB	100 PB	150 PB	200 PB
16,391	32,781	65,562	98,344	131,125

^{1/} PB: base points

The hedging efficiency measures have been kept within the efficiency levels because the hedging instruments used in the hedging strategies seek to replicate the cash flow structure, so these strategies efficiently protect the hedged positions before changes in the risk factors that affect, either in the valuation or in the cash flows. It is important to mention that the efficiency methodology does not consider the margin of credit positions and deposits as inefficiency since it is precisely what it is desired to cover. Considering the above, under stressful situations with significant fluctuations in risk factors, acceptable coverage levels will continue to be maintained.