**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(With Independent Auditors' Report)

(Translation from Spanish Language Original)

**Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V., (Holding Company) and subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V., Holding Company and subsidiaries, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Accounting Criteria for Financial Group Holding Companies in Mexico (the Accounting Criteria), issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission (the Banking Commission).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Operating Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Mexico, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters have been addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(Continued)

| **Allowance for expected credit loss (ECL) $11,284 in the consolidated statement of financial position** | |
|---|---|
| See notes 3(p) and 10(g) to the consolidated financial statements | |
| **Key audit matter** | **How the matter was addressed in our audit** |
| The allowance for ECL for mortgage and commercial loan portfolios involves significant judgments in assessing the credit quality of debtors, considering the various factors established in the methodologies prescribed by the Commission for the credit portfolio rating process, as well as to assess the reliability of the documentation and updating of the information that serves as input for the determination of the allowance for ECL for all credit portfolios.<br><br>Therefore, we have determined the allowance for ECL as a key audit matter. | The audit procedures applied to the determination by Management of the allowance for ECL in the profit or loss for the year included the assessment, through selective testing, of both the inputs used and the calculation mechanics for the different loan portfolios based on the current methodologies for each type of portfolio established by the Commission.<br><br>Additionally, with the participation of our specialists at December 31, 2025, we performed the recalculation of the allowance for ECL and an assessment of the relevant inputs used for the calculation. |

(Continued)

| **Derivative financial instruments for trading purposes over-the-counter $50,077 (asset) and $53,985 (liability) and hedging transactions $13,647 (asset) and $14,648 (liability)** | |
|---|---|
| see notes 3(j) and 9 to the consolidated financial statements | |
| **Key audit matter** | **How the matter was addressed in our audit** |
| The measurement and classification of the fair value at the date of the statement of financial position of certain over-the-counter derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions is carried out using valuation techniques that involve significant management judgment, particularly when inputs from different sources or unobservable market data and complex valuation models are required.<br>Additionally, the requirements that must be met for the accounting of financial instruments as hedges, as well as the documentation and monitoring to prove the effectiveness thereof, involve a certain degree of specialization by management.<br>Therefore, we have considered the determination of the fair value of certain over-the-counter derivative financial instruments and meeting the criteria and effectiveness of hedging transactions as a key matter in our audit. | As part of our audit procedures, we obtained evidence of the approval, by the Group's Risk Committee, of the valuation models for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions used by management. Moreover, by conducting selective tests, we assessed fairness of such models and the inputs used.<br>Additionally, through selective tests, with the participation of our specialists we evaluated the proper measurement and classification of the fair value of over-the-counter derivative financial instruments in recognised markets and for hedging operations, the proper compliance with the criteria and documentation to be considered as such, as well as their effectiveness. |

(Continued)

| **Current and deferred income tax $4,243 (profit or loss for the year), $7,670 (assets) and current and deferred employee profit sharing (PTU) $832 (profit or loss for the year) and $2,028 (assets)** | |
|---|---|
| See notes 3(y) and 20 to the consolidated financial statements. | |
| **Key audit matter** | **How the matter was addressed in our audit** |
| The determination of current and deferred income taxes and PTU is complex mainly due to the interpretation of current tax legislation and requires significant judgments mainly in the valuation of deferred income tax and PTU assets to assess factors both present and future that may allow estimating the realization of such assets.<br><br>As a result of the above, we consider this matter to be a key audit matter. | The audit procedures applied in assessing the fairness of the calculations determined by management for the recognition of current and deferred income taxes and PTU included, among others, selective tests of both the inputs used and the nature of the items that were part of the calculation, considering current tax legislation.<br><br>With the participation of our specialists, we assess the fairness of the significant tax assumptions, the period of reversal of temporary differences, and the expiration of tax losses, as well as the fairness of the tax strategies proposed management. |

**Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for the oversight of the Group’s financial reporting process.

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**Auditors' Responsibilities in Auditing Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events and conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We plan and conduct the Group's audit to obtain sufficient and adequate audit evidence on the financial information of entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group's financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of audit work performed for the purpose of the Group's audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditors' report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Lorenzo Boturini No. 202, Col. Tránsito, C. P. 06820, Mexico City

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from the original Spanish-language financial statements for the convenience of English-speaking readers.

| Assets | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and cash equivalents (note 6) | $ 47,156 | 52,487 |
| Margin accounts (Derivative financial instruments) (note 9) | 1,132 | 1,761 |
| Investments in financial instruments (note 7): | | |
| Negotiable financial instruments | 94,044 | 103,947 |
| Financial instruments to collect or sell | 103,370 | 103,586 |
| Financial instruments to collect principal and interest (securities) | 2,185 | 5,110 |
| | 199,599 | 212,643 |
| Debtors on repurchase/resale agreements (note 8) | 2,260 | 23,371 |
| Derivative financial instruments (note 9): | | |
| For trading purposes | 50,077 | 48,745 |
| For hedging purposes | 13,647 | 15,552 |
| | 63,724 | 64,297 |
| Valuation adjustments related to financial assets hedged | 174 | (473) |
| Loan portfolio with stage 1 credit risk (note 10): | | |
| Commercial loans | 215,630 | 220,083 |
| Consumer loans | 54,726 | 46,548 |
| Residential mortgages | 235,396 | 228,414 |
| Total loan portfolio with stage 1 credit risk | 505,752 | 495,045 |
| Loan portfolio with stage 2 credit risk (note 10): | | |
| Commercial loans | 944 | 2,376 |
| Consumer loans | 1,627 | 1,202 |
| Residential mortgages | 4,634 | 3,971 |
| Total loan portfolio with stage 2 credit risk | 7,205 | 7,549 |
| Loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk (note 10): | | |
| Commercial loans | 5,319 | 6,950 |
| Consumer loans | 1,699 | 1,183 |
| Residential mortgages | 15,232 | 12,593 |
| Total loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk | 22,250 | 20,726 |
| Loan portfolio | 535,207 | 523,320 |
| Plus: | | |
| Deferred items (note 10(c)) | 4,362 | 3,866 |
| Less: | | |
| Allowance for expected credit losses (note 10(g)) | 15,450 | 14,733 |
| Total loan portfolio, net | 524,119 | 512,453 |
| Other accounts receivable, net (note 11) | 37,067 | 51,697 |
| Foreclosed assets, net (note 12) | 1,099 | 848 |
| Long-lived assets held for sale or distribution to owners | 7 | 8 |
| Advance payments and other assets, net (note 15) | 3,179 | 2,802 |
| Property, furniture and equipment, net (note 13) | 5,538 | 5,596 |
| Assets for rights of use of property, plant and equipment, net (note 14) | 2,021 | 2,202 |
| Permanent investments (note 16) | 458 | 523 |
| Deferred income tax assets, net (note 20) | 7,670 | 6,760 |
| Intangible assets, net (note 17) | 4,927 | 5,022 |
| Total assets | $ 900,130 | 941,997 |

| Liabilities and stockholders' equity | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits funding (note 18): | | |
| Demand deposits | $ 280,368 | 292,195 |
| Time deposits: | | |
| General public | 176,386 | 193,752 |
| Money market | 31,606 | 37,925 |
| | 207,992 | 231,677 |
| Negotiable instruments issued | 36,633 | 30,419 |
| Global deposit account without movements | 1,847 | 1,523 |
| | 526,840 | 555,814 |
| Banks and other borrowings (note 19): | | |
| Short-term | 18,191 | 17,238 |
| Long-term | 29,676 | 27,930 |
| | 47,867 | 45,168 |
| Securities assigned to be settled (note 7) | 18,041 | 43,200 |
| Creditors on repurchase/resale agreements (note 8) | 68,503 | 42,599 |
| Sold/pledged collaterals (note 8): | | |
| Repurchase/resale transactions | 24,573 | 19,413 |
| Securities lending | 606 | 2,110 |
| | 25,179 | 21,523 |
| Derivative financial instruments (note 9): | | |
| For trading purposes | 53,985 | 51,208 |
| For hedging purposes | 14,648 | 15,814 |
| | 68,633 | 67,022 |
| Lease liabilities (note 14) | 2,262 | 2,432 |
| Other accounts payable (note 21): | | |
| Creditors on settlement of transactions (note 6, 7, 8, 9 and 21) | 7,436 | 38,514 |
| Creditors on margin accounts (note 21) | 1,586 | 2,992 |
| Creditors on cash received as collateral (note 9(h) and 21) | 945 | 3,068 |
| Taxes payable (note 21) | 990 | 858 |
| Sundry creditors and other accounts payable (note 21) | 10,041 | 5,573 |
| | 20,998 | 51,005 |
| Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities (note 22): | | |
| Subordinated obligations outstanding | 12,408 | 8,908 |
| Income tax liability (note 20) | 708 | 703 |
| Employee benefit liability (note 23) | 7,719 | 6,561 |
| Deferred credits and advance payments | 1,476 | 1,290 |
| Total liabilities | 800,634 | 846,225 |
| Stockholders' equity (note 24): | | |
| Contributed capital: | | |
| Share capital | 4,507 | 4,507 |
| Earned capital: | | |
| Capital reserves | 901 | 901 |
| Retained earnings | 94,998 | 89,955 |
| | 95,899 | 90,856 |
| Other comprehensive income (OCI) (note 24(b)): | | |
| Valuation of financial instruments to collect or sell | 501 | (485) |
| Valuation of cash flow hedge derivative financial instruments | (676) | 1,112 |
| Remeasurement of defined employee benefits | (748) | (230) |
| Equity in OCI of other entities | 11 | 10 |
| | (912) | 407 |
| Total controlling interest | 99,494 | 95,770 |
| Total non-controlling interest | 2 | 2 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 99,496 | 95,772 |
| Commitments and contingent liabilities (note 28) | | |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $ 900,130 | 941,997 |

(Continued)

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Lorenzo Boturini 202, Col. Tránsito, C.P. 06820, Mexico City

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, continued

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from the original Spanish-language financial statements for the convenience of English-speaking readers.

**Memorandum accounts**

| Third-party transactions | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current accounts clients: | | |
| Customer Bank | $ 68 | 45 |
| Settlement of client transactions | (48) | 37 |
| | 20 | 82 |
| Custody transactions (note 26(a)): | | |
| Financial instruments (securities) of clients | 703,964 | 659,000 |
| Customer Account Operations: | | |
| Repurchase transactions on behalf of clients (note 26(b)) | 45,734 | 39,438 |
| Securities lending transactions on behalf of clients (note 26(c)) | 87 | 90 |
| Collateral received as pledge on behalf of clients (note 26(d)) | 23,089 | 19,824 |
| Collaterals delivered as pledge on behalf of clients (note 26(e)) | 51,837 | 40,438 |
| Managed Trusts | 318 | 270 |
| | 121,065 | 100,060 |
| Totals on behalf of third-parties | $ 825,049 | 759,142 |

| Own account transactions | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Credit commitments (note 26(g)) | $ 356,459 | 357,426 |
| Assets in trust or under mandate (note 26(h)): | | |
| In trust | 476,536 | 454,971 |
| Under mandate | 30,145 | 29,489 |
| | 506,681 | 484,460 |
| Assets in custody or under management (note 26(i)) | 1,128,921 | 1,293,099 |
| Shares held in custody or as collateral | 12,913 | 12,913 |
| Collaterals received by the entity (note 26(j)): | | |
| Government debt | 3,792 | 26,573 |
| Equity financial instruments | 90 | 90 |
| Other financial instruments | 5,231 | 5,398 |
| | 9,113 | 32,061 |
| Collateral received and sold or delivered in guarantee by the entity (note 26(f)): | | |
| Government debt | 25,292 | 21,690 |
| Equity financial instruments | 90 | 90 |
| | 25,382 | 21,780 |
| Accrued interest not collected derived from loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk | 2,446 | 2,158 |
| Other control accounts (note 26(k)) | 4,029,537 | 3,242,488 |
| Total for own account transactions | $ 6,071,452 | 5,446,385 |

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

"These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the controlling and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Committees, on the basis of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Act to Regulate Financial Groups, of general and mandatory observance, applied consistently, the transactions carried out by the Controlling Company and the financial entities and other companies that are part of the financial group that are capable of being consolidated up to the aforementioned dates are reflected, which were made and valued in compliance with sound practices and applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of financial position were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the undersigned officers."

Pablo Elek Hansberg
General Director of Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A.,
Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero
Scotiabank Inverlat

Javier Antonio Serebrisky
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Fernando Rodríguez Antuña
Deputy Chief Audit Executive

Gloria Montes Albor
Director of Controllership

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**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C.V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Lorenzo Boturini 202, Col. Tránsito, C.P. 06820, Mexico City

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from the original Spanish-language financial statements for the convenience of English-speaking readers.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest income (note 27(b)) | $ 76,743 | 84,146 |
| Interest expense (note 27(b)) | (44,267) | (55,268) |
| Net interest income | 32,476 | 28,878 |
| Allowance for expected credit losses (note 10(g)) | (7,519) | (5,151) |
| Net interest income adjusted for allowance for ECL | 24,957 | 23,727 |
| Commissions and fee income (note 27(d)) | 9,304 | 8,543 |
| Commissions and fee expense | (559) | (543) |
| Financial intermediation income (note 27(e)) | 1,987 | 2,657 |
| Other operating income (expense) net (note 27(f)) | 655 | 261 |
| Administration and promotion expenses (note 25) | (20,780) | (18,761) |
| | (9,393) | (7,843) |
| Operating profit | 15,564 | 15,884 |
| Equity in net income of other entities | 239 | 212 |
| Profit before income tax | 15,803 | 16,096 |
| Income tax (note 20): | | |
| Current income tax | (4,612) | (4,666) |
| Deferred income taxes | 369 | 726 |
| | (4,243) | (3,940) |
| Net profit or loss | 11,560 | 12,156 |
| Other comprehensive income (note 24(b)): | | |
| Valuation of financial instruments to collect or sell | 986 | (385) |
| Valuation of cash flow hedge derivative financial instruments | (1,788) | 410 |
| Remeasurement of employee benefits | (518) | 391 |
| Equity in OCI of other entities | 1 | 12 |
| | (1,319) | 428 |
| Comprehensive income | 10,241 | 12,584 |
| Net income attributable to: | | |
| Controlling Interest | 11,560 | 12,156 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to: | | |
| Controlling Interest | $ 10,241 | 12,584 |

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

“These consolidated statements of comprehensive income were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the controlling and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Committees, on the basis of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Act to Regulate Financial Groups, of general and mandatory observance, applied consistently, all income and expenses arising from the operations carried out by the Controlling Company are reflected, during the periods mentioned above, which were made and valued in compliance with sound practices and applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of comprehensive income were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the undersigned directors.”

Pablo Elek Hansberg
General Director of Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A.,
Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero
Scotiabank Inverlat

Javier Antonio Serebrisky
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Fernando Rodríguez Antuña
Deputy Chief Audit Executive

Gloria Montes Albor
Director of Controllership

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**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.**
**(Holding Company) and subsidiaries**

Lorenzo Boturini 202, Col. Tránsito, C.P. 06820, Mexico City

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from de Spanish language original and for the convenience of foreign/English-speaking readers.

| | Paid-in Capital | Earned capital | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share capital | Capital reserves | Retained earnings | Valuation of derivative financial to collect or sell | Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedging | Remeasurement for benefits employee benefits | Share in OCI of other entities | Total controlling interest | Non-controlling interest | Total Stockholders' equity |
| Balances as of December 31, 2023 | $ 4,507 | 901 | 77,799 | (100) | 702 | (621) | (2) | 83,186 | 2 | 83,188 |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net profit or loss | - | - | 12,156 | - | - | - | - | 12,156 | - | 12,156 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valuation of financial instruments to collect or sell | - | - | - | (385) | - | - | - | (385) | - | (385) |
| Valuation of cash flow hedge derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | 410 | - | - | 410 | - | 410 |
| Remeasurement of defined employee benefits | - | - | - | - | - | 391 | - | 391 | - | 391 |
| Equity in OCI of other entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | - | 12 |
| Total | - | - | 12,156 | (385) | 410 | 391 | 12 | 12,584 | - | 12,584 |
| Balances as of December 31, 2024 | 4,507 | 901 | 89,955 | (485) | 1,112 | (230) | 10 | 95,770 | 2 | 95,772 |
| Shareholders activity: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dividends declared (note 24(c)) | - | - | (5,700) | - | - | - | - | (5,700) | - | (5,700) |
| Interest on subordinated obligations qualifying as equity, net (note 22) | - | - | (817) | - | - | - | - | (817) | - | (817) |
| Total | - | - | (6,517) | - | - | - | - | (6,517) | - | (6,517) |
| Comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net profit or loss | - | - | 11,560 | - | - | - | - | 11,560 | - | 11,560 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valuation of financial instruments to collect or sell | - | - | - | 986 | - | - | - | 986 | - | 986 |
| Valuation of cash flow hedge derivative financial instruments | - | - | - | - | (1,788) | - | - | (1,788) | - | (1,788) |
| Remeasurement of defined employee benefits | - | - | - | - | - | (518) | - | (518) | - | (518) |
| Equity in OCI of other entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | - | - | 11,560 | 986 | (1,788) | (518) | 1 | 10,241 | - | 10,241 |
| Balances as of December 31, 2025 | $ 4,507 | 901 | 94,998 | 501 | (676) | (748) | 11 | 99,494 | 2 | 99,496 |

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

"These consolidated statements of changes in equity were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for controlling and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Committees, on the basis of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Act to Regulate Financial Groups, of general and mandatory observance, applied consistently, all activity in the equity accounts arising from the operations carried out by the Controlling Company are reflected, during the periods mentioned above, which was made and valued in compliance with sound practices and applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of changes in equity were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the undersigned officers".

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pablo Elek Hansberg<br>General Director of Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat | Javier Antonio Serebrisky<br>Deputy Chief Financial Officer | Fernando Rodríguez Antuña<br>Deputy Chief Audit Executive | Gloria Montes Albor<br>Director of Controllership |

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https://www.cnbv.gob.mx/paginas/default.aspx

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C.V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Lorenzo Boturini 202, Col. Tránsito, C.P. 06820, Mexico City

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from de Spanish language original and for the convenience of foreign/English-speaking readers.

| | | 2025 | 2024 (Note 3) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Profit before income tax | $ | 15,803 | 16,096 |
| Adjustments for items associated with investment activities: | | | |
| Depreciation of property, furniture and equipment | | 1,171 | 1,165 |
| Amortizations of intangible assets | | 1,117 | 906 |
| Equity in income of other entities | | (239) | (212) |
| Other adjustments for items associated with investment activities | | (13) | 1 |
| Total | | 17,839 | 17,956 |
| Changes in operating activities: | | | |
| Change in bank and other borrowings | | 2,699 | 8,364 |
| Change in margin accounts (derivative financial instruments) | | 629 | (378) |
| Change in investments in financial instruments (securities), net | | (10,545) | 8,429 |
| Change in debtors on repurchase/resale agreements, net | | 21,111 | (15,369) |
| Change in derivative financial instruments (asset) | | (2,269) | (20,876) |
| Change in loan portfolio, net | | (11,666) | (8,990) |
| Change in other accounts receivable, net | | 14,630 | (24,438) |
| Change in foreclosed assets, net | | (251) | (263) |
| Change in other operating assets, net | | (1,545) | (697) |
| Change in deposits funding | | (28,974) | 14,803 |
| Change in collateral sold or pledged | | 25,904 | (7,953) |
| | | 3,656 | (4,698) |
| Change in derivative financial instruments (liabilities) | | 1,611 | 25,791 |
| Change in other operating liabilities | | 186 | 219 |
| Change in assets/liabilities for employee benefits | | 396 | 611 |
| Change in other accounts payable | | (28,746) | 23,729 |
| Payment of income tax | | (4,549) | (4,099) |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | | 116 | 12,141 |
| Investment activities: | | | |
| Payments for acquisition of property, furniture and equipment | | (516) | (703) |
| Proceeds from disposal of other entities | | - | 3 |
| Payments for acquisition of other entities | | (22) | (1) |
| Proceeds from cash dividends | | 326 | 254 |
| Payments for acquisition of intangible assets | | (1,022) | (1,143) |
| Other cash receipts from investing activities | | 16 | 1 |
| Net cash flows from investment activities | | (1,218) | (1,589) |
| Financing activities: | | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | | (766) | (766) |
| Proceeds from the issuance of financial instruments qualifying as liabilities | | 3,500 | - |
| Payments associated with financial instruments qualifying as equity | | (1,263) | - |
| Cash dividend payments | | (5,700) | (5,000) |
| Payments associated with financial instruments that qualify as liabilities | | - | (151) |
| Net cash flows provided by financing activities | | (4,229) | (5,917) |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | | (5,331) | 4,635 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | | 52,487 | 47,852 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | $ | 47,156 | 52,487 |

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

"These consolidated statements cash flow were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the controlling and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Committees, on the basis of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, of general and mandatory nature, applied consistently, the cash inflows and cash outflows derived from the operations carried out by the Controlling Company are reflected, during the periods mentioned above, which were performed and valued in compliance with sound practices and applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of cash flow were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the undersigned officers."

Pablo Elek Hansberg
General Director of Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A.,
Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero
Scotiabank Inverlat

Javier Antonio Serebrisky
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Fernando Rodríguez Antuña
Deputy Chief Audit Executive

Gloria Montes Albor
Director of Controllership

https://www.scotiabank.com.mx/es-mx/Acerca-de-Scotiabank/Relacion-con-Inversionistas/Relaciones-con-Inversionistas/estados-financieros.aspx
https://www.cnbv.gob.mx/paginas/default.aspx

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

*This financial statement has been translated from the Spanish language original solely for the convenience of foreign/English-speaking readers.*

## (1) Activity and significant transactions

### a) Reporting entity

Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V., Holding Company (the Group), it is considered a Public Interest Entity (PIE), domiciled at Lorenzo Boturini 202, 1st floor, Col. Tránsito, 06820, Mexico City, is a subsidiary of The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) that holds 97.4% of its share capital and is authorized to acquire and manage voting shares, issued by financial, stock exchange, auxiliary credit organizations, as well as those companies that provide complementary or auxiliary services on a preponderant basis to one or more of said financial entities.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group and its subsidiaries, which have been consolidated, are comprised as follows:

- Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat (the Bank), it is considered a Public Interest Entity (PIE) which is dedicated to the provision of full-service banking services under the terms of the Credit Institutions Act and general provisions issued by the National Banking and Securities Commission (the Banking Commission) which comprise, among others, the receipt of deposits, loan acceptance, the credit origination, trading in securities and entering into trust contracts. The Bank has three subsidiaries that consolidate: Inmobiliaria Scotia Inverlat, S. A. de C. V. (la Inmobiliaria), Scotia Servicios de Apoyo, S. A. de C. V. (Scotia Servicios) that supports the Management of the credit card acquiring business, Scotia Inverlat Derivados, S. A. de C. V. (Scotia Derivados) acting as operating partner for futures contracts, options and swaps listed on the Mercado Mexicano de Derivados, S. A. de C. V. (MexDer), who in turn holds two trusts called Partner Liquidating Trust Own Position Number 101667 and Partner Liquidating Trust Third Party Position Number 10177 (MexDer Trusts), whose objective is to enter into transactions with futures contracts, options and swaps on your own behalf and on behalf of third parties, respectively. The Bank operates throughout the Mexican Republic and its headquarters are in Mexico City.

- Scotia Inverlat Casa de Bolsa, S. A. de C. V., Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat (The Brokerage Firm), it is considered a Public Interest Entity (PIE) is a company authorized to act as an intermediary in securities and financial transactions, derivative financial instruments authorized under the terms of the Securities Market Law (LMV) and of the applicable laws and general provisions issued by the Banking Commission.

- Scotia Fondos, S. A. de C. V., Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat (the Fund Management Company), it is considered a Public Interest Entity (PIE), it is a company authorized to act as an investment fund manager under the terms of applicable laws and general provisions issued by the Banking Commission, and its purpose is to provide administrative, distribution, valuation, promotion and acquisition services for the management of investment portfolios of investment funds.

  As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Asset Management Company operates 17 and 15 investment funds in debt instruments and 28 equity investment funds, respectively, in both years.

**b) Significant transactions**

a. Private issuance of perpetual, subordinated, non-preferred, non-convertible debt securities.

On December 9, 2025, with prior authorization from Banco de México (the Central Bank) and The Banking Commission, the Group carried out a private issuance of subordinated debt (called "SCOTIAOS 25"), for $3,500 (the "subordinated debt"). Subordinated debt instruments are perpetual subordinated capital instruments, that do not have a fixed maturity date, are non-preferred, and are not convertible into shares of the Group.

In accordance with the terms of the issuance, the Group will have the right, but not the obligation, to prepay the subordinated debt starting in the fifth year from the issuance date, subject to obtaining the corresponding regulatory approvals. The subordinated debt is unsecured and therefore has no specific guarantee (note 22).

b. Sale of the Group's equity in Trans Union de México, S. A., S. I. C. ("Trans Union México").

On January 15, 2025, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement whereby it agreed to transfer to TransUnion Reverse Exchange, S. de R. L. de C. V. ("TransUnion") its entire equity in the common stock of Trans Union de México, S. A., S.I.C. ("Trans Union México"), a credit information company focused on the consumer sector (individuals).

The Group's equity subject to this transaction is 6.77% of the common stock of Trans Union México. In January 2026, the corresponding regulatory approvals were obtained. The closing of the transaction is subject to the formalization of the respective legal documentation, which is expected to be completed during March 2026.

The financial effects arising from the sale will be recognized in the results of the period in which the transaction is completed.

c. Private issuance of perpetual subordinated debt that is non-preferred and not convertible into shares.

On November 14, 2024, with prior authorization from the Central Bank and the Banking Commission, the Group carried out a private issuance of subordinated debt, called "SCOTIAOS 24", for $8,908. Subordinated debt instruments are perpetual subordinated capital instruments, that do not have a fixed maturity date, are non-preferred, and are not convertible into shares of the Group.

In accordance with the terms of the issuance, the Group will have the right, but not the obligation, to prepay the subordinated debt starting in the fifth year from the issuance date, subject to obtaining the corresponding regulatory approvals. The subordinated debt is unsecured and therefore has no specific guarantee.

d. Amortization of the outstanding balance of non-preferred, non-convertible, subordinated perpetual obligations.

On November 1, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized the early amortization of 3 subordinated obligations ("SCOTIAOS 14", issued on December 17, 2014, "SCOTIAOS 18", issued on June 27, 2018, and "SCOTIAOS 18-2", issued on September 6, 2018) in the amount of $8,908, acquired by a related party.

On November 14, 2024, the early amortization and total liquidation of the subordinated obligations, preferred capital and non-convertible in shares of Scotiabank Issuance SCOTIAOS 14 in the amount of $2,093, SCOTIAOS 18 for $3,360 and SCOTIAOS 18-2 for $3,455 were carried out.

e. Sale of the Group's indirect interest in Promoción y Operación, S. A. de C. V. ("Prosa").

On December 15, 2023, Controladora Prosa, S. A. de C. V. ("Controladora Prosa") and Visa International Service Association ("VISA") entered into an agreement to purchase and sell shares representative of the capital stock of Prosa, whereby VISA agreed to the acquisition of a majority stake in Prosa. The transaction was subject to obtaining regulatory approvals and fulfilling various conditions established in the contract. Prosa is a subsidiary of Controladora Prosa, in which the Group holds an indirect equity of 19.73%.

On February 20, 2026, the National Antitrust Commission (CNA) announced its resolution denying authorization for this transaction, concluding that the operation would generate risks to competition in the payments system, including: (i) the elimination of a direct competitor of VISA in processing services; (ii) potential harm to the Carnet brand, owned by Prosa, as a lower-cost alternative; and (iii) the granting of privileged access to user transactional information that could distort competitive conditions for other market participants. According to the official statement, the measures proposed by the parties were not considered suitable or sufficient to mitigate these risks.

As of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the deadline for filing the corresponding legal actions has not yet expired, a situation that remains under evaluation, regardless of the fact that in any circumstance the Group will continue to monitor any developments and will promptly analyze the effects that may arise from the decisions made by the stockholders of Controladora Prosa regarding their investment.

Therefore, no accounting effect related to this transaction has been recognized.

## (2) Authorization and basis of presentation

### Authorization

On March 5, 2026, Pablo Elek Hansberg (General Director of Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de. C. V.), Javier Antonio Serebrisky (Deputy Chief Financial Officer), Fernando Rodriguez Antuña (Deputy Chief Audit Executive), and Gloria Montes Albor (Director of Controllership) authorized the issuance of the attached consolidated financial statements and their notes.

In accordance with the General Corporate Law (LGSM), the Group's bylaws, and the General Provisions applicable to Holding Companies of Financial Groups and Sub-holding Companies that regulate matters jointly under the jurisdiction of the National Supervisory Commissions (the Provisions), issued by the Banking Commission, the stockholders and the Banking Commission have the authority to amend the consolidated financial statements after their issuance. The accompanying 2025 consolidated financial statements will be subject to the approval of the Stockholders.

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

## Basis of Presentation

### a) Declaration of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on banking legislation, and in accordance with the accounting criteria of the General Provisions applicable to the controlling companies of financial groups subject to the supervision of the Banking Commission (the Accounting Criteria), who is responsible for the inspection and monitoring of the controlling companies of financial groups and performs the review of their financial information.

The Accounting Criteria establishes that the accounting of financial groups must conform to the basic structure of the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) defined by the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards Board, and Sustainability A. C. (CINIF) in MFRS A-1 “Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards”, as well as the provisions of accounting criterion A-4 “Supplemental application to accounting criteria”. Likewise, they establish that institutions must observe the accounting guidelines of the MFRS, except, when necessary, in the opinion of the Banking Commission, to apply specific accounting standards or criteria on the recognition, valuation, presentation and disclosure applicable to specific items of the consolidated financial statements and those applicable to their preparation.

The Accounting Criteria indicate that in the absence of specific accounting criteria of the Banking Commission for credit institutions, or in a broader context, of the MFRS, the supplementation bases provided for by MFRS A-1 in section 90 “Suppletory”, and only if the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) referred to in MFRS A-1 do not provide a solution to the accounting recognition, a supplementary rule belonging to any other regulatory scheme may be chosen, provided that it complies with all the requirements indicated in the aforementioned MFRS and the same accounting criteria, the supplementation must be applied in the following order: Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP) and any accounting standards that are part of a formal and recognized set of standards, provided that it complies with the requirements of criterion A-4 “Supplemental application to accounting criteria” of the Banking Commission.

### b) Use of Judgments and Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions about the future, including those climate-related risks and opportunities, which affect the application of the Group's accounting policies, 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 income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Judgments

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

- Note 3 (g) y note 7 - Investments in Financial Instruments: Business Model Classification: Financial Instruments Held to Collect Principal and Interest (IFCPI), Financial Instruments Held to Collect and Sell (FIHCS), and Trading Financial Instruments (TFIs).

- Note 3 (j) and note 9 – Derivative financial instruments (DFIs) and hedging relationships: determination as to whether financial instruments are for trading or designated for hedging purposes.
- Note 3 (l) and note 10 – Loan portfolio: definition of the business model, whether to collect principal and interest, or to collect or sell.
- Note 3 (r) and note 14 – Right-of-use assets of property, furniture and equipment, net and lease liabilities: determination as to whether an agreement contains a lease.
- Note 3 (u) and note 16 – Permanent investments: determination if the Group has significant influence (investments in associates) and determination of whether the Group has de facto control over an investee.

Assumptions and uncertainties in estimates

Information on estimation assumptions and uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following year is included in the following notes:

- Note 3 (j) – Valuation of derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships: key assumptions used to determine fair value, especially those derivatives that are complex or without observable market;
- Note 4 – Fair Value Hierarchy: market values of securities for which observable market inputs are unavailable;
- Note 7 – Investments in Financial Instruments: market values of securities for which observable market inputs are unavailable;
- Notes 10 and 11 – Determination of the Allowance for Credit Losses and Recoverability of Accounts Receivable: assumptions and inputs used in determining such estimates;
- Note 3 (t) – Impairment of property, furniture and equipment: fixed asset value impairment tests, including the key assumptions for determining the recoverable amount of such assets;
- Note 3 (z) – Intangible asset value impairment tests: key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount, including the recoverability of development costs;
- Note 20 – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets: availability of future taxable profits and materialization of deferred tax assets; and
- Note 23 – Measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations: key actuarial assumptions.

Measurement basis

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the items of the consolidated financial statements, which are measured on an alternative basis, on each reporting date, mentioned in the following page.

| Line item | Measurement Basis |
|---|---|
| Derivative Financial Instruments | Fair Value |
| Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value with changes through the statement of comprehensive income | Fair Value |
| Debt and equity securities at fair value with changes through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) | Fair Value |

(Continued)

Determination of fair value

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

The Group has an established control framework related to the measurement of fair values. This includes approval by the Board of Directors regarding the contracting of any price vendor, in addition to the Group risk committee's approval of internal valuation models and their amendments, the methods of estimating the variables used in these valuation models when they are not provided directly by the price vendor that the Group has contracted, and those securities and other financial instruments to which internal valuation models are applied.

Moreover, the established control framework includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for monitoring all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to Finance Management. Group management regularly reviews significant non-observable input data and valuation adjustments. If third-party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, management evaluates evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that those valuations meet MFRS requirements, including the level of the fair value hierarchy within which those valuations should be classified. Significant valuation matters are reported to the Audit Committee and Group Board of Directors.

In addition, the established control framework includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for monitoring all significant fair value measurements.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses observable market data whenever possible. Fair values are classified at different levels within a fair value hierarchy based on input data (observability of inputs) used in valuation techniques, as follows:

Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2– input data other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., from prices).

Level 3 – Data or inputs to measure the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable input data), which corresponds to the lowest level.

Financial instruments that are valued through the use of a Group internal valuation model are under no circumstances considered Level 1.

If input data used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are classified at levels other than 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 observability variable that is significant for the total measurement.

In accordance with the provisions, the Group determines the fair value of the following financial instruments by direct vector valuation, which consists of applying to the position in Group securities or contracts the updated price for valuation provided by a price vendor:

I. Securities registered in the national registry of securities or authorized, registered or regulated in markets recognized by the Banking Commission;
II. Derivative financial instruments listed on national derivatives exchanges or belonging to markets recognized by the Central Bank; and
III. Underlying assets and other financial instruments that are part of the structured transactions or derivative packages, when they are securities or financial instruments provided for in sections I and II referred to above.

The price vendor contracted by the Group that provides the prices and supplies for the determination of the valuation of financial instruments is Valuación Operativa y Referencias de Mercado, S. A. de C. V. (VALMER).

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no significant decrease in volume (or activity level) relative to normal market activity. The foregoing considers the type of financial instruments held by the Group, its low complexity and due to the decrease in volatility in the financial markets in both years.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no reduction in the availability of prices and supplies provided by the price vendor, so there is no obvious and significant impairment of the observable conditions in the supplies used for the valuation of the securities and the other financial instruments that require the recognition of an impairment in their value. As part of the Group's controls, the evolution of the financial markets, liquidity and conditions of availability of prices and inputs for the valuation of the instruments are monitored in order to anticipate any deterioration in the value thereof.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The following notes include additional information about the assumptions made when measuring fair values:

- Note 4 – Reasonable Value Hierarchy: Market values of securities with no observable market.
- Note 7 – Investment in financial instruments; and
- Note 9 – Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships.

**c) Reporting and Functional Currency**

The aforementioned consolidated financial statements are presented in Mexican pesos reporting currency, which is equal to the recording currency and its functional currency.

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

**d) Presentation of comprehensive income**

In compliance with accounting criterion D-2 “Statement of comprehensive income” established by the Banking Commission, the Group presents the comprehensive income in a single statement that presents in a single document all the items that make up the net income, increased or decreased by the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the period, as well as the participation in the OCI of other entities, and is called “Statement of comprehensive income”.

**e) Recognition of financial assets and liabilities on their date of agreement**

The consolidated financial statements recognize the assets and liabilities arising from foreign exchange trading, securities investments, securities and derivative financial instruments on the date on which the transaction is entered into, regardless of its settlement date or delivery of the asset.

**(3) Significant accounting policies, changes in accounting policies and error corrections**

**Significant accounting policies**

The significant accounting policies shown below have been applied uniformly in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements which are presented and have been consistently applied by the Group.

***(a) Recognition of Inflation Effects***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Criteria, which, because the Group operates in a non-inflationary economic environment as established in MFRS B-10 “Effects of inflation”, include recognition of the effects of inflation through December 31, 2007 based on the value of the Investment Unit (UDI), which is an account unit whose value is determined by the Central Bank based on inflation. The annual inflation percentage, accumulated in the last three years and the UDI values used to determine inflation, are shown below:

| | | Inflation | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **31 December** | **UDI** | **of the year** | **Accumulated** |
| 2025 | 8.6654 | 3.89% | 13.32% |
| 2024 | 8.3409 | 4.50% | 17.34% |
| 2023 | 7.9816 | 4.38% | 20.83% |

***(b) Consolidation basis***

The consolidated financial statements include those of Grupo those of its subsidiaries in which it exercises control. Significant balances and transactions between the Group companies have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Consolidation was carried out based on the audited financial statements of the entities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, which were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Criteria established by the Banking Commission.

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

| Subsidiary | Interest | Location | Activity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank | 99.99% | Mexico City | Multiple banking. |
| The Brokerage Firm | 99.99% | Mexico City | Intermediation in securities and financial transactions. |
| Fund Management Company | 99.99% | Mexico City | Investment Fund Management. |

***(c) Foreign currency transactions***

Foreign currency transactions are recognized at the exchange rate in effect on the dates of their execution or settlement. In the case of currencies other than the dollar, they are converted from the respective currency to dollars, as established by the Provisions applicable to companies controlling financial groups and the equivalence of the dollar with the Mexican pesos is converted at the closing rate of the operating day determined by the Central Bank.

At the closing date of the consolidated financial statements, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are converted at the closing rate of the operating day published by the Central Bank and the exchange gains or losses arising from the conversion of foreign currency are recognized in the results of the fiscal year in the period in which they originate under the heading “Financial intermediation income”, as applicable.

***(d) Compensation of financial assets and financial liabilities***

A financial asset and liability will be compensated so that its net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, only when the Group has the legally enforceable and current right to compensate them in any circumstance, and in turn the intention to settle them on a compensated basis, or to carry out the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

***(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash is recognized at nominal value. Cash, legal tender and foreign currency in cash, deposits in the Central Bank and deposits in financial institutions in the country and abroad.

Cash equivalents are initially recognized at fair value. These include short-term securities, of high liquidity, easily convertible into cash that are subject to immaterial risks in value (where the latter are those whose maturity is expected within a maximum of 48 hours of acquisition), among others, interbank loans with maturities equal to or less than three business days (Call Money transactions), currency purchases that are not considered derivative financial instruments as established by the Central Bank in the applicable regulation, and other cash equivalents such as correspondents, immediate collection documents and investments available on demand.

Acquired currencies that are agreed to settle at a date after the sale and purchase transaction is entered into are recognized as restricted cash and cash equivalents (currencies to be received); while sold currencies are recorded as an outflow of cash and cash equivalents (currencies to be delivered). The rights arising from foreign exchange sales are recorded under the heading “Other accounts receivable, net” and the obligations arising from foreign exchange purchases are recorded under the heading “Creditors on settlement of transactions”.

The amount of overdrafts in checking accounts, the cleared balance, of currencies to be received and currencies to be delivered, or of some item that integrates cash and cash equivalents, when they show negative balances, is presented under the heading “Other accounts payable”.

The interbank loan transactions agreed to for a term of less than or equal to 3 business days, as well as the deposits in the Central Bank on which the Group cannot dispose, are recognized as restricted cash equivalents.

Interest income and valuation gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss as they accrue and presented as part of interest income or interest expense. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the valuation and sale of foreign currencies as part of financial intermediation income.

***(f) Margin Accounts***

Margin accounts are associated with transactions with derivative financial instruments entered into on recognized markets or exchanges, and correspond to the initial margin, contributions and subsequent withdrawals made during the term of the corresponding contracts. In which highly liquid financial assets are deposited intended to ensure compliance with the obligations corresponding to said instruments, in order to mitigate the risk of default. The amount of deposits corresponds to the initial margin and subsequent contributions or withdrawals made by the Group and the clearinghouse during the term of the derivative financial instruments contract.

Cash margin accounts are recognized at nominal value and are presented under “Margin Accounts”. Returns and commissions affecting margin accounts, other than fluctuations in derivative prices, are recognized in income for the period as they accrue under the headings of “Interest income” and “Fees and fees paid”, respectively.

Partial or total settlements deposited or withdrawn by the clearing house due to fluctuations in the prices of derivatives are recognized under the heading “Margin Accounts”, affecting as a counterparty a specific account that may be of a debtor or creditor nature, as appropriate and representing an advance received, or, a financing granted by the clearing house and that will reflect the effects of the valuation of the derivatives prior to their settlement.

***(g) Investments in Financial Instruments***

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Investments in financial instruments include capital instruments, obligations, bonds, certificates and other credit instruments and documents that are issued in series or in mass, quoted and unlisted, which the Group maintains as its own position. The transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance are initially measured and recognized at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets or liabilities not measured at fair value with changes in it, carried through comprehensive income, when subsequently measured at amortized cost.

ii. Subsequent Classification and Measurement

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

— *Financial instruments for solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI),* which have the purpose of holding them, recovering the contractual cash flows that the instrument entails. The terms of the contract provide for cash flows on pre-established dates, which correspond solely for payments of principal and interest (return), usually on the amount of the outstanding principal. The SPPI must have characteristics of a given funding and be managed based on its contractual performance.

— *Financial instruments held to collect or sell (HTCS),* measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), which aim to both collect the contractual cash flows of principal and interest, and obtain a profit on its sale when it is convenient. The Group irrevocably recognizes changes in the fair value of HTCSs through the OCI; and

— *Trading Financial Instruments (TFIs)*, measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) representing investment in debt or equity financial instruments, and which are intended to obtain a profit between the purchase price and the sale price.

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

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

— A business model that seeks both the recovery of contractual cash flows and the previous model, as well as the obtaining of a profit through the sale of financial instruments, which leads to displacing a combined model of management of these financial instruments.

— A model that seeks maximum performance through the purchase and sale of financial instruments.

Financial instruments are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except if the Group changes its business model, in which case all affected financial instruments are reclassified to the new category at the time 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 Group must report this fact in writing to the Banking Commission within 10 business days following its determination, explaining in detail the change in the business model that justifies them. Such change shall be authorized by the Group Risk Committee.

A financial instrument is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and is not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

— the financial instrument is retained 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 solely for payments of principal and interest on the amount of the outstanding principal (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest, or SPPI).

An investment in a debt instrument is measured at fair value with changes in OCI if both of the following conditions are met and is not classified as measured at fair value with changes in income:

— the financial asset is retained within a business model whose objective is achieved by both obtaining contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

— the contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are represented by SPPI solely for payments of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

All financial instruments not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value with changes in OCI as described above are measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss. This includes all derivative financial instruments (see subsection (j) of this note).

Financial Instruments: Business Model Assessment –

The Group determines its business model for managing its investments in financial instruments and for classifying them appropriately. The business model is based on how financial instruments are managed to generate cash flows for the business and not on a particular intention to hold the instrument. Judgment is required to determine the business model, since it is not based on a single factor or activity, so all the evidence available at the time of the evaluation is considered.

By way of example but not limitation, the relevant evidence to be evaluated is as follows:

- the policies and objectives indicated for the portfolio and the transaction of those policies in practice. These include whether Management's strategy focuses on collecting contractual interest income, maintaining a specific interest rate profile or coordinating the duration of financial instruments with that of liabilities that such instruments are financing or expected cash outflows, or performing cash flows through the sale of the instruments;

- how portfolio performance is evaluated and reported to Group Management;

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial instruments held in the business model) and, in particular, how such risks are managed;

- how business managers are paid (for example, if the compensation is based on the fair value of the managed instruments or on the contractual cash flows obtained); and

- the frequency, volume and opportunity of sales in previous periods, the reasons for those sales, and expectations for future sales activity.

Transfers of financial instruments to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose consistent with the Group'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 income.

Financial Instruments: Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely for principal and interest payments only (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 as consideration for the value of money over time and for the credit risk associated with the outstanding principal amount, for a specified period of time, and for other basic risks and costs of loans (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

When evaluating whether contractual cash flows are solely for payments of principal and SPPI interest, the Group 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 so that it would not meet this condition.

In making this assessment, the Group 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 variables outside the nature of the contract;

— prepayment and extension characteristics; and

— terms limiting the Group's right to cash flows from specific instruments (e.g., "no recourse" characteristics).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the criterion of solely paying principal and interest if the amount of the prepayment substantially represents the unpaid amounts of 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 from its nominal contractual amount, A feature that allows or requires prepayment of an amount that substantially represents the contractual face amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated in a manner consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is negligible on initial recognition.

*Financial Instruments: Post-measurement and P&L –*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Trading Financial Instruments (TFIs)* | Subsequently, and on each reporting date, the securities are valued at fair value provided by an independent price vendor; the effects of valuation and results from sale and purchase are recognized in the results of the fiscal year, under the heading "Financial Intermediation Income". When the securities are sold, the sale and purchase result is determined from the differential between the purchase price and the sale price, and the valuation result that has been previously recognized in the results of the fiscal year must be reclassified to the sale and purchase result within said heading.<br><br>Accrued interest on debt securities is determined according to the effective interest method and is recognized in income for the period under "Interest income".<br><br>Dividends on capital instruments in favor are recognized in income for the period, at the time the right to receive payment thereof is generated under the heading "Interest income". |
| *Financial instruments solely for payments of principal and interest (SPPI)* | These instruments are then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign currency translation gains and losses and impairment are recognized in income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in income for the year. |
| *Financial instruments held to collect or sell (HTCS)* | These instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated under the effective interest method, foreign currency translation gains and losses and impairment are recognized in income for the period. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), which is adjusted by the effect of deferred taxes. At the time of decline, accumulated gains and losses on other comprehensive income are reclassified into income.<br><br>The valuation of instruments in this category designated as a hedged item for hedged derivatives at fair value is recognized under the heading "Financial Intermediation Income". |

(Continued)

iii. Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial instrument when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial instrument expire, or when you transfer the rights to receive 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 Group does not transfer or retain substantially all risks and benefits related to the property and does not retain control over the financial instruments.

The Group engages in transactions in which it transfers the instruments recognized in its consolidated statement of financial position but retains all or substantially all of the risks and benefits of the transferred financial instruments. In these cases, the financial instruments transferred are not derecognized (see subsections (h) Transactions in the report and (i) Loan of securities of this note).

iv. Impairment

The Group evaluates from its initial recognition the expected credit losses (ECLs) of the HTCSs and the SPPIs, which are determined considering the level of expected recoverability related to the different HTCSs and recognizes the effect of the loss, based on the amortized cost of the HTCSs and SPPIs. Since the fair value of the HTCS already recognizes impairment due to expected credit losses, the Group does not proceed to create an estimate that reduces the fair value of the HTCS; therefore, the effect is recognized in net profit or loss, affecting the value of the HTCS before recognizing the effect on OCI by valuation at fair value. For SPPIs, the ECL determined by affecting the fair value of the SPPI is recognized. The foregoing does not affect TFIs, because in these, the question of collectability does not arise as there is no intention to collect and because the market value of the same generally captures the effects of expected credit losses thereof.

ECLs are the average weighted by the probability of credit losses and are measured as the present value of cash inadequacies. In estimating ECLs, the Group considers Reasonable and sustainable information that is relevant and available without undue costs or efforts. This includes quantitative, qualitative and analytical information, based on the Group's historical experience and an informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group monitors that the ECL for the impairment of securities issued by a counterparty is consistent with the impairment determined for loans granted to the same counterparty.

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

Value Date Transactions -

Purchased securities agreed to be settled at a later date up to a maximum period of four business days following the execution of the sale and purchase transaction are recognized as restricted securities, while sold securities are recognized as undeliverable securities, reducing investments in securities. The counterparty shall be a settlement, creditor or debtor account, as applicable. When the amount of securities to be delivered exceeds the balance of securities in their own position of the same nature (government, bank, shareholder and other debt securities), it is presented in the liability under the heading "Settled Securities Assigned".

***(h) Repurchase/resale Transactions***

The transaction whereby the buyer acquires ownership of securities for a sum of money and undertakes, within an agreed period and upon reimbursement of the same price plus interest, to transfer ownership of the same number of securities of the same type to the seller. The interest remains with the buyer, unless otherwise agreed.

Repurchase/resale transactions that do not comply with the terms of MFRS C-14 "Transfer and derecognition of financial assets" are treated as collateralised financing transactions, which reflects the economic substance of those transactions. This treatment is adopted regardless of whether it is a "cash oriented" or a "securities-oriented" repurchase/resale agreement. In "cash oriented" transactions, the intention of the seller is to obtain cash financing and the intention of the buyer is to invest its cash excess and, in "securities-oriented" transactions, the buyer's purpose is to have access to certain specific securities and the seller's purpose is to increase the return of its securities investments.

Acting as seller on resale agreements

On the date of the repurchase/resale agreements, the Bank recognises the entry of cash or cash equivalents, or a debit settlement account, as well as a payable account valued at the price agreed at origination shown under "Creditors on repurchase/resale agreements", which represents the obligation to repay the cash to a seller at a future date. Throughout the term of the repurchase/resale agreements, the payable accounts are valued at amortised cost and the corresponding accrued interest is recorded in profit or loss for the year, in accordance with the effective interest method in "Interest expense". Financial assets transferred to the seller ("collateral granted") are reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position, and presented as restricted securities, which continue to be valued in accordance with the accounting policy of the corresponding asset classification.

Acting as buyer on repurchase agreements -

When the Group acts as a buyer, on the date of contracting the repurchase agreement transaction, it recognises the outflow of cash and cash equivalents, or a credit settlement account, recording an account receivable initially measured at the agreed price, which represents the right to recover the cash delivered. The account receivable is valued later during life of the repurchase agreement at amortized cost through the recognition of the effective interest method in profit or loss for the year, in "Interest income". The financial assets received as collateral are recorded in memorandum accounts and are measured at fair value.

If the Group sells the collateral or provides it as a guarantee, the proceeds from the transaction are recognized, as well as an account payable for the obligation to repay the collateral to the seller (measured initially at the price agreed), which is valued at fair value in case of a sale, or, if its given in collateral in another repurchase transaction, at amortized cost. Any spread between the price received and the value of the account payable is recognized in profit or loss for the year. Additionally, the control of such sold or pledged collateral is performed in memorandum accounts, by following the valuation criteria of accounting criterion B-9 "Custody and Asset Servicing".

Furthermore, if the buyer then becomes a seller for another repurchase transaction using the same collateral received as guarantee for the initial transaction, the repurchase interest agreed in the second transaction must be recognized in profit or loss for the year as it is accrued, in accordance with the effective interest method, adjusting the account payable valued at amortized cost as mentioned above.

The memorandum accounts recorded for collateral received which were in turn sold or pledged by the buyer, are cancelled when the second transaction in which the collateral was granted reaches maturity or there is a default on the part of the counterparty.

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) -

The allowance for ECL is determined in accordance with MFRS C-16 “Impairment of financial instruments”, which implies that an initial assessment of risk is made for each position, followed by the calculation of the allowance for ECL associated with each stage.

The Bank has developed the procedure to determine expected credit losses for financial instruments, in order to determine impairment of debtors on repurchase/resale agreements for subsequent accounting recognition.

***(i) Securities lending***

Securities lending are transactions in which the transfer of securities is agreed from the lender to the borrower, with the obligation to return such securities or other substantially similar ones on a given date or as requested, in exchange for an interest as consideration. In these transactions, a collateral or guarantee is requested by the lender from the borrower.

Acting as Lender -

At the contract date of the securities lending transaction, when the Group acts as lender, it records the security subject matter of the lending transferred to the borrower as restricted, for which purpose the standards for valuation, presentation and disclosure, based on the respective accounting treatment, are followed. Furthermore, the collateral received to guarantee of the securities loaned is recorded in memorandum accounts.

The amount of the interest earned is recognized in profit or loss for the year through the effective interest method during the term of the transaction, under “Interest income”.

Acting as a borrower -

At the contract date of the securities loan transaction, the Group records the security subject matter of the loan received in memorandum accounts, following the valuation the guidelines for the securities recognized, in the accounting criterion B-9 “Assets in custody or under Management”.

The security subject matter of the transaction received is presented in memorandum accounts under the heading “Collateral received by the Group”. The collateral received from other transactions are presented under the caption “Collateral sold/pledged”.

On the date on which the Group sells the security subject matter of the transaction, it shall recognize the inflow of resources from the sale, as well as a payable for the obligation to return said security to the lender (initially measured at the agreed price) which shall be measured at fair value.

The amount of accrued interest is recognized in profit or loss for the year using the effective interest method during the term of the transaction, under the caption “Interest expense” and in the consolidated statement of financial position under “Creditors and other accounts payable”.

**(j)** ***Derivative financial instruments (DFIs) and hedging transactions***

An IFD is an independent instrument whose value changes in response to changes in the price of its underlying asset, it generally does not require an initial net investment and will be settled at a future date.

The Group classifies derivative financial instruments based on their intentionality into the following two categories:

— For Trading Purposes - Consists of the position assumed by the Group with the intention of obtaining profits based on changes in its fair value.

— For hedging purposes - Consists of the position assumed by the Group in order to offset or transform the profile of one or more of the risks generated by a hedged item.

The recognition in the consolidated financial statements of assets and/or liabilities arising from transactions with DFI is carried out on the date on which the transaction is complete, regardless of the date of liquidation or delivery of the asset.

The Group recognizes all financial assets or liabilities resulting from the rights and obligations established in the DFI contracts, initially at fair value, which, presumably, corresponds to the transaction price, that is, the price of consideration received or delivered. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of DFI are recognized directly in income within the “Financial intermediation income”.

Subsequently, all DFIs are valued at fair value, without deducting transaction costs that may be incurred in the sale or other type of disposal, recognizing said valuation effect on the results of the period under the heading “Financial intermediation income”.

Derivatives are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under 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 provided they comply with the rules of clearing financial assets and liabilities.

For the determination of fair value, the data and supplies provided by a price vendor authorized by the Banking Commission are considered, provided that they are not DFIs that are listed on national exchanges or that are not exchanged in markets recognized by the Central Bank.

Transactions for trading purposes -

— *Advance contracts (“forwards”):*

The forward contract is operated privately (over-the-counter future/options markets). The balance of said DFIs represents the difference between the fair value of the contract and the stipulated forward price thereof. If the difference is positive, it is goodwill and it is presented in the asset; if it is negative, it is disability and it is presented in the liability.

— Optional Securities ("*warrants*"):

Optional securities are documents that are issued in series and placed among the large investment public. represent a temporary right acquired by the holders in exchange for the payment of a premium for the issue in Shares or Indices, so, such right expires at the end of the term, so the holding of these implies the recognition that the intrinsic value and market price of the optional security in the secondary market may vary depending on the market price of the reference assets.

— Options:

Options are contracts that, by paying a premium, give the buyer the right and the seller the obligation to buy or sell a certain number of financial assets or underlying assets at a predetermined price within a set period.

Based on the rights they grant, options are divided into: call options and put options.

Options can be exercised at the end of their validity period if they are European, or at any time during that period if they are American. The strike price is agreed upon at the outset and will be exercised if it is convenient for the option buyer.

In purchased options, your debit balance represents the fair value of future flows to be received, recognizing the valuation effects are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

In options sold, its credit balance represents the fair value of future flows to be delivered, recognizing the valuation effects are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

— *Futures:*

The forward contract operates on standardized terms (general terms of contracting), has a secondary market and requires the mandatory establishment of collateral contribution accounts or daily settlement margin.

— *Swaps:*

It is a DFI by which the bilateral obligation to exchange cash flows on pre-established future dates is established, on a nominal or reference value during a given period.

Its balance represents the difference between the fair value of the active party and the passive party.

Hedging transactions -

The Group uses derivative financial instruments with the aim of properly managing the interest rate and exchange rate risks inherent in credit transactions, deposits, investments in securities and repurchase/resale agreements, all of which are inherent to commercial banking. The most commonly used instruments are interest rate and currency swaps, by which floating rate to fixed rate and fixed rate to floating rate instruments are transformed, or, where appropriate, assets denominated in foreign currency to domestic currency or vice versa. Derivatives may be used to cover cash flows or economic value of different assets and liabilities of the Group, with control policies defined for the designation and continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of such hedges.

At the beginning of the designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for carrying out the hedging. The Group also documents the economic ratio between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, were formally designated to exposures hosted in the consolidated statement of financial position, 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 measured at fair value and the effect is recognized depending on the type of hedging, as shown below:

— Fair value hedges. Covers exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment, or a component of any of the above items, or an aggregate exposure. The covered primary position and the hedging derivative instrument are valued at fair value, recording the net effect on the results of the period under the heading “Financial intermediation income”.

  In the event that the hedged item is an HTCS, the effect of the hedged risk gain or loss of the hedged item is recognized in the results of the fiscal year. The DFI valuation result that is part of a hedging relationship is presented under the same heading as the consolidated comprehensive income statement where the result is presented for the valuation of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

— Cash flow hedges. They cover exposure to cash flow variability attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, a portfolio or component thereof, or one or more highly probable forecasted transactions or portions thereof, or an aggregate exposure. The hedging derivative instrument is measured at fair value and the valuation corresponding to the effective part of the hedge is recorded in the account “Valuation of financial instruments derived from cash flow hedge” in the OCI. The ineffective part is recorded in profit or loss for the period under the heading “Financial intermediation income”.

A hedging relationship must be prospectively discontinued when it ceases to meet the criteria for recognizing a hedging relationship, including when the hedging instrument is sold, expired, terminated or exercised, as well as after any rebalancing in the hedging relationship has been considered or carried out and the hedging relationship is found to be ineffective or fails to meet the Group’s risk management objective.

The effective hedge component recognized in stockholder's equity associated with the hedged item is adjusted to equal the lower (in absolute terms) of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedge IFD since its inception and the cumulative change in the present value of the hedged item's expected hedged cash flows since the hedge's inception.

Gains or losses that have accumulated in OCI are subsequently recognized as follows:

- If the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability (or if the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment, to which fair value hedge accounting is applied), the amount accumulated in OCI is included directly as an adjustment in the initial recognition of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability;

- for other cash flow hedges other than those discussed above, the amount accumulated in OCI should be recycled to profit or loss in the period where the effects of the hedged item are impacting, in the same period or periods in which the hedged future cash flows impact profit or loss; and

- where the amount recognized in OCI includes a loss that is not expected to be recovered in the future, the corresponding amount is recycled to profit or loss immediately.

Embedded derivatives **-**

The Group maintains embedded derivatives that are not used to cover positions, but as a trading strategy; these derivatives are related to structures and/or notes issued under the following characteristics:

Structured Notes (Bank Notes): Deposit instruments are issued in which, by means of implicit options, a guaranteed yield can be offered and/or the customer's rate of return is improved (see note 9 subsection (e) embedded derivatives and note 18 Deposits funding subsection (b) Credit securities issued, by the principal of bank bonds).

The fair value of the derivative component is recorded under the headings of "Derivative financial instruments" and "Financial intermediation income". Accrued interest is recognized under "Interest Expenses".

**Collateral granted and received in DFI transactions performed in over-the-counter markets**

The receivables generated by the granting of cash collateral in DFI transactions not carried out on recognized markets or exchanges are presented under the heading "Other accounts receivable, net", while the payables generated by the receipt of cash collateral are presented under the heading "Creditors on cash received as collateral".

Collaterals delivered in non-realizable assets, such as securities, are recorded as collateral-restricted securities, and collateral received in securities for derivative transactions are recorded in memorandum accounts.

**Valuation adjustment for counterparty credit risk and own credit risk**

The *Credit Value Adjustment* (CVA) is an adjustment to the valuation of *Over the Counter* (OTC) derivative financial instruments for the risk associated with the credit exposure assumed with each counterparty.

Currently, the Group has implemented a two-sided CVA calculation methodology at the counterparty level that incorporates credit risk mitigations such as compensation agreements and collateral.

The determination of exposure is based on market inputs consistent with those used in the instrument valuation processes and loss parameters (loss severity and probability of default) are periodically reviewed and subjected to validations and stress testing (if applicable, for counterparties that have *Credit Default Swaps* (CDS) to market, these are used to obtain the probability of loss).

Counterparty Risk Models respective to the methodologies implemented to obtain credit exposures for the derivatives portfolio.

The *Debit Valuation Adjustment* (DVA) is a valuation adjustment similar to the CVA, but, in this case, arises from the Group's own credit risk assumed by its counterparties in OTC financial derivatives.

All fair values of financial instruments are calculated on a daily basis.

***(k) Clearing of settlement accounts***

Amounts receivable or payable from investments in securities, repurchase/resale transactions, loans of securities and transactions with derivative financial instruments that have reached maturity and have not been settled to date, are recorded in settlement accounts under the headings "Other accounts receivable, net" and "Creditors on settlement of transactions", respectively, as well as the amounts receivable or payable resulting from foreign exchange trading transactions in which immediate settlement is not agreed or on the same-day value date. Balances of debtor and creditor settlement accounts are offset.

The PCE estimate corresponding to the aforementioned amounts receivable must be determined in accordance with the provisions of NIF C-16 "Impairment of financial instruments receivable".

Financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the debtor or creditor balance is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, as appropriate, provided that the Group has the contractual right to offset the recognized amounts and it is intended to settle the net amount, come from the same nature of the transaction, are entered into with the same counterparty and settled on the same maturity date or of carrying out the asset and canceling the liability simultaneously.

***(l) Loan portfolio***

The loan portfolio is composed of financing granted to customers by the Group through credit contracts, factoring and assignment of financial credit rights, which are recognized when they are originated and, in the case of acquisitions, on the date of agreement of the acquisition.

The loan portfolio includes:

Loan portfolio valued at amortized cost. The business model of this loan portfolio consists of keeping it to collect contractual cash flows and the terms of the contract provide for cash flows on pre-established dates, which correspond solely for payments of principal and interest on the amount of the outstanding principal. It is initially recognized at fair value of the transaction price, i.e., net amount financed resulting from adding or subtracting from the original credit amount, insurance financed, transaction costs, fees, interest and other items charged in advance. For later recognition, the loan portfolio is valued at amortized cost. The amortized cost corresponds to the present value of the contractual cash flows receivable from the loan portfolio, plus the transaction costs to be amortized, using the effective interest method and subtracting the allowance for ECL.

Transaction costs referenced include, among others, fees and commissions paid to agents, advisers and intermediaries, appraisals, research expenses, as well as the debtor's credit assessment, evaluation and recognition of guarantees, negotiations for credit terms, preparation and process of credit documentation and transaction closure or cancellation, including the proportion of compensation to employees directly related to the time spent in the development of those activities. On the other hand, transaction costs do not include awards or discounts, which are part of the fair value of the loan portfolio at the time of the transaction.

Both the commissions charged and the transaction costs arising from a credit facility are recognized as a deferred credit or charge, respectively, being presented net and affecting the loan portfolio, which are amortized in income as they accrue, except in the case of those related to credit card or revolving loans facilities, which are recognized directly in income at the time of granting.

**Loan portfolio Classification**

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

Commercial loans:

a) those granted to legal entities or individuals with business activity and intended for their commercial or financial business;
b) loans granted to financial entities other than interbank loans with a term of less than 3 business days;
c) credit for factoring and assignment of credit rights;
d) loans granted to trustees acting under trusts and credit schemes commonly known as "structured" in which there is an equity impact that allows the risk associated with the scheme to be individually assessed;
e) the credit granted to the Federal Government, federative entities, municipalities and their decentralized bodies and the credit to productive companies of the state; and
f) those with express guarantee from the Federation registered with the SHCP and the Central Bank, as well as those expressly guaranteed by the federative entities, municipalities and their decentralized bodies, recorded in the Sole Public Registry referred to in the Financial Discipline Law of the federative entities and the municipalities.

Residential mortgages. Direct loans granted to individuals and intended for the acquisition or construction of the housing for non-commercial speculation purposes, which have a mortgage guarantee on the borrower's home, are classified as residential mortgages. Likewise, residential mortgages are considered to be those intended for the construction, remodeling or improvement of the mortgage that are supported by the savings of the borrower's mortgage subaccount, or have a guarantee granted by any development banking institution or by a public trust established by the Federal Government for economic promotion (remodeling or improvement). Additionally, the loans granted for such purposes to the former employees of the entities and those liquidity loans guaranteed by the borrower's housing are included.

The residential mortgages loan portfolio includes loans originated by the Institute of the National Mortgage Fund for Workers ("INFONAVIT"), acquired by the Group. This loan portfolio includes the so-called extension portfolio, which is made up of loans that, in terms of the INFONAVIT Law, have some extension in force in the payment of amortization for capital and ordinary interest. The foregoing, provided that the entity is contractually obliged to respect said extension in the same terms of the reference bodies. At the end of the extension, the portfolio receives the corresponding treatment according to whether it is the "Ordinary Regimen of Amortization" (ORA) or the "Special Regimen of Amortization" (SAR).

ORA is a repayment method that is applicable to debtors who have an employment relationship, by which it is agreed that workers pay their loans through salary discounts made by their employer, entity or agency.

SAR is a payment method that is applicable to debtors who no longer have an employment relationship, to which the "Rules for granting loans credit to the rightful workers of the Institute of the National Mortgage Fund for Workers" issued by the Board of Directors of INFONAVIT are applicable, which indicate the methodology for making payments for such loans.

The obligations and rights that INFONAVIT has over the acquired loans are as follows:

- The Group was selected through the auction process to acquire the co-participation rights in the origination of the loans of the product "Second Loan" that will be granted to the beneficiaries of INFONAVIT; and

- INFONAVIT retains the Management, collection and recovery corresponding to the loans assigned to the Group and is obliged to carry out the collection arrangements necessary for the recovery of the enforceable loans.

Consumer loans: This is direct loans granted to individuals, credit card transactions, personal loans, payroll, loans for the acquisition of consumer durable goods (known as ABCD), that includes, among others, automotive credit and financial leasing transactions that are entered into with individuals; including those loans granted for such purposes to the former employees of the entities, as well as liquidity ones that do not have a property guarantee.

*Credit facilities*
*:*
In the case of credit facilities and letters of credit that the Group has granted, in which not all the authorized amount is exercised, the unused portion thereof is recognized in memorandum accounts.

At the time of contracting, transactions with letters of credit are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the heading “Credit commitments”, which, when exercised by the customer or its counterparty, are transferred to the loan portfolio.

Credit granted as collateral are recognized as restricted credit.

*Factoring and Assignment of Credit Rights*

Factoring is a transaction by which the Group, as “seller”, undertakes to advance to a customer, as “debtor”, the amount of credit, against third party and of future maturity, in exchange for the sale in favor of the Group of said credit, diminished by an interest in favor of the seller.

Credit rights assignments are financing transactions through which the ownership of credit rights is transferred to the Group, being different from the acquisitions of the loan portfolio.

For any of the aforementioned transactions, the Group initially recognizes as a loan portfolio the nominal value of the portfolio received against the outflow of cash, the agreed capacity recognized in “Other accounts payable” for the amount of the nominal value of the transferred credit rights that the Group does not finance, and the financial income to be accrued.

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

Payments in kind

In-kind payments are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy of “Foreclosed assets” in note 3s.

Loan portfolio Business Model

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

a) The way that the performance of the loan portfolio is determined and reported;
b) The risks that affect the performance of the business model and loan portfolio and how those risks are managed.
c) The guidelines on which the remuneration of the credit management is based, whether based on maximizing the value of the loan portfolio or on collecting its contractual cash flows.

The Group also considers the frequency, value and opportunity of loan 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 were presented, and the influence they have on how the entity’s objective is achieved in managing the loan portfolio and specifically on how cash flows are performed.

Quarterly, the Group evaluates the characteristics of its business model to classify the loan portfolio based on its objective, in accordance with its established policies.

Renegotiations

Renegotiations are restructurings and renewals of loan portfolio transactions, 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 established for the remaining term of the loan;
- Currency exchange or account unit (e.g., Minimum Wage Times (VSM), Unit of Measure and Update (UMA) or Investment Units (UDI));
- granting a waiting period for the fulfillment of payment obligations under the original terms of the loan, except for those that are part of the “OTIS” Natural Threat Emergency Care support program;
- extension of the loan term;
- modification to the agreed payment scheme; or
- extension of guarantees that cover the loan in question.

Renewal. It is a renegotiation in which the balance of a loan is partially or totally settled by the debtor, its joint obligors or another person who, due to its equity links, constitutes common risks with the debtor, through the increase to the original amount of the loan, or with the product from another loan contracted with the same entity or with a third party that, due to its equity links with the latter, constitutes common risks.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Group does not consider loan renewed for the provisions made during the term of a pre-established credit facility, provided that the borrower has settled all payments that are payable to it in accordance with the original conditions of the loan.

For restructurings, as well as for renewals with which the original credit is partially settled, the Group recognizes a profit or loss for the difference between the cash flows of the new loan discounted at the original effective interest rate and the book value of the original loan at the date of the renegotiation, without considering its allowance for ECL.

For the purposes of the foregoing, the book value is considered to be the amount actually the borrower, adjusted for accrued interest, other financed items, the collections of principal and interest, as well as for the removals and remissions, rebates and discounts that have been granted, and, where appropriate, the financial income or expenses to be accrued.

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

In the case of total renewals, the Group considers that there is a new loan, so it deregisters the original loan.

Credit risk level of the loan portfolio

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

*Stage 1*

Referring to a loan portfolio whose credit risk has not increased significantly since its initial recognition until the date of the consolidated financial statements, that is, it is not in the cases to be considered in Stages 2 and 3 mentioned in the next page.

Additionally, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions for the determination of the allowance for ECL, the Group considers the following criteria to define when the loans are in Stage 1:

- On non-revolving consumer loans (for the acquisition of consumer durable goods or ABCD, Auto, Payroll, Personnel and Others), when they are up to one month past due;
- For credit card and other revolving loans, when you present up to one default in the preceding consecutive periods;
- For the mortgage and residential mortgages portfolio, when they are late up to one month or late up to three months for the portfolio that has an extension; in the case of the ORA loan portfolio when it is three to six months late, provided that each of the payments made during said period represents at least 5% of the agreed amortization.
- In the case of a commercial loans portfolio, when it is less than or equal to 30 calendar days or one calendar month past due.

*Stage 2*

Includes loans that have shown a significant increase in risk since their initial recognition and to date of the consolidated financial statements according to the calculation models of the allowance for ECL (see note 3p).

Additionally, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions for the determination of the allowance for ECL, the Group considers the following criteria to define when the credit is in Stage 2:

- For non-revolving consumer loans, when it is more than one month and up to three months past due.
- For credit cards and other revolving loans, when more than one and up to three defaults are present in consecutive periods immediately preceding.
- Housing and mortgage loan portfolio, if they are more than one month and up to three months past due, including those classified as SARs.
- Commercial loans portfolio, when it is more than 30 calendar days or one calendar month past due and less than 90 calendar days three calendar months.

The loans that, while in Stage 2, has fully settled the outstanding balances, or that, having been restructured or renewed, has complied with the sustained payment, are reclassified to Stage 1.

*Stage 3*

Corresponds to the loan portfolio with credit impairment arising from the occurrence of one or more events, which have a significant impact on the future cash flows of said credit. Specifically, loan at this stage is considered as follows:

1. Those for which the Group is aware that the borrower has been declared in bankruptcy.

   Without prejudice to the provisions previously, the loan that continues to receive payment in terms of the provisions of section VIII of Article 43 of the Commercial Bankruptcy Act (LCM), as well as the credit granted under Article 75 in relation to sections II and III of Article 224 of the aforementioned Law, is transferred to the loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk when they incur the assumptions provided for in section 2 below.

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

   a. Loans with a single payment of principal and interest when due, when they are 30 calendar days or more past due in principal and interest.
   b. Loans with a single payment of principal when due and with periodic interest payments, if they are 90 calendar days or more past due in interest or 30 calendar days or more past due in principal.

3. Loan other than those mentioned in the previous section, whose amortizations have not been settled in full in the terms originally agreed, when the maturities of their debts are as follows:

   a. Loans with a single payment of principal and interest when due, when they are 30 calendar days or more past due in principal and interest.
   b. Loans with a single payment of principal when due and with periodic interest payments, if they are 90 calendar days or more past due in interest or 30 calendar days or more past due in principal.
   c. Partial periodic payments of principal and interest, when they are 90 calendar days or more past due in principal or interest.

4. Immediate collection documents referred to in the accounting policy of “Cash and cash equivalents”, at the time they have not been collected.

5. Loans acquired from INFONAVIT, in accordance with the SAR or ORA payment method, and loans intended for the remodeling or improvement of the home, when their amortizations or payments, respectively, have not been settled in full in the terms originally agreed and are 90 calendar days or more calendar day past due.

The transfer to the loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk of the loans that the entity has acquired from INFONAVIT in accordance with the ORA payment modality, will have the term established in number 5 of the previous paragraph plus an additional term of 90 days, that is, they may not exceed 180 calendar days past due for the transfer to the loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk counted from the date on which any of the following events occurs:

a) in the case of new origination loan, from the date on which the initial recognition of the loan is made in the accounting records of INFONAVIT or FOVISSSTE;
b) the applicant entering into a new employment relationship for which he or she has a new employer; or
c) the Group has received the partial payment of the corresponding amortization. The exception contained in this subsection shall be applicable provided that each of the payments made represent at least 5% of the agreed amortization.

The exceptions listed above are not considered exclusionary to each other.

For consumer loans, in which the payment conditions established in the contract establish payments on a periodic basis less than one calendar month, the Group considers the following equivalences:

| | Equivalence | |
|---|---|---|
| **Contractual Payment Periodicity** | **30 days** | **90 days** |
| Bi-weekly | 2 biweekly | More than 6 biweekly |
| Every fourteen days | 2 fourteen day periods | More than 6 fourteen day periods |
| Every ten days | 3 ten day periods | More than 9 ten day periods |
| Weekly | 4 weeks | More than 13 weeks |

Additionally, in accordance with the Provisions for the determination of the allowance for ECL, the Group considers the following criteria to define when the loans are in Stage 3:

- For non-revolving consumer loans when more than three months past due.
- On credit cards and other revolving loans, when they present more than three defaults in consecutive periods immediately preceding.
- Housing and mortgage loan portfolio. When they are more than three months late, in the case of ORA loans, if they are three to six months late, if any of the payments made during said period does not represent at least 5% of the agreed amortization, and for ORA loans when they are more than 6 months late.
- Commercial loans portfolio, if it is more than or equal to 90 calendar days or 3 calendar months past due.

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

The loans that are in Stage 3 has fully settled the outstanding receivable balances is reclassified to Stage 1, except for the restructured and/or renewed loan.

Effect of renegotiations on credit risk level.

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

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

The drawn credit facilities, which have been restructured or renewed at any time, are transferred to the next immediate category with greater credit risk, except when there are elements that justify the borrower's ability to pay and the following has been fulfilled:

a) all enforceable interest has been settled; and
b) all payments to which you are obligated under the contract as of the date of restructuring or renewal have been covered.

In the case of credit provisions made under a credit facility, when they are restructured or renewed independently of said line, they are evaluated in accordance with the rules for restructuring and renewals applicable above, taking into account the characteristics and conditions of the restructured or renewed provision or provisions.

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

Loans with credit risk in Stage 1 and Stage 2, other than credit referring to i) credit with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether interest is paid periodically, ii) credit facilities provided, and iii) credit provisions made under loan facilitys, which have been restructured or renewed from which at least 80% of the original term of the credit has not elapsed, remain in the same category only if they comply with the following:

a) the borrower has covered all interest accrued at the date of the renewal or restructuring; and
b) the borrower has covered the principal of the original amount of the loans, which at the date of renewal or restructuring should have been covered.

On the same type of credit mentioned in the previous paragraph, with credit risk in Stage 1 and Stage 2, but which has been restructured or renewed during the course of the final 20% of the original term of the credit, is transferred to the next immediate category, with greater credit risk, except if it complies with what is described in the next page.

a) all interest accrued at the date of the renewal or restructuring has been settled;

b) the principal of the original amount of the loan, which at 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 loan is transferred to the next immediate category with the greatest credit risk from the moment it is restructured or renewed and until there is evidence of sustained payment.

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

Credit risk credit in Stage 1 or Stage 2 that is restructured or renewed on more than one occasion is transferred to a portfolio with credit risk in Stage 3, except when the Group has elements that justify the debtor's ability to pay. In the case of a commercial portfolio, such elements are duly documented and integrated into the credit file.

When various credit granted by the Group to the same borrower is consolidated through a restructuring or renewal, each of the consolidated loan is analyzed as if they were restructured or renewed separately, and if it is concluded that one or more of this credit would have been transferred to a portfolio with credit risk in Stage 2 or Stage 3 by 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 greater credit risk. Loans classified at the Stage 2 credit risk level due to the effect of a restructuring are periodically evaluated to determine if there are an increase in their risk that results in them being transferred to Credit Risk Stage 3, as described in the first paragraph of subsection "Stage 3" of this note.

Loans are not transferred to a category with greater credit risk, as a result of their restructuring, if at the date of or the transaction they have payment compliance for the total amount payable of principal and interest and only modify one or more of the original loans conditions mentioned below, they will not be reclassified to the Stage 3 item.

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

- Interest rate: when the borrower is improved the agreed interest rate.

- Currency or account unit: provided the rate corresponding to the new currency or account unit is applied.

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

- Extension of the loan facility: only in the case of consumer loans granted through revolving loans facilities.

Sustained loan payment.

Sustained payment is considered to exist when the borrower covers the total amount due of principal and interest without delay, in accordance with the following:

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

When the amortization periods agreed upon in the restructuring or renewal are not homogeneous, the number of periods representing the longest term is considered, as described above.

For restructurings in which the frequency of the payment is modified to shorter periods, in order to determine whether there is a sustained payment, the number of amortizations that would correspond to the original credit scheme is considered.

In the case of loans acquired from INFONAVIT, the Group is obliged to respect the terms that the reference bodies contracted with the debtors, it is considered that there is a sustained payment of the loan, when the borrower has covered without delay the total amount payable of principal and interest, at least one amortization in the loans under the ORA scheme and three amortizations for the loans under the SAR scheme.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loan that, due to the effect of a restructuring or renewal, are transferred to a category with greater credit risk, in all cases remain a minimum of three months in said stage until a sustained payment is credited. The sustained payment must be credited at each stage of credit risk and consequently transferred to the next immediate stage with less credit risk. The foregoing is except for loans with payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the payment of interest is periodic or at maturity, in which the above described applies for these cases.

In any case, in order for the Group 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 available to the Banking Commission the evidence that justifies that the borrower has the capacity to pay at the time the restructuring or renewal is carried out to respond to the new credit conditions. The minimum evidence it will need to obtain is as follows:

a) probability of intrinsic non-compliance of the borrower,
b) the guarantees granted to the restructured or renewed credit,
c) the priority of payment over other creditors, and
d) the liquidity of the borrower before the new financial structure of the financing.

Revenue, Cost and Expense Recognition

Effective interest determined by applying the effective interest rate is recognized as it accrues. Effective interest includes the accrual of portfolio interest and the amortization of fees for the credit origination, both presented under the heading “Interest income”, as well as the amortization of transaction costs for the credit origination presented under the heading “Interest expenses”.

To determine the effective interest rate, the Group:

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

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

There is a presumption that future cash flows and the expected life of credit can be reliably estimated, What happens in most circumstances however, in those cases where it is not possible to reliably estimate future cash flows or the estimated life of the loan or credit, the Group uses contractual cash flows documenting the circumstances and facts that led to such conclusion, prior authorization from the Credit Committee.
Transaction fees and costs are amortized against income for the period corresponding to the term of the associated credit facility. If the credit facility is canceled, the outstanding balance is fully recognized in income.

Commissions recognized after the credit origination that are generated as part of the maintenance of said credit, as well as those charged for unplaced credit, are recognized against the results of the fiscal year as they accrue.

The fees charged for credit card annuity are initially recognized as deferred credit and are amortized over a period of 12 months against the results of the fiscal year, under the heading of “Commissions and fee income”.

***(m) Credit Card Loyalty Program***

The Group applies a credit card loyalty program based on MFRS D-1 Revenue from contracts with customers, which incorporates the recognition of revenue derived from loyalty programs with customers. Under MFRS D-1, a customer may purchase additional goods or services free of charge or at a discount, including rewards or points to the customer, that option gives rise to an obligation to comply provided that the option provides a significant right to the customer that it would not receive without the option to which the customers are entitled. The Group records a liability for the obligation to offer a reward when the customer redeems their points. Loyalty point liabilities are subject to periodic reassessment to reflect the expected cost of redemption. When the customer has the option to redeem points for statement credit, the cost of the loyalty program is net of card fees and revenue is recognized at that time. When points can only be redeemed for goods or services, revenue from exchange fees allocated to loyalty rewards is recognized when rewards are redeemed.

***(n) Special accounting criteria arising from floods and damages current by Hurricane OTIS***

Through official letters P-307/2023 dated October 27, 2023, P-318/2023 dated November 10, 2023 and P-080/2024 dated April 4, 2024, the Banking Commission issued on a temporary basis, the special accounting criteria (CCE) for credit institutions with respect to the consumer loans portfolio, mortgage and commercial, for customers who have been affected in the areas indicated by the competent authority in the Emergency Declaration, or, to those indicated in the Declaration of Natural Disaster, and whose credit was classified as a loan portfolio with Stage 1 or Stage 2 credit risk as of October 24, 2023. The deadline to carry out the renewal or restructuring procedures ended on October 31, 2024.

The support program consisted of granting debtors a partial or total deferral of principal and/or interest payments for up to 6 months and will be applicable to the following types of loans and customers:

a. Residential mortgages with mortgage guaranty.
b. Revolving and non-revolving loans directed at individuals (automotive, personal, payroll, credit card and micro-loans).
c. Commercial loans for legal entities and individuals with business activity (SMEs).
d. Trusts as bank debtor.
e. Individual or group microloans.

The following credit was not considered restructurings and/or renewals and remained in the same credit risk category:

1. Loans with “single payment of principal when due and periodic payments of interest, as well as loans with single payment of principal and interest when due”,
2. Loans with “periodic principal and interest payments” and,
3. Loans that, from their inception are stipulated as revolving in nature.

The loans that were restructured or renewed under Credit Information Companies (SICs) as follows:

a) The loans recorded as a loan portfolio with Stage 1 credit risk as of October 24, 2023, and that are not days past due, did not present any observation code in the SICs.

b) The loans recorded in the accounting as a loan portfolio with Stage 2 credit risk as of October 24, 2023, and that is days past due, presented the RA observation key in the SICs.

c) The loans recorded in accounting as a loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk after October 24, 2023, presented the RA observation key in the SICs.

In the event of including withdrawals, remissions, rebates or discounts on the credit balance to support the debtors, the Group may defer the constitution of allowance for ECL, when the amount of withdrawals, remissions, rebates or discounts is greater than said estimates, an estimate will be constituted for the difference in a period not exceeding 12 months.

***(o) Deferred Items***

It is composed of the net amount between transaction costs and credit granting fees, as well as the effects of renegotiations.

***(p) Allowance for ECL***

The determination of the allowance for ECL of each category of the loan portfolio is made based on the general methodologies established in the Provisions, which are based on the Expected Loss ("EL") approach, which is determined by multiplying the Probability of Default ("PD") by the product of the Loss Given Default ("LGD") and the Exposure at Default ("EAD").

In the case of undrawn committed credit facilities, the Group recognizes the estimate corresponding to the undrawn balance in accordance with the Provisions, which is also applicable to the letters of credit that the Group has issued.

PD is the probability expressed as a percentage that any or both of the following circumstances occur in relation to a specific obligor and determined according to the standard methodology contained in the Provisions:

a) The debtor is in default for 90 calendar days or more with respect to any credit obligation to the Group, or said credit obligation complies with the assumptions to be classified with Stage 3 credit risk, described above (see note 3l).
b) It is considered likely that the debtor will not pay all of its credit obligations to the Group.

The LGD in case of Default corresponds to the intensity of the loss in case of default expressed as a percentage of the EAD, once the value of the guarantees and the costs associated with the execution processes (judicial, collection administrative and deeding, among others) have been taken into account; it is determined in accordance with the standard methodology contained in the Provisions.

The EAD is the expected gross reserve position of the credit transaction if the debtor defaults. The EAD cannot be less than the amount disposed of in the transaction at the time of the calculation of the reserve or capital requirement; it is determined in accordance with the standard methodology contained in the Provisions.

If applicable, the Group determines or recognizes the additional estimates, which are constituted to cover risks that are not provided for in the different loan portfolio rating methodologies, and on which prior to their incorporation, the Group informs the Banking Commission about the following:

a) origin of the estimates;
b) methodology for its determination;
c) amount of allowance needed; and
d) estimated time to required.

On loans with credit risk in Stage 3, in which its restructuring agrees to the capitalization of uncollected accrued interest previously recorded in memorandum accounts, the Group recognizes an estimate for 100% of said interest, which it cancels when there is evidence of sustained payment.

Commercial Loan Portfolio

The calculation of the allowance for ECL of the commercial loan portfolio is carried out in accordance with the general methodology established by the Banking Commission, which initially considers the level of credit risk in which the credit is classified, as well as its previous classification in five different groups, according to who have been granted:

I. States and municipalities.

II. Projects with self-funding.

III. Trustees acting under trusts, not included in the previous section, as well as credit schemes commonly known as “structured”.

IV. Financial entities.

V. Legal entities not included in the above sections and individuals with business activity, which, in turn, is divided into the following subgroups:

a) With annual net income or net sales less than the Mexican pesos equivalent of 14 million UDIs.

b) With annual net income or net sales equal to or greater than the local currency equivalent of 14 million UDIs.

For the calculation of the PD of commercial loans, it is carried out in accordance with the Provisions, according to each of the groups described above, which consists of evaluating quantitative and qualitative factors of the borrower and assigning them a credit score, which is totaled and used to calculate the PD.

For the calculation of LGD, if the loan lacks coverage of real guarantees, personal or credit derivatives, is determined by the elapsed months of delinquency, depending on the group they belong to, and considering whether or not they are subordinated or union loans in which the Group is subordinate with respect to other creditors; likewise, The determination of the LGD is considered by means of a differentiated calculation for the loans of debtors that have been declared in bankruptcy. In the event that the loans have real guarantees, personal guarantees and credit insurance, they are considered in the determination of the LGD in order to adjust the allowance for ECL. For the loan portfolio that has the benefit of a step and measure hedge scheme, the LGD calculation considers such hedge.

The EAD, in the case of uncommitted credit facilities that are unconditionally cancelable or that allow automatic cancellation at any time and without prior notice from the Group, corresponds to the unpaid balance of the credit. For credit facilities other than those mentioned above, the determination of the EAD is made in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

Mortgage and Housing Portfolio

The allowance for ECL of the housing mortgage loan portfolio is determined according to the general methodology established by the Banking Commission, which initially considers the level of credit risk in which the loans are classified.

The calculation is made using the figures corresponding to the last day of each month constituting the credit reserve rating.

In addition, factors such as: i) amount due, ii) payment made, iii) value of the home, iv) credit balance, v) delay, vi) information from the credit reporting companies, vii) ORA, viii) SAR and ix) extension are considered mainly.

In the event that credit has credit insurance, it is considered in the LGD determination in order to adjust the allowance for ECL. The total amount of the reserve to be constituted for each credit is the result of multiplying the PD by the LGD and the EAD or the different rules in the Provisions.

Consumer Portfolio

The allowance for ECL of the consumer loans portfolio is determined according to the general methodology established by the Banking Commission, which initially considers the level of credit risk in which the loan is classified.

Preventive credit card reserves and other revolving loans are calculated on a credit basis. using the figures corresponding to the last known pay period and considering mainly, factors such as: i) balance payable, ii) payment made, iii) credit limit, iv) minimum payment required, v) unpaid, vi) amount to be paid to the Group, vii) amount payable reported in credit reporting companies; as well as, viii) seniority of the borrower in the Group and ix) other variables from the credit reporting companies. The total amount of the reserve to be constituted for each credit is the result of multiplying the probability of default by the severity of the loss and the exposure to default or the different rules established in the Provisions.

The EAD, in the case of credit card and other revolving loans, is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

Additionally, the calculation of the allowance for ECL corresponding to the non-revolving consumer loans portfolio mainly considers, the following: (i) amount due, (ii) payment made, (iii) delinquency, (iv) seniority of the borrower in the Group, (v) seniority of the borrower with other institutions, (vi) amount payable to the Group, (vii) amount payable reported in credit reporting companies, (viii) balance reported in credit reporting companies, (ix) indebtedness (xi) original amount of the credit, (xii) credit balance and xiii) other variables from credit reporting companies.

Risk level of the allowance for ECL

The allowance for ECL constituted by the Group is classified according to their risk level, according to the table on the following page.

| | Percent Ranges for allowance for ECL | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consumer | | | | | | | |
| Risk level | Non-revolving | | Credit card and other revolving loans | | Mortgage and Housing | | Commercial | |
| | From: | To: | From: | To: | From: | To: | From: | To: |
| A-1 | 0% | 2.0% | 0% | 3.0% | 0% | 0.50% | 0% | 0.90% |
| A-2 | 2.01% | 3.0% | 3.01% | 5.0% | 0.501% | 0.75% | 0.91% | 1.5% |
| B-1 | 3.01% | 4.0% | 5.01% | 6.5% | 0.751% | 1.0% | 1.51% | 2.0% |
| B-2 | 4.01% | 5.0% | 6.51% | 8.0% | 1.001% | 1.5% | 2.01% | 2.5% |
| B-3 | 5.01% | 6.0% | 8.01% | 10.0% | 1.501% | 2.0% | 2.51% | 5.0% |
| C-1 | 6.01% | 8.0% | 10.01% | 15.0% | 2.001% | 5.0% | 5.01% | 10.0% |
| C-2 | 8.01% | 15.0% | 15.01% | 35.0% | 5.001% | 10.0% | 10.01% | 15.5% |
| D | 15.01% | 35.0% | 35.01% | 75.0% | 10.001% | 40.0% | 15.51% | 45.0% |
| E | 35.01% | 100% | 75.01% | 100% | 40.001% | 100% | 45.01% | 100% |

Loan portfolio write-offs, eliminations and recoveries

The Group has write-off policies for consumer and mortgage loans, according to established terms of 6 and 60 months, respectively, which determine the practical impossibility of recovery. The punishment is recognized by canceling the balance of the credit determined by the Management, against the preventive estimate for credit risk. When the credit to be written-off exceeds the amount of the estimate, before the write-off is made, the Group recognizes an estimate up to the amount of the difference.

In any case, the Group has evidence of the formal collection procedures that have been exercised with respect to this credit, as well as the elements that prove the practical impossibility of credit recovery in accordance with its internal policies established in the credit manual.
The Group may choose to remove from its assets those loans with stage 3 credit risk that are 100% provisioned even if they do not meet the conditions to be written-off. For these purposes, the Group must pay off the unpaid balance of the credit against the allowance for ECL.

Any recovery derived from previously written-off or eliminated credit is recognized in the consolidated results of the fiscal year under the heading “Allowance for ECL”, unless the recoveries come from payments in kind, whose treatment is carried out in accordance with the policies established for Foreclosed assets in note 3s.

The costs and expenses incurred for the recovery of the loan portfolio must be recognized as an expense under the heading “Other operating income (expense), net”.

Dations in payment, remissions, rebates, and discounts granted on loan portfolio

Dations in payment on the amount forgiven or the partial or total payment of the loan made by the Group to the debtors will be made by canceling the unpaid balance of the credit against the allowance for ECL associated with the loan and, if it is less than the forgiven amount, the Group previously constitutes estimates up to the amount of the difference.

The cancellation of the allowance for ECL on dations in payment, remissions, rebates and discounts on the loan portfolio is applicable to the amounts forgiven derived from increases in credit risk, otherwise they must be reduced from the income that gave rise to it.

***(q) Other accounts receivables, net***

The accounts receivables recognized in this item have no interest either explicit or implicit: therefore, they include:

- short-term accounts receivable; and
- other short-term receivables.

Accounts receivable arising from the transactions referred to shall not be included:

- Criteria B-3 “Repurchase/resale agreements”, B-4 “Securities lending” and B-6 “Loan portfolio” issued by the Banking Commission;
- those corresponding to the collection rights defined in criterion “B-6”; and
- accounts receivable under other accounts receivable from operating lease transactions.

The other accounts receivable is comprised of the liquidating accounts receivable for foreign currency sales transactions, investments in securities, repurchase/resale agreements, securities lending, derivatives and securities issuance, as well as the obligors of margin accounts, obligors for collateral granted in cash for transactions with securities, credit and derivatives carried out in OTC markets. It also includes miscellaneous debtors for awards, commissions and receivables on current non-credit transactions, items associated with credit transactions, creditable tax balances, loans and other personnel debts, amortizations of unsettled operating leases and other debtors.

Accounts receivable must be valued on initial recognition at the transaction price (the consideration to which the Group considers it to be entitled to collect in exchange for transferring control over the goods or services to a customer) at the time the transaction giving rise to it is considered to have accrued, which occurs when, control over the goods or services agreed with the customer is transferred in exchange for consideration, in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into.

Accounts receivable must include taxes and duties transferable to the customer and any other collections to the customer on behalf of third parties. The Group must recognize a liability for the amount of collection on behalf of third parties included in the accounts receivable.

Receivables denominated in foreign currency must initially be recognized in the functional currency, using the historical exchange rate; which is the one with which the Group could have carried out the receivables at the date of the transaction.

Receivables must be valued on their recognition after the price of the outstanding transaction.

*Allowance for Expected Credit Losses*

The allowance for ECL must be recognized from the beginning in accounts receivable, affecting results for the year under the heading “Other operating income (expense), net”.

In its subsequent recognition, the changes required in The allowance for ECLes must be recognized due to changes in the expectations of expected credit losses arising in each period in the results of the fiscal year under the heading “Other operating income (expense), net”.

The allowance for ECL should be determined through the Group’s professional judgment, considering the assessment of expected losses due to impairment of accounts receivable, using factors such as historical experience of credit losses, current conditions and Reasonable and sustainable forecasts of the different quantifiable future events that could affect future cash flow receivable from accounts receivable.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for trade receivables is recognized from the time income is earned, based on expected credit losses.

From the initial recognition, the value of the money over time must be considered, so, if the effect of the present value of the account receivable is important in view of its term, it must be adjusted based on said present value.

Therefore, Group Management has developed the procedure for calculating the expected credit loss to constitute said estimate based on the following equation:

$$PE = \sum_{i=1}^{n} EI_{ij} * TP_j$$

Where:

$PE$: Expected loss;

$EI_{ij}$: Exposure to non-compliance of transaction *i* in the arrears group *j*;

$TP_j$: Rate of loss of the arrears group *j*;

$j$: j-th arrears group;

$n$: The number of transactions.

The loss rate is calculated with the help of the analysis of the proportion of the balance that has been paid in each bucket of arrears, in this way, the concentration of the balance per bucket of arrears is analyzed and with this, define the impairment threshold and the allocation of 100% of loss.

The Group may determine the expected loss individually for debtors that have particular characteristics, in case it is impractical, these are classified by grouping them by homogeneous or common characteristics.

In this regard, the Group has developed a methodology in which it was determined impractical to carry out an individual assessment of accounts receivable, so they were derived from statistical models developed with historical data of accounts receivable where they were rated and grouped by common and homogeneous characteristics in terms of risk where based on key elements for the measurement of the expected credit loss the following variables were determined: Loss Rate ("TP") and Exposure to Default ("EI").

In order to estimate the parameters and apply them collectively, the assets that make up the accounts receivable were grouped according to the days past due they have at the time of the impairment estimate, assigning them a delinquency group for which it was identified in the Group's particular case, said period is 120 days, according to the collection process.

When the Group considers the probability of collection of an account receivable to be null and void, it must derecognize the net carrying value of the account receivable, applying the account receivable to The allowance for ECLes. If the estimate is insufficient, it must be adjusted immediately affecting the results of the fiscal year under the heading "Other operating income (expense), net".

Accounts receivable, if applicable, are deducted from The allowance for ECLes within the consolidated statement of financial position under the heading "Other accounts receivable, net".

Other considerations for the allowance for ECL for other receivables:

- Overdrafts on checking accounts of customers who do not have overdraft credit facilities are classified, upon recognition, as past due debts and simultaneously constitute an estimate for the full amount.

- The Group does not constitute an allowance for ECL for:

- Recoverable for taxes;
- Creditable Value Added Tax (VAT); and
- Collections from customers on behalf of third parties.

Accounts receivable with transactional risk are not the object of this subsection, which is recognized as being eliminated under the heading "Other operating income (expense), net".

***(r) Leases***

Acting as lessor

*Lease Classification*

The Group classifies each of its leases as an operating or financial lease. All loans granted by the entity for financial leasing transactions, which are those in which the Group transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits inherent to the ownership of the underlying asset, are considered as operating.

Acting as Lessee

At the beginning of a contract, the Group evaluates whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group evaluates whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an asset implicitly or explicitly identified in a contract.

At the beginning or modification of a contract containing a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component or service based on its relative independent prices.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the lease start date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made on or before the commencement date, plus the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle or to restore the underlying asset or the site where it is located, less the lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the start date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a call option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reviewed for impairment losses, if applicable, and adjusted for certain new valuations of the lease liability as changes in the amount of the inflation adjustment income.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments on the inception date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be easily determined, the incremental financing rate of the Group or the risk-free rate determined with reference to the term of the lease. Generally, the Group uses its incremental interest rate as a discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental financing rate by obtaining interest rates from various sources of external financing and makes certain adjustments to reflect lease terms (such as lease term and currency in which payments are denominated) and the type of leased asset.

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

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

The lease liability is valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is reassessed under the following conditions:

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

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

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property under the heading "Property, furniture and equipment right-of-use assets, net", and lease liabilities under the heading "Lease liabilities", both in the consolidated statement of financial position.

*Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group has decided not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the period in which such lease expenses accrue over the term of the lease.

***(s) Foreclosed assets***

Foreclosed assets or received by payment that are not intended for use by the Group are recognized on the date that causes the order of approval of the auction by which the award is decreed, or in the case of assets received by payment, on the date that the deed of payment is signed, or the transfer of ownership of the asset has been formalized.

The recognition of foreclosed assets is carried out as follows:

a) the lesser of the gross book value of the asset giving rise to the award, i.e., without deducting the allowance for ECL that has been recognized up to that date, and the net realizable value of the assets received, when the entity intends to sell such assets to recover the amount receivable; or

b) the lesser of the gross book value of the asset giving rise to the award or the fair value of the asset received, when the entity intends to use the asset foreclosed for its activities.

On the date of registration of the asset foreclosed or received by payment, the value of the asset that gave rise to the award, as well as its respective allowance for ECL that were constituted, are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position by the total net asset of the estimate, deducted from partial payments in kind in the case of a loan portfolio, or from collections or recoveries in the case of collection rights. The difference between the value of the asset that gave rise to the award, net of estimates, and the value of the asset foreclosed determined as described in the second paragraph of this note, is recognized in the consolidated results of the fiscal year under "Other operating income (expense), net".

*Valuation of foreclosed assets*

Foreclosed assets are valued according to the type of asset in question, recording their valuation against the results of the fiscal year as "Other operating income (expense), net".

The Group recognizes an impairment estimate for losses in value over time in accordance with the provisions, recognizing it in income as "Other operating income, net". The determination of the reserves for the holding of movable or immovable property, foreclosed or received in payment over time, is determined, as shown in the following table.

| | Reservation Percentage | |
|---|---|---|
| **Months elapsed from foreclosure or payment** | **Real property** | **Personal property, collection rights and investments in securities** |
| Up to 6 months | 0% | 0% |
| More than 6 and up to 12 | 0% | 10% |
| More than 12 and up to 18 | 10% | 20% |
| More than 18 and up to 24 | 10% | 45% |
| More than 24 and up to 30 | 15% | 60% |
| More than 30 and up to 36 | 25% | 100% |
| More than 36 and up to 42 | 30% | 100% |
| More than 42 and up to 48 | 35% | 100% |
| More than 48 and up to 54 | 40% | 100% |
| More than 54 and up to 60 | 50% | 100% |
| More than 60 | 100% | 100% |

At the time of sale of the foreclosed assets, the differential between the sale price and the carrying value of the net of estimates foreclosed good is recognized directly in the results of the fiscal year under the heading "Other operating income (expense), net".

*Transfer of foreclosed assets for the Group's own use*

When the Group chooses to transfer the foreclosed assets for its own use, the transfer is made to the item of the consolidated statement of financial position corresponding to the asset in question, complying with the fact that the goods are used to carry out their purpose and are carried out in accordance with their investment strategies and purposes that are previously established in their manuals, there is no possibility that such assets will be considered as foreclosed again.

### *(t) Property, furniture and equipment, net*

Property, furniture and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost. The balances arising from acquisitions made up to December 31, 2007 were updated by factors derived from the value of the UDI of its acquisition date up to that date, which was when the recognition of inflation in financial information in accordance with NIF was suspended. Components acquired in foreign currency are recorded at the historical exchange rate, that is, at those in force on the date of acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method, based on the useful life estimated by Group Management of the corresponding assets.

The amount to be depreciated of property, furniture and equipment is determined after deducting its residual value from its acquisition cost and, where appropriate, less accumulated impairment losses. The Group periodically evaluates the residual value, to determine the depreciable amount of said properties, furniture and equipment.

The Group periodically evaluates the net carrying values of property, furniture and equipment to determine the existence of indications that such values exceed their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the value of use. If net carrying amounts are determined to exceed their recoverable amount, the Group recognizes impairment charged to income for the year to reduce them to the latter amount. Minor maintenance and repair expenses are recorded in the results when incurred.

Leasehold improvements and adaptations are amortized over the lease term. The lease term should consider the periods covered by an option to extend the lease if there is Reasonable certainty that management will exercise that option.

***(u) Permanent investments***

Permanent investments in which the Group has significant influence or control are valued using the equity method, through which the participation in the results and stockholders' equity of these entities is recognized using the financial statements on the same date and for the same period as the Group. It is considered that a company is a subsidiary of the Group, when it has the power to direct its relevant activities, is exposed or entitled to variable returns from that participation and has the present capacity to affect those returns through its power over it.

Permanent investments are increased or decreased, where appropriate, by the participation in the net income of other entities, dividends, impairment effects and their reversals.

Other permanent investments where there is no control, joint control, or significant influence are classified as other investments, which are initially recognized and maintained at their acquisition cost, and dividends received from these investments are recognized in equity in the net result of other entities unless they come from profits of periods prior to the acquisition, in which case they are reduced from the permanent investment.

Impairment losses

If there are impairment indicators, permanent investments and other permanent investments are subject to impairment tests. Impairment losses and their reversals are recognized in the profit or loss for the period under "Other operating income, net".

***(v) Long-lived assets held for sale or for distribution to owners***

Long-lived assets are classified as held for sale or distributed to owners if they meet all of the following requirements:

a) The Group body approving this activity has committed to a sales plan.
b) Assets are available for immediate sale, in their current conditions, subject exclusively to the usual and customary terms for the sale of those assets and their sale is highly probable.
c) Actions to locate the buyer and other activities to finalize the plan are initiated. If the buyer is not located, at least the potential market has been identified.

d) The sales plan is expected to be fulfilled within less than one year. This requirement is not met in cases where the Group enters into sales agreements that are essentially call options and lease-back sales contracts. An extension of the one-year period to complete the sales does not prevent the asset from being classified as held for sale, if the delay is current by facts or circumstances beyond the Group's control and there is sufficient evidence that the Group remains committed to a plan to sell the assets.
e) There is an adequate estimate of the prices to be received in exchange for the assets or group of assets.
f) Significant changes to the sales plan are not likely to be canceled.

Long-lived assets held for sale or to be distributed to owners who meet the above requirements are valued on the date of approval of the sale plan at the lesser of net carrying value or net selling price. If applicable, the impairment loss must be applied to the results of the fiscal year.

***(w) Impairment of long-lived assets***

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

If it is determined that the net carrying value exceeds the recovery value, the Group records the necessary allowance. When it is intended to sell the assets, they are presented in the consolidated financial statements at their net carrying value or realization value, the lesser. The assets and liabilities of a group classified as held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

***(x) Advance payments and other assets, net***

Advance payments represent those disbursements made by the Group in which the benefits and risks inherent in the goods to be acquired or the services to be received have not been transferred. Advance payments are recognized as an asset in the amount paid, provided future economic benefits associated with such payments are likely to flow to the Group.

Once the goods and/or services relating to advance payments are received, they are recognized as an asset or as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, depending on the respective nature.

Advance payments and other assets include disbursements made primarily for licensing and PTU advance expenses.

***(y) Income taxes and employees' statutory profit sharing (PTU)***

Income taxes and PTU incurred in the year are determined in accordance with current tax and legal provisions.

Deferred income taxes and deferred PTU are recorded according to the asset-liability method, which compares the book and tax values thereof. Income taxes and deferred PTU (assets and liabilities) are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the values reflected in the consolidated financial statements of existing assets and liabilities and their relative tax bases, and in the case of income taxes, for unamortized tax losses and other tax credit receivable.

Deferred income tax and PTU assets and liabilities are calculated using the rates established in the corresponding law, which will be applied to the taxable profit in the years in which it is estimated that temporary differences will be reversed. The effect of changes in tax rates on income taxes and deferred PTU is recognized in the results of the period in which such changes are approved.

Deferred PTU assets are recognized under “Advance payments and other assets, net”, while PTU incurred is recognized under “Employee benefit liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The deferred income tax and PTU assets are evaluated periodically, creating, where appropriate, a valuation reserve for those temporary differences for which there may be an uncertain recovery.

Current income tax and deferred are presented and classified in income for the period, except those arising from a transaction recognized in the OCI. PTU incurred and deferred will be incorporated under the heading of “Administration and promotion expenses” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

***(z) Intangible Assets***

Primarily included in this heading are intangible assets corresponding to internally developed software, whose costs incurred in the development phase are capitalized and amortized in the results of the fiscal year from the time that said software is ready to operate, by the straight-line method, based on the useful life estimated by Group Management.

In the presence of any indication of impairment in the value of an asset, the possible impairment loss is determined, and in the event that the recovery value is less than the net carrying value, the value of the asset is reduced and the impairment loss is recognized in the results of the fiscal year.

***(aa) Deposits funding***

This item includes deposits that are immediately enforceable, time deposits of the general public and those captured through transactions in the money market, the credit securities issued and the global deposit account without movements in national, foreign or UDIS currency, which are integrated as described below:

a) Immediate demand deposits. They include checking, savings, and other deposits.

Overdrafts on the checking accounts of the Group's customers, who do not have a credit facility for such purposes, are classified as past due debts under the heading "Other accounts receivable, net" and the Group simultaneously constitutes such classification an expected credit loss for the total amount of such overdraft, at the time such an event occurs.

b) Time Deposits. They include, among others, certificates of deposit that can be withdrawn on pre-established days, bank acceptances and notes with a settleable yield when due captured general public and through transactions in the money market, the latter referring to time deposits made with other financial intermediaries, as well as with treasuries of companies and government entities.

c) Credit securities. These include, but are not limited to, bank bonds and stock certificates.

d) Global deposit account without movements. Includes principal and interest on deposit instruments that have no maturity date or are automatically renewed, as well as past due and unclaimed transfers or investments.

If within three years of the resources being deposited into the global deposit account with zero activity, whose amount does not exceed per account, the equivalent of three hundred units of measure and update (UMAS), will be prescribed in favor of the public charity estate, the Bank shall be obliged to pay the resources corresponding to public charity within a maximum period of fifteen days counted from December 31 of the year in which the aforementioned assumption is fulfilled.

Non-interest-earning securities (zero coupon) are recorded at the time of issuance based on the amount of cash received.

The Group must determine the effective interest rate based on the provisions of NIF C-19 "Financial Instruments Payable (FIP)" and evaluate whether the determined rate is within the market, comparing it with an interest rate that considers the value of the money over time and the inherent risks of payment for similar financings, 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 FIP due to the change in interest rate.

Traditional acquisition interest is recognized in income as it accrues under the heading "Interest Expenses".

Issuance expenses, as well as the discount or award in placement, are recognized as part of the liability that gave rise to it, as the case may be, which is amortized in income as it accrues as interest expenses or income, as applicable, taking into account the term of the security that gave rise to it in proportion to the maturity of the securities.

***(bb) Subordinated obligations outstanding***

The subordinated obligations are recognized as a financial instrument with a liability component (principal) and a stockholders' equity component (interest or returns) in accordance with the definitions established in NIF C-12 "Financial instruments with liability and equity characteristics" and according to the substance of the transaction.

With regard to the interest or returns of the obligations, if the contractual conditions are met, these are paid at the total discretion of the Group and are recognized in stockholders' equity under the “Accumulated Results” heading.

Expenses incurred in issuing a financial instrument that qualifies as a liability must be deducted from the amount of the liability and must be considered in determining the effective interest rate.

Until November 14, 2025, the date of amortization of the subordinated obligations, interest was recognized according to the effective interest method, in the results of the fiscal year under the heading “Interest Expenses”, considering that said interest met the characteristics of a liability.

***(cc) Interbank loans and other loans from other institutions***

Direct loans from domestic and foreign banks, loans obtained through credit auctions with the Central Bank and financing by developments funds are recorded in this item. It also includes loans for a discounted portfolio that comes from the resources provided by specialized banks in financing economic, productive or development activities. Interest is recognized in income as it accrues under “Interest Expenses”.

Loans must be initially recognized at the transaction price, must be added to or subtracted from transaction costs, as well as other prepaid items, such as commissions and interest, the Group shall determine the future value of the estimated cash flows to be paid for principal and contractual interest, during the remaining term of the loan or within a shorter term, if there is a prepayment probability or other circumstance that requires a shorter term to be used.

The Group shall determine the effective interest rate, for the calculation the Group must estimate the expected cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the FIP (such as prepaid, extension, early reimbursement and other similar options), in addition, it needs to assess whether the determined effective interest rate is within the market, comparing it to an interest rate that considers the value of the money over time and the inherent risks of payment for similar financings, to which the Group has access.

If the Group receives a loan with a contractual interest rate that is substantially out of market, but a commission is paid in advance at the inception of the credit when determining the effective interest rate based on the preceding paragraphs, and such commission must be taken into account.

***(dd) Sundry creditors and other accounts payable***

Sundry creditors and other accounts payable include allowances and other accounts payable for the provision of bank services commissions payable, asset acquisition creditors, dividends payable, VAT charged and other taxes and duties payable.

The Group’s liabilities are valued and recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. For this purpose, they must comply with the characteristic of being a present obligation, where the transfer of assets or presentation of services is virtually unavoidable, arises as a result of a past event and their maturity are clearly established.

The Group recognizes a provision when its amount or maturities are uncertain and the following conditions are met: a) there is a present obligation resulting from a past event in charge of the Group, b) it is probable that the outflow of economic resources will be presented as a means to settle said obligation and c) the obligation can be reasonably estimated.

If the aforementioned conditions are not met, a provision is not recognized.

**(ee) Employee Benefits**

**Short-term direct benefits**

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

**Long-term direct benefits**

The Group's net obligation in relation to direct long-term benefits except for deferred PTU (see subsection (y) of that note) and which the Group is expected to pay after twelve months from the date of the most recent consolidated statement of financial position presented, is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in exchange for their service in the current and prior years. This benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in income in the period in which they are accrued.

**Termination Benefits**

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

**Post-employment benefits**

**Defined contribution plans**

The Group's net obligation for the pension and seniority premium defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan, estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in the current and prior years, discounting that amount and deducting from it, the fair value of the plan's assets. The Group maintains a defined contribution plan for pensions in which the amounts contributed are recognized directly as expenses in the consolidated statement of income, under the heading "Administration and promotion expenses". Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that prepayment results in a reduction in future payments or a cash refund (note 23).

**Defined Benefit Plans**

The Group only maintains a defined benefit plan for retired staff pensions, as well as obligations relating to the plans for post-retirement medical benefits, pantry vouchers and retiree life insurance.

For pension plans and other post-retirement benefits, irrevocable trusts have been established in which the assets of the retiree funds are managed, except for indemnities.

Obligations for defined benefit plans are calculated annually by actuaries, using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of future plan reimbursements or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, any minimum financing requirements should be considered.

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

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

Remeasurements (before actuarial gains and losses), resulting from differences between projected and actual actuarial hypotheses at the end of the period, are recognized in the period in which they are incurred as part of comprehensive profit within equity.

**(ff) Revenue Recognition**

Interest generated by loans granted, including interbank loans agreed to within a period of less than or equal to three business days, is recognized in income as they accrue.

Interest accrued on the portfolio in Stage 3 is recognized in income until it is collected.

Interest and commissions charged in advance are recorded under “Deferred Credit and Advance Collections” and are applied to income as they accrue.

Commissions charged on the initial granting of a loan are recorded as a deferred loan, which is amortized against income for the period as interest income over the life of the loan. The annuity and renewal fees for commercial portfolio products, consumer and mortgage are also deferred, as applicable, the costs or expenses related to the credit origination are recognized as a deferred charge and are deferred during the same period in which the income derived from the fees charged for the initial granting of the credit is recognized; the insurance that is financed, if applicable, is part of the loan portfolio.

Commissions charged for loan restructurings or renewals are added to the commissions originated by the granting of the credit and are recorded as a deferred credit, which is amortized as interest income under the straight line method during the new term of the credit. Other commissions are recognized at the time they are generated under the heading “Fees and Fees Charged”.

Interest in investments in fixed income securities is recognized as they accrue under the effective interest method. Interest charged for repurchase/resale transactions is recognized in income in accordance with the effective interest method, over the term of the transaction.

Commissions earned from fiduciary transactions are recognized in income as they accrue.

Commissions arising from custody or asset management services are recognized in income as they accrue

**(gg) Business and Credit Concentration**

The Group's products are marketed with a large number of customers, without significant concentration on any specific customer.

**(hh) Contributions to the Institute for the Protection of Bank Savings (IPAB)**

The Bank Savings Protection Law, among other provisions, establishes the creation of the IPAB, which seeks a system of protection of bank savings in favor of persons making any of the guaranteed deposits, and regulates the financial supports granted to full-service banking institutions for the fulfillment of this objective. In accordance with said Law, the IPAB guarantees the bank deposits of savers up to 400,000 UDIS per individual or legal entity. The Group recognizes in profit or loss the mandatory contributions to the IPAB.

The mandatory contributions to the IPAB must be covered monthly and will be for an amount equivalent to twelfth of the fourth of the thousand, over the monthly average of the daily balances of its passive transactions for the month in question.

***(ii) Memorandum accounts***

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

- Credit commitments:

The balance represents the amount of letters of credit granted by the Group that are considered irrevocable commercial loans not disposed of by debtors and authorized credit facilities not exercised.

Items posted to this account are subject to qualification.

Assets in Trust or Mandate:

The Group records in memorandum account for the transactions of Property or Trusts according to the following:

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

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

The losses incurred by the Group for liabilities incurred as a trustee are recorded in income in the period in which they are known, regardless of when any legal promotion is carried out for this purpose.

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

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

When, due to the nature of the trusts established in the Group, there are assets or liabilities under or in favor of the Group, they are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, as applicable.

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

The recognition of income from the management of trusts is recognized on an accrual basis. The accumulation of said income is suspended, at the time that the debt for these 90 or more calendar days of non-payment, and may be accumulated again when the debt pending payment is settled in full.

As long as the income accrued by the management of the trusts is suspended from accumulation and is not collected, the control of these is carried out in memorandum accounts. In the event that said accrued income is collected, it is recognized directly in the results of the fiscal year.

- Assets in custody or under management:

Cash and customer-owned securities held in custody, collateral and management are reflected in the respective memorandum accounts and valued based on the price provided by the price vendor. With the exception of cash or virtual assets received for the payment of services on behalf of third parties, it must be presented under the heading of “Cash and cash equivalents” or in the heading of virtual assets, as applicable and, the liability generated, under the heading of “Other accounts payable”.

The securities in custody and Management are deposited in S.D. Indeval, Institución para el Deposito de Valores, S. A. de C. V.

Income arising from custody or Management services recognized in the results of the period shall be presented under the heading of “Fees and fees charged”.

- Collateral received by the entity:

Its balance represents the total of collateral received in securities reporting and lending transactions, the Group acting as a repurchase/resale buyer or borrower, following for its valuation the guidelines related to custody transactions established in Accounting Criterion B-9, “Custody and Asset Servicing”, issued by the Banking Commission.

- Collateral Received and Sold or Pledged by the Entity-

Its balance represents the total of collateral received and sold or pledged, when the Bank acts as a repo buyer or repo seller, following for its valuation the guidelines related to the custody transactions established in Accounting Criterion B-9, “Custody and Asset Servicing”, issued by the Banking Commission.

- Uncollected accrued interest derived from loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk:

Uncollected accrued interest derived from the loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk is recorded.

- Other Registration Accounts:

They are recorded mainly for guarantees received by the Group, among others.

***(jj) Contingencies***

Obligations or significant losses related to contingencies are recognized when their effects are likely to materialize and there are Reasonable elements for their quantification. If these Reasonable elements do not exist, their disclosure is qualitatively included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Contingent income or assets must be recognized in the consolidated financial statements when the incorporation of economic benefits becomes probable, that is, until such time as there is absolute certainty of their realization. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has no claims or litigation for which contingencies should have been recognized in its results

When it is determined that contingent assets and liabilities are not reasonably certain of the incorporation of economic benefits or the existence of a present obligation, respectively, they should not be recognized in the consolidated financial statements, because their existence is possible but not probable. In this case, we seek to reveal estimates of the possible financial effects in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

As long as assets and liabilities remain contingent, their control must be carried in memorandum accounts.

**Accounting Changes**

**NIF A-1 Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards -** Includes the definition of public interest entities and requires disclosure of whether the entity is considered a public interest entity or a non-public interest entity. It divides the disclosure requirements of the NIFs into: i) disclosures applicable to all entities in general (public interest entities and non-public interest entities), and ii) additional disclosures mandatory only for public interest entities. In addition, this improvement clarifies the disclosure requirements for significant accounting policies to emphasize that they include entity-specific information and how the entity has applied the NIF requirements to its own circumstances. Any resulting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1 “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections”.

Group Management recognized the initial effect of the adoption of this standard, which it considers immaterial for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

**Error corrections**

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

To improve the comparability of the information with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, and to maintain a consistent presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, certain items corresponding to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, were reclassified between operating and financing activities.

These reclassifications do not change the net increase in cash and cash equivalents, nor the ending cash and cash equivalents balance for fiscal year 2024; their effect is limited to the presentation of cash flows by activity.

For comparative purposes, the information for fiscal year 2024 is presented below:

**Operating activities:**

| Line Item | | Previously Reported Amounts | Adjustment | Restated Amounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Impairment losses on non-current assets, or reversal of such impairment losses | $ | (23) | 23 | - |
| Interest related to financial instruments classified as liabilities | | 3,195 | (3,195) | - |
| Change in debtors by reporting segment | | (23,322) | 7,953 | (15,369) |
| Change in other operating assets (net) | | (674) | (23) | (697) |
| Change in creditors by reporting segment | | - | (7,953) | (7,953) |
| Change in obligations arising from securitization transactions | | (511) | 511 | - |

Net impact on operating cash flows: net cash flows from operating activities decreased from $14,825 to $12,141.

**Financing activities:**

| Line Item | | Previously Reported Amounts | Adjustment | Restated Amounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Payments related to financial instruments classified as liabilities | $ | (2,835) | 2,684 | (151) |

Net impact on financing cash flows: net financing cash flows changed from $(8,601) to $(5,917).

**Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| Line Item | | Previously Reported Amounts | Adjustment | Restated Amounts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | $ | 4,635 | - | 4,635 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | | 47,852 | - | 47,852 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period** | **$** | **52,487** | **-** | **52,487** |

## (4) Fair Value Hierarchy

### Fair value of financial instruments-

As of December 31, 2025, the Group determined the fair values of its assets and liabilities, as well as the amount corresponding to each hierarchy level classification of fair value as shown in the following table:

| | 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Trading Financial Instruments:** | **$ 741** | **93,303** | **-** | **94,044** | | | |
| Government debt | - | 90,308 | - | 90,308 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Bank debt | - | 1,503 | - | 1,503 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Other debt securities | - | 962 | - | 962 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Financial instruments of capital | 741 | 530 | - | 1,271 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| **Financial instruments held to collect or sell:** | **$ 5,795** | **97,575** | **-** | **103,370** | | | |
| Government debt | 5,795 | 77,499 | - | 83,294 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Bank debt | - | 20,076 | - | 20,076 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | **$ 5** | **50,072** | **-** | **50,077** | | | |
| Futures | 5 | - | - | 5 | Valmer price vendor | -Types of change<br>-Future market quoted prices<br>-Market interest rates<br>-Active prices<br>- Underlying: Shares; funds;<br>-Volatility observed in the market | |
| Options | - | 2,040 | - | 2,040 | -Caps & Floor interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor<br>-Binary interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor Internal Model<br>-European Call Spread index option: Call Spread Option Internal Model | -Valmer price vendor for pricing input and market data<br>-Volatility surface<br>-Quantum correlation | -Correlation and volatility of unobservable stocks in the market.<br>The leveling methodology for options with target volatility is as follows:<br>-Ratio = Abs(Correlation uncertainty*Correlation risk) +Abs(Vega uncertainty factor * Vega risk) / MTM |

(Continued)

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| | 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Options | | | | | -European Basket option: Asian Basket AN/Alytic Multi-Factor Internal Model<br><br>-European Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Binary Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Single-action Autocall option: Internal EqOpt Autocallable Note Model<br>-Barrier exchange rate option: Merton, Reiner and Rubinstein<br>-European exchange rate option: Garman and Kohlhagen<br>-Binary exchange rate option: Black-Scholes<br>-Index Future Option: Market prices<br>-Simple Equity option: Market prices | -Dividend curve | -If Ratio >10% then the entire package (Internal + External) will be treated as Level 3, another Level 2 case. |
| Forwards | **$** | **-** | 6,768 | - | 6,768 | BNS Forex Flow Discount | -Types of change<br>-Future market quoted prices<br>-Market interest rates<br>-Active prices | |

(Continued)

| | 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | - Underlying: Shares; funds; -Volatility observed in the market | |
| Swaps | **$ -** | 41,264 | - | 41,264 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model -Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model - Standardized Interest Rate Swaps (CME/Assignment): Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted -Volatility surface | |
| **Derivatives for hedging purposes:** | **$ -** | **13,647** | **-** | **13,647** | | | |
| Swaps | - | 13,647 | - | 13,647 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model -Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted -Volatility surface | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | **$ 3,365** | **50,620** | **-** | **53,985** | | | |
| Futures | 1 | - | - | 1 | Valmer Price Provider - Quoted market prices for futures contracts | | |
| Warrants | 3,364 | - | - | 3,364 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Options | - | 1,737 | - | 1,737 | -Caps & Floor interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor | - Price vendor - Valmer for pricing and market data input | -Correlation and volatility of unobservable stocks in the market. |

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| | | | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Options | | | | | -Binary interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor Internal Model<br>-European Call Spread index option: Call Spread Option Internal Model<br>-European Basket option: Asian Basket AN/Alytic Multi-Factor Internal Model<br>-European Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Binary Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Single-action Autocall option: Internal EqOpt Autocallable Note Model<br>-Barrier exchange rate option: Merton, Reiner and Rubinstein<br>-European exchange rate option: Garman and Kohlhagen<br>-Binary exchange rate option: Black-Scholes<br>Index Future Option: Market prices<br>-Simple Equity option: Market prices | -Volatility surface<br>-Quantum correlation<br>-Dividend curve | The leveling methodology for options with target volatility is as follows:<br>-Ratio = Abs (correlation uncertainty * Correlation risk) +Abs(Vega uncertainty factor * Vega risk) / MTM<br>-If Ratio >10% then the entire package (Internal + External) will be treated as Level 3, another Level 2 case. |

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| | 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Forwards | **$ -** | 6,775 | - | 6,775 | -BNS Forex<br>-Flow discount | -Types of change<br>-Future market quoted prices<br>-Market interest rates<br>-Active prices<br>- Underlying: Shares; funds;<br>-Volatility observed in the market | |
| Swaps | **$ -** | 42,108 | - | 42,108 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>-Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>-Standardized interest rate swaps (CME/Assignment): Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>-Volatility surface | |
| **Derivatives for hedging purposes:** | **$ -** | **14,648** | **-** | **14,648** | | | |
| Swaps | - | 14,648 | - | 14,648 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Model - Cash Flow Swap<br>-Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>-Volatility surface | |

As of December 31, 2024, the Financial Group determined the fair values of its assets and liabilities, as well as the amount corresponding to each hierarchy level classification of fair value as shown in the table on the following page.

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| | | | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Trading Financial Instruments:** | **$ 658** | **103,289** | **-** | **103,947** | | | |
| Government debt | - | 99,696 | - | 99,696 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Bank debt | - | 2,960 | - | 2,960 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Other debt securities | - | 633 | - | 633 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Equity financial instruments | 658 | - | - | 658 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| **Financial instruments held to collect or sell:** | **$ 1,453** | **102,133** | **-** | **103,586** | | | |
| Government debt | 1,453 | 74,946 | - | 76,399 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Bank debt | - | 25,745 | - | 25,745 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| Other debt securities | - | 1,442 | - | 1,442 | Valmer price vendor | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | **$ 19** | **48,676** | **50** | **48,745** | | | |
| Futures | 19 | - | - | 19 | Valmer price - vendor | -Exchange rates<br>-Quoted market prices for futures contracts<br>Market interest rates<br>-Prices of underlying assets:<br>Equities<br>Funds<br>-Observed market volatilities | |
| Options | $ - | 1,767 | 50 | 1,817 | -Caps & Floor interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor<br>-Binary interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor Internal Model<br>-European Call Spread index option: Call Spread Option Internal Model | -Valmer price vendor for pricing input and market data<br>-Volatility surface<br>-Quantum correlation | -Correlation and volatility of unobservable stocks in the market.<br>The leveling methodology for options with target volatility is as follows:<br>-Ratio = Abs(Correlation uncertainty*Correlation risk) +Abs(Vega uncertainty factor * Vega risk) / MTM |

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| | | | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Options | | | | | -European Basket option: Asian Basket AN/Alytic Multi-Factor Internal Model<br><br>-European Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Binary Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Single-action Autocall option: Internal EqOpt Autocallable Note Model<br>-Barrier exchange rate option: Merton, Reiner and Rubinstein<br>-European exchange rate option: Garman and Kohlhagen<br>-Binary exchange rate option: Black-Scholes<br>-Index Future Option: Market prices<br>-Simple Equity option: Market prices | -Dividend curve | -If Ratio >10% then the entire package (Internal + External) will be treated as Level 3, another Level 2 case. |
| Forwards | $ - | 10,012 | - | 10,012 | BNS Forex Flow Discount | -Types of change<br>-Future market quoted prices<br>-Market interest rates<br>-Active prices | |

(Continued)

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| | 2024 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Assets** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | - Underlying: Shares; funds;<br>- Volatility observed in the market | |
| Swaps | $ - | 36,897 | - | 36,897 | - Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>- Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>- Standardized Interest Rate Swaps (CME/Assignment): Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | - Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>- Volatility surface | |
| **Derivatives for hedging purposes:** | **$ -** | **15,552** | **-** | **15,552** | | | |
| Swaps | - | 15,552 | - | 15,552 | - Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>- Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | - Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>- Volatility surface | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | **$ 2, 366** | **48,792** | **50** | **51,208** | | | |
| Warrants | 2,366 | - | - | 2,366 | Price vendor | | |
| Options | - | 1,590 | 50 | 1,640 | -Caps & Floor interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor | - Price vendor - Valmer for pricing and market data input | - Correlation and volatility of unobservable stocks in the market. |

(Continued)

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| | | | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Options | | | | | -Binary interest rate options: Black's Cap/Floor Internal Model<br>-European Call Spread index option: Call Spread Option Internal Model<br>-European Basket option: Asian Basket AN/Alytic Multi-Factor Internal Model<br>-European Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Binary Equity Option: Internal Equity Option Model<br>-Single-action Autocall option: Internal EqOpt Autocallable Note Model<br>-Barrier exchange rate option: Merton, Reiner and Rubinstein<br>-European exchange rate option: Garman and Kohlhagen<br>-Binary exchange rate option: Black-Scholes<br>Index Future Option: Market prices<br>-Simple Equity option: Market prices | -Volatility surface<br>-Quantum correlation<br>-Dividend curve | The leveling methodology for options with target volatility is as follows:<br>-Ratio = Abs (correlation uncertainty * Correlation risk) +Abs(Vega uncertainty factor * Vega risk) / MTM<br>-If Ratio >10% then the entire package (Internal + External) will be treated as Level 3, another Level 2 case. |

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| | | | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial instrument type** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** | **Valuation technique** | **Observable Inputs** | **Unobservable Inputs** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| **Derivatives for trading purposes:** | | | | | | | |
| Forwards | $ - | 10,352 | - | 10,352 | BNS Forex Flow Discount | -Types of change<br>-Future market quoted prices<br>-Market interest rates<br>-Active prices<br>- Underlying: Shares; funds;<br>-Volatility observed in the market | |
| Swaps | $ - | 36,850 | - | 36,850 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>-Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model<br>-Standardized interest rate swaps (CME/Assignment): Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>-Volatility surface | |
| **Derivatives for hedging purposes:** | **$ -** | **15,814** | **-** | **15,814** | | | |
| Swaps | - | 15,814 | - | 15,814 | -Currency exchange swap: Internal Model - Cash Flow Swap<br>-Interest rate swaps: Internal Cash Flow Swap Model | -Exchange rate and interest rate yield curves quoted<br>-Volatility surface | |

*i. Valuation techniques*

Fair values of publicly traded derivatives are based on unadjusted quoted market prices of an active market.

Fair values of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives are determined using pricing models, which take into account observable valuation data, such as the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments, as well as the time value and yield curve or volatility factors underlying the positions. Determination of the fair value of derivatives includes consideration of credit risk, estimated financing costs, and ongoing direct costs over the life of the instruments.

(Continued)

Derivatives valued using a valuation technique with observable data in the market primarily include swaps and interest rate options, currency swaps and forward currency contracts and forward contracts. The most applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using current value calculations. The models incorporate a variety of inputs, including exchange rates and interest rate curves. Derivatives valued using a valuation technique with significant unobservable data, such as volatility, correlation, and forward curves, may include long-term securities and refer solely to option contracts.

ii. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The conditions for recognizing the transfer from level 1 to level 2 shall be considered according to the instrument:

Investments in financial instruments: When there are no facts or positions for the transactions, and the price is used to determine the price by moving the price of similar instruments, the price of the previous period is considered, there is no market information on the instrument, there is no fact for the minimum amount required, some theoretical adjustment is made to the overrate or the instrument changes range, it is considered that there is a transfer to level 2 of hierarchy.

Derivatives: are considered Level 2, with the exception of derivatives with underlying private indices, which may be Level 2 or 3 depending on the result of the quantitative test based on correlation and volatility.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group held financial instruments classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, corresponding to options, for $50, both as assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no transfers occurred between Levels 1, 2, and 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

*iii. Level 3 Fair Values*

The following table shows a reconciliation between the starting balances and ending balances of Level 3 fair values:

| | | Assets | Liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of January 1, 2024** | **$** | **28** | **(28)** |
| Net change in fair value (not realized) | | 22 | (22) |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | | **50** | **(50)** |
| Net change in fair value (realized)[(a)] | | (50) | 50 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2025** | **$** | **-** | **-** |

(a) During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, these instruments were settled and/or matured, so there are no balances classified as Level 3 at the close of that fiscal year.

*Level 3 sensitivity analysis*

The table on the following page sets out information on significant non-observable data used in the measurement of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

| Derivative Financial Instruments | Valuation technique | Significant unobservable supplies | Composition | Range of input values for each significant unobservable input (1) | | Fair value increase/decrease from reasonably possible alternative input assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Lowest input value | Highest input value | |
| Equity contracts (net of liabilities for derivative financial instruments) | Option Valuation Model | Correlation of stock volatility | European OTC Equity Options | 2% | 4% | 0.017 MXN |

(1) The range of estimates represents the lowest and highest level actual inputs used to value financial instruments within each financial statement category.

The Group uses its judgment in determining the unobservable input data used to calculate the fair value of Level 3 instruments.

The following section discusses significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 instruments:

- Correlation: Correlation becomes an input in stock derivative pricing when the relationship between price movements of two or more of the underlying assets is relevant.

- Volatility: Stock derivative volatility is a measure of asset price fluctuation. Interest rate volatility measures the variability in the performance of a security or interest rate. Historical volatility is often calculated as the annualized standard deviation from the daily price or the variation in performance over a given time period. Implied volatility is such that, when entered into an option valuation model, it returns a value equal to the current market value of the option.

- Forward curves: Monthly forward curves for commodity contracts are inputs necessary for valuation. A portion of the forward curves cannot be observed.

**(5) Foreign currency position**

Central Bank regulations establish rules and limits for banks and broker-dealers to hold positions in foreign currencies on a level basis. The position (short or long) permitted by the Central Bank is equivalent to a maximum of 15% of the basic capital both as a whole and in each currency. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintains an exchange risk position within the mentioned limit.

The foreign currency position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, expressed in millions of dollars and its valuation to pesos, is analyzed below:

| **Foreign Currency Position** | **2025** | | **2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Long** | **Short** | **Long** | **Short** |
| USD | 47 | 16 | 84 | 15 |
| CAD | 4 | - | 1 | - |
| EUR | 3 | - | 6 | - |
| Other currencies | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| | **55** | **16** | **92** | **15** |

| **Position Valued in Pesos** | **2025** | | **2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Long** | **Short** | **Long** | **Short** |
| USD | $ 855 | 296 | 1,763 | 319 |
| CAD | 78 | - | 21 | - |
| EUR | 46 | - | 132 | - |
| Other currencies | 25 | - | 24 | - |
| | **$ 1,004** | **296** | **1,940** | **319** |

The exchange rate in relation to the dollar, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was $18.0080 and $20.8829 pesos per dollar, respectively, and as of March 5, 2025, the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements was $17.7900 pesos per dollar.

## (6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, it is composed as follows:

| | | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents: | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | $ | 7,519 | 7,323 |
| Deposits at local banks | | 19,898 | 17,122 |
| Deposits at foreign banks | | 6,211 | 13,572 |
| Currencies to be delivered | | - | (6,812) |
| Others | | 431 | 245 |
| Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents: | | | |
| Monetary Regulation Deposits (MRDs) at the Central Bank | | 12,021 | 8,931 |
| Currencies to be received | | - | 10,959 |
| Reserve Fund [(1)] | | 154 | 141 |
| Other cash equivalents [(2)] | | 922 | 1,006 |
| | **$** | **47,156** | **52,487** |

Of the total cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, $39,183 and $33,400 are denominated in Mexican pesos and $7,973 and $19,087 are denominated in valued foreign currency (mainly USD), respectively.

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, interest income amounted to $3,092 and $4,333, respectively (note 27(b)).

(1) The Reserve Fund consists of contributions made by the Brokerage Firm to the Reserve Fund of the Mexican Association of Securities Intermediaries (AMIB), to guarantee clients' cash balances. The Brokerage Firm may access such Reserve Fund upon compliance with the conditions established in the corresponding agreement. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance amounted to $154 and $141, respectively. Contributions made as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $1 and $3, respectively. Interest income and valuation gains generated as of December 31, 2025 amounted to $2 and $10, respectively (in 2024, interest income and valuation gains amounted to $2 and $12, respectively).

(2) This corresponds to the compensation fund deposited in Trust 30430 Asigna, Compensación y Liquidación (Asigna) is made up of cash contributions based on open contracts and the minimum initial contributions (MICs) required by Asigna.

As of December 31, deposits in domestic and foreign banks are as follows:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MXN | Valued currencies | Total | MXN | Valued currencies | Total |
| MRDs at the Central Bank | $ 12,021 | - | 12,021 | 8,931 | - | 8,931 |
| Deposits at country banks | 19,405 | 493 | 19,898 | 16,664 | 458 | 17,122 |
| Deposits at foreign banks | - | 6,211 | 6,211 | 379 | 13,193 | 13,572 |
| | **$ 31,426** | **6,704** | **38,130** | **25,974** | **13,651** | **39,625** |

## Foreign Exchange Trading

The restriction on the purchase of currencies consists of the fact that such currencies have not yet been received by the Group and, therefore, the Group cannot dispose of them at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. The foreign exchange restriction will be on the agreed settlement date of said transactions, which as of December 31, 2025, is between December 26 and January 5 (between December 26 and January 7 for 2024).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained an active (liability) balance for settleable foreign exchange trades at a later date agreed for $5,847 and $6,894, respectively, recognized in settlement accounts under "Other receivables, net" (note 11) and $(2,205) and $(10,874), respectively, recognized in settlement accounts under "Creditors on settlement of transactions" (note 21), as applicable.

As of December 31, the currencies to be received and delivered are as follows:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Original Currency Balance** | **Currencies to Receive** | **Currencies to Deliver** | **Currencies to Receive** | **Currencies to Deliver** |
| U.S. Dollar | 124 | (325) | 522 | (323) |
| Euro | - | (1) | 1 | - |
| Canadian Dollar | - | - | 2 | (3) |
| Japanese Yen | - | - | 3 | - |
| Pound Sterling | - | (1) | - | - |
| U.S. Dollar valued position | $2,225 | (5,843) | 10,915 | (6,761) |
| Euro valued position | - | (3) | 22 | (4) |
| Canadian Dollar valued position | - | - | 22 | (47) |
| Pound Sterling valued position | - | (6) | - | - |
| **Valued currency positions** | **$2,225** | **(5,852)** | **10,959** | **(6,812)** |

When the offsetting balance of foreign currency to be delivered is greater than that of foreign currency to be received, it is presented under “Other accounts payable” (note 21), and as of December 31, 2025 it was $(3,627). As of December 31, 2024, the net foreign currency receivable recognized under “Cash and cash equivalents" was $4,147.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the concentration per counterparty of the cleared foreign exchange balance is presented in the following page.

| Counterparty | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currencies to Receive | Currencies to Deliver | Currencies to Receive | Currencies to Deliver |
| Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) | $ 1,332 | (1,319) | 6,575 | (996) |
| BNP Paribas Asset Management México, S. A. de C. V. | 830 | (249) | 26 | (20) |
| AC La Jaja, S. A. de C. V. | 5 | - | - | - |
| Barclays Bank, PLC. | 4 | (503) | 608 | (325) |
| BBVA México, S. A. | - | (360) | 1,524 | - |
| Banco Santander, S. A. | - | (2,953) | - | (3,341) |
| JP Morgan Chase Bank NA | - | (360) | 2,068 | (2,068) |
| Mercantile Bank of the North (Banorte) | - | (36) | - | - |
| Nacional Financiera (NAFIN) | - | (36) | - | - |
| Salchichas y Jamones de México, S. A. de C. V. | - | (13) | - | - |
| Comercializadora Kidos, S. A. de C. V. | - | (7) | - | - |
| Equipesca de Obregón, S. A. de C. V. | - | (3) | - | - |
| Frutas Tropicales Hnos González, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | 1 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 60 64, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 7 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 65 69, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 19 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 70 74, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 20 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 75 79, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 16 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 80 84, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 12 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 85 89, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 8 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 90 94, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 5 | - |
| Inbursa Siefore Básica 95 99, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 2 | - |
| Inbursa Pension Siefore, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 2 | - |
| Latin 7, S. A. de C. V., Variable Income Investment Fund | - | - | 2 | - |
| Olam Agro México, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | 64 | - |
| Reolino Constructor, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (12) |
| Aratura Services, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (1) |
| Café Le Boss, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (5) |
| Comercio Zamwh, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | - | (2) |
| Comercios y Conexiones Del Faro, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | - | (8) |
| Risk Control and Business Continuity, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | - | (1) |
| Cybergold Inteligencia, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (7) |
| Danword Technical, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (5) |
| Eficiencia en Planeación y Contracción de Cervantes, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (4) |
| Multiservicios y Programas de Calidad, S. A. de C. V. | - | - | - | (12) |
| Químicos del Cauca México, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (3) |
| Sevana Services, S. de R. L. de C. V. | - | - | - | (2) |
| Other Counterparties | 54 | (13) | - | - |
| | **$ 2,225** | **(5,852)** | **10,959** | **(6,812)** |

(Continued)

**Monetary regulation Deposits ("MRDs")**

The restriction associated with MRDs in the Central Bank is that, by provision, the Group is obliged to maintain a specific level of monetary resources before the Central Bank for the purposes of giving liquidity to the financial system. The resources held in these types of instruments are freely available to the Group and do

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, deposits with the Central Bank correspond to monetary regulation deposits amounting to $11,989 and $8,900, respectively. These deposits have an indefinite term, and the Central Bank will provide advance notice of the date and procedure for the withdrawal of the related balances. Interest income generated from deposits with the Central Bank for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $32 and $31, respectively. Current regulations issued by the Central Bank regarding monetary regulation deposits establish that such deposits may consist of cash, securities, or both.
As of December 31, 2025, the Group did not hold any Reportable Monetary Regulation Bonds (BREMS-R). As of December 31, 2024, the Group held BREMS-R amounting to $3,099, which formed part of the Monetary Regulation Deposits (MRD) (note 7a).

***Bank loans with a maturity of less than three days (call money)***

The restriction of bank loans with maturities of less than three days is that since they are resources loaned to other financial institutions, the Group does not have them immediately available until they are due. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no bank loans with a maturity of less than three days (call money).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, bank accounts are overdrawn for $14, respectively, which are presented under the heading "Other accounts payable" (note 21).

## (7) Investments in Financial Instruments

### a) Carrying amount

The following page presents the analysis of investments in financial instruments by each category and type of instrument as of December 31, 2025 and 2024; based on the business models determined by the Group.

*Trading Financial Instruments (TFI):*

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Domestic** | **Foreign** | **Domestic** | **Foreign** |
| BONDES | $ | 26,430 | - | 46,078 | - |
| IPABONOS | | 6,343 | - | 7,540 | - |
| CETES | | 47,220 | - | 31,049 | - |
| UDIBONOS | | 3,499 | - | 4,118 | - |
| BD CEBUR CD | | 1,493 | - | 1,627 | - |
| BONOS | | 6,816 | - | 10,910 | - |
| CEBUR 91 | | 962 | - | 55 | - |
| PRLV | | 10 | - | 1,333 | - |
| ACCIONES | | 655 | 90 | 568 | 90 |
| SCOTIAG | | 526 | - | 579 | - |
| | $ | **93,954** | **90** | **103,857** | **90** |
| **Total TFI** | **$** | **94,044** | | **103,947** | |

Debt instruments classified as TFIs have interest rates ranging from 3.53% to 9.52%, with maturities ranging from 1 to 30 years in 2025 (from 5.46% to 10.79%, with maturities ranging from 1 to 30 years in 2024).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, TFIs include restricted instruments, in repurchase/resale transactions, for $82,780 and $63,230, securities lending for $798 and $2,154, and other restricted instruments, value date transactions for $7,016 and $37,409, and guarantees for $21 and $116, respectively.

*Financial instruments held to collect and sell (HTCS):*

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Domestic** | **Foreign** | **Domestic** | **Foreign** |
| BD CEBUR CD | $ | 5,177 | - | 5,859 | - |
| BM PRLV | | 14,900 | - | 19,886 | - |
| BONDES | | 12,884 | - | 16,457 | - |
| BONOS | | 35,437 | - | 26,499 | - |
| CETES | | 8,799 | - | 16,114 | - |
| CEBUR GUBERNAMENTAL | | 2,858 | - | 1,967 | - |
| UDIBONOS | | 1,863 | - | 4,180 | - |
| CEBUR PRIVADO | | - | - | 1,346 | - |
| EUROBONOS | | - | - | 96 | - |
| TBILL | | - | 2,447 | - | 1,453 |
| UMS | | - | 19,005 | - | 9,729 |
| | $ | **81,918** | **21,452** | **92,404** | **11,182** |
| **Total HTCS** | **$** | **103,370** | | **103,586** | |

(Continued)

Debt instruments classified as HTCS have interest rates ranging from 3.48% to 9.16% and their maturities range from 1 to 10 years by 2025 (4.22% to 10.50% and their maturities range from 1 to 21 years by 2024).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, HTCS include restricted instruments, in repurchase/resale transactions, for $9,895 and $23, and others for $1,031 and $1,922, respectively.

*Financial instruments solely for payments of principal and interest (SPPI):*

| | | Domestic | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2025** | **2024** |
| BREMS-R | $ | - | 3,099 |
| Special CETES | | 2,185 | 2,011 |
| **Total SPPI** | **$** | **2,185** | **5,110** |

Debt instruments classified as FVOCI have interest rates ranging from 3.71% to 7.98%, with a maturity of 1.5 years (Special CETES) as of 2025. As of 2024, such instruments had interest rates ranging from 5.51% to 10.00%, with a maturity of 2.5 years (BREMS).

SPPIs are denominated in pesos.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained active (liabilities) balances for transactions with settleable securities at a date after the agreed date, which were recognized in liquidating accounts under the heading “Other accounts receivable, net” (note 11) and “Creditors on settlement of transactions” (note 21) as follows:

| | | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receivables for trade settlement | $ | 18,581 | 36,416 |
| Creditors on settlement of transactions | | (4,797) | (27,564) |

**b) Category Reclassifications**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not make category transfers.

**c) Recognized effects on income and OCI**

The net pre-tax gains and losses generated by investments in financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

| | | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Proceeds from sale (note 27e):** | | | |
| TFI | $ | 154 | 430 |
| HTCS | | 89 | (15) |
| | **$** | **243** | **415** |

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Valuation result (note 27e):** | | | |
| **Recognized in results** | | | |
| TFI | **$** | **92** | **(132)** |
| **Recognized in OCI (note 24b):** | | | |
| HTCS | **$** | **798** | **(767)** |

Interest income earned on investments in financial instruments recognized in income for the 2025 and 2024 periods is shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest income (note 27b):** | | | |
| TFI | $ | 5,860 | 7,322 |
| HTCS | | 8,652 | 9,817 |
| SPPI | | 395 | 549 |
| | **$** | **14,907** | **17,688** |

**d) Impairment**

The impairment effects and impairment reversals recognized by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Impairment** | | | |
| HTCS | $ | 45 | 30 |
| SPPI | | - | 1 |
| | | **45** | **31** |
| **Impairment Reversals** | | | |
| HTCS | | (31) | (26) |
| **Impairment after reversals** | **$** | **14** | **5** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of securities classified as assigned securities to be settled are shown below:

| | | Domestic | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2025** | **2024** |
| ***Assigned values to be settled:*** | | | |
| CETES (Certificados de Tesorería [Treasury Certificates]) | $ | 11,254 | 24,704 |
| UDIBONDS | | 2,996 | 1,315 |
| BONDS | | 4,192 | 11,042 |
| BONDES (Bonos de Desarrollo del Gobierno Federal [Development Bonds of the Federal Government]) | | - | 4,932 |
| BD PRLV | | - | 1,207 |
| Equity financial instruments | | (401) | - |
| **Total** | **$** | **18,041** | **43,200** |

*Issuers greater than 5% of net capital*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investments in non-government debt securities of the same issuer and greater than 5% of the Group's net capital are shown below:

**2025**

| **Issuer** | **Series** | **Number of securities** | **Average annual rate** | **Term days** | | **Amount** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANSAN | 25525 | 14,905,794,476 | 7.00% | 2 | $ | 14,900 |

**2024**

| **Issuer** | **Series** | **Number of securities** | **Average annual rate** | **Term days** | | **Amount** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANSAN | 24534 | 14,908,236,351 | 9.95% | 2 | $ | 14,900 |
| BMORGAN | 25015 | 5,000,000,000 | 10.12% | 28 | | 4,986 |

## (8) Repurchase/resale transactions and securities lending

### a) Debtors and creditors on repurchase/resale transactions

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the debtors, collateral sold and pledged, and creditors on repurchase/resale agreements are included as shown below:

| | | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Instrument** | | **Debtors on repurchase/resale agreements** | **Sold/ pledged collaterals** | **Creditors by repurchase** | **Debtors on repurchase/resale agreements** | **Sold/pledged collaterals** | **Creditors by repurchase** |
| **Debt Instruments** | | | | | | | |
| Government Debt: | | | | | | | |
| BONDES | $ | 1,040 | 4,436 | 25,310 | 11,394 | 11,265 | 28,807 |
| IPABONOS | | - | 2,263 | 4,071 | 7,705 | 1,535 | 6,006 |
| BONOS | | - | 2,044 | 2,838 | 3,546 | 518 | 993 |
| CETES | | 960 | 13,469 | 34,775 | 407 | 2,810 | 5,150 |
| UDIBONOS | | - | 2,361 | 5 | - | 3,285 | - |
| | | **2,000** | **24,573** | **66,999** | **23,052** | **19,413** | **40,956** |
| Bank debt: | | | | | | | |
| CEBUR CD | | - | - | 1,495 | - | - | 1,624 |
| PRLV | | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| BM CEBUR 94 | | 260 | - | 9 | 319 | - | - |
| | | 2,260 | - | 1,504 | 319 | - | 1,643 |
| | **$** | **2,260** | **24,573** | **68,503** | **23,371** | **19,413** | **42,599** |

The average terms of the repurchase transactions in which the Group acted as a repurchase/resale buyer and a repurchase/resale seller that are in force as of December 31, 2025 vary between 2 and 20 days, with weighted annual rates between 5.75 and 7.4% (2 and 28 days, with weighted annual rates between 8.75% and 10.40% for 2024).

Interest and returns on repurchase transactions entered into by the Group recognized under “Interest income” amounted to $904 and $1,144 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (note 27b).

The interest and returns payable on repurchase transactions entered into by the Group recognized under the heading “Interest Expenses” amounted to $5,222 and $6,805 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (note 27b).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained an active balance for settleable transactions of Repurchase/resale agreements of $44 and $36, respectively, recognized in liquidating accounts under "Other accounts receivable, net (note 11) and $41 and $44, respectively, recognized in liquidating accounts under "Other accounts payable" (note 21).

### b) Collaterals in repurchase/resale transactions

Below is a breakdown of the collateral received for repurchase/resale transactions, as well as the collateral received and sold or given as collateral as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Collaterals Received** | **Collateral received and sold or collateralized** | **Collaterals Received** | **Collateral received and sold or collateralized** |
| **Government Debt:** | | | | |
| BONDES | $ 1,040 | 4,435 | 11,405 | 11,262 |
| IPABONOS | - | 2,263 | 7,723 | 1,535 |
| BONOS | - | 2,047 | 3,543 | 518 |
| CETES | 960 | 13,468 | 406 | 2,840 |
| UDIBONOS | - | 2,362 | - | 3,285 |
| | 2,000 | 24,575 | 23,077 | 19,440 |
| **Bank debt:** | | | | |
| BM CEBUR 94 | 260 | - | 319 | - |
| | **$ 2,260** | **24,575** | **23,396** | **19,440** |

## Securities lending

### a) Acting as a borrower

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, securities lending are as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Debt Instruments** | | | |
| Government debt | | | |
| CETES (Certificados de Tesorería [Treasury Certificates]) | $ | - | 64 |
| BONOS | | - | 293 |
| UDIBONOS | | 516 | 1,663 |
| | | 516 | 2,020 |
| Equity financial instruments | | | |
| 1I QQQ * | | 6 | 5 |
| 1I SPY * | | 15 | 15 |
| 1I XLE * | | 5 | 6 |
| 1I VOO * | | 64 | 64 |
| | | 90 | 90 |
| | **$** | **606** | **2,110** |

The average terms of securities lending transactions in which the Group acted as a borrower that are in effect as of December 31, 2025, are between 7 and 28 days (2 and 28 days for 2024).

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the awards payable in securities lending transactions entered into by the Group recognized under the heading “Interest Expenses” amounted to $8 and $12, respectively (note 27b).

**Acting as Lender**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, securities lending are integrated as follows:

| Equity instruments | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1I QQQ * | $ | 6 | 5 |
| 1I SPY * | | 15 | 15 |
| 1I XLE * | | 5 | 6 |
| 1I VOO * | | 64 | 64 |
| 1B NAFTRAC_ISHRS | | 81 | - |
| | **$** | **171** | **90** |

The average terms of the securities lending transactions in which the Group acted as a lender that are in force as of December 31, 2025, are 6 and 7 days (21 days for 2024).

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the awards in favor of securities lending transactions entered into by the Group recognized under the heading “Interest income” amounted to $12 and $9 respectively (note 27b).

**c) Collaterals in securities lending transactions**

Below is the integration of the collateral delivered and received by securities lending transactions, as well as the collateral received and sold or given as collateral as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| | | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt instrument | | Collaterals delivered as collateral | Collaterals received as collateral | Collateral received and sold or collateralized | Collaterals delivered as collateral | Collaterals received as collateral | Collateral received and sold or collateralized |
| **Government Debt:** | | | | | | | |
| CETES | $ | - | - | - | - | - | 64 |
| BONDS | | - | - | - | - | - | 293 |
| UDIBONDS | | - | - | 516 | - | - | 1,663 |
| | | - | - | 516 | - | - | 2,020 |
| **Equity instruments:** | | | | | | | |
| 1I QQQ * | | 6 | 6 | - | 5 | 5 | - |
| 1I SPY * | | 15 | 15 | - | 15 | 15 | - |
| 1I VOO * | | 64 | 64 | - | 64 | 64 | - |
| 1I XLE * | | 5 | 5 | - | 6 | 6 | - |
| | | 90 | 90 | - | 90 | 90 | - |
| | | **90** | **90** | **516** | **90** | **90** | **2,020** |
| | **$** | | | **606** | | | **2,110** |

(Continued)

**d) Compensations**

Below are the compensated and uncompensated securities lending transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

i. Transactions that met the conditions for their compensation:

| | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Instrument** | | **Acting as a borrower** | **Acting as Lender** | **Net Compensated Position** |
| 1I QQQ * | $ | 6 | 6 | - |
| 1I SPY * | | 15 | 15 | - |
| 1I XLE * | | 5 | 5 | - |
| 1I VOO * | | 64 | 64 | - |
| | **$** | **90** | **90** | **-** |

| | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Instrument** | | **Acting as a borrower** | **Acting as Lender** | **Net Compensated Position** |
| 1I QQQ * | $ | 5 | 5 | - |
| 1I SPY * | | 15 | 15 | - |
| 1I XLE * | | 6 | 6 | - |
| 1I VOO * | | 64 | 64 | - |
| | **$** | **90** | **90** | **-** |

ii. Transactions that did not meet the conditions for their compensation:

| **2025** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Instrument** | | **Acting as lender** |
| 1B NAFTRAC ISHRS | $ | 81 |

As of December 31, 2024, the Group had no transactions that did not meet the conditions for its compensation.

## (9) Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships.

### b) Derivatives for trading purposes

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes are comprised as follows:

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fair value of the transaction | | Net balance | | Fair value of the transaction | | Net balance | |
| **Instrument** | **Purchases** | **Sales** | **Borrower** | **Lender** | **Purchases** | **Sales** | **Borrower** | **Lender** |
| Futures | $ 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 19 | - | 19 | - |
| Options | 2,040 | 1,737 | 2,040 | 1,737 | 1,817 | 1,640 | 1,817 | 1,640 |
| Forwards | 221,986 | 221,993 | 6,768 | 6,775 | 268,772 | 269,112 | 10,012 | 10,352 |
| Swaps | 378,041 | 378,885 | 41,264 | 42,108 | 313,977 | 313,930 | 36,897 | 36,850 |
| Warrants | - | 3,364 | - | 3,364 | - | 2,366 | - | 2,366 |
| | **$ 602,072** | **605,980** | **50,077** | **53,985** | **584,585** | **587,048** | **48,745** | **51,208** |

*Notional amounts:*

Notional amounts represent the number of units specified in derivative financial instrument contracts for trading purposes and not the loss or gain associated with the market risk or credit risk of the instruments. Notional amounts represent the amount to which a rate or price is applied.

To determine the amount of cash flow to be exchanged, the notional amounts of derivative financial instruments by type of instrument and underlying as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in the following page.

(Continued)

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

**2025**

| Underlying | Transaction | Market | Notional amount | Fair Value | | Net balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Assets | Liabilities | Borrower | Lender |
| **Futures** | | | | | | | |
| CPI | | | | | | | |
| CPI | Long position | Recognized | $ 593 | $ 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| **Swaps:** | | | | | | | |
| Rates | | | | | | | |
| FIXED | Purchase | OTC | $ 38,139 | $ 29,394 | 29,362 | | |
| LIBOR | Purchase | OTC | 2,422 | 352 | 134 | | |
| SOFR | Purchase | OTC | 206,795 | 29,973 | 30,351 | | |
| TIIE | Purchase | OTC | 267,071 | 44,826 | 50,261 | | |
| TIEF | Purchase | OTC | 696,116 | 69,582 | 72,204 | | |
| LIBOR | Sale | OTC | 4,894 | 365 | 587 | | |
| SOFR | Sale | OTC | 218,472 | 44,165 | 42,951 | | |
| TIIE | Sale | OTC | 279,900 | 53,856 | 48,961 | | |
| TIEF | Sale | OTC | 620,580 | 80,212 | 79,021 | | |
| FIXED | Purchase | Recognized | 48,377 | 11,199 | 11,656 | | |
| TIEF | Sale | Recognized | 93,877 | 14,171 | 13,419 | | |
| Impairment | | | | (54) | (22) | | |
| | | | | **$ 378,041** | **378,885** | **41,264** | **42,108** |
| **Forwards:** | | | | | | | |
| Currencies | | | | | | | |
| EUR | Purchase | OTC | $ 1,374 | $ 1,374 | 1,358 | | |
| USD | Purchase | OTC | 109,600 | 108,039 | 114,726 | | |
| EUR | Sale | OTC | 1,374 | 1,358 | 1,374 | | |
| USD | Sale | OTC | 105,958 | 111,217 | 104,537 | | |
| Impairment | | | | (2) | (2) | | |
| | | | | **$ 221,986** | **221,993** | **6,768** | **6,775** |
| **Options:** | | | | | | | |
| Currencies | | | | | | | |
| USD | Purchase | OTC | $ 1,083 | $ 1,070 | - | | |
| USD | Sale | OTC | 1,043 | - | 1,027 | | |
| EUR | Purchase | OTC | 2 | - | - | | |
| EUR | Sale | OTC | 2 | - | - | | |
| Indexes[1] | | | | | | | |
| Index | Purchase | OTC | 8,478 | 821 | - | | |
| Index | Sale | OTC | 7,752 | - | 586 | | |
| Rates | | | | | | | |
| SOFR | Purchase | OTC | 994 | 59 | - | | |
| TIIE 28 | Purchase | OTC | 35,735 | 110 | - | | |
| SOFR | Sale | OTC | 994 | - | 59 | | |
| TIIE 28 | Sale | OTC | 35,239 | - | 109 | | |
| Impairment | | | | (20) | (44) | | |
| | | | | **$ 2,040** | **1,737** | **2,040** | **1,737** |

[1] Includes Stock Options and Indexes

(Continued)

| | | | | | Fair Value | | Net balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Underlying** | **Transaction** | **Market** | **Notional amount** | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Borrower** | **Lender** |
| **Warrants** | | | | | | | | |
| Stock | Sale | Recognized | $ 3,222 | $ | - | 3,364 | - | 3,364 |

## 2024

| | | | | | Fair Value | | Net balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Underlying** | **Transaction** | **Market** | **Notional amount** | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Borrower** | **Lender** |
| **Futures** | | | | | | | | |
| CPI | | | | | | | | |
| CPI | Long position | Recognized | $ 465 | $ | 19 | - | 19 | - |
| **Swaps:** | | | | | | | | |
| Rates | | | | | | | | |
| FIXED | Purchase | OTC | $ 14,833 | $ | 7,477 | 7,469 | | |
| LIBOR | Purchase | OTC | 3,769 | | 606 | 204 | | |
| SOFR | Purchase | OTC | 206,127 | | 37,815 | 34,428 | | |
| TIIEF | Purchase | OTC | 540,248 | | 87,351 | 82,142 | | |
| TIIEF | Purchase | OTC | 93,835 | | 8,933 | 8,642 | | |
| LIBOR | Sale | OTC | 6,873 | | 491 | 894 | | |
| SOFR | Sale | OTC | 213,931 | | 43,271 | 47,466 | | |
| TIIE | Sale | OTC | 573,865 | | 94,525 | 99,115 | | |
| TIIEF | Sale | OTC | 83,074 | | 10,123 | 10,371 | | |
| FIXED | Purchase | Recognized | 76,809 | | 11,331 | 10,132 | | |
| TIIE | Sale | Recognized | 53,230 | | 3,890 | 4,216 | | |
| TIIEF | Sale | Recognized | 72,320 | | 8,179 | 8,884 | | |
| Impairment | | | - | | (15) | (33) | | |
| | | | | **$** | **313,977** | **313,930** | **36,897** | **36,850** |
| **Forwards:** | | | | | | | | |
| Currencies | | | | | | | | |
| EUR | Purchase | OTC | $ 3,113 | $ | 3,101 | 3,043 | | |
| USD | Purchase | OTC | 129,602 | | 127,528 | 117,631 | | |
| EUR | Sale | OTC | 3,102 | | 3,054 | 3,089 | | |
| USD | Sale | OTC | 147,245 | | 135,091 | 145,353 | | |
| Impairment | | | - | | (2) | (4) | | |
| | | | | **$** | **268,772** | **269,112** | **10,012** | **10,352** |
| **Options:** | | | | | | | | |
| Currencies | | | | | | | | |
| USD | Purchase | OTC | $ 621 | $ | 616 | - | | |
| USD | Sale | OTC | 621 | | - | 611 | | |
| Indexes[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Index | Purchase | OTC | 6,827 | | 645 | - | | |
| Index | Sale | OTC | 6,970 | | - | 481 | | |
| Rates | | | | | | | | |
| SOFR | Purchase | OTC | 781 | | 190 | - | | |
| TIIE 28 | Purchase | OTC | 36,098 | | 368 | - | | |
| SOFR | Sale | OTC | 781 | | - | 190 | | |
| TIIE 28 | Sale | OTC | 35,134 | | - | 360 | | |
| MXIBTIEF | Sale | OTC | 1 | | - | - | | |
| Impairment | | | | | (2) | (2) | | |
| | | | | **$** | **1,817** | **1,640** | **1,817** | **1,640** |

[1] Includes Stock Options and Indexes

| | | | | | Fair Value | | Net balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Underlying** | **Transaction** | **Market** | **Notional amount** | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Borrower** | **Lender** |
| **Warrants** | | | | | | | | |
| Stock | Sale | Recognized | $ 2,261 | $ | - | **2,366** | **-** | **2,366** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the net valuation effect on financial assets and liabilities related to derivatives for trading purposes amounted to $1,040 and $(4,565). The foregoing form part of a synthetic strategy, with non-derivative foreign exchange purchase and sale transactions, whose profits from purchase and sale transactions for the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years amount to $1,548 and $305, and are presented under the heading “Result of intermediation” (note 27(e)).

**b) Derivatives for hedging purposes**

As of December 31, 2025, they are integrated as shown below:

| **Instrument** | **Transaction** | | **Fair Value** | | **Net balance** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Fair Value Hedge: | | | | | | |
| Swap | Purchase | $ | 4,403 | 4,903 | 93 | 593 |
| Swap | Sale | | 36 | 36 | - | - |
| | | | 4,439 | 4,939 | 93 | 593 |
| Cash flow hedge: | | | | | | |
| Swap | Purchase | | 27,045 | 28,040 | 12,913 | 13,908 |
| Swap | Sale | | 13,294 | 12,800 | 641 | 147 |
| | | | 40,339 | 40,840 | 13,554 | 14,055 |
| | | **$** | **44,778** | **45,779** | **13,647** | **14,648** |

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

| **Instrument** | **Transaction** | | **Fair Value** | | **Net balance** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Fair Value Hedge: | | | | | | |
| Swap | Purchase | $ | 5,353 | 4,961 | 576 | 184 |
| Swap | Sale | | 106 | 106 | - | - |
| | | | 5,459 | 5,067 | 576 | 184 |
| Cash flow hedge: | | | | | | |
| Swap | Purchase | | 20,632 | 19,689 | 14,832 | 13,889 |
| Swap | Sale | | 13,242 | 14,839 | 144 | 1,741 |
| | | | 33,874 | 34,528 | 14,976 | 15,630 |
| | | **$** | **39,333** | **39,595** | **15,552** | **15,814** |

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group uses hedge swaps to hedge the risk of exchange rates and interest rates, mainly to hedge the loan portfolio, financial instruments held to collect or sell, promissory notes, repurchase/resale agreements and bonds.

The hedging of a position consists of carrying out transactions with derivative financial instruments referred to as hedging financial instruments, in order to offset the financial risk arising from one or more transactions associated with the position to be hedged.

The hedging relationship through the use of derivatives is applied to the risk exposure it intends to cover, i.e., either fair value or cash flow hedging. Derivative instruments used may be *interest rate swaps* or *cross currency swaps*.

**Establishment of the hedge ratio and causes of ineffectiveness expected to affect the hedge relationship**

When designating a hedging relationship of a hedged position against a hedging instrument, the ratio must not create an imbalance between both parties that would be contrary to the purpose of hedge accounting. The process of measuring ineffectiveness is based on comparing changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument with changes experienced in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged position. Among the causes associated with a hedge imbalance are those related to changes in the market, that is, sudden highs or lows in reference rates or, where appropriate, when the hedge is close to its expiration.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is ineffectiveness accumulated by hedging derivatives transactions of $(60) and $(23), respectively, and they are presented under the heading of “Financial intermediation income”.

**Quantitative Information**

**a. Fair Value Hedges**

As of December 31, 2025, there are 202 contracts classified as fair value hedges for a notional amount of $37,710:

| | | | | | | | Amounts maturity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Strategy** | **Type** | **Currency** | **Hedged Position** | **Volume** | | **Notional amount** | **0-3 years** | **3-5 years** | **5-10 years** |
| Reasonable Value | Interest rates | Pesos | Assets | 161 | $ | 32,723 | 23,885 | 6,884 | 1,954 |
| Reasonable Value | Interest rates | Dollars | Assets | 41 | | 4,987 | 3,854 | 1,133 | - |
| | | | **Total** | | | **37,710** | **27,739** | **8,017** | **1,954** |

As of December 31, 2024, there are 175 contracts classified as fair value hedges for a notional amount of $34,626:

| | | | | | | | Amounts maturity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Strategy** | **Type** | **Currency** | **Hedged Position** | **Volume** | | **Notional amount** | **0-3 years** | **3-5 years** | **5-10 years** |
| Reasonable Value | Interest rates | Pesos | Assets | 137 | $ | 27,303 | 20,527 | 3,801 | 2,975 |
| Reasonable Value | Interest rates | Dollars | Assets | 38 | | 7,323 | 6,851 | 472 | - |
| | | | **Total** | | **$** | **34,626** | **27,378** | **4,273** | **2,975** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the valuation result of derivatives of fair value hedges was $(906) and $(68); while the valuation result of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk was $892 and $130, respectively (note 27(e)).

### b. Cash flow hedges

As of December 31, 2025, there are 154 contracts classified as cash flow hedges for a notional amount of $104,629:

| Strategy | Type | Currency | Hedged position | Volume | | Notional amount | Maturity amounts 0-3 years | 3-5 years | 5-10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash Flow | Interest rates | Pesos | Liabilities | 111 | $ | 77,904 | 37,391 | 36,513 | 4,000 |
| Cash Flow | Interest rates | Dollars | Assets | 6 | | 5,402 | 2,701 | 2,701 | - |
| Cash Flow | Cross currency | Dollars | Assets | 37 | | 21,323 | 11,917 | 7,605 | 1,801 |
| | | | **Total** | | **$** | **104,629** | **52,009** | **46,819** | **5,801** |

As of December 31, 2024, there are 112 contracts classified as cash flow hedges for a notional amount of $81,562:

| Strategy | Type | Currency | Hedged position | Volume | | Notional amount | Maturity amounts 0-3 years | 3-5 years | 5-10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash Flow | Interest rates | Pesos | Liabilities | 82 | $ | 56,318 | 13,797 | 40,021 | 2,500 |
| Cash Flow | Interest rates | Dollars | Assets | 7 | | 6,683 | 1,462 | 5,221 | - |
| Cash Flow | Cross currency | Dollars | Assets | 23 | | 18,561 | 12,750 | 5,338 | 473 |
| | | | **Total** | | **$** | **81,562** | **28,009** | **50,580** | **2,973** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the results derived from the ineffectiveness of instruments used for cash flow hedges amounted to $(4) and $(13), respectively, and are presented under the heading of “Financial intermediation income”.

The valuation and net deferred tax effect of the valuation of cash flow hedging derivative financial instruments corresponding to the effective portion of the hedge as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to $(1,789) and $410, respectively, and are presented within the OCI (note 24(b)).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the loss of financial instruments for cash flow hedging purposes that were reclassified from stockholders' equity to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading "Financial Intermediation income" was $1,054 and $(232), respectively.

### c. Canceled cash flow and/or fair value hedges

During 2025 and 2024, it was decided to discontinue fair value hedges with a face amount of $2,928 and $547, respectively, primarily for settlements or advance payments of commercial portfolio credit. The positions corresponded to interest rate hedges of commercial loans in both pesos and dollars.

During 2025 and 2024, there were no cash flow hedging discontinuations.

**d. Margin accounts**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, margin accounts are comprised of guarantees granted in cash for transactions with derivative financial instruments entered into in recognized markets of $1,132 and $1,761, respectively.

**e. Embedded derivatives**

The Group uses embedded derivatives to properly manage the interest rate, index and exchange rate risks inherent in structured bond transactions. The instruments used as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, net are for index options of $(44) and $147 and exchange rate options of $48 and $(47), respectively; and are presented as part of the derivative financial instruments for trading.

**f. Formal documentation of hedges and risk management strategy**

At the time of designation of fair value and cash flow hedges, the Group completes an individual file that includes or references the following documentation:

- The entity's strategy and objective regarding risk management to carry out the hedging transaction.
- The specific risk or risks to be hedged.
- Establishment of the hedge, which identifies the derivatives it contracts for the purpose of hedge and the item that causes the hedged risk.
- Definition of the elements that make up the hedge and reference to the method applied to measure the effectiveness of the hedge.
- Evidence of the effectiveness of the hedge at the beginning of its designation (prospective) and subsequently throughout the life of the hedge ratio (retrospective). These tests are carried out at least quarterly, in accordance with the methodology defined at the time the hedge file is established.

**g. Impairment**

Impairment effects recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 2025 and 2024 were $28 (CVA) and $23 DVA, respectively.

**h. Collaterals received or delivered**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the guarantees and/or collateral delivered by derivative financial transactions that are recorded as "Debtors for collateral granted in cash" in "Other accounts receivable, net" (note 11) and corresponds to transactions carried out in unrecognized markets, are integrated as shown below:

| | Collateral Type | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Financial Entities | Cash | $ | 2,769 | 82 |
| Mexican financial institutions | Cash | | 1,841 | 1,498 |
| | | **$** | **4,610** | **1,580** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, collateral received from derivative financial transactions carried out in unrecognized markets is recorded as "*Creditors on cash received as collateral"* under the heading "Other accounts payable (note 21)", shown below:

| | Collateral Type | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Financial Entities | Cash | $ | 839 | 2,077 |
| Mexican financial institutions | Cash | | 76 | 735 |
| Other entities | Cash | | 30 | 256 |
| | | **$** | **945** | **3,068** |
| *Memorandum accounts:* | | | | |
| Mexican financial institutions | Government Bonds | $ | 269 | 273 |

**i. Settlement Accounts**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained an active balance for DFI settleable transactions of $373 and $19, respectively, recognized in liquidating accounts under "Other accounts receivable, net" (note 11) and $(393) and $(32), respectively, recognized in liquidating accounts under "Other accounts payable". (note 21).

## (10) Loan portfolio

### a) Loan policies and procedures

**Loan Assessment**

The collection of information, execution of due diligence procedures, analysis of the customer's financial capacity and prosperity, and the establishment of appropriate structures and interest rates are critical to credit risk management.

The evaluation process is a logical flow of research, analysis and conclusions that forms part of a Credit Presentation, which is the institutional means to submit a proposed transaction with credit risk and obtain the corresponding authorization, for which certain aspects must be fulfilled for the analysis and evaluation of loan, such as:

- Due diligence management (know your customer, environmental risk, legal risk, reputations and suitability),
- Specific guidelines for a certain type of credit subject/customer,
- Determination of the customer's credit quality (IG internal model),
- Credit granting limits per borrower/group (legal and internal) and,
- The guarantees admissible in the Group,
- Integration of economic groups (common risk),
- Consult with the credit reporting company (credit bureau),
- Industry analysis, and
- Have the updated information on the guarantees, in accordance with the annex of the admissible guarantees and their requirements (Appraisal, Insurance Policy, Visual Inspection).

**Loan Authorization**

Loan authorization and rejection limits refer to the maximum amount of loan to be authorized to a person or economic group by the Bank and must be applied based on the credit quality of the borrower or economic group, and the total exposure proposed or authorized.

An authorization matrix is used, which has the *Advice & Counsel* of BNS (Housing Office), as well as the matters that must be referred to a certain empowered level (included in the Commercial Portfolio Credit Policy Manual in the Special Authorization Levels Annex).

Authorization of all commercial loans must be evidenced by the credit recommendation incorporated into the credit presentation or a similar document containing the authorized terms and conditions and a seal of authorization including the names or initials of the officers designated to authorize the credit.

Any resolution shall be taken on the basis of an individual vote of the officials with assigned powers, by their vote in favor or against, being unanimously resolved, by joint signatures.

**Loan Monitoring**

All customers and loans must be monitored on an ongoing basis for:

- Ensure all terms and conditions have been met.
- Ensure that the customer's financial situation is periodically reviewed.
- Update the Borrower's IG at least annually, or sooner if it becomes aware of any event that warrants it.
- Minimize the possibility of losses, by early identification of adverse business and financial conditions to the borrower, in order to allow the Bank to take effective measures immediately.

All debtors, loans and guarantees are evaluated after their authorization on an ongoing basis, the monitoring of the assigned portfolio is the responsibility of the Business Unit that has the relationship with the customer.

All loans facilities regardless of maturity must be reviewed by the Business Unit at least annually based on the customer's financial statements.

The Business Units shall monitor all accounts and notify the Credit Unit of any deterioration in the customer's credit quality, the credit exposure, or the related collateral, as well as any adverse trends or breaches of credit terms and conditions (Early Warning Signs (EWS) Monitoring Process).

There is also the Early Warnings process. for Business Banking accreditees with IG 70-80 and authorized risk greater than the equivalent of one million Canadian dollars, is to frequently analyze key information (delinquency reports, credit bureau, financial conditions, Delay in submitting Annual Reviews), to minimize and/or prevent impact on potential default issues, so the identified findings of concern are discussed in Early Warning Committees or Senior Surveillance Committee/EWS.

**Loan Recovery**

Administrative Recovery: It is performed when there is a default in payment and/or the terms and conditions that were agreed with the Group.

There are two areas responsible for Administrative Recovery:

- Business Unit, based on non-compliance; carries out immediate recovery actions or procedures, if applicable, with supervision of *Special Account Management (SAM*).
- SAM Special Accounts; from its transfer, it carries out the recovery procedures or actions, in accordance with the Loan Authorization.

At the time of non-compliance by the borrower and for as long as it remains in said status, the actions described in the next page must be carried out.

- Restrict new provisions, for the borrower and/or Group companies, to avoid or, where appropriate, reduce stage 3 portfolio problems.
- Carry out preventive actions to avoid, as far as possible, entering the Portfolio in Stage 3 of the upcoming maturities, requesting the payment of the debt.
- Be in constant contact with the borrower, co-accredited, where appropriate, guarantors and/or joint and several obligors.
- If applicable, carry out location and localization procedures for the borrower, co-accredited party, guarantors, guarantors and/or joint obligors, in order to demand payment.
- Review the credit file, and update the information required for decision-making.
- Identify potential secondary sources of payment.
- Obtain opinion from the legal division, regarding the position of the Bank against the debtor.

Judicial Recovery: Recovery actions initiated and carried out by legal means, when the borrower is in a status of non-payment, once the administrative collection procedures have been exhausted, without achieving an adequate solution.

(Continued)

The objectives pursued by the Judicial Recovery are:

- Legally press for a negotiated recovery with the borrower.
- Obtain a recovery by executing the real or personal guarantees that support the debts, or by attaching property owned by the debtor, obligors and/or guarantors.

Recovery must be initiated by court when:

- Past due debts (principal or interest) are presented for a period of more than 90 days and a payment negotiation with the borrower has not been concluded, or sooner if necessary.
- In special credit programs, past due debts (principal or interest) are presented and there is an obligation on our part to sue, in which case the maximum period to file a claim will be based on the program itself.
- There is non-compliance with the conditions of making, not making or any cause for early maturity and this puts at risk the recovery of the debts.

**Credit Risk Concentration**

The Bank's objective is to take credit risk that allows maintaining a healthy, diversified portfolio with prudent, controlled risk and Reasonable return. The Credit Risk Policy describes:

- Bank credit risk policies, as well as guidelines, processes and procedures that determine its internal governance, risk management and control structure,
- Series of essentials for an effective credit risk management program,
- The roles, responsibilities and mandates of those responsible for the integrity of credit risk management (Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Assistant General Directorate of Risks ("DGD Risks"), Risk and Audit Committee), also the reports generated by credit risk management,
- Controls such as Risk Exposure Limits, Portfolio Rating System, Country Risk and Sector Risk.

The Bank will not enter into business relationships with customers engaged in illegal activities, nor with those engaged in improper, outside the law, or inappropriate activities that expose the Bank to legal, regulatory, or reputational risk. Together, these will be referred to as "restricted businesses", and are listed within the Credit Policies Manual, Authorization Title and Special Authorization Levels Annex.

Customers whose activity is identified as "restricted business" may be subject to credit only in cases where they are justified with a demonstration of how the Bank has mitigated legal, regulatory or reputational risks; they must have the favorable opinion of the Reputational Risk Committee.

- As part of ordinary credit business, Business Units and Credit Units often have confidential information of an borrower ("company") within their reach. If this confidential information is material and non-public, it is considered "privileged" information ("*inside*"). It is the responsibility of the Business Unit or the area responsible for the product to evaluate whether they have received information from the customer that is relevant and non-public, consulting with the Compliance area, where appropriate, and requesting that they add the name of the customer to the corresponding list of Surveillance or Restricted. Whoever prepares the Credit Application will indicate the existence of relevant non-public information included therein.

- The credit limits are based on the needs of the projects, the viability of the credit and the financial capacity of the borrower, without exceeding the legal or internal limits defined by the Board of Directors of the Bank, which are published in Institutional Commercial Portfolio Credit Catalogs.

**Restricted Loans**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank maintained a mortgage portfolio, classified as restricted loans, granted as collateral for loans received by the Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal, S.N.C ("SHF"), with respect to which there are circumstances under which they cannot be disposed of or used.

### b) Loan portfolio Business Model

The loan portfolio is valued at amortized cost because the Bank's business model is the recovery through the collection of cash flows in accordance with the terms and conditions established in the contracts.

The Bank concludes that the loan portfolio is not valued at amortized cost when its business model is different in the facts, by assessing the existence of a history of holding frequent loan portfolio sales, either of a specific type of portfolio, a product or a portion thereof that meets specific criteria with which the Bank considers its collection through contractual cash flows unfeasible and therefore uses its sale, likewise, the expectation of future sales is considered, such as management plans regarding the execution of such transactions, and the presence of conditions that would imply that the Bank requires sales to cover risk parameters established in its policies, such as, the level of liquidity required at a date to meet its commitments, in scenarios where the Bank would be more likely to enter into loan portfolio sales.

### c) Loan portfolio Integration and Analysis

The classification of the loan portfolio in the different risk stages as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 valued at amortized cost, analyzed by credit type and currency, is presented below:

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos, except for the UDI value)

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pesos | Valued foreign currency | UDIS | Total | Pesos | Valued foreign currency | UDIS | Total |
| **Stage 1** | | | | | | | | |
| **Commercial loans:** | | | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ **130,509** | 45,830 | - | 176,339 | 122,288 | 55,680 | - | 177,968 |
| Financial Entities | 23,293 | 234 | - | 23,527 | 26,390 | 684 | - | 27,074 |
| Government Entities | 12,104 | 3,660 | - | 15,764 | 7,433 | 7,608 | - | 15,041 |
| | 165,906 | 49,724 | - | 215,630 | 156,111 | 63,972 | - | 220,083 |
| **Consumer loans** | 54,726 | - | - | 54,726 | 46,548 | - | - | 46,548 |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | 231,626 | - | 18 | 231,644 | 224,038 | 1 | 30 | 224,069 |
| Of social welfare | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Loans acquired from INFONAVIT: | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Portfolio | 3,165 | - | - | 3,165 | 3,634 | - | - | 3,634 |
| Extension Portfolio | 183 | - | - | 183 | 197 | - | - | 197 |
| Special Amortization Regimen (SAR) | 404 | - | - | 404 | 511 | - | - | 511 |
| | 3,752 | - | - | 3,752 | 4,342 | - | - | 4,342 |
| **Loan portfolio with credit risk Stage 1** | **$ 456,010** | **49,724** | **18** | **505,752** | **431,042** | **63,973** | **30** | **495,045** |
| **Stage 2** | | | | | | | | |
| **Commercial loans:** | | | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ 555 | 389 | - | 944 | 1,881 | 495 | - | 2,376 |
| **Consumer loans** | 1,627 | - | - | 1,627 | 1,202 | - | - | 1,202 |
| **Residential mortgages** | | | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | 4,516 | - | 1 | 4,517 | 3,799 | - | 2 | 3,801 |
| Loans acquired from INFONAVIT: | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Portfolio | 10 | - | - | 10 | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Special Amortization Regimen (SAR) | 107 | - | - | 107 | 158 | - | - | 158 |
| | 117 | - | - | 117 | 170 | - | - | 170 |
| **Loan portfolio with credit risk Stage 2** | **$ 6,815** | **389** | **1** | **7,205** | **7,052** | **495** | **2** | **7,549** |

(Continued)

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pesos | Valued foreign currency | UDIS | Total | Pesos | Valued foreign currency | UDIS | Total |
| **Stage 3** | | | | | | | | |
| **Commercial loans:** | | | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ 5,177 | 94 | - | 5,271 | 5,255 | 1,599 | - | 6,854 |
| Financial Entities | 48 | - | - | 48 | 96 | - | - | 96 |
| | 5,225 | 94 | - | 5,319 | 5,351 | 1,599 | - | 6,950 |
| **Consumer loans** | 1,699 | - | - | 1,699 | 1,183 | - | - | 1,183 |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | 14,445 | 29 | 4 | 14,478 | 12,032 | 35 | 6 | 12,073 |
| Of social welfare | 8 | - | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| Loans acquired from INFONAVIT: | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Portfolio | 132 | - | - | 132 | 127 | - | - | 127 |
| Special Amortization Regimen (SAR) | 614 | - | - | 614 | 385 | - | - | 385 |
| | 746 | - | - | 746 | 512 | - | - | 512 |
| **Loan portfolio with Stage 3 Credit Risk** | **$ 22,123** | **123** | **4** | **22,250** | **19,086** | **1,634** | **6** | **20,726** |
| Loan portfolio | 484,948 | 50,236 | 23 | 535,207 | 457,180 | 66,102 | 38 | 523,320 |
| Letters of Credit (note 26(a)) | 12,317 | 20,045 | - | 32,362 | 12,143 | 24,264 | - | 36,407 |
| | **$ 497,265** | **70,281** | **23** | **567,569** | **469,323** | **90,366** | **38** | **559,727** |
| **Deferred Items** | **$ 4,362** | **-** | **-** | **4,362** | **3,866** | **-** | **-** | **3,866** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no portfolio valued at fair value.

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of credit to related parties amounted to $1,697 and $1,611, respectively. note 25 related parties reveals the details of these amounts.

Credit risk hedge management and recognition process.

The Bank has policies in place for the evaluation of guarantees, which involve the review of each of the related elements and risks depending on their type, considering both the policies for guarantees, as well as those corresponding to the analysis and evaluation of credit. The Group applies controls in the evaluation of the guarantors/obligators identifying the detail of the corporate structure, as well as any aspect of significant subordination that affects the support granted.

The credit rating of the guarantor or obligor is determined on a continuous and consistent basis throughout the life of the credit.

Additionally, for the mortgage loan portfolio and in accordance with the provisions of articles 101 and 102 and Annex 25 of the Regulations, a first-loss insurance scheme is applied as a credit risk mitigation mechanism. The amount covered under this scheme as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2025 and 2024 was $6 and $11, respectively. The insurance coverage is incorporated into the calculation of the Loss Severity parameter.

Total collateral value

| | | Standard Methodology | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Collateral** | | **2025** | **2024** |
| Eligible financial collateral | $ | 8,861 | 7,372 |
| Eligible non-financial collateral | | 18,043 | 23,863 |
| Personal guarantees | | 1,245 | 1,714 |
| First-loss insurance for mortgage portfolio | | 6 | 11 |

Undrawn credit facilities

Undrawn credit facilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $324,097 and $321,019, respectively (note 26 (a)).

Additional Residential mortgages Information

The Bank was selected through the auction process to acquire the co-participation rights in the origination of the “Second Loan” product credit that will be granted to the beneficiaries of INFONAVIT. On August 15, 2017, the onerous mortgage loan management assignment agreement was executed between the Bank and INFONAVIT.

INFONAVIT retains the Management, collection and recovery corresponding to the loans assigned to the Bank and is obliged to carry out the collection arrangements necessary for the recovery of the credit required under the following amortization regimes:

(Continued)

- ORA (Ordinary Regime of Amortization) - applies as long as there is an employment relationship. The employer makes the deductions from the worker's salary, then pays and transfers these resources to INFONAVIT on a bimonthly basis through the SUA. In addition, it makes the employer contribution of 5% calculated on the salary received by the worker.
- SAR (Special Amortization Regime) - applies when the worker works on his or her own or does not have an employment relationship; in this case, the payment factor changes and the borrower must make his or her payments directly at the financial institutions indicated by INFONAVIT.
- EXT (Extension) - is a right that the worker has by law; during its term the payment is not enforceable, but the debt will be increased by the accumulation of interest.

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank did not acquire loans from INFONAVIT.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, credit that is subject to an additional 90-day term, not to exceed 180 days to be considered Stage 3 credit risk.

| Loans | | Amount | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** |
| 1,248 | 838 | $ 746 | $ 512 |

The amount of the loans that were not transferred to Stage 3, as well as the reason for not having made it, is analyzed in the following table:

| **Reason** | **INFONAVIT** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2025** | **2024** |
| Bank received partial amortization payment | $ 3,869 | 4,511 |

The total amount of the average and residential residential mortgages supported by the debtors' mortgage subaccount and their representativeness over the entire mortgage loan portfolio are presented below:

| | **2025** | | **2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Risk level** | | | | |
| Stage 1 | $ 21,050 | 8% | 20,530 | 8% |
| Stage 2 | 384 | - | 273 | - |
| Stage 3 | 642 | - | 426 | - |
| | **$ 22,076** | **8%** | **21,229** | **8%** |

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

Loan portfolio Concentration

The integration of the loan portfolio by economic activity and its concentration percentage as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented in the following page.

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Activity** | | **Amount** | **Concentration** | **Amount** | **Concentration** |
| **Commercial loans*** | | | | | |
| Agricultural, forestry and fishing | $ | 5,598 | 2.20% | 8,073 | 3.04% |
| Trade and Tourism | | 41,355 | 16.27% | 44,751 | 16.84% |
| Construction and Mortgage | | 11,464 | 4.51% | 15,890 | 5.98% |
| Manufacturing | | 55,352 | 21.77% | 67,510 | 25.39% |
| Community, social and personal services | | 36,716 | 14.44% | 41,382 | 15.57% |
| Financial Services, Insurance and real Estate | | 93,030 | 36.59% | 82,097 | 30.88% |
| Transportation, Storage and Communication | | 10,740 | 4.22% | 6,113 | 2.30% |
| | | 254,255 | 100% | 265,816 | 100% |
| **Consumer loans:** | | | | | |
| Consumer loans | | 58,052 | 100% | 48,933 | 100% |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | | | |
| Construction and Mortgage | | 255,262 | 100% | 244,978 | 100% |
| **Total loan portfolio** | **$** | **567,569** | | **559,727** | |

* Commercial portfolio balance includes letters of credit.

(Continued)

The portfolio integration by federative entity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aguascalientes | $ | 1,767 | 3,332 |
| Baja California Norte | | 6,148 | 7,483 |
| Baja California Sur | | 217 | 197 |
| Campeche | | 331 | 366 |
| Chiapas | | 1,085 | 1,072 |
| Chihuahua | | 8,639 | 7,622 |
| Coahuila | | 5,231 | 6,613 |
| Colima | | 681 | 665 |
| Mexico City | | 366,571 | 351,126 |
| Durango | | 2,880 | 2,051 |
| Guanajuato | | 4,112 | 4,817 |
| Guerrero | | 271 | 500 |
| Hidalgo | | 650 | 953 |
| Jalisco | | 18,417 | 21,209 |
| Mexico | | 18,189 | 14,187 |
| Michoacán | | 2,365 | 1,896 |
| Morelos | | 813 | 877 |
| Nayarit | | 655 | 641 |
| Nuevo León | | 57,611 | 56,725 |
| Oaxaca | | 509 | 538 |
| Puebla | | 8,127 | 5,305 |
| Queretaro | | 5,708 | 6,295 |
| Quintana Roo | | 5,342 | 4,589 |
| San Luis Potosí | | 1,782 | 2,945 |
| Sinaloa | | 10,434 | 13,055 |
| Sonora | | 4,551 | 5,925 |
| Tabasco | | 1,118 | 1,180 |
| Tamaulipas | | 2,364 | 2,482 |
| Tlaxcala | | 157 | 165 |
| Veracruz | | 7,737 | 8,967 |
| Yucatán | | 6,399 | 6,758 |
| Zacatecas | | 645 | 600 |
| Foreign | | 16,063 | 18,591 |
| | **$** | **567,569** | **559,727** |

Portfolio subject to support programs

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no new support programs.

As a result of the impacts current by Hurricane Otis in the state of Guerrero, on October 27, 2023, the Banking Commission announced the Special Accounting Criteria (SCC) applicable to credit institutions. In particular, these SCCs aim that financial institutions can generate support programs for their debtors, if they so require. This program is open to all loans that have been granted to individuals and companies with their domicile or sources of payment in the areas affected by the weather events of October 25, 2023.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of loans enrolled in said program is presented below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Consumer loans** | $ | 100 | 133 |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | |
| Medium and Residential | | 350 | 412 |
| Loans acquired from INFONAVIT | | 40 | 46 |
| | **$** | **490** | **591** |

**Application of the OTIS Program**

Derived from the negative impact generated by the hydrometeorological phenomena with severe impact in the state of Guerrero, Mexico, the Bank has determined to support its customers by implementing various support programs that will be applicable to all its customers who are in said state and subscribe to the program from October 24, 2023 until October 31, 2024, in accordance with the following:

**a) CrediAuto**

Deferral of 6 monthly payments without interest capitalization. Interest and taxes on those deferred monthly payments were prorated in the following monthly payments by increasing the term of the loan by an additional 6 months. If the credit becomes in effect (with balance) in the additional 6 months, damage, life and unemployment insurance will be taken out covering the extension of term.

**b) Mortgage**

Deferral of 6 monthly payments (the insurance is capitalized), in this period it will not be considered a late payment collection expense; the amount of interest extended will be distributed in 36 monthly payments that the customer will begin to cover in their monthly payment from the 13th installment after the application of the deferral.

**c) Personal Loan and Payroll Loan**

6-month deferral of the payment of the loan without interest capitalization, the term of the loan will be extended in this same number of months, according to the periodicity of the loan, the interest generated during the support period will be enforceable in the installments that were added to the original term. During the plan there will be no negative impact on credit history, nor will there be a negative credit bureau mark.

**d) ScotiaLine**

The support consisted of not requiring the minimum revolving loans facility payment from November 2023 to April 2024. During this deferral period, the late payment collection fee will not be charged, there will be no impact on the credit history, nor will a negative mark be generated on it. During this period, the balance continues to generate interest and VAT that will be due and added to the minimum payment required on the statement. The customer may make provisions of its credit facility and the payment corresponding to these provisions will be due at the end of said period.

**e) Credit Cards**

It consists of the fact that the minimum payment of the credit card from November 2023 to April 2024 will not be required. During this deferral period, the late payment collection fee will not be charged, there will be no impact on the credit history, nor will a negative mark be generated. Since the benefit consists of deferring the minimum payment collection without any penalty, as long as the payment is not covered so as not to generate interest, the corresponding ordinary interest will be generated. Interest generated month-to-month will be part of the revolving balance and based on that balance, the minimum payment will be calculated at the end of the support plan.

Loans subject to special accounting criteria were not considered as restructurings in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 35 of Accounting Criterion B-6, Loan portfolio, nor were they reported as stage 3 credit to credit reporting companies.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no loans of the Group subject to the special accounting criteria derived from the OTIS Program; consequently, the loan portfolio is recognized, valued and presented in accordance with the applicable accounting criteria, without special treatments associated with such program.

As of December 31, 2024, the amounts that would have been recognized and presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, by portfolio type, had the Special Accounting Criteria not been applied, are disclosed. The related accounting impacts, including the nature and amounts of the adjustments recorded by portfolio type as a result of applying the Special Accounting Criteria, are also presented.

| | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Balance with CCE (Special Accounting Criterion) OTIS** | **Effects on Portfolio and Estimate** | **Balance without CCE OTIS** |
| Commercial portfolio | $ | 220,083 | - | 220,083 |
| Consumer loans | | 46,548 | (2) | 46,546 |
| Residential mortgages | | 228,414 | 46 | 228,460 |
| Stage 1 | | 495,045 | 44 | 495,089 |
| Commercial portfolio | | 2,376 | - | 2,376 |
| Consumer loans | | 1,202 | 1 | 1,203 |
| Residential mortgages | | 3,971 | (1) | 3,970 |
| Stage 2 | | 7,549 | - | 7,549 |
| Commercial portfolio | | 6,950 | - | 6,950 |
| Consumer loans | | 1,183 | 1 | 1,184 |
| Residential mortgages | | 12,593 | (45) | 12,548 |
| Stage 3 | | 20,726 | (44) | 20,682 |
| Loan portfolio | | 523,320 | - | 523,320 |
| (+/-) Deferred Items | | 3,866 | - | 3,866 |
| (-) Allowance for ECL | | (14,733) | (9) | (14,742) |
| Total loan portfolio, net | | 512,453 | (9) | 512,444 |
| Total assets | **$** | **941,997** | **(9)** | **941,988** |
| Allowance for expected credit loss (Results) | $ | (5,151) | (9) | (5,160) |
| Net income | $ | 12,156 | (9) | 12,147 |
| Total stockholders' equity | $ | 95,772 | (9) | 95,763 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | **$** | **941,997** | **(9)** | **941,988** |

Non-payments on credit with pay periods less than 30 days

The balance of credit with payment periods less than 30 days that are unpaid, as well as the credit risk stage in which they are classified as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is presented in the following page.

(Continued)

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 |
| **Biweekly periodicity** | | | | | | |
| 1 | $ 4 | - | - | 6 | - | - |
| 2 | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| 3 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - |
| 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - |
| 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 7 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 12 | - | - | **2** | - | - | 1 |
| | **$ 5** | **4** | **7** | **10** | **7** | **9** |

| | 2025 | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 |
| **Weekly Periodicity** | | | | | |
| 1 to 4 | $ 4 | - | - | 9 | - | - |
| 5 to 8 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| 9 to 12 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| 13 to 16 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 17 to 20 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 21 to 26 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| | **$ 4** | **2** | **4** | **9** | **4** | **4** |

Data on the number of monthly defaults (average) of the portfolio with payment periods less than 30 days is included.

| | | No. of average defaults (monthly) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Risk level** | **Invoicing Type** | **2025** | **2024** |
| Stage 1 | Weekly | - | - |
| Stage 1 | Bi-weekly | - | - |
| Stage 2 | Weekly | 2 | 2 |
| Stage 2 | Bi-weekly | 2 | 2 |
| Stage 3 | Weekly | 5 | 4 |
| Stage 3 | Bi-weekly | 4 | 4 |

## d) Loan portfolio income, costs and expenses

Interest income and commissions included in Net interest income (note 27(b)) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, segmented by loan type, are as follows:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Interest | Commissions | Total | Interest | Commissions | Total |
| **Commercial loans** | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ 18,403 | 126 | 18,529 | 23,162 | 142 | 23,304 |
| Financial Entities | 2,296 | 45 | 2,341 | 2,579 | 52 | 2,631 |
| Government Entities | 914 | - | 914 | 2,394 | 2 | 2,396 |
| | 21,613 | 171 | 21,784 | 28,135 | 196 | 28,331 |
| **Consumer loans** | 11,241 | 304 | 11,545 | 9,320 | 237 | 9,557 |
| **Residential mortgages** | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | 23,560 | 66 | 23,626 | 22,253 | 72 | 22,325 |
| Loans purchased from Infonavit | 462 | - | 462 | 540 | - | 540 |
| | 24,022 | 66 | 24,088 | 22,793 | 72 | 22,865 |
| | **$ 56,876** | **541** | **57,417** | **60,248** | **505** | **60,753** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance in the consolidated statement of financial position of the commissions for the credit origination, as well as the costs and expenses associated with the credit origination, and its weighted average term of amortization, are analyzed below:

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissions | Costs and Expenses | Deferred Items | Term | Commissions | Costs and Expenses | Deferred Items | Term |
| **Commercial loans** | | | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ (50) | - | (50) | 3.9 years | (206) | 1 | (205) | 3.9 years |
| Financial Entities | (176) | - | (176) | 2.1 years | (138) | - | (138) | 1.9 years |
| Government Entities | (1) | - | (1) | 5.3 years | (3) | - | (3) | 1.7 years |
| | (227) | - | (227) | | (347) | 1 | (346) | |
| **Consumer loans** | - | 1,535 | 1,535 | 3.4 years | (4) | 1,200 | 1,196 | 3.3 years |
| **Resientail mortgage s** | | | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | (252) | 3,306 | 3,054 | 19.6 years | (291) | 3,307 | 3,016 | 19.8 years |
| | **$ (479)** | **4,841** | **4,362** | | **(642)** | **4,508** | **3,866** | |

The operating costs associated with the credit origination include those disbursed in favor of commission agents for the placement of said credit, as well as the payroll of the personnel involved in the credit origination, as well as those related to the credit evaluation systems. Costs and expenses as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to $4,841 and $4,508, respectively.

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, recoveries from the previously written-off or eliminated loan portfolio, recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, under the heading of the "Allowance for ECL", amounted to $318 and $413, respectively.

**e) Breakdown and analysis of the portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk**

The Stage 3 credit risk portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 shows the following age:

| | | 1 to 180 days | 181 to 365 days | 366 days to 2 years | More than 2 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **December 31, 2025** | | | | | | |
| **Commercial Portfolio:** | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ | 1,276 | 504 | 1,560 | 1,931 | 5,271 |
| Financial Entities | | - | 39 | - | 9 | 48 |
| | | 1,276 | 543 | 1,560 | 1,940 | 5,319 |
| **Consumer loans** | | 1,563 | 136 | - | - | 1,699 |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | | 4,613 | 2,321 | 3,046 | 4,498 | 14,478 |
| Of social welfare | | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Loans purchased from Infonavit | | 210 | 160 | 137 | 239 | 746 |
| | | 4,823 | 2,481 | 3,183 | 4,745 | 15,232 |
| | **$** | **7,662** | **3,160** | **4,743** | **6,685** | **22,250** |

| | | 1 to 180 days | 181 to 365 days | 366 days to 2 years | More than 2 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **December 31, 2024** | | | | | | |
| **Commercial Portfolio:** | | | | | | |
| Business or Commercial Activity | $ | 1,492 | 1,317 | 663 | 3,382 | 6,854 |
| Financial Entities | | 40 | - | - | 56 | 96 |
| | | 1,532 | 1,317 | 663 | 3,438 | 6,950 |
| **Consumer loans** | | 1,075 | 107 | 1 | - | 1,183 |
| **Residential mortgages:** | | | | | | |
| Medium and Residential | | 3,583 | 1,968 | 3,280 | 3,242 | 12,073 |
| Of social welfare | | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Loans purchased from Infonavit | | 146 | 64 | 121 | 181 | 512 |
| | | 3,729 | 2,032 | 3,401 | 3,431 | 12,593 |
| | **$** | **6,336** | **3,456** | **4,065** | **6,869** | **20,726** |

(Continued)

The following page presents an analysis of the movements of the Stage 3 risk portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ | 20,726 | 17,061 |
| Restructurings | | 779 | 203 |
| Awards | | (371) | (311) |
| Surrenders | | (21) | (12) |
| Deductions | | (508) | (392) |
| Write-offs | | (4,234) | (2,817) |
| Eliminations | | (1,431) | (680) |
| Remissions | | - | (3) |
| Transfers from the Stage 1 Risk Portfolio | | 171 | 392 |
| Transfers to the Stage 1 Risk Portfolio | | (3,812) | (2,702) |
| Transfers from Stage 2 Risk Portfolio | | 17,393 | 11,600 |
| Transfers to the Stage 2 Risk Portfolio | | (474) | (248) |
| Settlements | | (8,316) | (2,211) |
| Portfolio Sale | | (730) | (109) |
| Exchange Rate Fluctuation | | (38) | 335 |
| Uncollected accrued interest | | 3,116 | 620 |
| | **$** | **22,250** | **20,726** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has no borrowers that have been declared bankrupt or are subject to insolvency proceedings and that are classified in Stages 1 or 2 while continuing to make payments on their loans.

### f) Restructuring and renewals

The restructured and renewed loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are integrated as shown below:

| | | Commercial | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2025** | | **Commercial activities** | **Financial entities** | **Consumer loans** | **Mortgage** | **Total** |
| **Restructured or renewed loans in previous years** | | | | | | |
| Loans with Stage 2 and Stage 3 credit risk that were restructu | $ | 2,599 | 39 | 81 | 1,401 | 4,120 |
| Restructured or renewed loans held in Stage 1 credit risk portfolio | | 13,955 | 2,002 | 170 | 4,893 | 21,020 |
| | | 16,554 | 2,041 | 251 | 6,294 | 25,140 |
| **Restructured or renewed loans in the year** | | | | | | |
| Loans with Stage 2 and Stage 3 credit risk that were restructured or renewed | | 1,010 | - | 458 | 1,164 | 2,632 |
| Restructured or renewed loans held in Stage 1 credit risk portfolio | | 39,883 | 20,667 | 161 | 521 | 61,232 |
| | | 40,893 | 20,667 | 619 | 1,685 | 63,864 |
| **Total restructured loans** | **$** | **57,447** | **22,708** | **870** | **7,979** | **89,004** |

(Continued)

| 2024 | Commercial | | Consumer loans | Mortgage | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commercial activities | Financial entities | | | |
| **Restructured or renewed loans in previous years** | | | | | |
| Loans with Stage 2 and Stage 3 credit risk that were restructured or renewed | $ 3,130 | 47 | 112 | 1,272 | 4,561 |
| Restructured or renewed loans held in Stage 1 credit risk portfolio | 4,436 | 230 | 299 | 5,493 | 10,458 |
| | 7,566 | 277 | 411 | 6,765 | 15,019 |
| **Restructured or renewed loans in the year** | | | | | |
| Loans with Stage 2 and Stage 3 credit risk that were restructured or renewed | 2,225 | 40 | 233 | 470 | 2,968 |
| Restructured or renewed loans held in Stage 1 credit risk portfolio | 6,049 | 4,377 | 106 | 271 | 10,803 |
| | 8,274 | 4,417 | 339 | 741 | 13,771 |
| **Total restructured loans** | **$ 15,840** | **4,694** | **750** | **7,506** | **28,790** |

Additional guarantees received for the renewal and restructuring of credit for the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years amounted to $1,179 and $195, respectively. These consist of real estate and guarantee trusts. The concessions granted by the Group consisted mainly of the establishment of a grace period at the beginning of the credit, as well as the extension of the term of the debtors.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank capitalized interest for $3 and $1, respectably, in both years derived from the loan restructuring.

### g) Allowance for ECL

Methodology for determining allowance for ECL

The Group has an institutionally approved credit risk classification system for the commercial portfolio and score models and/or performance tracking metrics for the retail portfolio.

There are also processes and systems that allow the portfolio to be classified by risk level and to estimate its reserves in accordance with the regulatory models of the Banking Commission.

External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) are used under the Standardized Approach in accordance with Annex 1-B issued by the CNBV, “Mapping of Ratings and Risk Weights”.

The rating of rating agencies is used by the Bank for the calculation of the Probability of Default in:

- States and Municipalities.
- Admissibility of guarantors with a global long-term rating of risk grade 1 and 2.
- Customers domiciled abroad and who do not have payment experience information within the national Credit Reporting Companies, who have a global long-term rating of risk grade 1 and 2.

The estimates for the commercial portfolio are based on the individual assessment of the credit risk of the debtors and their classification, in accordance with the Provisions (standard methodology). It is exempt from qualifying the guaranteed portfolio or portfolio under the responsibility of the Federal Government, the Central Bank and the Institute for the Protection of Bank Savings, in accordance with the Rules for the Qualification of the Loan portfolio of the Multiple Banking Institutions.

The calculation of reserves of debtors belonging to the consumer and mortgage portfolios, in addition to the commercial loans portfolio is made based on the regulatory methodologies published in the CUB, which are based on the calculation of the Expected Loss for each of the credit from Probability of Default (PD) parameters, Severity of Loss (SL) and Exposure to Default (ED) using information and specific characteristics of the credit and/or debtors evaluated.

As explained in note 3(p), the Group constitutes allowance for ECL to cover the risks associated with the recovery of the loan portfolio and other credit commitments, such as the amounts for opening irrevocable credit and letters of credit that are recorded in memorandum accounts.

The allowance for ECL as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, comprised by origin of its determination, is presented below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derived from Rating | $ | 15,250 | 14,665 |
| Additional reserves: | | | |
| Due to transactional risks | | 78 | 58 |
| For interest accrued on Stage 3 credit [1] | | 5 | 3 |
| Required by the National Banking and Securities Commission [2] | | 113 | - |
| Authorized by the Banking Commission | | 4 | 7 |
| | | 200 | 68 |
| | **$** | **15,450** | **14,733** |

[1] They include uncollected accrued interest in which in their restructuring it was agreed to capitalize them.
[2] Additional mortgage loan loss reserves required by the National Banking Commission.

*Additional reserves*

The establishment of additional allowance for ECLs was recorded as of January 2022 in the amount of $2,346. Subsequent changes to these allowances are described below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Initial balance of additional reserves | $ | 68 | 453 |
| Additions [3] | | 135 | 4 |
| Releases [1][2] | | (3) | (389) |
| **Balance** | **$** | **200** | **68** |

[1] During fiscal year 2025 and 2024, additional Covid contingency reserves were released for $(2) and $(384), respectively.

(2) During 2025 and 2024, allowances related to the Housing Operation and Financing Fund (Fondo de Operación y Financiamiento Bancario a la Vivienda, "FOVI") were released in the amounts of $(1) and $(5), respectively.

(3) During 2025, additional loan loss allowances of $113 were recognized in the mortgage loan portfolio, as required by the CNBV.

As of December 31, 2025, there are no remaining COVID reserves; as of December 31, 2024, they were $2.

As a result of applying the rating methodologies, PI and SP, obtained as a weighted average (unaudited), and the EI for each category as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown below:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category** | **PI** | **SP** | **EI** | **PI** | **SP** | **EI** |
| Commercial loans | 3.23% | 43.12% | $ 263,976 | 3.74% | 46.93% | $ 274,865 |
| Consumer loans | 6.84% | 70.01% | 78,142 | 6.58% | 72.31% | 68,154 |
| Residential mortgage loans | 8.08% | 17.32% | 255,262 | 7.02% | 17.61% | 244,978 |

The parameters are weighted over the portfolio of each of the portfolios. The default exposure shown for credit risk includes loan commitments.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, commercial loans for investment projects with their own repayment sources are $3,155 and $2,370 respectively, and are not included in the default exposure balances because the rating and estimation methodology for this type of loan does not consider the probability of default and severity of loss in its determination.

The breakdown of the evaluated portfolio and the allowance for loan losses derived from the rating, classified by risk level, and the additional reserve as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is presented below:

**December 31, 2025**

| | Commercial Activities | | Commercial Financial Institutions | | Government Entities | | Consumer | | Residential Mortgage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Risk Grade** | **Loan Portfolio** | **Allowances** | **Loan Portfolio** | **Allowances** | **Loan Portfolio** | **Allowances** | **Loan Portfolio** | **Allowances** | **Loan Portfolio** | **Allowances** |
| A-1 | $ 152,184 | 656 | 28,905 | 100 | 16,517 | 93 | 35,272 | 668 | 215,550 | 385 |
| A-2 | 36,482 | 389 | 6,643 | 63 | 488 | 7 | 7,845 | 333 | 8,195 | 49 |
| B-1 | 6,037 | 109 | 30 | 1 | 400 | 8 | 3,401 | 159 | 3,105 | 27 |
| B-2 | 479 | 11 | 290 | 6 | 160 | 3 | 3,233 | 161 | 4,089 | 50 |
| B-3 | 226 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1,351 | 95 | 2,744 | 47 |
| C-1 | 134 | 10 | 32 | 3 | - | - | 1,884 | 178 | 2,164 | 67 |
| C-2 | 283 | 31 | - | - | - | - | 1,440 | 237 | 4,739 | 408 |
| D | 1,794 | 612 | - | - | - | - | 1,309 | 634 | 8,485 | 2,027 |
| E | 3,123 | 2,570 | 48 | 37 | - | - | 2,317 | 1,630 | 6,191 | 3,378 |
| Additional allowance(1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | - | 129 |
| | **$ 200,742** | **4,396** | **35,948** | **210** | **17,565** | **111** | **58,052** | **4,162** | **255,262** | **6,567** |

* The commercial loan portfolio balance includes letters of credit.

(1) Additional allowances authorized by the Banking Commission are not included.

**December 31, 2024**

| | | Commercial Activities | | Commercial Financial Institutions | | Government Entities | | Consumer | | Residential Mortgage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Risk Grade | | Loan Portfolio | Allowances | Loan Portfolio | Allowances | Loan Portfolio | Allowances | Loan Portfolio | Allowances | Loan Portfolio | Allowances |
| A-1 | $ | 157,843 | 704 | 33,140 | 107 | 16,797 | 89 | 29,795 | 652 | 212,292 | 352 |
| A-2 | | 43,302 | 466 | 1,051 | 11 | - | - | 6,757 | 291 | 5,583 | 33 |
| B-1 | | 1,345 | 23 | 4673 | 90 | 45 | 1 | 2,930 | 138 | 2,519 | 22 |
| B-2 | | 569 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 2,581 | 130 | 4,019 | 49 |
| B-3 | | 71 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1,116 | 81 | 2,334 | 40 |
| C-1 | | 239 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 1,892 | 172 | 1,974 | 62 |
| C-2 | | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1,135 | 199 | 3,695 | 313 |
| D | | 2,492 | 827 | 53 | 21 | - | - | 1,075 | 515 | 7,315 | 1,755 |
| E | | 4,147 | 3,489 | 43 | 43 | - | - | 1,652 | 1,166 | 5,247 | 2,790 |
| Additional allowance (1) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | - | 13 |
| | **$** | **210,014** | **5,543** | **38,960** | **272** | **16,842** | **90** | **48,933** | **3,392** | **244,978** | **5,429** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no rating for the exempted portfolio.
*Activity of the allowance for loan losses.*

The following page presents an analysis of the activity for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(Continued)

**December 31, 2025**

| | Commercial | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commercial activities | Financial entities | Government entities | Consumer loans | Mortgage | Total |
| **Stage 1** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ 1,097 | 180 | 80 | 1,839 | 577 | 3,773 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | 33 | (38) | 24 | 273 | 70 | 362 |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | (112) | (2) | (114) |
| Creation by settlements | - | - | - | 34 | - | 34 |
| Fluctuation | (52) | - | (4) | - | - | (56) |
| | 1,078 | 142 | 100 | 2,034 | 645 | 3,999 |
| **Stage 2** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 113 | - | - | 594 | 424 | 1,131 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | (66) | - | - | 179 | 51 | 164 |
| Write-offs | - | - | - | (6) | - | (6) |
| Dation | - | - | - | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Settlement Creations | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Fluctuation | (1) | - | - | - | - | (1) |
| | 46 | - | - | 770 | 473 | 1,289 |
| **Stage 3** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 4,203 | 64 | - | 912 | 4,417 | 9,596 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | 738 | 1 | - | 3,914 | 2,282 | 6,935 |
| Charge-offs | (142) | (38) | - | (3,370) | (684) | (4,234) |
| Write-offs | (3) | - | - | (210) | (295) | (508) |
| Assignments | (202) | - | - | - | (125) | (327) |
| Awards | (24) | - | - | - | (347) | (371) |
| Dation | - | - | - | (3) | (18) | (21) |
| Settlement Creation | 23 | 10 | - | 49 | 92 | 174 |
| Eliminations | (1,431) | - | - | - | - | (1,431) |
| Fluctuation | (27) | - | - | - | (4) | (31) |
| | 3,135 | 37 | - | 1,292 | 5,318 | 9,782 |
| | **$ 4,259** | **179** | **100** | **4,096** | **6,436** | **15,070** |

| | Contingent transactions and guarantors | Due to transactional risks | Interest accrued | Recognized by the banking commission | Ordered by the National Banking and Securities Commission | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ 165 | 58 | 3 | 7 | - | 233 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | 31 | 20 | 2 | (2) | 113 | 164 |
| Fluctuation | (17) | - | - | - | - | (17) |
| | **$ 179** | **78** | **5** | **5** | **113** | **380** |
| | | | | | **$** | **15,450** |

(Continued)

**December 31, 2024**

| | Commercial | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Commercial activities** | **Financial entities** | **Government entities** | **Consumer loans** | **Mortgage** | **Total** |
| **Stage 1** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ 1,261 | 104 | 117 | 1,500 | 504 | 3,486 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | (239) | 75 | (44) | 392 | 114 | 298 |
| Deductions | - | - | - | (71) | (16) | (87) |
| Assignments | - | - | - | - | (2) | (2) |
| Awards | - | - | - | - | (27) | (27) |
| Surrenders | - | - | - | - | (1) | (1) |
| Creation by settlements | - | - | - | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Fluctuation | 75 | 1 | 7 | - | - | 83 |
| | 1,097 | 180 | 80 | 1,839 | 577 | 3,773 |
| **Stage 2** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 6 | - | - | 438 | 319 | 763 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | 106 | - | - | 157 | 106 | 369 |
| Deductions | - | - | - | (2) | (2) | (4) |
| Settlement Creations | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fluctuation | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| | 113 | - | - | 594 | 424 | 1,131 |
| **Stage 3** | | | | | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 4,290 | 43 | - | 726 | 3,263 | 8,322 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | 495 | 21 | - | 2,815 | 1,888 | 5,219 |
| Write-offs | (59) | - | - | (2,517) | (241) | (2,817) |
| Deductions | (19) | - | - | (142) | (231) | (392) |
| Remissions | (3) | - | - | - | - | (3) |
| Assignments | (88) | - | - | - | (21) | (109) |
| Awards | (22) | - | - | (2) | (287) | (311) |
| Surrenders | - | - | - | - | (12) | (12) |
| Settlement Creation | - | - | - | 32 | 53 | 85 |
| Eliminations | (680) | - | - | - | - | (680) |
| Fluctuation | 289 | - | - | - | 5 | 294 |
| | 4,203 | 64 | - | 912 | 4,417 | 9,596 |
| | **$ 5,413** | **244** | **80** | **3,345** | **5,418** | **14,500** |

| | **Contingent transactions and guarantors** | **Due to transactional risks** | **Interest accrued** | **Recognized by the banking commission** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ 185 | 53 | 4 | 396 | 638 |
| Create (Cancel) Reserves | (48) | 5 | (1) | (389) | (433) |
| Fluctuation | 28 | - | - | - | 28 |
| | **165** | **58** | **3** | **7** | **233** |
| | | | | | **$ 14,733** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group eliminated fully reserved commercial loans of $1,431 and $680, respectively, from the consolidated statement of financial position. During such years, loans granted to related parties were not eliminated.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of the allowance for ECL of undrawn credit facilities amounts to $212, of which $11 corresponds to the commercial portfolio and $201 to the consumer portfolio, and $230, of which $10 corresponds to the commercial portfolio and $220 to the consumer portfolio, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total amount of penalties amounted to $4,234 and $2,817, respectively. No related party credit was written-off in the year.

**h) Acquired loan portfolio**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not acquire a loan portfolio.

**i) Assigned loan portfolio**

During 2025 and 2024, the Group entered into contracts for onerous assignments of credit rights, litigation rights and awardees of two commercial portfolio portfolios with an unrelated company. The portfolio at the date of the assignment was classified as a portfolio with stage 3 credit risk. The fair value of the portfolio at the date of the assignment was $529 and $46, respectively. The results of these transactions were recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading “Other operating income, net”.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group did not execute any agreements for the onerous assignment of loan rights, litigation rights and mortgage portfolio award rights.

During 2024, the Group entered into onerous credit rights, litigation rights and mortgage portfolio awardee assignments contracts with an unrelated company. The portfolio at the date of the assignment was classified as a portfolio with stage 3 credit risk. The fair value of the portfolio at the date of the assignment was $7, respectively. The results of these transactions were recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading “Other operating income, net”.

Additionally, during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group executed loan portfolio assignment transactions. The fair value of the assigned loan portfolio at the assignment date amounted to $123 and $21, respectively. The results of these transactions were recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within “Allowance for credit losses.”

**(11) Other accounts receivable, net**

As of December 31, it is composed as shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receivables for trade settlement | $ | 24,845 | 43,365 |
| Debtors by margin accounts | | 2,202 | 1,255 |
| Debtors for collateral granted in cash (note 9(h)) | | 4,610 | 1,580 |
| Miscellaneous Debtors | | 5,159 | 5,161 |
| Taxes Recoverable | | 328 | 396 |
| | | 37,144 | 51,757 |
| Allowance for Expected Credit Losses | | (77) | (60) |
| | **$** | **37,067** | **51,697** |

*Receivables for trade settlement:*

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Currencies (note 6) | $ | 5,847 | 6,894 |
| Investments in financial instruments (note 7) | | 18,581 | 36,416 |
| Repurchase/resale agreements (note 8) | | 44 | 36 |
| Derivative financial instruments (note 9) | | 373 | 19 |
| | **$** | **24,845** | **43,365** |

The allowance for ECLes for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is analyzed below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Initial Balance | $ | (60) | (61) |
| Creations | | (116) | (51) |
| Derecognition | | 43 | 8 |
| Recoveries | | 56 | 43 |
| Applications | | - | 1 |
| **Final Balance** | **$** | **(77)** | **(60)** |

**(12) Foreclosed assets**

As of December 31, it is integrated as shown below:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Foreclosed assets** | **Foreclosed value** | **Value Loss Estimate** | **Net** | **Foreclosed value** | **Value Loss Estimate** | **Net** |
| Real estate | $ 1,304 | (205) | **1,099** | 980 | (132) | **848** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, an analysis of the movements of the estimate for loss of value is presented in the next page.

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | $ | (132) | (87) |
| Additional provisions for the passage of time applied to the profit or loss of the fiscal year | | (164) | (128) |
| Application of reserves for the sale of foreclosed parties and others | | 91 | 83 |
| | **$** | **(205)** | **(132)** |

On December 4, 2024, the Bank made a bundle sale of goods allocated to an unrelated party, with a carrying amount of $62 at a sales price of $100, which generated a profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading "Other operating income, net" of $38.

During fiscal year 2025 and 2024, there are no foreclosed assets for use by the Group.

**(13) Property, furniture and equipment, net**

As of December 31, they are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investment:** | | | |
| Land | $ | 489 | 489 |
| Buildings | | 2,483 | 1,168 |
| Leasehold improvements | | 3,983 | 5,211 |
| Transportation equipment | | 1 | 1 |
| Furniture and office equipment | | 2,078 | 2,014 |
| Computer equipment | | 2,969 | 2,758 |
| Investment Total | | 12,003 | 11,641 |
| Less: | | | |
| **Accumulated Depreciation:** | | | |
| Buildings | | 958 | 761 |
| Leasehold improvements | | 2,312 | 2,305 |
| Transportation equipment | | 1 | 1 |
| Furniture and office equipment | | 1,651 | 1,523 |
| Computer equipment | | 1,543 | 1,455 |
| Total accumulated depreciation | | 6,465 | 6,045 |
| | **$** | **5,538** | **5,596** |

During the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years, the Group had movements in properties, furniture and equipment as shown below:

| | | Investment | Accumulated Depreciation | Balance net |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of January 1, 2024** | $ | **11,216** | **(5,780)** | **5,436** |
| Additions | | 771 | (506) | 265 |
| Disposals | | (346) | 241 | (105) |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | | **11,641** | **(6,045)** | **5,596** |
| Additions | | 516 | (545) | (29) |
| Disposals | | (154) | 125 | (29) |
| **Final balance on December 31, 2025** | **$** | **12,003** | **(6,465)** | **5,538** |

Annual depreciation rates are listed below:

| | Useful life | Annual depreciation rate |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 40 | 2.5% |
| Office properties | Various | Various |
| Transportation Equipment | 3 and 4 | 25% and 33% |
| Computer Equipment | 3 and 5 | Various |
| Furniture and Equipment | 10 | 10% |
| Improvements and adaptations | Various | Various |

The amount charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, for depreciation amounted to $573 and $552, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was no effect due to impairment of improvements and adaptations.

According to the studies carried out by the Group Management, the residual value (except the land) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is minimal.

***Sale of real estate***

During 2025 and 2024, the Group made the sale of real estate, the total profit on the sale of real estate amounted to $13 and $1, respectively, which was recorded under the heading “Other operating income, net”.

## (14) Assets for rights of use of property, furniture and equipment, net and lease liabilities

The Group rents land, commercial premises and office spaces for its branches, offices and ATMs for the most part. Leases generally run for 5 year periods, with an option for one or two extensions of 5 years each. During 2025 and 2024, there are no variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, leases not initiated, restrictions or conditions imposed by leases and sale and leaseback transactions.

Lease payments generally have annual increases based on the CPI and every 5 years rents are renegotiated for market adjustments and others with already pre-established increases.

Some leases provide for additional payments to rent, such as maintenance fees primarily in shopping centers. Some leases have restrictions on entering into sublease agreements.

Leases that have been contracted for several years are mostly land, commercial premises and office spaces; these leases were classified as operating leases.

During 2025 and 2024, the Group has leases and subleases with contract maturities between the years from 2025 to 2038 and 2024 to 2036, respectively.

The Group leases branches with contract terms less than 1 year. These leases are short-term so the Group has decided not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of these leases.

Below is information on leases for which the Group is a lessee.

Leased assets (right-of-use assets)

The movement of assets by use rights is integrated as follows:

| | | Buildings | Computer Equipment | Transportation Equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of January 1, 2024** | $ | **2,286** | **121** | **42** | **2,449** |
| Amortization of right-of-use asset | | (624) | (47) | (21) | (692) |
| Remeasurement of lease assets | | 235 | - | - | 235 |
| Additions | | 348 | - | 14 | 362 |
| Reversal of depreciation upon disposals | | 173 | - | 17 | 190 |
| Disposals | | (324) | - | (18) | (342) |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | | **2,094** | **74** | **34** | **2,202** |
| Amortization of right-of-use asset | | (623) | (29) | (22) | (674) |
| Remeasurement of lease assets | | 152 | - | - | 152 |
| Additions | | 305 | - | 16 | 321 |
| Reversal of depreciation upon disposals | | 208 | 44 | 16 | 268 |
| Disposals | | (257) | 25 | (16) | (248) |
| **Final balance on December 31, 2025** | **$** | **1,879** | **114** | **28** | **2,021** |

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there is no indication that right-of-use assets could be impaired.

Leasing liability

The movement of the lease liability is shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning balance as of January 1 | $ | 2,432 | 2,591 |
| Interest expenses | | 190 | 207 |
| New contracts | | 321 | 362 |
| Remeasurement of lease liabilities | | 136 | 200 |
| Provisions | | (51) | (162) |
| Payments | | (766) | (766) |
| **Balance as of December 31** | **$** | **2,262** | **2,432** |

The following table shows the maturities of the lease liability considering the contractual payments not discounted as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | $ | 60 | 74 |
| One to three years | | 410 | 403 |
| Three to five years | | 848 | 795 |
| More than 5 years | | 1,673 | 1,899 |
| **Total lease liability without discounting contractual payments** | **$** | **2,991** | **3,171** |
| | | | |
| Less than one year | $ | 60 | 70 |
| Long-term | | 2,202 | 2,362 |
| **Leasing liability** | **$** | **2,262** | **2,432** |

Additional Information

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on lease liabilities | $ | 190 | 207 |
| Expenses related to short-term leases | | 3 | 4 |
| Depreciation of the asset by rights of use | | 598 | 613 |
| Sublease income | | 1 | 1 |

## (15) Advance payments and other assets, net

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, advance payments and other assets amount to:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance to be amortized | | | |
| Prepaid rent | $ | 6 | 4 |
| Other deferred charges | | 92 | 80 |
| Deferred PTU Asset (note 20) | | 2,028 | 1,592 |
| Other Advance payments: | | | |
| Prepaid taxes and provisional tax payments | | 7 | - |
| Prepayment licenses | | - | 304 |
| EPS advances | | 19 | 658 |
| Prepayment adaptations and enhancements | | - | 6 |
| Others | | 1,027 | 158 |
| | **$** | **3,179** | **2,802** |

## (16) Permanent investments

### a) Investment in associates

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the investment in associated companies was valued based on the equity method, considering the income and Equity of the issuer. The associates are shown below:

| Associate | Interest | Primary Activity and Location |
|---|---|---|
| Controladora Prosa, S. A. de C. V. | 19.73% | Transaction to process electronic transactions and offer products to correspondents, acquirers and issuers, Mexico City. |
| Asigna Compensación y Liquidación F/30430 (Asigna) | 1.11% | Partner operating futures contracts and options quoted on the Mexican Derivatives Market. Mexico City. |
| Mercado Mexicano de Derivados, S. A. de C. V. (MexDer) | 0.18% | Settlement partner and enter into future contracts, options and swaps, on its own behalf and on behalf of third parties. Mexico City. |
| Ciberentidad México, S. A. de C. V. (Ciberentidad) | 20.00% | Provides cyber defense and cybersecurity services to financial institutions and other financial entities. Mexico City |
| Investment Funds | 100.00% | Investing in corporate issued debt securities and/or stocks. Mexico City. |

In August 2025, the Group recognized an investment in an associate corresponding to Ciberentidad, by acquiring 20% equity, through an initial contribution of $20, given that it has significant influence in such entity.

| Associates | Equity | | Share in the net income of other entities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Controladora Prosa | $ 278 | 374 | 140 | 116 |
| Asigna | 13 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| MexDer | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Ciberentidad | 20 | - | - | - |
| Investment Funds | 136 | 127 | 8 | 21 |
| | **$ 448** | **513** | **149** | **139** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group received cash dividends from Controladora Prosa amounting to $236 and $181 (declared in 2023), respectively

**b) Other Permanent Investments**

The Group's other permanent investments, represented by shares in entities, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are analyzed below:

| | Acquisition Cost | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Other ancillary services | $ 10 | 10 |

In November 2025, the Group made a capital contribution to Contraparte Central de Valores de México, S.A., representing a 0.00087% ownership interest, and such investment does not provide the Group with significant influence.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash dividends received from other permanent investments were $90 and $73, respectively, recorded under "Share of net income of other entities" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Management did not identify any indicators of impairment in its permanent investments; therefore, no impairment losses were recognized in those years.

## (17) Intangible assets, net

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the movements in the software, computer developments within the intangible assets category are integrated below.

| | | Acquisition Cost | Accumulated amortization | Net carrying value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of January 1, 2024** | **$** | **7,547** | **(2,762)** | **4,785** |
| Additions | | 1,143 | (906) | 237 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | | **8,690** | **(3,668)** | **5,022** |
| Additions | | 1,022 | (1,117) | (95) |
| **Final balance on December 31, 2025** | **$** | **9,712** | **(4,785)** | **4,927** |

Intangible assets for software and computer developments are amortized within 5 and 10 years from the date they are available for use by the Group.

## (18) Deposits funding

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the traditional caption is discussed below:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total |
| **Demand deposits:** | | | | | | |
| With interest | $ 153,191 | 20,014 | 173,205 | 164,315 | 21,346 | 185,661 |
| Without interest | 96,399 | 10,764 | 107,163 | 94,268 | 12,266 | 106,534 |
| | **249,590** | **30,778** | **280,368** | **258,583** | **33,612** | **292,195** |
| **Time Deposits** | | | | | | |
| General public: | | | | | | |
| Certificates of Deposit (CDs) | 5,823 | - | 5,823 | 4,199 | - | 4,199 |
| Notes with Interest Payable on Maturity (PRLV) | 170,563 | - | 170,563 | 189,513 | 40 | 189,553 |
| | **176,386** | **-** | **176,386** | **193,712** | **40** | **193,752** |
| Money Market: | | | | | | |
| CDS | 27,579 | - | 27,579 | 34,255 | - | 34,255 |
| PRLV (Pagaré con Rendimiento Settleable al Vencimiento [Promissory Note to be Settled upon Maturity]) | 4,027 | - | 4,027 | 3,670 | - | 3,670 |
| | **31,606** | **-** | **31,606** | **37,925** | **-** | **37,925** |
| **Debt securities issued:** | | | | | | |
| Bank bonds | 2,310 | 2,098 | 4,408 | 2,723 | 1,404 | 4,127 |
| Stock certificates | 31,790 | 435 | 32,225 | 25,788 | 504 | 26,292 |
| | **34,100** | **2,533** | **36,633** | **28,511** | **1,908** | **30,419** |
| **Global deposit account without movements** | **1,847** | **-** | **1,847** | **1,344** | **179** | **1,523** |
| | **$ 493,529** | **33,311** | **526,840** | **520,075** | **35,739** | **555,814** |

Pursuant to the provision of Article 61 of the Law on Credit Institutions, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the three-year inactivity deadlines for certain customer engagement accounts were met, counted from its concentration in the global deposit account made up of 49,228 and 41,707 accounts, with an individual amount or less than 300 UMAs in force in Mexico City, totaling $48 and $52, respectively which were given to public charity, in accordance with the order of said article during 2025 and 2024.

The weighted average, unaudited annual rates of the different deposit contracts during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are analyzed as shown below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mexican pesos** | **Foreign currency** | **Mexican pesos** | **Foreign currency** |
| **Demand deposits** | | | | |
| With interest | 8.22% | 2.64% | 8.98% | 2.92% |
| **Time Deposits** | | | | |
| CDS | 4.19% | - | 5.38% | - |
| PRLV (Pagaré con Rendimiento Settleable al Vencimiento [Promissory Note to be Settled upon Maturity]) | 6.64% | - | 9.52% | - |
| Money Market | | | | |
| CDS | 6.94% | - | 10.35% | 4.30% |
| PRLV (Pagaré con Rendimiento Settleable al Vencimiento [Promissory Note to be Settled upon Maturity]) | 7.79% | - | 10.64% | - |
| **Debt securities issued** | | | | |
| Stock certificates | 7.80% | 4.30% | 10.28% | 4.30% |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, money market time deposits and credit securities issued among the large investing public are detailed below:

### *(a) Money Market Time Deposits*

The breakdown of certificates of deposit (CDs) is presented below:

**December 31, 2025**

| Payment of interest | Annual Rate | Term in days | Amount | Accrued interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | $ 2,500 | 13 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 5 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.25 | 364 | 2,000 | 9 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 2 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 336 | 2,000 | 9 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 7 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 2 |
| 25 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 2,000 | 6 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 1,500 | 7 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 336 | 1,500 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.26 | 364 | 1,250 | 2 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.25 | 336 | 1,250 | 2 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.25 | 280 | 1,250 | 2 |
| 28 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 224 | 1,250 | 2 |
| 25 days | TIIE + 0.24 | 364 | 1,000 | 3 |
| | | | **$ 27,500** | **79** |
| **Total CDs** | | | | **$ 27,579** |

(Continued)

**December 31, 2024**

***CDs-***

| Payment of interest | Annual Interest Rate | Term in days | Amount | Accrued interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.02% | 364 | $ 4,000 | 24 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 364 | 500 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 353 | 2,000 | 13 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 337 | 500 | 3 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 | 253 | 700 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 337 | 1,000 | 6 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.02% | 252 | 1,000 | 5 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.02% | 336 | 1,000 | 5 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.02% | 336 | 1,000 | 5 |
| 28 days | TIIE Fond | 196 | 500 | - |
| 28 days | TIIE Fond | 364 | 500 | - |
| 28 days | TIIE Fond + 0.25% | 365 | 900 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 | 336 | 600 | 3 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 | 364 | 200 | 1 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 | 367 | 500 | 1 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 | 112 | 5,000 | 10 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.02% | 364 | 2,000 | 4 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 365 | 1,000 | 1 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 365 | 235 | - |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 351 | 2,000 | 12 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 253 | 2,500 | - |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 225 | 2,500 | - |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 197 | 1,000 | 6 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.01% | 365 | 1,000 | 5 |
| 28 days | TIIE 28 + 0.03% | 337 | 2,000 | 4 |
| | | | **$ 34,135** | **120** |
| **Total Cedes** | | | | **$ 34,255** |

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no dollar-denominated CEDES were issued. The CEDES issued have a par value of $100

**Notes with Payable Yield on Maturity-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, PRLVs were issued with an approximate par value of one peso each, as shown below:

**December 31, 2025**

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Annual Interest Rate (%) | Amount | Unamortized Discount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 2025 | 54,924,123 | 364 | 9.95 | 55 | - |
| April 2025 | 21,467,886 | 269 | 8.45 | 21 | - |
| April 2025 | 21,938,361 | 364 | 8.36 | 22 | (1) |
| May 2025 | 216,865,311 | 364 | 8.42 | 217 | (7) |
| July 2025 | 122,144,496 | 180 | 8.11 | 122 | (1) |
| August 2025 | 4,671,674 | 180 | 7.83 | 5 | - |
| August 2025 | 46,749,888 | 180 | 7.83 | 47 | - |
| August 2025 | 1,974,005,464 | 180 | 7.84 | 1,974 | (23) |
| August 2025 | 51,902,512 | 180 | 7.81 | 52 | (1) |
| August 2025 | 52,865,019 | 270 | 7.83 | 53 | (2) |
| August 2025 | 53,872,572 | 364 | 7.86 | 54 | (3) |
| September 2025 | 52,812,503 | 270 | 7.70 | 53 | (2) |
| September 2025 | 53,822,029 | 364 | 7.76 | 54 | (3) |
| September 2025 | 215,530,674 | 364 | 7.68 | 216 | (11) |
| October 2025 | 102,363,467 | 119 | 7.37 | 102 | (1) |
| October 2025 | 102,995,848 | 150 | 7.39 | 103 | (2) |
| October 2025 | 52,244,857 | 180 | 7.46 | 52 | (1) |
| October 2025 | 259,180,029 | 180 | 7.44 | 259 | (6) |
| October 2025 | 105,422,484 | 270 | 7.43 | 105 | (4) |
| October 2025 | 263,765,223 | 364 | 7.59 | 264 | (15) |
| October 2025 | 107,370,950 | 364 | 7.49 | 107 | (6) |
| November 2025 | 102,456,672 | 120 | 7.37 | 102 | (1) |
| December 2025 | 37,816,717 | 181 | 7.38 | 38 | (1) |
| December 2025 | 42,215,481 | 178 | 7.35 | 42 | (1) |
| | | | $ | **4,119** | **(92)** |
| | | | | **$** | **4,027** |

(Continued)

**December 31, 2024**

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Annual Interest Rate | Amount | Unamortized Discount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February 2024 | 222,755,007 | 364 | 11.35 | 223 | (3) |
| April 2024 | 11,127,385 | 364 | 11.35 | 11 | - |
| April 2024 | 177,061,082 | 364 | 11.41 | 177 | (6) |
| April 2024 | 60,621,031 | 364 | 11.50 | 61 | (2) |
| May 2024 | 58,927,630 | 270 | 11.31 | 59 | (1) |
| July 2024 | 43,308,709 | 269 | 11.16 | 43 | (1) |
| July 2024 | 164,412,625 | 180 | 11.26 | 164 | - |
| July 2024 | 42,185,434 | 178 | 11.18 | 42 | - |
| July 2024 | 57,497,847 | 182 | 11.25 | 58 | - |
| July 2024 | 4,902,333 | 180 | 11.28 | 5 | - |
| July 2024 | 120,133,335 | 180 | 11.28 | 120 | (1) |
| July 2024 | 58,866,450 | 182 | 11.23 | 59 | - |
| July 2024 | 88,913,951 | 364 | 11.13 | 89 | (4) |
| August 2024 | 38,192,542 | 180 | 11.21 | 38 | - |
| August 2024 | 76,455,972 | 180 | 11.21 | 77 | (1) |
| August 2024 | 58,829,806 | 182 | 10.87 | 59 | (1) |
| August 2024 | 2,107,099 | 180 | 10.90 | 2 | - |
| August 2024 | 84,124,041 | 180 | 10.90 | 84 | (1) |
| August 2024 | 55,358,894 | 364 | 10.79 | 55 | (3) |
| September 2024 | 131,441,870 | 181 | 10.73 | 131 | (3) |
| September 2024 | 80,090,488 | 180 | 10.72 | 80 | (2) |
| October 2024 | 51,302,506 | 90 | 11.52 | 51 | - |
| October 2024 | 68,227,428 | 270 | 10.60 | 68 | (5) |
| October 2024 | 4,378,238 | 180 | 10.59 | 4 | - |
| October 2024 | 128,483,458 | 180 | 10.59 | 129 | (4) |
| October 2024 | 53,891,867 | 271 | 10.49 | 54 | (3) |
| October 2024 | 55,187,020 | 364 | 10.36 | 55 | (4) |
| October 2024 | 55,232,510 | 364 | 10.56 | 55 | (4) |
| October 2024 | 61,867,764 | 364 | 10.49 | 62 | (5) |
| November 2024 | 51,696,667 | 120 | 10.41 | 52 | (1) |
| November 2024 | 102,626,400 | 180 | 10.48 | 103 | (4) |
| November 2024 | 112,996,235 | 182 | 10.36 | 113 | (5) |
| November 2024 | 6,301,501 | 180 | 10.27 | 6 | - |
| November 2024 | 71,775,787 | 180 | 10.27 | 72 | (3) |
| November 2024 | 110,304,782 | 364 | 10.27 | 110 | (9) |
| December 2024 | 106,717,344 | 182 | 10.24 | 107 | (4) |
| December 2024 | 2,918,456 | 180 | 10.01 | 3 | - |
| December 2024 | 63,788,953 | 180 | 10.01 | 64 | (3) |
| December 2024 | 232,481,613 | 195 | 10.14 | 232 | (12) |
| December 2024 | 53,660,001 | 270 | 9.91 | 54 | (4) |
| December 2024 | 220,262,597 | 364 | 10.09 | 220 | (19) |
| December 2024 | 54,924,123 | 364 | 9.84 | 55 | (5) |
| December 2024 | 535,488,068 | 364 | 10.08 | 536 | (49) |
| | | | $ | **3,842** | **(172)** |
| **Total** | | | | **$** | **3,670** |

(Continued)

### *(b) Debt securities issued*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has outstanding stock certificates with a nominal value of one hundred pesos each, under the program authorized by the Banking Commission up to an amount of $50,000 for both years as shown below:

## December 31, 2025

**National Currency Debt Securities**

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Years) | Term (Days) | Proportion of the Issue | Interest Rate | Amount | Accrued Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 2025 | 60,000,000 | 3 | 1,095 | 7.94% | Funding TIIE + 0.34% | $ 6,000 | 19 |
| September 2024 | 39,696,111 | 7 | 2,548 | 7.94% | 9.89% | 3,970 | 120 |
| September 2024 | 43,245,200 | 3 | 1,095 | 7.94% | Funding TIIE + 0.32% | 4,325 | 23 |
| February 2024 | 51,893,902 | 3 | 1,095 | 10.38% | Funding TIIE + 0.32% | 5,189 | 2 |
| February 2024 | 48,106,098 | 7 | 2,548 | 11.30% | 9.74% | 4,811 | 167 |
| August 2023 | 71,254,993 | 3 | 927 | 14.25% | TIIE + 0.04% | 7,125 | 39 |
| | | | | | | $ 31,420 | 370 |
| | | | | | | | **$ 31,790** |

**Foreign currency stock certificates**

| Issue Date | Number of securities | Term in years | Interest payment in days | Emission Ratio | Interest Rate | Amount | Accrued interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 2024 | 238,461 | 3 | 1,092 | 0.05% | 4.30% | $ 429 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | **$ 435** |
| | | | | | | | **$ 32,225** |

## December 31, 2024

**National Currency Debt Securities**

| Issue Date | Number of securities | Term in years | Interest payment in days | Emission Ratio | Interest Rate | Amount | Accrued interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 2024 | 39,696,111 | 7 | 2,548 | 7.94% | 9.89% | $ 3,970 | 119 |
| September 2024 | 43,245,200 | 3 | 1,095 | 8.65% | Funding TIIE + 0.32% | 4,324 | 32 |
| February 2024 | 51,893,902 | 3 | 1,095 | 10.38% | Funding TIIE + 0.32% | 5,189 | 2 |
| February 2024 | 48,106,098 | 7 | 2,548 | 9.62% | 9.74% | 4,811 | 165 |
| August 2023 | 71,254,993 | 3 | 927 | 14.25% | TIIE 28 + 0.04% | 7,125 | 52 |
| | | | | | | **$ 25,419** | **370** |
| | | | | | | Issuance expenses | **(1)** |
| | | | | | | | **$ 25,788** |

**Foreign Currency-Denominated Debt Securities**

| Issue Date | Number of securities | Term in years | Interest payment in days | Emission Ratio | Interest Rate | Amount | Accrued interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 2024 | 238,461 | 3 | 1,092 | 0.5% | 4.30% | $ 498 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | **$ 504** |
| Total Debt Securities | | | | | | | **$ 26,292** |

(Continued)

## Structured Bank Bonds

## December 31, 2025

### Domestic Currency Placements

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Underlying | | Amount | Accrued Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 2025 | 11,178,406 | 1,093 | MXWOAS3D.INDX | $ | 1,118 | - |
| March 2025 | 327,700 | 364 | SPXFP.INDX | | 33 | - |
| March 2025 | 1,093,500 | 364 | USDMXN | | 109 | - |
| February 2025 | 4,510,960 | 364 | USDMXN | | 451 | - |
| January 2025 | 1,661,500 | 729 | SPX.INDX | | 166 | - |
| December 2024 | 1,234,750 | 729 | SPXFP.INDX | | 123 | - |
| December 2024 | 986,900 | 1,094 | SPXFP.INDX | | 99 | - |
| December 2023 | 907,000 | 1,095 | SPXFP | | 91 | - |
| December 2023 | 730,600 | 1,095 | MEXBOL | | 73 | - |
| December 2023 | 481,400 | 1,095 | SPXFP | | 48 | - |
| | | | | **$** | **2,311** | **-** |
| | | | | | Issuance expenses | **(1)** |
| | | | | **$** | | **2,310** |

### Foreign Currency Placements

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Underlying | | Amount | Accrued Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 2025 | 9,000 | 730 | SMH.OQ | $ | 15 | - |
| February 2025 | 13,000 | 364 | QQQ.OQ | | 23 | - |
| April 2025 | 10,000 | 364 | QQQ.OQ | | 18 | - |
| May 2025 | 16,500 | 730 | SMH.OQ | | 30 | - |
| July 2025 | 582,808 | 1,095 | QQQ.OQ | | 1,050 | - |
| December 2025 | 534,110 | 1,093 | QQQ.OQ | | 962 | - |
| | | | | **$** | **2,098** | **-** |
| | | | | | | **2,098** |
| **Total bank bonds** | | | | **$** | | **4,408** |

(Continued)

**December 31, 2024**

**Local Currency Issuances**

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Underlying | Amount | Accrued Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 2024 | 2,152,450 | 1,094 | SPXFP | $ 215 | - |
| December 2024 | 1,418,300 | 120 | USD/MXN | 142 | - |
| August 2023 | 353,600 | 547 | USD/MXN | 35 | - |
| July 2023 | 5,283,850 | 550 | USD/MXN | 528 | - |
| December 2023 | 1,576,600 | 1,095 | MEXIPC | 158 | - |
| December 2023 | 3,017,450 | 1,095 | SPXFP | 302 | - |
| February 2022 | 533,200 | 1,093 | MSFDV1 | 53 | - |
| June 2022 | 1,820,690 | 1,093 | ENHFO5 | 182 | 10 |
| June 2022 | 3,034,360 | 1,094 | ENHGE5 | 304 | 16 |
| November 2022 | 6,070,300 | 1,093 | BNPUI5 | 607 | 86 |
| December 2022 | 753,800 | 1,094 | BNPUI5 | 75 | 11 |
| | | | | **$ 2,601** | **123** |
| | | | | Issuance expens | **(1)** |
| | | | | $ | **2,723** |

**Foreign Currency Issuance**

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Term (Days) | Underlying | Amount | Accrued Interest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 2024 | 34,000 | 724 | SMH.P | $ 71 | - |
| November 2024 | 613,200 | 1,092 | QQQ.OQ | 1,281 | - |
| July 2024 | 25,000 | 1,090 | QQQ.OQ | 52 | - |
| | | | | **$ 1,404** | **-** |
| | | | | **$** | **1,404** |
| **Total Bank Bonds** | | | | **$** | **4,127** |

(Continued)

## (19) Interbank loans and loans from other institutions

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, they are integrated as shown below:

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total |
| Short term | | | | | | |
| Foreign Banks | $ - | 9,975 | 9,975 | | 11,347 | 11,347 |
| Development Banking Institutions | 885 | 2,713 | 3,598 | 1,762 | 18 | 1,780 |
| Public Trusts | 3,689 | 820 | 4, 509 | 3,698 | 413 | 4,111 |
| Other Institution | - | 109 | 109 | | | |
| | **$ 4,574** | **13,617** | **18,191** | **5,460** | **11,778** | **17,238** |
| Long-term | | | | | | |
| Foreign Banks | $ - | - | - | - | 2,108 | 2,108 |
| Development Banking Institutions | 13,559 | 1,101 | 14,660 | 15,881 | 5,105 | 20,986 |
| Public Trusts | 5,923 | 1,023 | 6,946 | 3,829 | 1,007 | 4,836 |
| Other Institution | - | 8,070 | 8,070 | - | - | - |
| | **$ 19,482** | **10,194** | **29,676** | **19,710** | **8,220** | **27,930** |
| Short and Long Term Total | | | | | | |
| Foreign Banks | $ - | 9,975 | 9,975 | - | 13,455 | 13,455 |
| Development Banking Institutions | 14,444 | 3,814 | 18,258 | 17,643 | 5,123 | 22,766 |
| Public Trusts | 9,612 | 1,843 | 11,455 | 7,527 | 1,420 | 8,947 |
| Other Institution | - | 8,179 | 8,179 | - | - | - |
| | **$ 24,056** | **23,811** | **47,867** | **25,170** | **19,998** | **45,168** |

The contractual detail of interbank loans and loans of other bodies, segregated in their different terms, as well as their characteristics, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is presented in the following page.

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

| | | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Total |
| **Short term** | | | | | | | |
| **Foreign Banks:** | | | | | | | |
| Scotiabank (Bahamas) Ltd (Caribbean Treasury Unit) (SCTL) | $ | | 8,160 | 8,160 | - | 9,454 | 9,454 |
| Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited | | - | - | - | - | 1,051 | 1,051 |
| Caixa Bank | | - | 1815 | 1815 | - | 842 | 842 |
| | | **-** | **9,975** | **9,975** | **-** | **11,347** | **11,347** |
| **Development Banking Institutions:** | | | | | | | |
| National Financial, S.N.C., Development Banking Institution (NAFIN) | | 878 | 2,701 | 3,579 | 737 | 18 | 755 |
| SHF | | 7 | 12 | 19 | 1,025 | - | 1,025 |
| | | **885** | **2,713** | **3,598** | **1,762** | **18** | **1,780** |
| **Public trusts:** | | | | | | | |
| Institutional Agriculture Trusts (FIRA) | | 3,687 | 820 | 4,507 | 3,696 | 413 | 4,109 |
| FOVI | | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| | | **3,689** | **820** | **4,509** | **3,698** | **413** | **4,111** |
| **Other Financial Institutions:** | | | | | | | |
| Export Development Canada (EDC) | | - | 71 | 71 | - | - | - |
| International Finance Corporation (IFC) | | - | 38 | 38 | - | - | - |
| | | **-** | **109** | **109** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| | $ | **4,574** | **13,617** | **18,191** | **5,460** | **11,778** | **17,238** |
| **Foreign Banks** | | | | | | | |
| Scotiabank (Bahamas) Ltd (Caribbean Treasury Unit (SCTL) | $ | - | - | - | - | 2,108 | 2,108 |
| **Development Banking Institutions:** | | | | | | | |
| NAFIN | | 12,559 | 1,101 | 13,660 | 14,881 | 5,105 | 19,986 |
| SHF | | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 1,000 |
| | | **13,559** | **1,101** | **14,660** | **15,881** | **5,105** | **20,986** |
| **Public Trusts** | | | | | | | |
| FIRA | | 5,923 | 1,023 | 6,946 | 3,829 | 1,007 | 4,836 |
| **Other Entities** | | | | | | | |
| EDC | | - | 3,602 | 3,602 | - | - | - |
| **IFC** | **$** | **-** | 4,468 | 4,468 | - | - | - |
| | | **-** | **8,070** | **8,070** | - | - | - |
| | | **19,482** | **10,194** | **29,676** | **19,710** | **8,220** | **27,930** |

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has six loans with NAFIN in Mexican pesos, totaling $13,437, with maturities of one to four years and interest rates ranging from 7.78% to 7.96%. Likewise, as of that date, the Group has two loans with NAFIN denominated in US dollars, totaling $3,802, with maturities of one to two years and interest rates between 4.83% and 4.99%.

(Continued)

Additionally, as of December 31, 2025, the Group has a loan granted by SHF for a total of $1,007, with a maturity period of one to two years and an interest rate of 8.48%.

Likewise, as of December 31, 2025, the Group maintains a loan with IFC for a total of $4,506, with a five-year term and a 4.83% interest rate, as well as a loan with EDC for a total of $3,673, with a three-year term and a 5.23% interest rate.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group has six loans with NAFIN in Mexican pesos, totaling $14,881, with maturities of one to four years and interest rates ranging from 10.68% to 10.79%. Likewise, as of that date, the Group has two loans with NAFIN denominated in US dollars, totaling $5,105, with maturities of one to two years and interest rates between 5.47% and 5.63%.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2024, the Group has two loans granted by SHF for a total of $2,000, with a maturity period of one to two years and interest rates ranging from 8.41% to 8.48%.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, interbank and other long-term agency loan maturities are shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 | $ | - | 8,702 |
| 2027 | | 4,036 | 6,102 |
| 2028 | | 8,659 | 9,237 |
| More than 5 years | | 16,981 | 3,889 |
| **Total** | **$** | **29,676** | **27,930** |

Interest expense on interbank and other loans during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was $3,196 and $3,507, respectively (note 27(b)).

The interbank loans maintained by the Group primarily consist of working capital facilities granted by financial intermediaries, most of which are development banking institutions and multilateral organizations, denominated in both local and foreign currencies and with various maturity dates.

The weighted average, unaudited, interbank and other agency loan rates as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mexican pesos | Foreign currency | Mexican pesos | Currency foreign |
| Foreign Banks | - | 4.32% | - | 5.01% |
| Development banking | 8.53% | 5.02% | 11.62% | 5.66% |
| Development funds | 7.48% | 4.22% | 10.18% | 5.04% |
| Other Organizations | - | 5.03% | - | - |

## (20) Income taxes (Income Tax (ISR)) and Employees' statutory profit sharing (PTU)

The current Income Tax Law establishes a 30% rate. The determination of PTU incurred was made in accordance with the limits of the current Federal Labor Law.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the expense (benefit) for current income tax and deferred are included below:

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Income tax** | **PTU** | **Income tax** | **PTU** |
| **In the period results:** | | | | | |
| Current: | | | | | |
| Bank and subsidiaries | $ | 4,324 | 1,081 | 4,260 | 998 |
| Stock Exchange | | 236 | 45 | 269 | 49 |
| Asset Management Company | | 230 | 4 | 214 | 4 |
| Income tax and PTU incurred | | 4,790 | 1,130 | 4,743 | 1,051 |
| Deferred income tax and WPS | | (369) | (287) | (726) | (79) |
| Total taxes and PTU | | 4,421 | 843 | 4,017 | 972 |
| Adjustments to provision for the previous fiscal year, net | | (178) | (11) | (77) | (5) |
| | **$** | **4,243** | **832** | **3,940** | **967** |
| **In period OCI:** | | | | | |
| Income from financial instruments held to collect and sell | $ | 466 | 113 | (182) | (40) |
| Employee Defined Benefit Remeasurement | | (229) | (60) | 180 | 44 |
| Valuation of cash flow hedge derivative financial instruments | | (852) | (202) | 193 | 39 |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU | | 45 | - | (11) | - |
| **Recognized in retained earnings:** | | 29 | - | - | - |
| Deferred income tax on profit-sharing caused by subordinated obligations | | | | | |
| Subordinated obligations | | (379) | (96) | - | - |
| | **$** | **(920)** | **(245)** | **180** | **43** |

(Continued)

The Group does not consolidate the tax results with its subsidiaries, so the information presented below is for informational purposes only.

The Group has not recognized a deferred tax liability, relative to the undistributed profits of its subsidiaries and associates, since it currently does not expect those undistributed profits to be reversed and taxable in the near future.

*Deferred income tax and PTU:*

Deferred income tax and PTU assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised of the following items:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Income tax | PTU | Income tax | PTU |
| Valuation of financial instruments: | | | | |
| Trading Financial Instruments | $ 1 | - | (4) | (1) |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | (33) | (8) | 239 | 53 |
| Financial instruments held to collect or sell | (241) | (61) | 230 | 52 |
| Cash flow hedge swaps | 319 | 82 | (533) | (120) |
| Advance payments | (417) | (104) | (518) | (117) |
| Lease | 60 | 5 | 58 | 6 |
| Provisions and others | 179 | 6 | 314 | 43 |
| Remainder to be deducted from property, furniture and equipment | (158) | (48) | (86) | (23) |
| Commissions Charged in Advance | 536 | 135 | 510 | 115 |
| Pension Plan | 1,213 | 306 | 1,133 | 256 |
| Employee Defined Benefit Remeasurements | 350 | 87 | 121 | 27 |
| Foreclosed assets | 427 | 108 | 376 | 85 |
| Credit Risk Estimates | 6,015 | 1,520 | 5,379 | 1,216 |
| Tax loss carryforwards | 5 | - | - | - |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU | (586) | - | (459) | - |
| | **$ 7,670** | **2,028** | **6,760** | **1,592** |

(Continued)

The favorable (unfavorable) effect on income and Equity, for deferred income tax and PTU for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Income tax | PTU | Income tax | PTU |
| Valuation of financial instruments: | | | | |
| Trading Financial Instruments | $ 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | (272) | (61) | 233 | 53 |
| Financial instruments held to collect or sell | (471) | (113) | 182 | 41 |
| Cash flow hedge swaps | 852 | 202 | (193) | (39) |
| Advance payments | 101 | 13 | 102 | 31 |
| Lease | 2 | (1) | 24 | - |
| Provisions and others | (135) | (37) | (426) | (115) |
| Remainder to be deducted from property, furniture and equipment | (72) | (25) | 68 | 14 |
| Commissions Charged in Advance | 26 | 20 | 59 | 8 |
| Pension Plan | 80 | 50 | 90 | 9 |
| Employee Defined Benefit Remeasurements | 229 | 60 | (180) | (44) |
| Foreclosed assets | 51 | 23 | 8 | (2) |
| Credit Risk Estimate | 636 | 304 | 586 | 79 |
| PTU | 1 | - | - | - |
| Tax loss carryforwards | 5 | - | - | - |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU in profit or loss | (128) | - | (10) | - |
| | **$ 910** | **436** | **546** | **36** |

The foregoing movements are reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, which are shown below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Income tax | PTU | Income tax | PTU |
| In results: | $ 369 | 287 | 726 | 80 |
| In Equity: | | | | |
| Income from valuation of financial instruments held to collect or sell | (466) | (113) | 182 | 41 |
| Employee Defined Benefit Remeasurement | 229 | 60 | (180) | (44) |
| Valuation of cash flow hedging instruments | 852 | 202 | (193) | (40) |
| Deferred income tax on employee profit sharing arising from subordinated obligations | (29) | - | - | - |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU | (45) | - | 11 | (1) |
| | **$ 910** | **436** | **546** | **36** |

The rates effective as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

| Entity | | Tax base | Income tax | Effective Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank | $ | 11,079 | 3,769 | 24% |
| Real estate | | 132 | 44 | 26% |
| Derivatives | | 196 | 59 | 25% |
| Broker-dealer | | (783) | (234) | (27%) |
| Asset Management Company | | 758 | 225 | 30% |
| Support Services | | 2 | 1 | 31% |
| | **$** | **11,384** | **3,864** | **27%** |

The rates effective as of December 31, 2024 are detailed below:

| Entity | | Tax base | Income tax | Effective Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank | $ | 11,573 | 3,438 | 25% |
| real estate | | (59) | (18) | (30%) |
| Derivatives | | 239 | 72 | 26% |
| Broker-dealer | | 771 | 231 | 28% |
| Asset Management Company | | 719 | 216 | 28% |
| Support Services | | 2 | 1 | 23% |
| | **$** | **13,245** | **3,940** | **24%** |

For informational purposes, the effective income tax (ISR) and employee profit sharing (PTU) rate analysis of the Bank, excluding its subsidiaries, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is presented on the following page.

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

| **December 31, 2025** | | **Base** | **Income Tax 30%** | **Effective Rate** | **PTU** [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Result of the transaction | $ | 13,939 | (4,182) | (30%) | (1,394) |
| Tax impact incurred: | | | | | |
| Tax effect of inflation, net | | (3,023) | 907 | 7% | 302 |
| Valuation of financial instruments | | (3,909) | 1,173 | 8% | 391 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 309 | (93) | (1%) | (31) |
| Non-deductible expenses | | 1,184 | (355) | (2%) | (97) |
| Allowance for ECL | | 7,836 | (2,351) | (17%) | (784) |
| Deductible write-offs | | (5,255) | 1,577 | 11% | 526 |
| PTU incurred and deferred from the year | | 780 | (234) | (2%) | (78) |
| Deduction of PTU paid | | (960) | 288 | 2% | - |
| Commissions and Advance payments | | 423 | (127) | (1%) | (42) |
| Profit (loss) of financial instruments | | 2,986 | (896) | (6%) | (299) |
| Interest on subordinated obligations | | (1,263) | 379 | 3% | 126 |
| Other, net | | (865) | 259 | 2% | 87 |
| Tax profit | | 12,182 | (3,655) | (26%) | (1,293) |
| PTU allocated to workers based on statutory limits | | - | - | - | (980) |
| Tax and deferred PTU: | | 4,023 | (1,207) | (9%) | (281) |
| Valuation of financial instruments | | (2,711) | 813 | 6% | 182 |
| Provisions and others | | (336) | 102 | 1% | 12 |
| Advance payments | | | | | |
| Remainder to be deducted from property, furniture and equipment | | 280 | (84) | (1%) | (24) |
| Pension Plan | | (264) | 79 | 1% | 50 |
| Foreclosed assets | | (172) | 52 | - | 23 |
| Commissions Charged in Advance | | (87) | 26 | - | 20 |
| Allowance for Credit Risk | | (2,121) | 636 | 5% | 303 |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU in income | | 285 | (86) | (1%) | - |
| Deferred tax | | (1,103) | 331 | 2% | 285 |
| **Income tax** | **$** | **11,079** | **(3,324)** | **(24%)** | **(695)** |

[1] Corresponds to the amount of PTU prior to applying the labor limits and is for informational purposes only.

(Continued)

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

| **December 31, 2024** | | **Base** | **Income Tax 30%** | **Effective Rate** | **PTU** [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Result of the transaction | $ | 14,380 | (4,314) | (30%) | (1,438) |
| Tax impact incurred: | | | | | |
| Tax effect of inflation, net | | (3,122) | 936 | 7% | 312 |
| Valuation of financial instruments | | 3,713 | (1,114) | (8%) | (371) |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 11 | (3) | - | (1) |
| Non-deductible expenses | | 1,459 | (438) | (3%) | (125) |
| Allowance for ECL | | 5,564 | (1,669) | (12%) | (556) |
| Deductible write-offs | | (3,642) | 1,093 | 8% | 364 |
| PTU incurred and deferred from the year | | 912 | (274) | (2%) | (91) |
| Deduction of PTU paid | | (986) | 296 | 2% | - |
| Commissions and Advance payments | | 548 | (164) | (1%) | (55) |
| Profit (loss) of financial instruments | | (3,514) | 1,054 | 7% | 351 |
| Other, net | | (1,649) | 495 | 3% | 165 |
| Tax profit | | 13,674 | (4,102) | (29%) | (1,445) |
| PTU allocated to workers based on statutory limits | | | | | (980) |
| Tax and deferred PTU: | | | | | |
| Valuation of financial instruments | | (3,963) | 1,189 | 8% | 272 |
| Provisions and others | | 4,715 | (1,414) | (10%) | (331) |
| Advance payments | | (351) | 105 | 1% | 31 |
| Remainder to be deducted from property, furniture and equipment | | (103) | 31 | - | 9 |
| Pension Plan | | (300) | 90 | 1% | 9 |
| Foreclosed assets | | (25) | 7 | - | (2) |
| Commissions Charged in Advance | | (197) | 59 | - | 8 |
| Allowance for Credit Risk | | (1,953) | 586 | 4% | 80 |
| Deferred income tax on deferred PTU in income | | 76 | (23) | - | - |
| Deferred tax | | (2,101) | 630 | 4% | 76 |
| **Income tax** | **$** | **11,573** | **(3,472)** | **(25%)** | **(904)** |

[1] Corresponds to the amount of PTU prior to applying the labor limits and is for informational purposes only.

(Continued)

To evaluate the recovery of deferred assets, Management considers the probability that a part or all of them will not be recovered. The final realization of deferred assets depends on the generation of taxable profit in the periods in which temporary differences are deductible. In carrying out this assessment, Management considers the expected reversal of deferred liabilities, projected taxable profits and planning strategies.

In order to determine the PTU current by labor reform, compliance with the provisions of the Federal Labor Law (FTL) and the Income Tax Law must be carried out. Therefore, what is described in the next page should be considered.

a. The Group must apply 10% to the PTU base tax profit, based on the provisions of the Income Tax Law.

b. The amount determined in the preceding paragraph must be allocated to each employee based on the provisions of the LFT; however, the amount allocated to each employee may not exceed the greater of the following amounts: the equivalent of three months of the employee's current salary or the average PTU received by the employee in the previous three years.

c. If the PTU determined in subsection (a) is greater than the sum of the PTU assigned to each and every employee according to subsection (b), the latter must be considered the PTU current for the period. On the basis of the LFT (Ley Federal del Trabajo [Federal Labor Law], the difference between both amounts is considered not to generate a payment obligation in the current or future periods.

d. If the PTU determined in subsection (a) is less than or equal to that determined in subsection (b), the PTU determined in subsection (a) must be the PTU incurred for the period.

According to technical report 53, in order to determine the rate of PTU incurred, PTU incurred (LFT) must be divided by the PTU determined at 10% of the tax profit; the ratio obtained must be multiplied by the legal PTU rate of 10%, in order to obtain the PTU incurred.

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| PTU allocated to workers based on statutory limits | $ | 980 | 980 |
| PTU 10% | | 1,293 | 1,445 |
| Ratio | | 0.7579 | 0.6782 |
| Legal PTU rate | | 10% | 10% |
| PTU rate incurred | | 7.85% | 6.78% |

*Other considerations:*

In accordance with current tax legislation, authorities have the power to review up to five tax years prior to the last income tax return filed.

In accordance with the Income Tax Law, companies that carry out transactions with related parties, residing in Mexico or abroad, are subject to tax limitations and obligations in determining the agreed prices, as they must be comparable to those that they would use with or between independent parties in comparable transactions.

## (21) Other Accounts Payable

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, accounts payable are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creditors on settlement of transactions: | | | |
| Foreign exchange trading (note 6) | $ | 2,205 | 10,874 |
| Investments in financial instruments (note 7) | | 4,797 | 27,564 |
| Derivative financial instruments (note 9) | | 393 | 32 |
| Repurchases/resale agreements (note 8) | | 41 | 44 |
| Margin account creditors | | 1,586 | 2,992 |
| Creditors on cash received as collateral (note 9) | | 945 | 3,068 |
| Taxes payable | | 990 | 858 |
| Sundry creditors and other accounts payable: | | | |
| Currencies to be delivered (note 6) | | 3,627 | - |
| Cash overdrafts (note 6) | | - | 14 |
| Liabilities arising from the provision of banking services | | 3,137 | 2,843 |
| Commissions payable on current transactions | | 225 | 156 |
| Provisions for Miscellaneous Obligations | | 1,626 | 1,153 |
| Other Sundry creditors | | 692 | 745 |
| Income tax creditors salaries | | 734 | 662 |
| | **$** | **20,998** | **51,005** |

## (22) Subordinated obligations outstanding

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintains the following private preferred subordinated obligations of capital and not capable of becoming shares:

| Issue Date | Number of Certificates | Issue Price per Certificate (Pesos) | Term (Years) | Interest Period (Days) | Interest Rate | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 9, 2025 [1] | 35,000,000 | $100 | Perpetual | 182 | 11.65% | 3,500 | - |
| Nov. 14, 2024 [1] | 89,080,000 | $100 | Perpetual | 182 | 14.02% | 8,908 | 8,908 |
| | | | | | | **12,408** | **8,908** |

1) The issuance was recognized as a liability, and interest accrued on the notes is payable against retained earnings due to the contractual feature that allows the issuer, at its discretion, to determine whether to pay the related returns. Accordingly, such instrument is considered an equity component.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group paid interest recognized in retained earnings of $1,263, as well as taxes and profit sharing of $(446). Consequently, the net effect of these payments was $817, corresponding to the November 14, 2024 issuance.

(Continued)

**Amortization of Subordinated Obligations**

On November 1, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized the early amortization of 3 subordinated obligations ("SCOTIAOS 14", issued on December 17, 2014, "SCOTIAOS 18", issued on June 27, 2018, and "SCOTIAOS 18-2", issued on September 6, 2018) in the amount of $8,908, acquired by a related party. On November 14, 2024, its full settlement took place.

## (23) Employee Benefits

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, they are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short term | $ | 785 | 667 |
| Long-term (job obligation) | | 5,847 | 4,790 |
| Employee profit sharing | | 1,087 | 1,104 |
| **Total employee benefits** | **$** | **7,719** | **6,561** |

The Group maintains a defined benefit plan for retiree pensions, as well as obligations relating to plans for post-retirement medical benefits, pantry vouchers and retiree life insurance.

The defined contribution plan for pensions was maintained by eligible employees considering all those employees who entered work on or after April 1, 2006 and seniority in the plan greater than 6 months, being optional for employees who entered previously. This plan establishes pre-established contributions for the Group and employees, which may be withdrawn in full by the employee when he/she has reached age 55.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the income charge corresponding to the Group contributions for the defined contribution plan amounted to $105 and $83, respectively, and was recorded under the heading of "Management Expenses" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

In addition, the Group maintains a defined benefit plan for pensions and post-retirement benefits, which all employees who reach age 60 with 5 years of service or 55 years of age with 35 years of service are entitled, as established in the collective bargaining agreement and to which they do not contribute.

The cost, obligations and assets of the pension defined benefit plans, seniority premium, post-retirement medical benefits, life insurance and retiree pantry voucher funds were determined based on calculations prepared by independent actuaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

## a) Post-employment benefits

### *Cash flows-*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, benefits paid from the funds totaled $494 and $423, respectively, corresponding to other post-retirement benefits.

The defined benefit cost components, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown below:

| | Seniority premium | | Legal indemnity | | Pension plan | | Other post-withdrawal benefits | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** | **2025** | **2024** |
| Current Service Cost (CLSA) | $ 31 | 29 | 36 | 34 | 12 | 17 | 31 | 44 | 110 | 124 |
| Net interest on the NDBL* | 44 | 35 | 53 | 43 | 220 | 222 | 226 | 205 | 543 | 505 |
| Cost of early settlement of obligations | - | (4) | 122 | 63 | 1 | (1) | - | (1) | 123 | 57 |
| Cost per personnel transfer | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Recycling of Defined Profit Net Liabilities* remeasurements in OCI | 12 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 30 | (1) | 27 | 40 | 85 |
| **Net cost of the period** | **87** | **75** | **228** | **159** | **245** | **269** | **256** | **276** | **816** | **779** |
| Defined Profit Net Liabilities* beginning remeasurement balance in OCI | 140 | 112 | 60 | 57 | 176 | 457 | 23 | 377 | 399 | 1,003 |
| Measurements Generated | 59 | 39 | 21 | 20 | 114 | (251) | 608 | (327) | 802 | (519) |
| Recycling Remeasurements | (12) | (11) | (17) | (17) | (12) | (30) | 1 | (27) | (40) | (85) |
| **Ending balance of Defined Profit Net Liabilities* remeasurements in OCI** | **187** | **140** | **64** | **60** | **278** | **176** | **632** | **23** | **1,161** | **399** |
| ***Increase (decrease) in Net Defined Benefits Liabilities or (Net Defined Benefits Assets)* measurements in OCI*** | **47** | **28** | **4** | **3** | **102** | **(281)** | **609** | **(354)** | **762** | **(604)** |
| **Defined Benefit Cost** | **$** 134 | 103 | 232 | 162 | 347 | (12) | 865 | (78) | 1,578 | 175 |

(Continued)

| | | Seniority premium | | Legal indemnity | | Pension plan | | Other post-withdrawal benefits | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Net Defined Benefits Liabilities opening balance* | $ | 422 | 381 | 500 | 463 | 1,973 | 2,253 | 1,895 | 1,973 | 4,790 | 5,070 |
| Defined Profit Cost (Income) | | 134 | 103 | 232 | 162 | 347 | (12) | 865 | (78) | 1,578 | 175 |
| Payments charged to the Defined Profit Net Liabilities or (Defined Profit Net Assets)* | | (68) | (62) | (191) | (125) | (262) | (268) | - | - | (521) | (455) |
| **Final balance of the Net Defined Benefits Liabilities*** | **$** | **488** | **422** | **541** | **500** | **2,058** | **1,973** | **2,760** | **1,895** | **5,847** | **4,790** |

(*) Net liability for defined benefits Defined Profit Net Liabilities or Net asset for defined benefits.

The financing situation of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is detailed below:

| | | Seniority premium | | Legal indemnity | | Pension plan | | Other post-withdrawal benefits | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Amount of Defined Benefit Obligations | $ | (488) | (422) | (541) | (500) | (2,058) | (1,973) | (3,371) | (2,892) | (6,458) | (5,787) |
| Plan assets | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 611 | 997 | 611 | 997 |
| **Financial status of the obligation** | **$** | **(488)** | **(422)** | **(541)** | **(500)** | **(2,058)** | **(1,973)** | **(2,760)** | **(1,895)** | **(5,847)** | **(4,790)** |

Below is an analysis of the activity of the plan's assets to cover labor obligations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market value of assets at the beginning of the year | $ | 997 | 1,301 |
| Returns on Plan Assets | | 108 | 119 |
| Payments made from the fund during the year | | (494) | (423) |
| **Market value of assets at year-end** | **$** | **611** | **997** |

The following were the main actuarial hypotheses at the date of the statement of financial position:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Nominal discount rate used to calculate the present value of obligations | 10.60% | 11.90% |
| Expected rate of return on plan assets | 10.60% | 11.90% |
| Trend rate in health care cost variation | 6.50% | 6.50% |
| Rate of increase to minimum wage | 3.50%(1) | 3.50% |
| Rate of nominal increase in salary levels | 4.50% | 4.50% |
| Remaining average working life of employees | 9.99 years | 10.06 years |

(1) General Minimum Wage: 2026: 13.00%, 2027: 11.00%, 2028: 10.00%, 2029: 9.00%, 2030: 8.00%, and 3.50% thereafter
Border Minimum Wage: 2026: 5.00%, 2027: 5.00%, 2028: 5.00%, 2029: 5.00%, 2030: 5.00%, and 3.50% thereafter.

(Continued)

The expected rate of return on plan assets is equal to the discount rate in accordance with current standard.

The fund's assets covering obligations for pension and other retiree post-retirement benefits consist of 100% debt instruments, affected in trusts and managed by a Committee designated by the Group.

The effect of the increase or decrease in the discount rate used in actuarial projections as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Rates | DBO Total | Annual Rates | DBO Total |
| No modification | 10.60% | $ 6,458 | 11.90% | 5,787 |
| Increase in discount rate [2] | 11.60% | 5,975 | 12.90% | 5,376 |
| Decrease in discount rate [2] | 9.60% | 7,025 | 10.90% | 6,265 |

[2] 2025 and 2024: 1%

## (24) Equity

### *(a) Share stock structure*

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the nominative ordinary shares comprising the capital stock are shown as follows:

| | Series "F" | Series "B" | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscribed and Paid-up [1] | 1,660,376,400 | 1,358,489,782 | 3,018,866,182 |
| Unpaid in treasury | 158,215,942 | 129,449,407 | 287,665,349 |
| | **1,818,592,342** | **1,487,939,189** | **3,306,531,531** |

(1) Represent the minimum fixed and variable share capital

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the value of the subscribed and Contributed capital stock is as follows:

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Value of Subscribed and Paid Shares | $ 3,111 |
| Capital update | 1,396 |
| **Total share capital** | **$ 4,507** |

***(b) Other comprehensive income (OCI)***

OCIs include:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| HTCS valuation result | $ | 798 | (767) |
| Cash flow hedge DFI valuation result | | (1,067) | 1,775 |
| Employee Defined Benefit Remeasurements | | (1,161) | (399) |
| Participation in the OCIs of other entities | | 11 | 10 |
| Income taxes and HTCS PTU | | (297) | 282 |
| Income taxes and DFI PTU on cash flow hedges | | 391 | (663) |
| Income taxes and PTU of employee benefits | | 413 | 169 |
| **Total** | **$** | **(912)** | **407** |

Below is the activity recorded in the components of the OCI during fiscal year 2025 and 2024.

***HTCS valuation in OCI:***

| | | Income Tax and PTU | Income taxes and PTU | Net OCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances as of January 1, 2024 | $ | **(161)** | **60** | **(101)** |
| Valuation at fair value | | (606) | 222 | (384) |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2024** | | **(767)** | **282** | **(485)** |
| Valuation at fair value | | 1,565 | (579) | 986 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2025** | **$** | **798** | **(297)** | **501** |

***Valuation of cash flow hedging instruments in OCI:***

| | | OCI before income Tax and PTU | Income taxes and PTU | Net OCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balances as of January 1, 2024** | $ | **1,133** | **(431)** | **702** |
| Effective portion of changes in fair value: | | | | |
| Exchange Rate | | (268) | 120 | (148) |
| Interest Rate | | 910 | (352) | 558 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2024** | | **1,775** | **(663)** | **1,112** |
| Effective portion of changes in fair value: | | | | |
| Exchange Rate | | (4,018) | 1,167 | (2,851) |
| Interest Rate | | 1,176 | (113) | 1,063 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2025** | **$** | **(1,067)** | **391** | **(676)** |

***Employee Benefits:***

| | | OCI before income Tax and PTU | Income taxes and PTU | Net OCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balances as of January 1, 2024** | $ | **(1,003)** | **382** | **(621)** |
| Movement | | 604 | (213) | 391 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2024** | | **(399)** | **169** | **(230)** |
| Movement | | (762) | 244 | (518) |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2025** | **$** | **(1,161)** | **413** | **(748)** |

***Participation in the OCIs of other entities:***

| | | OCI before income Tax and PTU | Income taxes and PTU | Net OCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances as of January 1, 2024 | $ | **(2)** | **-** | **(2)** |
| Movement | | 12 | - | 12 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2024** | | **10** | **-** | **10** |
| Movement | | 1 | - | 1 |
| **Balances as of December 31, 2025** | **$** | **11** | **-** | **11** |

### *(c) Dividends*

On March 11, 2025, the Stockholders' Ordinary General Meeting declared dividends taken from retained earnings for a total of $2,350, equal to $0.7784379493241 per share for series "F" and "B". Such dividends were paid to BNS on March 19, 2025 via electronic transfer.

On November 14, 2025, the Stockholders' Ordinary General Meeting declared dividends taken from retained earnings for a total of $3,350, equal to $1.1096881405259 per share for series "F" and "B". Such dividends were paid to BNS on November 18, 2025 via electronic transfer.

During 2024, the Group did not declare any dividends.

### *(d) Comprehensive income*

The comprehensive profit presented in the consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity represents the result of total activity during the year and is comprised of net income, effects (net of income taxes and deferred PTU) on the valuation of HTCS and cash flow hedge DFI, as well as remeasurements for defined benefits to employees and participation in the OCI of other entities.

### *(e) Restrictions on Equity*

No individual or legal entity may acquire, directly or indirectly, through one or more transactions of any nature, simultaneous or successive, the control of Series "B" shares for more than 5% of the paid-up capital of the Group. The SHCP (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público [Ministry of Finance and Public Credit]) may authorize, when in its opinion it is justified, the acquisition of a greater percentage, not exceeding in any case 20% of the share capital.

The LGSM requires the Group to annually separate 5% of its profits to constitute capital reserves, up to 20% of the paid-up share capital. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the capital reserve corresponds to both years at $901, a figure that has reached the required amount.

In March 2025, the Group acquired 17,643 existing minority shares of the Bank and 24,461 shares of the Brokerage House, for which it paid a total of $2.

In the event of capital reimbursement or distribution of profits to shareholders, income tax is incurred on the amount reimbursed or distributed, which exceeds the amounts determined for tax purposes.

The amounts of the Group's Capital Contribution Account (CUCA) and Net Tax Profit Account (CUFIN) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CUCA (unaudited) | $ | 15,034 | 14,499 |
| CUFIN (unaudited) | | 15,701 | 16,886 |

(Continued)

***(f) Capitalization (unaudited)***

The Banking Commission requires broker-dealer to have a minimum percentage of capitalization on assets at risk, which are calculated by applying certain percentages according to the risk assigned in accordance with the rules established by the Central Bank. The capitalization required by the Banking Commission has been fulfilled by the Broker-dealer. The net capital of Stock Exchange as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to $2,884 and $2,539, respectively.

Pursuant to Article 50 of the LIC (Ley de Instituciones de Crédito [Credit Institution Law]), the Bank must maintain a net capital greater than the sum of the capital requirements for credit, market and transactional risks incurred in its transaction. Net capital is determined in accordance with the Provisions.

The Provisions establish at least an 8% capitalization index, and floor levels for the different elements that make up Net Capital, the components that make up it are Fundamental Capital, Basic Capital and Complementary Capital. In addition to the established capital minimums, the Bank must maintain a Capital Conservation Supplement consisting of Fundamental Capital, equivalent to 2.5% on weighted assets subject to total risks. In the case of institutions of local systematic importance, an additional percentage must be included.

Pursuant to the Provisions, the Bank has been designated by the Banking Commission as a Multiple Banking Institution of Local Systemic Importance, so it must maintain a Capital Conservation Supplement in addition to this status, as shown below:

| Degree of Systemic Importance | Capital Conservation Supplement |
|---|---|
| I | 0.60 |
| II | 0.90 |
| III | 1.20 |
| IV | 1.50 |
| V | 2.25 |

The Group is assigned by the Banking Commission a level I level of systemic importance, so a capital supplement of 0.60% is required.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank's capitalization index was 20.41% and 18.59%, so it is classified in category I in accordance with article 220 of the Provisions, which is calculated by applying certain percentages according to the risk assigned in accordance with the rules established by the Central Bank. Below is the information corresponding to the Bank's capitalization (Capitalization Index reported to the Central Bank and subject to its approval).

**Capitalization Index**

The Capitalization Index is equal to the result of the ratio of the net capital of the Bank, between the sum of the weighted assets subject to credit risk, the equivalent weighted positions subject to market risk and the assets subject to transactional risk.

Below is the information corresponding to the Bank's capitalization index as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (figures may vary by rounding):

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic Capital** | | | |
| Ordinary Shares | $ | 13,468 | 13,468 |
| Income from previous years | | 61,674 | 54,989 |
| Other comprehensive income items (and other reserves) | | 20,002 | 21,579 |
| **Basic Capital 1 before regulatory adjustments** | **$** | **95,144** | **90,036** |
| National regulatory adjustments: | | | |
| Deferred Charges and Advance payments | $ | (7,728) | (7,614) |
| Clearinghouse Investments | | (1,087) | (832) |
| Tax losses | | (2,540) | (2,040) |
| Deferred taxes, favorable items from temporary differences | | (1,198) | (718) |
| **Total regulatory capital adjustments** | **$** | **(12,553)** | **(11,204)** |
| Basic Capital 1 | $ | 82,591 | 78,832 |
| Non-Core Base Capital | | 12,408 | 8,908 |
| **Total base capital** | **$** | **94,999** | **87,740** |
| Eligible Reserves Computed as Supplemental | $ | 4 | 7 |
| **Supplemental Capital** | **$** | **4** | **7** |
| **Net Capital** | **$** | **95,003** | **87,747** |
| **Total risk-weighted assets** | **$** | **465,429** | **472,125** |
| **Capital reasons and supplements** | | | |
| Core Capital Index 1 | | 17.75% | 16.70% |
| Basic Capital Index | | 20.41% | 18.58% |
| Supplemental Capital Index | | - | 0.01% |
| Net Capital Index | | 20.41% | 18.59% |
| Institutional Specific Supplement | | 2.50% | 2.50% |
| Supplement of Local Systemic Importance | | 0.60% | 0.60% |
| Tier 1 common equity available to cover supplements | | 10.75% | 9.70% |
| *Limits applicable to the inclusion of reserves in the complementary capital:* | | | |
| **Limit on the inclusion of provisions in complementary capital under standardized methodology** | **$** | **4,121** | **4,218** |

(Continued)

Total risk-weighted assets as of December 31, 2025

| | | Risk-Weighted Assets | Capital Requirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Positions exposed to market risk by risk factor:** | | | |
| Local currency positions with nominal interest rates | $ | 39,687 | 3,175 |
| Local currency debt securities with nominal interest rates and a floating rate | | 1,187 | 95 |
| Local currency positions linked to inflation-indexed units (UDIs or UMAs) | | 1,166 | 93 |
| Positions in UDIs, UMAs, or with returns indexed to the NCPI (INPC) | | 13 | 1 |
| Foreign currency positions with nominal interest rates | | 7,750 | 620 |
| Foreign currency positions or positions with returns indexed to exchange rates | | 950 | 76 |
| Equity positions or positions with returns indexed to the price of a share or group of shares | | 681 | 54 |
| Capital requirement for Vega risk | | 13 | 1 |
| **Risk-weighted assets subject to credit risk by risk group:** | | | |
| Group I-B (2% risk weight) | | 19 | 1 |
| Group III (10% risk weight) | | 724 | 58 |
| Group III (20% risk weight) | | 3,742 | 299 |
| Group III (50% risk weight) | | 1,183 | 95 |
| Group III (100% risk weight) | | 816 | 65 |
| Group IV (20% risk weight) | | 1,849 | 148 |
| Group V (20% risk weight) | | 30 | 2 |
| Group V (150% risk weight) | | 1,055 | 84 |
| Group VI (20% risk weight) | | 7,235 | 579 |
| Group VI (25% risk weight) | | 4,929 | 394 |
| Group VI (30% risk weight) | | 17,827 | 1,426 |
| Group VI (40% risk weight) | | 15,408 | 1,233 |
| Group VI (50% risk weight) | | 32,991 | 2,639 |
| Group VI (70% risk weight) | | 409 | 33 |
| Group VI (75% risk weight) | | 41,692 | 3,335 |
| Group VI (85% risk weight) | | 7,525 | 602 |
| Group VI (100% risk weight) | | 21,893 | 1,751 |
| Group VII-A (11.5% risk weight) | | 137 | 11 |
| Group VII-A (20% risk weight) | | 20,099 | 1,608 |
| Group VII-A (23% risk weight) | | 1,866 | 149 |
| Group VII-A (50% risk weight) | | 6,592 | 527 |
| Group VII-A (100% risk weight) | | 132,292 | 10,583 |
| Group VII-A (120% risk weight) | | 1,108 | 89 |
| Group VIII (115% risk weight) | | 11,858 | 949 |
| Group VIII (150% risk weight) | | 5,425 | 434 |
| Group IX (100% risk weight) | | 17,825 | 1,426 |
| Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) on derivative transactions | | 7,399 | 592 |
| Exposure to default funds of clearing houses | | 17 | 1 |
| Counterparty exposure arising from non-delivery mechanisms | | 9 | 1 |
| Risk-weighted assets and capital requirements for operational risk | | 50,028 | 4,002 |
| **Total market, credit and operational risk** | | **465,429** | **37,231** |

(Continued)

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Total Risk-Weighted Assets as of December 31, 2024

| Description | | Risk-Weighted Assets | Capital Requirement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Positions exposed to market risk by risk factor: | | | |
| Local currency positions with nominal interest rates | $ | 41,901 | 3,352 |
| Local currency debt securities with nominal interest rates and a floating rate | | 1,193 | 95 |
| Local currency positions linked to inflation-indexed units (UDIs or UMAs) | | 1,873 | 150 |
| Positions in UDIs, UMAs, or with returns indexed to the NCPI (INPC) | | 38 | 3 |
| Foreign currency positions with nominal interest rates | | 14,754 | 1,180 |
| Foreign currency positions or positions with returns indexed to exchange rates | | 2,339 | 187 |
| Equity positions or positions with returns indexed to the price of a share or group of shares | | 403 | 32 |
| Capital requirement for Vega risk | | 6 | 1 |
| Risk-weighted assets subject to credit risk by risk group: | | | |
| Group I-B (2% risk weight) | | 60 | 5 |
| Group III (10% risk weight) | | 799 | 64 |
| Group III (20% risk weight) | | 3,628 | 290 |
| Group III (25% risk weight) | | 9 | 1 |
| Group III (50% risk weight) | | 1,448 | 116 |
| Group III (60% risk weight) | | 28 | 2 |
| Group III (100% risk weight) | | 856 | 68 |
| Group IV (20% risk weight) | | 3,668 | 293 |
| Group V (20% risk weight) | | 169 | 14 |
| Group V (150% risk weight) | | 785 | 63 |
| Group VI (20% risk weight) | | 5,788 | 463 |
| Group VI (25% risk weight) | | 3,993 | 319 |
| Group VI (30% risk weight) | | 14,820 | 1,186 |
| Group VI (40% risk weight) | | 14,049 | 1,124 |
| Group VI (50% risk weight) | | 37,155 | 2,972 |
| Group VI (70% risk weight) | | 40 | 3 |
| Group VI (75% risk weight) | | 36,672 | 2,934 |
| Group VI (85% risk weight) | | 11,071 | 886 |
| Group VI (100% risk weight) | | 28,604 | 2,288 |
| Group VII-A (11.5% risk weight) | | 152 | 12 |
| Group VII-A (20% risk weight) | | 22,673 | 1,814 |
| Group VII-A (23% risk weight) | | 861 | 69 |
| Group VII-A (50% risk weight) | | 5,927 | 474 |
| Group VII-A (100% risk weight) | | 130,483 | 10,439 |
| Group VII-A (120% risk weight) | | 1,210 | 97 |
| Group VIII (115% risk weight) | | 4,811 | 385 |
| Group VIII (150% risk weight) | | 9,038 | 723 |
| Group IX (100% risk weight) | | 21,037 | 1,683 |
| Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) on derivative transactions | | 2,122 | 170 |
| Exposure to default funds of clearing houses | | 19 | 2 |
| Counterparty exposure arising from non-delivery mechanisms | | 144 | 12 |
| Risk-weighted assets and capital requirements for operational risk | | 47,499 | 3,800 |
| **Total market, credit and operational risk** | $ | **472,125** | **37,771** |

(Continued)

***(g) Capital management***

To assess capital adequacy, the Group starts with its annual exposure plan to obtain a prospective view of the institution that allows it to identify the risks to which it is exposed and to inform its decision-making by visualizing key metrics and indicators such as: capital, liquidity, profitability and credit losses.

The exposure plan is structured based on a view of the country's macroeconomic scenario and the plans of the different lines of business.

At the same time, to ensure compliance and ongoing monitoring of Capital sufficiency, A "Capital Conservation and Liquidity Action Plan" has been documented, which is intended to implement early warning indicators, which are the basis for the "Liquidity and Capital Management Committee" to carry out the evaluations and follow-ups in accordance with the provisions of the corresponding policies, depending on the impact and magnitude of the stress event.

Capitalization notes are incorporated into the financial reports on a quarterly basis. These notes contain, among others, the following information: composition and integration of capital, composition of assets weighted by total risks and by type of risk, as well as estimates of the Capital Index.

Likewise, the stress tests established by the Banking Commission are carried out annually under various scenarios, with the aim of ensuring that the Group has sufficient capital to continue to intermediate resources and grant credit in these stress scenarios, considering its business strategies. In addition, an analysis of internal stress scenarios is carried out that, based on the Exposure Plan as a base scenario, integrate various adverse macroeconomic conditions in order to reveal the Group's exposure to the different risks.

During 2025, the Group carried out its Capital Adequacy Assessment exercise. This exercise was carefully planned and executed to assess capital and liquidity adequacy under stressful conditions in internal and regulatory scenarios. The result of the fiscal year made it possible to conclude that the Group's liquidity and Capital would allow it to face the risks derived from the defined stress scenarios, keeping its capital index and liquidity indicators above the regulatory minimums.

On April 16, 2025, the Governing Board of the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) ratified Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. as a Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) through Official Letter No. 141-5/7560/2025, confirming its systemic importance category and the applicable additional capital conservation buffer. The Bank was classified as Grade I and, therefore, will continue to be subject to an additional capital buffer of 60 basis points.

On the basis of the foregoing and continuing with the constitution of the requirement for total loss absorption capacity (TLAC, which corresponds to the maximum between 6.5% of the Total APSRs and 3.75% of the Adjusted Assets), the Group has to add a fourth since December 2022, so the minimum regulatory capital that the Group must maintain is 18.49% and 16.59% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

VI. Weighting factors involved in the calculation of the institutions' countercyclical capital supplement

| Group Countercyclical Capital Supplement |
| --- |
| - |

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VII.1 Disclosure form for the main indicators associated with the Net Capital Supplement

| Reference | Concept | December 2025* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Amount of the Net Capital Supplement referred to in the last paragraph of Article 2 Bis 5 of these provisions | $ 34,375 |
| 1.a | Not applicable | - |
| 2 | Total Risk Weighted Assets (TRWA) according to the amount recorded in row 60 of Table I.1 of this annex | $ 465,429 |
| 3 | Capital Supplement as a Percentage of TWRA (%) | 6.50% |
| 3.a | Not applicable | - |
| 4 | Total Exposures Associated with Leverage Ratio pursuant to row 21 of Table I.1 of Annex 1-O Bis of these provisions | $ 916,679 |
| 5 | Supplement to Net Capital as a percentage of total exposures associated with the Leverage Ratio (%) | 3.75% |
| 5.a | Not applicable | - |
| 6.a | As part of the amount of the Net Capital Supplement, are there capital instruments that are at the same priority level of payments (i.e. pari assu), in relation to instruments that are legally excluded from being converted into ordinary shares or on whose amount the remittance or remissions of the debt and its accessories in favor of the institution would operate in a resolution process? | Not applicable |
| 6.b | As part of the amount of the Net Capital Supplement, are there capital instruments that are at the same priority level of payments (i.e. pari assu), in relation to instruments that under the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions, are excluded from being converted into ordinary shares or on whose amount the remission or remissions of the debt and its accessories in favor of the institution would operate, in a resolution process? | Not applicable |
| 6.c | In the event that the alleged content in row 6b is updated, what is the share (%) of the amount of the capital instruments considered in the net capital supplement, in relation to the amount of the capital instruments issued that comply with the aforementioned payment priority? | - |

- As a Domestic Systemically Important Institution, the Group is required to build up the additional capital buffer over a four-year period.

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| Reference | Concept | December 2024* |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| 1 | Amount of the Net Capital Supplement referred to in the last paragraph of Article 2 Bis 5 of these provisions | $ 25,907 |
| 1.a | Not applicable | - |
| 2 | Total Risk Weighted Assets (TRWA) according to the amount recorded in row 60 of Table I.1 of this annex | $ 472,125 |
| 3 | Capital Supplement as a Percentage of TWRA (%) | 4.88% |
| 3.a | Not applicable | - |
| 4 | Total Exposures Associated with Leverage Ratio pursuant to row 21 of Table I.1 of Annex 1-O Bis of these provisions | $ 921,135 |
| 5 | Supplement to Net Capital as a percentage of total exposures associated with the Leverage Ratio (%) | 2.81% |
| 5.a | Not applicable | - |
| 6.a | As part of the amount of the Net Capital Supplement, are there capital instruments that are at the same priority level of payments (i.e. pari assu), in relation to instruments that are legally excluded from being converted into ordinary shares or on whose amount the remittance or remissions of the debt and its accessories in favor of the institution would operate in a resolution process? | Not applicable |
| 6.b | As part of the amount of the Net Capital Supplement, are there capital instruments that are at the same priority level of payments (i.e. pari assu), in relation to instruments that under the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions, are excluded from being converted into ordinary shares or on whose amount the remission or remissions of the debt and its accessories in favor of the institution would operate, in a resolution process? | Not applicable |
| 6.c | In the event that the alleged content in row 6b is updated, what is the share (%) of the amount of the capital instruments considered in the net capital supplement, in relation to the amount of the capital instruments issued that comply with the aforementioned payment priority? | - |

* The Group, as it is considered an institution of Local Systemic Importance, must constitute the supplement to the net capital within four years.

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VII.2.1 Composition of the Net Capital Supplement

| | | December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | Net Capital Supplement regulatory capital elements and adjustments | |
| 1 | Fundamental Capital | $ 82,591 |
| 2 | Non-Core Base Capital before adjustments to the Net Capital Supplement | 12,408 |
| 3 | Ineligible Non-Core Core Capital, as a Supplement to Net Capital, issued by the institution held by third parties | - |
| 4 | Other adjustments | - |
| 5 | Eligible Non-Core Capital Instruments for Net Capital Supplement | 12.408 |
| 6 | Supplemental Capital, before Net Capital Supplement adjustments | 4 |
| 7 | Amortized portion of complementary capital instruments, where the remaining maturity > 1 year | - |
| 8 | Ineligible supplemental capital, as an addendum to the Net Capital issued by the institution | - |
| 9 | Other adjustments | - |
| 10 | Eligible Supplemental Capital Instruments, in accordance with the rules for the Total Loss Absorption Supplement | 4 |
| 11 | Supplement to Net Capital arising from regulatory capital | 95,003 |
| | Elements of Supplement to Net Non-Regulatory Capital | - |
| 12 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued directly by the bank and subordinated to excluded liabilities | - |
| 13 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued directly by the bank which are not subordinated to excluded liabilities but which meet all other requirements of the Net Capital Supplement term page | - |
| 14 | Of which: Net Capital Supplement eligible amount, after upper limits apply. | Not applicable |
| 15 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued by financing vehicles, before January 1, 2022 | Not applicable |
| 16 | Ex-ante commitments eligible to recapitalize a resolving Local Systemically Significant Institution | Not applicable |
| 17 | Supplement to Net Capital arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments | - |
| | Net Capital Supplement Non-Regulatory Capital Elements – Adjustments | |
| 18 | Supplement to Net Capital before deductions | $ 95,003 |
| 19 | Deductions from exposures that correspond to accounts eligible for Net Capital Supplement (not applicable to a local systemically significant institution with a single point of entry). | Not applicable |
| 20 | Deductions from investments in other Net Capital Supplement eligible liabilities | - |
| 21 | Other adjustments to the Net Capital Supplement | - |

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| | | December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | Supplement to Net Capital after deductions | $ 95,003 |
| | Risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and leverage exposure measure for Net Capital Supplement purposes | |
| 23 | Total Risk Weighted Assets (TRWA) according to the amount recorded in row 60 of Table I.1 of this annex adjusted as permitted under the Net Capital Neto4 | $ 465,429 |
| 24 | Total Exposures Associated with Leverage Ratio pursuant to row 21 of Table I.1 of Annex 1-O Bis of these provisions | $ 916,679 |
| | Net Capital Supplement and Supplemental Indicators | |
| 25 | Net Capital Supplement (as a percentage of adjusted TRWAs as permitted under the Net Capital Supplement regime) | 20.41% |
| 26 | Net Capital Supplement (as a percentage of adjusted TRWAs as permitted under the Net Capital Supplement regime) | 10.36% |
| 27 | Fundamental Capital (as a percentage of TRWA) available after meeting minimum capital and Net Capital Supplement requirements | 17.75% |
| 28 | Bank-specific supplement requirements (capital preservation supplement plus countercyclical capital supplement requirement plus net capital supplement requirements, expressed as a percentage of TRWA) | 7.99% |
| 29 | Of which: Capital Conservation Supplement Requirement | 0.60% |
| 30 | Of which: Bank Specific Countercyclical Capital Supplement Requirement | - |
| 31 | Of which: Net capital supplement requirement | 7.39% |

| | | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | Net Capital Supplement regulatory capital elements and adjustments | |
| 1 | Fundamental Capital | $ 78,832 |
| 2 | Non-Core Base Capital before adjustments to the Net Capital Supplement | 8,908 |
| 3 | Ineligible Non-Core Core Capital, as a Supplement to Net Capital, issued by the institution held by third parties | - |
| 4 | Other adjustments | - |
| 5 | Eligible Non-Core Core Capital Instruments for Net Capital Supplement | $ 8,908 |
| 6 | Supplemental Capital, before Net Capital Supplement adjustments | $ 7 |
| 7 | Amortized portion of complementary capital instruments, where the remaining maturity > 1 year | - |
| 8 | Ineligible supplemental capital, as an addendum to the Net Capital issued by the institution | - |
| 9 | Other adjustments | - |
| 10 | Eligible Supplemental Capital Instruments, in accordance with the rules for the Total Loss Absorption Supplement | $ 7 |
| 11 | Supplement to Net Capital arising from regulatory capital | 87,747 |

(Continued)

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

| | | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | Elements of Supplement to Net Non-Regulatory Capital | |
| 12 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued directly by the Group and subordinated to excluded liabilities | - |
| 13 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued directly by the bank which are not subordinated to excluded liabilities but which meet all other requirements of the Net Capital Supplement term page | - |
| 14 | Of which: Net Capital Supplement eligible amount, after upper limits apply. | Not applicable |
| 15 | External Net Capital Supplement instruments issued by financing vehicles, before January 1, 2022 | Not applicable |
| 16 | Ex-ante commitments eligible to recapitalize a resolving Local Systemically Significant Institution | Not applicable |
| 17 | Supplement to Net Capital arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments | - |
| | Net Capital Supplement Non-Regulatory Capital Elements – Adjustments | |
| 18 | Supplement to Net Capital before deductions | $ 87,747 |
| 19 | Deductions from exposures that correspond to accounts eligible for Net Capital Supplement (not applicable to a local systemically significant institution with a single point of entry). | Not applicable |
| 20 | Deductions from investments in other Net Capital Supplement eligible liabilities | - |
| 21 | Other adjustments to the Net Capital Supplement | - |
| 22 | Supplement to Net Capital after deductions | $ 87,747 |
| | Risk-weighted assets (RWAs) and leverage exposure measure for Net Capital Supplement purposes | |
| 23 | Total Risk Weighted Assets (TRWA) according to the amount recorded in row 60 of Table I.1 of this annex adjusted as permitted under the Net Capital Neto4 | $ 472,125 |
| 24 | Total Exposures Associated with Leverage Ratio pursuant to row 21 of Table I.1 of Annex 1-O Bis of these provisions | $ 921,135 |
| | Net Capital Supplement and Supplemental Indicators | |
| 25 | Net Capital Supplement (as a percentage of adjusted TRWAs as permitted under the Net Capital Supplement regime) | 18.59% |
| 26 | Net Capital Supplement (as a percentage of adjusted TRWAs as permitted under the Net Capital Supplement regime) | 9.53% |
| 27 | Fundamental Capital (as a percentage of TRWA) available after meeting minimum capital and Net Capital Supplement requirements | 16.70% |
| 28 | Bank-specific supplement requirements (capital preservation supplement plus countercyclical capital supplement requirement plus net capital supplement requirements, expressed as a percentage of TRWA) | 6.09% |
| 29 | Of which: Capital Conservation Supplement Requirement | 0.60% |
| 30 | Of which: Bank specific countercyclical capital supplement requirement | - |
| 31 | Of which: Net capital supplement requirement | 5.49% |

(Continued)

## (25) Related Parties

In the normal course of its transactions, the Group carries out transactions with related parties such as credit, investments, acquisition, provision of services, among others. In accordance with the Group's policies, certain credit transactions with related parties are authorized by the Board of Directors and are agreed with market rates, guarantees and conditions according to healthy banking practices.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, transactions with related parties that include those that exceed 1% of the Group's net capital are mentioned below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Holding** | | | |
| Revenue | | | |
| Fees and Charges Assessed | $ | 16 | 33 |
| Other income, net | | 88 | 99 |
| Brokerage Trading Income | | 5,132 | 2,261 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Management Services | $ | 41 | 10 |
| Interest Expenses | | 5 | 1,042 |

The balances receivable and payable with related parties as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised as shown below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Receivable:** | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | $ | 37 | 5,624 |
| DFI | | 6,457 | 219,221 |
| Other accounts receivable | | 4,103 | 986 |
| **To be paid:** | | | |
| Immediate and time deposits due | $ | 47 | 2,503 |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | | 1,232 | 4,018 |
| Interbank loans | | 8,160 | 11,562 |
| Creditors on settlement of transactions | | 1,329 | 6,463 |
| Creditors on cash received as collateral | | - | 1,552 |
| Other Accounts Payable | | 20 | 19 |
| Subordinated Obligations | | 12,408 | 8,908 |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no changes to the existing conditions of balances receivable and payable with related parties; items that were considered unrecoverable or difficult to collect were subject to measurement of estimates by ECL.

In accordance with Article 73bis of the Credit Institutions Act, the total sum of transactions with related persons may not exceed 35% of the basic part of the net capital (note 24(g)). The credit granted to related parties, including letters of credit by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounts to $1,697 and $1,611, respectively. Related person deposits as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amount to $13 and $18, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the benefits granted to management personnel amounted to $427 and $335, respectively.

## (26) Memorandum accounts

### (a) Transactions on behalf of third parties

The resources managed by the Group, following instructions from customers to invest in various financial instruments, are recorded in memorandum accounts. The resources from these transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Customer securities received in escrow** | | | |
| Government and Banking Securities | $ | 178,236 | 145,089 |
| Shares and Others | | 525,728 | 513,911 |
| | **$** | **703,964** | **659,000** |

### (b) Repurchase transactions on behalf of customers

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the repurchase/resale transactions on behalf of customers are:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Instrument** | **Number of Securities** | **Fair Value** | **Number of Securities** | **Fair Value** |
| BPAG28 | 19,225,366 | $ 1,924 | 4,944,390 | $ 497 |
| BPAG91 | 21,741,344 | 2,181 | 11,057,896 | 1,121 |
| BONOS | 43,193,522 | 4,089 | 12,710,468 | 1,036 |
| CETES | 2,604,161,298 | 25,607 | 604,485,698 | 5,651 |
| UDIBONOS | 5,557,184 | 4,721 | 8,412,644 | 6,569 |
| BPA182 | 4,162,040 | 421 | 14,087,080 | 1,452 |
| BONDES | 67,895,796 | 6,791 | 233,167,929 | 23,112 |
| **Total** | | **$ 45,734** | | **$ 39,438** |

### (c) Securities lending transactions on behalf of customers

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the securities lending transactions on behalf of customers are integrated as shown below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number of securities** | **Fair Value** | **Number of securities** | **Fair Value** |
| Equity instruments | 13,440 | $ 87 | 10,440 | $ 90 |

(Continued)

**(d) Collateral received as pledge on behalf of customers**

Collateral represented by government, bank and private debt securities on behalf of collateral customers in the Group, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, at fair value are analyzed below:

| | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Number of Securities** | **Fair Value** |
| **Government Securities** | | |
| BONDES | 33,947,898 | $ 3,395 |
| UDIBONOS | 2,778,592 | 2,362 |
| CETES | 1,302,080,649 | 12,803 |
| BONOS | 21,596,761 | 2,048 |
| IPABONOS | 22,564,375 | 2,263 |
| | | **22,871** |
| **Capital instruments:** | | |
| Common shares | 2,011,950 | 218 |
| | | **$ 23,089** |

| | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Number of Securities** | **Fair Value** |
| **Government:** | | |
| BONDES | 115,135,001 | $ 11,553 |
| UDIBONOS | 4,206,322 | 3,285 |
| CETES | 302,242,849 | 2,825 |
| BONOS | 6,355,234 | 517 |
| IPABONOS | 15,044,683 | 1,535 |
| | | 19,715 |
| **Equity financial instruments:** | | |
| Stock | 66,528 | 109 |
| | | **$ 19,824** |

(Continued)

### (e) Collaterals delivered as pledge on behalf of customers

Collaterals delivered as pledge on behalf of customers at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are included below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | $ | 22,871 | 19,715 |
| Controller Actions and Certificates | | 112 | 109 |
| Margin Credit | | 28,854 | 20,614 |
| | **$** | **51,837** | **40,438** |

Income received for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, corresponding to the activity of assets under management and custody, amounts to $154 and $121, respectively (note 27(d)).

### (f) Collateral received and sold or pledged by the entity

Collateral represented by government debt securities and equity instruments received and sold or pledged by the Group, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are discussed below:

| | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number of securities** | | **Reasonable Value** |
| **Government:** | | | |
| BONDES | 44,390,624 | $ | 4,435 |
| UDIBONDS | 3,404,519 | | 2,878 |
| CETES | 1,395,634,283 | | 13,669 |
| BONDS | 21,596,761 | | 2,047 |
| IPABBONDS | 22,564,375 | | 2,263 |
| Government Subtotal | | | **25,292** |
| **Equity instruments:** [(1)] | | | |
| QQQ | 500 | $ | 6 |
| SPY | 1,240 | | 15 |
| XLE | 6,000 | | 5 |
| VOO | 5,700 | | 64 |
| Subtotal equity instruments | | | **90** |
| **Total** | | **$** | **25,382** |

(Continued)

| | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Number of securities** | **Reasonable Value** |
| **Government:** | | |
| BONDES | 114,837,074 | $ 11,523 |
| UDIBONDS | 6,408,259 | 4,948 |
| CETES | 307,515,590 | 2,875 |
| BONDS | 9,351,046 | 810 |
| IPABONOS | 15,044,683 | 1,534 |
| Government Subtotal | | **21,690** |
| **Equity instruments:** [1] | | |
| QQQ | 500 | 5 |
| SPY | 1,240 | 15 |
| XLE | 3,000 | 6 |
| VOO | 5,700 | 64 |
| Subtotal equity instruments | | **90** |
| **Total** | | **$ 21,780** |

## (g) Credit Commitments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, credit commitments are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lines for unexercised letters of credit | $ | 32,362 | 36,407 |
| Undrawn credit facilities from commercial loans | | 265,539 | 268,413 |
| Undrawn credit facilities for consumer loans | | 58,558 | 52,606 |
| | **$** | **356,459** | **357,426** |

## (h) Assets in trust or under mandate

The fiduciary activity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, recorded in memorandum accounts, is analyzed below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trusts | | | |
| Guarantee, investment or management | $ | 476,536 | 454,971 |
| Mandates | | 30,145 | 29,489 |
| | **$** | **506,681** | **484,460** |

The income accrued for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, corresponding to the fiduciary activity, amounts to $233 and $217, respectively, which are recorded under the heading of “Fees and fees charged” (note 27(d)).

**(i) Property in custody or in Management**

The assets in custody or in Management as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are comprised as follows:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Property in Escrow: | | | |
| Financial instruments | $ | 89,062 | 76,452 |
| Real and Personal Property | | 268 | 185 |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | | 540,275 | 781,396 |
| Customer Cash (Short-Term Investments) | | 3 | 3 |
| Holding in instruments (securities investments) | | 242,322 | 208,191 |
| Debt Instruments (Investment Funds) | | 173,076 | 157,321 |
| Common Instruments (Investment Funds) | | 78,634 | 64,993 |
| Assets under management (Investment banking transactions on behalf of third parties) | | 5,281 | 4,558 |
| | **$** | **1,128,921** | **1,293,099** |

Commissions accrued for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, for $154 and $121, respectively, corresponding to assets in custody and assets under management.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, for capital instruments received in custody or Management, no dividends were received.

**(j) Collateral received by the entity**

The collateral received by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are included below:

| | | 2025(1) | 2024(1) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government debt | $ | 3,792 | 26,573 |
| Equity Instruments | | 90 | 90 |
| Others | | 5,231 | 5,398 |
| | **$** | **9,113** | **32,061** |

(1) They include collateral received in the repurchase, loans of securities and derivative financial transactions.

In the event that the resources are invested in the Group’s acquisition instruments, the corresponding amount is included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

**(k) Other Memorandum Accounts**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the other memorandum accounts present a balance of $4,029,537 and $3,242,488, respectively, which are mainly comprised of securities held by the Group.

## (27) Additional information on financial results and indicators

### a) Segment information

The Group classifies its net income into the segments of "Credit and services" (acceptance of deposits, credit origination), "Treasury and trading" (trading with securities, derivatives, currencies and other income) and "Other". For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, said revenues by segment are analyzed below:

| December 31, 2025 | | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest earned, net | $ | 24,835 | 8,634 | (993) | 32,476 |
| Commissions and fee income, net, Financial Intermediation Income and Other operating income | | 5,729 | 1,996 | 3,662 | 11,387 |
| **Revenue, net** | | **30,564** | **10,630** | **2,669** | **43,863** |
| Allowance for ECL | | (7,519) | - | - | (7,519) |
| Administration and promotion expenses | | (15,215) | (1,701) | (1,573) | (18,489) |
| Depreciation Expenses | | (1,037) | (108) | (29) | (1,174) |
| Amortization expenses for the period | | (960) | (103) | (54) | (1,117) |
| **Income before income taxes** | | **5,833** | **8,718** | **1,013** | **15,564** |
| Share in the net income of other entities | | | | | 239 |
| Current income tax and deferred, net | | | | | (4,243) |
| **Net income** | **$** | | | | **11,560** |

| December 31, 2024 | | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest earned, net | $ | 19,072 | 11,088 | (1,282) | 28,878 |
| Commissions and fee income, net, Financial Intermediation Income and Other operating income (expense) | | 5,203 | 2,544 | 3,171 | 10,918 |
| **Revenue, net** | | 24,275 | 13,632 | 1,889 | 39,796 |
| Allowance for ECL | | (5,151) | - | - | (5,151) |
| Administration and promotion expenses | | (13,958) | (1,425) | (1,307) | (16,690) |
| Depreciation Expenses | | (1,034) | (99) | (32) | (1.165) |
| Amortization expenses for the period | | (750) | (77) | (79) | (906) |
| **Income before income taxes** | | 3,382 | 12,031 | 471 | 15,884 |
| Share in the net income of other entities | | | | | 212 |
| Current income tax and deferred, net | | | | | (3,940) |
| **Net income** | **$** | | | | **12,156** |

(Continued)

## b) Net interest income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, interest income from the consolidated statement of income is comprised of the following components:

*Interest income:*

| December 31, 2025 | Lending and Services | Trading and Treasury | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on cash and cash equivalents | $ - | 3,072 | 20 | 3,092 |
| Interest and fee income from margin accounts | - | 200 | - | 200 |
| Interest and gains on investments in financial instruments | - | 14,497 | 410 | 14,907 |
| Interest and gains on repurchase agreements | - | 857 | 47 | 904 |
| Interest on Stage 1 loan portfolio | 55,601 | - | - | 55,601 |
| Interest on Stage 2 loan portfolio | 800 | - | - | 800 |
| Interest on Stage 3 loan portfolio | 471 | - | - | 471 |
| Loan origination fees | 541 | - | - | 541 |
| Debt placement fees | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Dividends from equity financial instruments | - | - | 26 | 26 |
| Interest and gains on collateral in OTC transactions | - | 176 | - | 176 |
| Securities lending fees earned | - | - | 12 | 12 |
| Valuation gains | - | - | 9 | 9 |
| **Total** | **$ 57,413** | **18,806** | **524** | **76,743** |

| December 31, 2024 | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on cash and cash equivalents | $ - | 4,317 | 16 | 4,333 |
| Interest and returns on margin accounts | - | 204 | - | 204 |
| Interest and returns on investments in financial instruments | - | 17,304 | 384 | 17,688 |
| Interests and yields in favor of repurchase/resale transactions | - | 1,143 | 1 | 1,144 |
| Loan portfolio interest with Stage 1 credit risk | 59,255 | - | - | 59,255 |
| Loan portfolio interest with Stage 2 credit risk | 618 | - | - | 618 |
| Loan portfolio interest with Stage 3 credit risk | 375 | - | - | 375 |
| Credit Grant Fees | 505 | - | - | 505 |
| Debt Placement Premiums | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Dividends of financial instruments that qualify as equity financial instruments | - | - | 17 | 17 |
| Awards in favor of securities lending transactions | - | - | 9 | 9 |
| Profit from valuation | - | - | (3) | (3) |
| | **$ 60,753** | **22,969** | **424** | **84,146** |

Interest Expenses:

| December 31, 2025 | Lending and Services | Trading and Treasury | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on demand deposits | (12,988) | - | - | (12,988) |
| Interest on time deposits | (17,892) | - | - | (17,892) |
| Interest expense associated with the global deposit account with no movements | - | (61) | (1) | (62) |
| Interest on interbank loans and borrowings from other financial institutions | - | (3,198) | 2 | (3,196) |
| Interest and expenses on repurchase agreements | - | (3,714) | (1,508) | (5,222) |
| Interest, transaction costs and discounts on financial instruments classified as liabilities | - | (3,152) | - | (3,152) |
| Securities borrowing fees | - | (2) | (6) | (8) |
| Passive interest expense on leases | (186) | - | (4) | (190) |
| Costs and expenses associated with loan origination | (1,512) | - | - | (1,512) |
| Interest and expenses on collateral in OTC transactions | - | (45) | - | (45) |
| **Total** | **(32,578)** | **(10,172)** | **(1,517)** | **(44,267)** |

| December 31, 2024 | | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on deposits due immediately | $ | (16,381) | - | - | (16,381) |
| Interest on time deposits | | (23,883) | - | - | (23,883) |
| Interests in charge associated with the global no-movement deposits account | | - | (64) | - | (64) |
| Interest on banks and other borrowings | | - | (3,507) | - | (3,507) |
| Interest and returns in charge of repurchase/resale transactions | | - | (5,109) | (1,696) | (6,805) |
| Interest, transaction costs and discounts charged for issuing financial instruments that qualify as liabilities | | - | (3,194) | - | (3,194) |
| Awards in charge of securities lending transactions | | - | (7) | (5) | (12) |
| Interest on lease liabilities | | (203) | - | (5) | (208) |
| Costs and expenses associated with granting credit | | (1,214) | - | - | (1,214) |
| | **$** | **(41,681)** | **(11,881)** | **(1,706)** | **(55,268)** |

**c) Statement of financial position**

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statement of financial position is presented in the following page.

(Continued)

| 2025 | | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets | $ | 583,903 | 307,659 | 8,568 | 900,130 |
| Liabilities | $ | 521,254 | 251,087 | 28,293 | 800,634 |

| 2024 | | Credit and Services | Trading and Treasury | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets | $ | 577,771 | 333,897 | 30,329 | 941,997 |
| Liabilities | $ | 574,394 | 226,901 | 44,930 | 846,225 |

### d) Fees and Commissions Collected

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the item of income of commissions and fee income is included below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit Transactions | $ | 2,269 | 1,929 |
| Letters of credit without refinancing | | 243 | 324 |
| Acceptances on behalf of third parties | | 8 | 2 |
| Trading in Securities | | 327 | 307 |
| Account opening | | 17 | 19 |
| Account Management | | 406 | 425 |
| Fiduciary Activities | | 233 | 217 |
| Funds transfer | | 105 | 103 |
| Cashier’s checks | | 1 | 1 |
| Certified Checks | | 2 | 2 |
| Custody or Management of Property | | 154 | 121 |
| Online banking services | | 594 | 617 |
| Cash Management | | 436 | 585 |
| Credit Card | | 429 | 388 |
| Correspondents | | 102 | 123 |
| Capture Services | | 69 | 81 |
| By payroll dispersion | | 96 | 67 |
| ATMs | | 42 | 57 |
| Fees charged to mutual funds | | 2,722 | 2,261 |
| Other fees and commissions charged | | 1,049 | 914 |
| | **$** | **9,304** | **8,543** |

### e) Finan Intermediation Income

For the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the item of Financial Intermediation Income is included in the following page.

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Income from valuation at fair value** | | | |
| Income from valuation of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments: | | | |
| Trading Financial Instruments | $ | 92 | (132) |
| Derivative financial instruments for trading purposes | | 1,040 | (4,565) |
| Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes | | (906) | (68) |
| Valuation of the hedged item | | 892 | 130 |
| Impairment loss or reversal effect of impairment of securities: | | | |
| Financial instruments held to collect and sell | | - | (4) |
| Financial instruments to collect principal and interest | | (14) | (1) |
| Foreign currency valuation income | | (2,606) | 4,870 |
| **Income from the sale and purchase of financial instruments and derivative financial instruments** | | | |
| Trading Financial Instruments | | 154 | 430 |
| Financial instruments held to collect or sell | | 89 | (15) |
| Derivative financial instruments for trading purposes | | 1,548 | 305 |
| Foreign Exchange Trading Result | | 1,766 | 1,809 |
| Transaction Costs | | (68) | (102) |
| | **$** | **1,987** | **2,657** |

**f) Other operating income (expense), net**

For the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the item of Other operating income (expense), net, is included below:

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recoveries | $ | 1 | 3 |
| Donations | | (22) | (6) |
| Gain on sale of loan portfolio | | 86 | 61 |
| Loss on sale of loan portfolio | | (33) | (7) |
| Effect on the allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) | | (19) | 4 |
| Charge-offs and write-offs | | (270) | (343) |
| Contributions to IPAB | | (2,376) | (2,374) |
| Gain on foreclosure of assets | | 243 | 204 |
| Gain on sale of foreclosed assets, net | | 63 | 114 |
| Allowance for impairment of foreclosed assets | | (92) | (74) |
| Gain on sale of property and equipment | | 18 | - |
| Derecognition of other liabilities | | 18 | 39 |
| Interest income from loans granted to officers and employees | | 260 | 240 |
| Lease income | | 1 | 1 |
| Credit insurance income | | 2,164 | 1,892 |
| Meal vouchers | | 10 | 12 |
| Administrative services (back office) | | 146 | 38 |
| Other | | 457 | 457 |
| | **$** | **655** | **261** |

## g) Financial indicators (unaudited)

Below are the Group's main financial indicators by quarter, for the years 2025 and 2024:

| | 2025 | | | | 2024 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Q4** | **Q3** | **Q2** | **Q1** | **Q4** | **Q3** | **Q2** | **Q1** |
| **Non-performing Loan Ratio** *(Stage 3 loan portfolio / Stage 1+2+3 loan portfolio)* | 4.2% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 3.9% | 4.0% | 3.9% | 3.6% | 3.4% |
| **LCR** *(Allowance for credit losses / Stage 3 loan portfolio)* | 69.4% | 69.5% | 69.3% | 68.8% | 71.1% | 72.4% | 76.8% | 76.9% |
| **Efficiency Ratio** *(Accumulated 12-month administrative expenses / Average total assets for the last 12 months)* | 2.3% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.2% |
| **ROE** *(Accumulated 12-month net income / Average shareholders' equity for the last 12 months)* | 11.8% | 12.3% | 13.0% | 13.1% | 13.6% | 13.6% | 13.7% | 14.2% |
| **ROA** *(Accumulated 12-month net income / Average total assets for the last 12 months)* | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| **Liquidity Ratio** *(Liquid assets / Liquid liabilities)* | 81.9% | 76.3% | 75.3% | 76.0% | 84.0% | 76.0% | 72.0% | 67.5% |
| **(1) Net Capital / Credit Risk-Weighted Assets** | 26.1% | 24.7% | 24.2% | 24.8% | 24.2% | 22.6% | 22.4% | 22.0% |
| **(2) Net Capital / Credit, Market and Operational Risk-Weighted Assets** | 20.4% | 19.2% | 18.7% | 19.0% | 18.6% | 17.8% | 17.1% | 16.6% |
| **NIM** *(Accumulated 12-month net interest margin / Average earning assets for the last 12 months)* | 4.0% | 3.9% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.6% | 3.7% |
| **Solvency Ratio** *(Total assets / Total liabilities)* | 112.4% | 112.3% | 112.5% | 111.9% | 111.3% | 111.4% | 111.2% | 111.6% |
| **Leverage Ratio** *(Total liabilities / Shareholders' equity)* | 804.7% | 810.8% | 800.1% | 840.7% | 883.6% | 874.0% | 890.1% | 865.3% |
| **Productivity Ratio** *(Three-month administrative expenses / Total operating income for the three-month period)* | 49.9% | 45.5% | 47.9% | 46.1% | 45.5% | 46.7% | 50.7% | 45.9% |

**Notes:**
**Productive Assets =** Banks + Highly Liquid Financial Instruments + Restricted or Collateralized Cash and Cash Equivalents + Margin Accounts (Derivative Financial Instruments) + Investments in Financial Instruments (excluding equity financial instruments) + Repurchase Agreement Debtors + Investments in Derivative Financial Instruments + Stage 1 Portfolio + Stage 2 Portfolio + Portfolio Valued at Fair Value.
**Liquid assets =** Cash and cash equivalents + Negotiable financial instruments + Financial instruments held for collection or sale.
**Liquid liabilities =** Demand deposits + Interbank and other immediate demand loans + Short-term interbank and other short-term loans.

## (28) Commitments and contingent liabilities

*Administrative services*

The Group has entered into service provision contracts with related companies, in which they undertake to provide the advisory, distribution, custody and property management services necessary for its transaction. These contracts are for an indefinite period of time.

(Continued)

*Lawsuits and Litigation*

In the normal course of transactions, the Group has been the subject of some lawsuits and claims that are not expected to have a significant negative effect on the financial situation and results of future transactions. In those cases that represent a probable loss or make a disbursement, the reserves that are considered necessary have been constituted.

**(29) Risk Management (unaudited)**

The Group Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Desired Risk Profile for the Group, the Framework for Comprehensive Risk Management, Risk Exposure Limits, Risk Tolerance Levels and mechanisms for performing remediation actions, as well as Contingency and Contingency Financing Plans.

In addition, the Board of Directors has the responsibility to monitor the implementation of the Comprehensive Risk Management strategy, as well as that the Group has sufficient capital to cover the exposure of all the risks to which it is exposed, above the minimum requirements.

The Group has constituted a risk committee (the Risk Committee), whose purpose is to manage the risks to which the Group is exposed, and to ensure that the performance of the transactions is in accordance with the Desired Risk Profile, the Framework for Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as the Risk Exposure Limits, which have been previously approved by the Board of Directors.

The Risk Committee performs the following functions:

i. Propose for approval by the Board of Directors:

   a) The objectives, guidelines and policies for Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as any modifications made to them.
   b) The Global Risk Exposure Limits and, where appropriate, the Specific Risk Exposure Limits, considering the Consolidated Risk, broken down by Business Unit or Risk Factor, cause or origin thereof, taking into account, as appropriate, the provisions of Articles 79 to 86 Bis 1 of the Provisions, as well as, where appropriate, the Levels of Risk Tolerance.
   c) Mechanisms for implementation of remediation actions.
   d) Special cases or circumstances in which both the Global Risk Exposure Limits and the Specific Risk Exposure Limits may be exceeded.
   e) The Capital Adequacy Assessment including the capital estimate and, where appropriate, the capitalization plan.
   f) The Contingency Plan and its amendments.

ii. Approve:

a) The Specific Risk Exposure Limits and Risk Tolerance Levels, when it has delegated powers of the Board to do so, as well as the indicators on liquidity risk referred to in section VIII of Article 81 of the Provisions.
b) The methodologies and procedures to identify, measure, monitor, limit, control, report and disclose the different types of risk to which the Group is exposed, as well as its possible modifications.
c) The models, parameters, scenarios, assumptions, including those related to the stress tests referred to in Annex 12-B of the Provisions, which are used to carry out the Capital Adequacy Assessment and which must be used to carry out the valuation, measurement and control of the risks proposed by the unit for Comprehensive Risk Management, which must be in accordance with the Group's technology.
d) The methodologies for the identification, valuation, measurement and control of the risks of the new transactions, products and services that the Group intends to offer to the market.
e) The correction plans proposed by the CEO in terms of the provisions of Article 69 of the Provisions.
f) The evaluation of the aspects of Comprehensive Risk Management referred to in Article 77 of the Provisions for submission to the Board of Directors and the Banking Commission.
g) The manuals for Comprehensive Risk Management, in accordance with the objectives, guidelines and policies established by the Board of Directors, referred to in the last paragraph of Article 78 of the Provisions.
h) The report on the technical evaluation of the aspects of Comprehensive Risk Management indicated in Annex 12 of the Provisions, referred to in Article 77 thereof.
i) The level of effectiveness that the mechanisms for validating the identification security elements presented by potential customers must have, as well as the technology referred to in Articles 51 Bis 6 and 51 Bis 8 of the Provisions to carry out the biometric recognitions referred to in such articles.

iii. Designate and remove the head of the unit for Comprehensive Risk Management.

iv. Inform the Board of Directors about the Risk Profile and compliance with the capital estimate contained in the Group’s Capital Adequacy Assessment, as well as about the negative effects that could occur on the Group’s transaction. Likewise, it must inform the Board of Directors of the non-observance of the Desired Risk Profile, the Risk Exposure Limits and the established Risk Tolerance Levels, as well as, where appropriate, the capitalization plan referred to in Article 2 Bis 117c of the Provisions.

v. Inform the Board of Directors of the corrective actions implemented, including those on the Capital Projection Plan and, where appropriate, the capitalization plan, in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of the Provisions.

vi. Ensure at all times that the personnel involved in the risk taking are aware of the Desired Risk Profile, Risk Exposure Limits, Risk Tolerance Levels, as well as the Capital Projection Plan and, where appropriate, the capitalization plan.

vii. Inform the Board, at least once a year, of the result of the effectiveness tests of the Business Continuity Plan.

viii. Approve the methodologies for estimating the quantitative and qualitative impacts of the Transactional Contingencies referred to in section XI of Article 74 of these Provisions.

ix. Approve the methodology for classifying information security vulnerabilities according to their criticality, probability of occurrence and impact.

The Risk Committee, in order to carry out Comprehensive Risk Management, has a specialized unit (Unit of Comprehensive Risk Management or UAIR) whose purpose is to identify, measure, monitor and report the quantifiable risks faced by the Group in its transactions, whether these are recorded within or outside the consolidated financial position statement, including, where appropriate, the risks of its Financial Subsidiaries.

In addition, the Risk Committee delegates to the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") the responsibility of monitoring compliance with policies and procedures on market and liquidity risks. Likewise, the UAIR has policies where guidelines are incorporated to report deviations from the established limits, and in this case must inform the Risk Committee and, where appropriate, the Board of Directors itself, about such deviations.

The Group UAIR is represented by the DGA Risks and is supported for the management and Management of the different types of risk (i.e. credit, liquidity, interest rates, market and transactional, technology, among others) mainly in expert teams by type of risk, the foregoing to ensure adequate management such that the desired risk profile defined by the Board of Directors is met as well as to improve quality, diversification and composition of the different portfolios, optimizing the risk-return ratio.

Additionally, the Group has an internal audit area that is independent of the Business and administrative Units, whose managers are appointed by the Board of Directors, which carries out at the end of each fiscal year an audit of Comprehensive Risk Management.

**c) Credit Risk**

The Provisions define Credit Risk as the potential loss due to the non-payment of an borrower or counterparty in the transactions carried out by the Credit Institutions, including the real or personal guarantees granted to them, as well as any other mitigation mechanism used by said institutions.

**Qualitative Information**

The Group's credit risk management is based on various strategies such as centralization of credit processes, portfolio diversification, credit analysis, close monitoring and a credit risk rating model, this credit risk management incorporates financial instruments.

There are two levels of credit resolution instituted: Board of Directors and Joint Powers of the Credit Department. The distinction between levels is based on the amount of the transaction, risk classification of the borrower, type of borrower and destination of the resources.

For the management of credit risk, the information is extracted from the various applications and systems that the Group has; likewise, it is through specialized systems where estimates are made, such as the expected, unexpected loss and future potential exposure for counterparty credit risk.

In the case of the commercial portfolio, the business areas constantly evaluate the financial situation of each customer, performing at least once a year a thorough review and an analysis of the risk of each borrower. These reviews consider global credit risk, including transactions with financial instruments and derivatives. For identified risks, supplemental reviews are conducted more frequently. In the case of mortgage and consumer portfolios, there are origination models that evaluate the credit quality of the debtors and there are also established policies and procedures to manage the authorization processes of new credit and to monitor the credit quality of the different loan portfolios.

*Credit risk concentrations*- The Group has implemented policies and procedures to maintain a healthy, diversified and prudently risky and controlled portfolio, among which are the establishment of credit risk exposure limits, by business units, currency, term, sector, etc. The limits are authorized annually by the Risk Committee and/or by the Board of Directors; their behavior is monitored and reported monthly to the Risk Committee and, where appropriate, quarterly to the Board of Directors.

*Methodology to identify, quantify, manage and control credit risk*- The process of establishing exposure limits for each type of portfolio subject to credit risk includes the analysis of the information and identification of the risks inherent to each borrower, documented in policies based on an authorization process and continuous review. All credit exposures including financial instruments and derivatives are monitored by the UAIR; the monitoring process considers informing the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors of the consumer of the limits, the excesses observed thereto and the strategies implemented for the restoration of parameters. Likewise, the Board delegates to the Risk Committee the power to authorize specific limits and updates to the methodologies used for the management of credit and counterparty risk.

*Methodology for determining allowance for ECL*- The Group has an institutionally approved credit risk classification system for the Commercial portfolio and score models and/or performance tracking metrics for the Retail portfolio. There are also processes and systems that allow the portfolio to be classified by risk level and to estimate its reserves in accordance with the regulatory models of the Banking Commission.

*Commercial portfolio*

The Group applies standard models determined by the Banking Commission for the entire portfolio. As of December 31, 2025, the portfolio is comprised as follows:

| Group | Annex CUB | % of Total Portfolio |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Entities and Municipalities | Annex 18 | 0.58% |
| Investment Projects with own source of payment | Annex 19 | 1.24% |
| Financial Sector Entities | Annex 20 | 14.07% |
| Individuals with Business Activity with income or sales less than 14 MM of UDI's* | Annex 21 | 22.90% |
| Individuals with Business Activity with net sales equal to or greater than 14 MM of UDI's | Annex 22 | 61.21% |

* *Including Trustees acting under Trusts and "structured" credit schemes with equity impairment that allows the associated risk to be individually assessed.*

The following Rating Agencies are used in the standard method: S&P, MOODY'S, FITCH, HR RATINGS, A.M. Best and DBRS, based on Annex 1-B of the Banking Commission "Map of Risk Ratings and Degrees".

Rating Agencies Rating is used by the Group for the calculation of the probability of non-compliance in:

a) States and Municipalities

b) Admissibility of guarantors with a global long-term rating of risk grade 1 and 2.

c) Customers domiciled abroad and who do not have payment experience information within the national Credit Reporting Companies, who have a global long-term rating of risk grade 1 and 2.

The estimates for the commercial portfolio are based on the individual assessment of the credit risk of the debtors and their classification, in accordance with the Provisions (standard methodology). It is exempt from qualifying the guaranteed portfolio or portfolio under the responsibility of the Federal Government, the Central Bank and the Institute for the Protection of Bank Savings, in accordance with the rules for the rating of the Loan portfolio of the Multiple Banking Institutions.

*Credit risk hedge management and recognition process*. The Group has policies in place for the evaluation of guarantees, which imply the review of each of the related elements and risks depending on their type, considering both the policies for guarantees, as well as those corresponding to the analysis and evaluation of credit. The Group applies controls in the evaluation of the guarantors/obligators identifying the detail of the corporate structure, as well as any aspect of significant subordination that affects the support granted.

The credit rating of the guarantor or obligor is determined on a continuous and consistent basis throughout the life of the credit.

Likewise, in the case of the mortgage portfolio and considering the provisions of Articles 101, 102 and Annex 25 of the Single Bank Circular, the first loss insurance scheme for credit risk mitigation is applied, the amount covered by the scheme as of December 31, 2025 corresponds to $6; the insurance coverage is incorporated in the calculation of the Loss Severity parameter.

*Mechanisms of control of rating systems, including an analysis of their independence, responsibility, and evaluation.* The Group has various applications for the control of rating systems and the adequate and complete registration of the characteristics and requirements of each guarantee, which is defined in the institutional catalog of guarantees, as well as credit application and authorization processes.

The aforementioned systems classify the portfolios and qualify credit under the standard methodology of the Banking Commission. The calculation of reserves of debtors belonging to the consumer and mortgage portfolios, in addition to the commercial loans portfolio is made based on the regulatory methodologies published in the CUB, which are based on the calculation of the Expected Loss for each of the credit from Probability of Default (PD) parameters, Severity of Loss (SL) and Exposure to Default (ED) using information and specific characteristics of the credit and/or debtors evaluated

**Establishment of additional reserves due to health emergency SARS-CoV2 virus (COVID-19)**

As of December 31, 2025, the Group no longer maintains additional reserves

**Quantitative Information**

The measurement and monitoring of credit risk is based on an expected loss and unexpected loss model, which is calculated in an internal, robust and institutional use specialized tool.

- The expected loss represents the amount that the Group expects to lose over the next twelve months for defaults given the characteristics of its portfolios. It is equal to the result of multiplying the default exposure (DE), the probability of default (PD), and the severity of loss (SL) of credit exposures.

- Unexpected loss is a measure of dispersion around the expected loss. It represents the economic capital necessary to keep the Group solvent in the event of a large adverse event that impacts the loan portfolios.

Additionally, tests are performed under extreme conditions to determine their impact on the expected and unexpected loss of the portfolio.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and on average for the fourth quarter of 2025 and 2024, the expected and unexpected loss on the Group's total portfolio is as follows:

| Metric[1] | December 2025 | Average Q4 2025 | December 2024 | Average Q4 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expected Loss | $ 4,567 | 4,561 | $ 4,093 | 4,043 |
| Unexpected Loss | $ 26,741 | 26,597 | $ 25,325 | 25,104 |

[1] *Excludes portfolio in Stage 3 or default.*

*Loan portfolio exposure by portfolio*[1]- As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and on average for the fourth quarter of 2025 and 2024, the Group's loan portfolio exposure corresponds to the following:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Loan portfolio Exposure by Portfolio** | **December** | **Q4 Average** | **December** | **Q4 Average** |
| | | | | |
| Mortgage Portfolio | $ 255,262 | 254,016 | $ 244,978 | 243,891 |
| Automotive Portfolio | 32,716 | 32,224 | 26,584 | 25,764 |
| Non-Revolving Personal Portfolio [1] | 8,629 | 8,722 | 7,586 | 7,525 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 16,707 | 16,658 | 14,763 | 14,681 |
| Commercial Portfolio [2] | 254,264 | 255,639 | 265,826 | 271,526 |
| **Total [3]** | **$ 567,578** | **567,259** | **$ 559,737** | **563,387** |

1 *Incorporates non-revolving personal loans (payroll and open market) and revolving portfolio restructurings.*
2 *Includes loans from Commercial Portfolio, States and Municipalities, Federal Government, Investment Projects with own sources of payment, Financial Institutions, Letters of Credit and SMEs.*
3 *Mortgage + Auto + Personal + SL + TC + Commercial Portfolio.*

**Loan portfolio Risk Parameters (PD, SL and ED)**

| **Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Exposure to Default (ED)[1]** | **Probability of Default (PD)[2]** | **Severity of Loss (SL)[2]** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgages | 236,161 | 2.17% | 16.15% |
| Infonavit [3] | 3,869 | 6.94% | 19.55% |
| Non-revolving consumer | 40,199 | 3.47% | 71.69% |
| Scotialine (revolving consumer) | 4,789 | 7.54% | 72.34% |
| Credit Card | 31,442 | 6.35% | 73.30% |
| Commercial Portfolio [4] | 155,168 | 1.39% | 43.12% |
| Investment Projects [5] | 2,700 | 2.02% | 44.49% |

1 *Determined under regulatory methodology. (Excludes stage 3 or defaulted portfolio, includes SMEs.)*
2 *Risk-weighted parameter by exposure at default. (Excludes risk stage 3 or defaulted portfolio.)*
3 *Corresponds to the MILESTONE portfolio: mortgage portfolio originated by INFONAVIT but funded by Scotiabank.*
4 *Excludes investment projects.*
5 *IP determined implicitly when considering reserve and LGD under regulatory methodology.*

**Credit risk management information for the business portfolio**

The total amount of gross exposures with credit risk as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 broken down by the main types of loan portfolio is composed as shown below:

For the purposes of this document, both the balance of Scotia Line corresponding to restructurings ($38) and the balance corresponding to Credit Card restructurings ($207) are presented in the Non-Revolving Personal Loan portfolio. Exposures associated with the HITO portfolios are incorporated (mortgage portfolio originated by INFONAVIT but funded by the Bank).

| Total Business Portfolio Exposures (Segment) | | Exposure (amount drawn) 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Government | $ | 9,810 |
| Corporate Banking | | 175,634 |
| Business Banking | | 61,758 |
| Consumer (Retail) | | 2,112 |
| SME | | 10 |
| **Total** | **$** | **249,324** |

*Note: Includes Letters of Credit.*

| Total Business Portfolio Exposures (Segment) | | Exposure (amount drawn) 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Government | $ | 16,090 |
| Corporate Banking | | 165,228 |
| Business Banking | | 83,720 |
| Consumer (Retail) | | 747 |
| SME | | 41 |
| **Total** | **$** | **265,826** |

*Note: Includes Letters of Credit.*

### Distribution of exposures by economic sector

The distribution of exposures by economic sector broken down by the greatest types of exposures, including the detail of the current, past due and established credit, the allowance for ECLs are broken down below:

| **Distribution of the Commercial Portfolio by Industrial Sector, Committed Credit, Past Due Portfolio and Reserves** | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Portfolio | | | Trouble debt | | | Total exposure | Reservations[1] | Variation of Bookings vs. Previous Qtr. (Sep 25) | Average days past due Stage 3 |
| **Industrial sector** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | | | | |
| Financial Services | $ 12,924 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,924 | 34 | (5) | - |
| Consumer loans | 7,582 | - | - | 189 | - | 929 | 8,700 | 802 | 554 | 2,360 |
| Financial and Investment Intermediaries | 2,927 | - | - | 281 | - | 48 | 3,256 | 50 | (33) | 810 |
| Food and Beverage | 15,921 | - | - | 806 | 13 | 556 | 17,296 | 533 | (26) | 3,437 |
| Oil and Gas | 1,666 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,666 | 7 | (3) | - |
| Other Sectors | 203,431 | 4 | 438 | 2,251 | 950 | 3,348 | 210,422 | 3,292 | (654) | 2,551 |
| **Total** | **$ 244,451** | **4** | **438** | **3,527** | **963** | **4,881** | **254,264** | **4,718** | **(167)** | **1,526** |

*1 Additional allowances recognized by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) and total SME allowances of $0.3 are not included.*

*2 Excludes total SME exposure of: Stage 1: $10; Stage 2: $0.1; and Stage 3: $0.3.*

| **Distribution of the Commercial Portfolio by Industrial Sector, Committed Credit, Past Due Portfolio and Reserves[2]** | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Portfolio** | | | **Trouble debt** | | | | | | |
| **Industrial sector** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total exposure** | **Reservations[1]** | **Variation of Bookings vs. Previous Qtr. (Sep 24)** | **Average days past due Stage 3** |
| Financial Services | $ 10,718 | - | - | - | - | - | 10,718 | 29 | (52) | - |
| Consumer loans | 2,976 | - | - | 61 | - | 929 | 3,966 | 536 | 53 | 763 |
| Financial and Investment Intermediaries | 3,440 | - | - | 592 | - | 96 | 4,128 | 78 | 13 | 642 |
| Food and Beverage | 17,860 | - | - | 937 | 14 | 721 | 19,532 | 549 | (72) | 1,545 |
| Oil and Gas | 1,762 | 1,192 | - | - | - | - | 2,954 | 13 | (11) | - |
| Other Sectors | 215,711 | 155 | 21 | 2,214 | 1,209 | 5,177 | 224,487 | 4,696 | (754) | 1,374 |
| **Total** | **$ 252,467** | **1,347** | **21** | **3,804** | **1,223** | **6,923** | **265,785** | **5,901** | **(823)** | **1,081** |

*[1] Additional allowances required by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) and total SME allowances amounting to $4 are not included.*
*[2]Excludes SME exposure for $41.*

**Distribution of exposures by region**

The geographic distribution by region, including details of performing, past-due and impaired loans, as well as the allowance for credit losses, is presented below:

| **Geographic Distribution by Region – Commercial Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Portfolio** | | **Trouble debt[3]** | | | |
| **Region[2]** | **Stage 1 and 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 3** | **Total exposure[1]** | **Reservations[2]** |
| Center | $ 16,380 | - | 755 | 205 | 17,340 | 245 |
| Metropolitan | 159,271 | 438 | 1,942 | 2,065 | 163,716 | 2,018 |
| North | 56,772 | - | 845 | 639 | 58,256 | 837 |
| South | 9,921 | - | 948 | 1,972 | 12,841 | 1,618 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **$ 242,344** | **438** | **4,490** | **4,881** | **252,153** | **4,718** |

*1 Excluded from the analysis are SME exposures of $10, with associated expected credit loss allowances of $0.3, and Retail Consumer exposures of $2,111, with associated allowances of $11. SME portfolio balances comprise: Stage 1, $10; Stage 2, $0.1; and Stage 3, $0.3 (credit-impaired and/or restructured exposures). Related SME allowances comprise: Stage 1, $0.1; Stage 2, $0.03; and Stage 3, $0.2*

*2 Additional allowances required by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV) are not included.*

*3 Special mention refers to the portfolio in follow-up of special accounts.*

| **Geographic Distribution by Region – Commercial Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Portfolio** | | **Trouble debt [3]** | | | |
| **Region[2]** | **Stage 1 and 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 3** | **Total exposure[1]** | **Reservations[2]** |
| Center | $ 20,095 | - | 1,343 | 1,828 | 23,266 | 1,721 |
| Metropolitan | 153,664 | - | 2,185 | 2,489 | 158,338 | 2,012 |
| North | 66,340 | 21 | 551 | 767 | 67,679 | 895 |
| South | 12,156 | - | 948 | 1,839 | 14,943 | 1,263 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **$ 252,255** | **21** | **5,027** | **6,923** | **264,226** | **5,891** |

1 *Excludes SME exposure for $41, and associated reserves for $4; as well as Consumer (Retail) for $1,125 with associated reserves for $3. SME Portfolio: Stage 1: $34, Stage 2: $1: Stage 3: $6 (trouble and/or restructured portfolio), SME reserves: Stage 1: $0.3, Stage 2: $0.2: Stage 3: $3.7.*

2 *Additional reserves recognized by the Banking Commission are not included.*

3 *Special mention refers to the portfolio in follow-up of special accounts.*

**Remaining Maturity Term Loan portfolio:**

| **Portfolio by Risk level by Remaining Term – Commercial Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Term** | **Stage 1 and 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total exposure[1]** |
| Stage 3 Portfolio | $ - | 5,319 | 5,319 |
| Up to 1 year | 125,484 | - | 125,484 |
| 1 to 2 years | 23,879 | - | 23,879 |
| 2 to 3 years | 19,021 | - | 19,021 |
| 3 to 4 years | 26,430 | - | 26,430 |
| 4 to 5 years | 25,777 | - | 25,777 |
| Greater than 5 years | 28,354 | - | 28,354 |
| **Total** | **$ 248,945** | **5,319** | **254,264** |

1 *Excludes $10 Total SME exposure.*

| **Portfolio by Risk level by Remaining Term – Commercial Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Term** | **Stage 1 and 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total exposure[1]** |
| Stage 3 Portfolio | $ - | 6,950 | 6,950 |
| Up to 1 year | 132,099 | - | 132,099 |
| 1 to 2 years | 32,913 | - | 32,913 |
| 2 to 3 years | 30,062 | - | 30,062 |
| 3 to 4 years | 23,272 | - | 23,272 |
| 4 to 5 years | 22,755 | - | 22,755 |
| Greater than 5 years | 17,775 | - | 17,775 |
| **Total** | **$ 258,876** | **6,950** | **265,826** |

1 *Excludes total SME exposure of $41.*

(Continued)

**Reserves for credit risks classified under Article 129**

| **Allowance for ECL by risk level of the Commercial Portfolio without SMEs**<br>*(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Reserves[1]** |
|---|---|
| A1 | $ 854 |
| A2 | 456 |
| B1 | 115 |
| B2 | 21 |
| B3 | 8 |
| C1 | 13 |
| C2 | 31 |
| D | 631 |
| E | 2,589 |
| **Total** | **$ 4,718** |

[1] *Additional reserves recognized by the Banking Commission are not included.*

| **Allowance for ECL by risk level of the Commercial Portfolio without SMEs**<br>*(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | **Reserves[1]** |
|---|---|
| A1 | $ 900 |
| A2 | 478 |
| B1 | 114 |
| B2 | 13 |
| B3 | 3 |
| C1 | 15 |
| C2 | 1 |
| D | 833 |
| E | 3,548 |
| | |
| Total | **$ 5,905** |

[1] *Additional reserves recognized by the Banking Commission are not included.*

| **Allowance for ECL by risk level of the SME Portfolio**<br>*(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Reserves** |
|---|---|
| A1 | $ 0.17 |
| A2 | 0.10 |
| B1 | 0.01 |
| B2 | - |
| B3 | 0.04 |
| C1 | 0.02 |
| C2 | 0.02 |
| D | 0.16 |
| E | 3.65 |
| **Total** | **$ 4.17** |

### Reconciliation of changes to credit risk reserves for Stage 3 credit

| **Allowance for Commercial Portfolio Credit Risks** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Amount[2]** |
|---|---|
| **Initial Estimates September 2025** | **$ 4,901** |
| Movements in Bookings by: | (199) |
| Exchange rate fluctuations | (9) |
| Creation _ Release by Qualification | (69) |
| Write-offs, Remissions, Gifts and Discharges, etc. | (121) |
| Others | - |
| **Final Estimates December 2025[1]** | **$ 4,702** |

*1) Stage 3 reserves are $3,172.*

*2) Additional reserves recognized by the Banking Commission are not included.*

| **Estimates for Commercial Portfolio Credit Risks** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024* | **Amount[2]** |
|---|---|
| **Initial Estimates September 2024** | **$ 6,729** |
| Movements in Bookings by: | (803) |
| Exchange rate fluctuations | 125 |
| Creation _ Release by Qualification | (116) |
| Write-offs, Remissions, Gifts and Discharges, etc. | (132) |
| Others | (680) |
| **Final Estimates December 2024[1]** | **$ 5,926** |

1 *Stage 3 reserves are $4,267*
2 *Additional reservations recognized by the Banking Commission are not included.*

### Retail Loan portfolio Financial Information

### Geographic distribution of exposures by major federative entities

The geographical distribution of exposures in the main federative entities and main exposures are broken down below:

| **Financial Information by Geographic Distribution of the Retail Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | **Non-Revolving Portfolio[2]** | **Revolving Portfolio** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico City | $ | 222,163 | 40,661 | 3,566 | 266,390 |
| State of Mexico | | 4,469 | 13 | 1,873 | 6,355 |
| Jalisco | | 4,192 | 61 | 1,356 | 5,609 |
| Nuevo León | | 3,281 | 44 | 1,059 | 4,384 |
| Queretaro | | 2,893 | 19 | 345 | 3,257 |
| Chihuahua | | 1,696 | 40 | 252 | 1,988 |
| Coahuila de Zaragoza | | 1,879 | 103 | 639 | 2,621 |
| Guanajuato | | 1,270 | 15 | 487 | 1,772 |
| Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave | | 1,257 | 8 | 537 | 1,802 |
| Puebla | | 1,074 | 15 | 478 | 1,567 |
| Others | | 11,088 | 366 | 6,115 | 17,569 |
| **Total** | **$** | **255,262** | **41,345** | **16,707** | **313,314** |

1 *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information by Geographic Distribution of the Retail Portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | **Non-Revolving Portfolio[2]** | **Revolving Portfolio** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico City | $ | 206,982 | 33,488 | 4,085 | 244,555 |
| State of Mexico | | 5,409 | 26 | 1,604 | 7,039 |
| Jalisco | | 4,880 | 64 | 1,060 | 6,004 |
| Nuevo León | | 3,845 | 67 | 826 | 4,738 |
| Queretaro | | 3,441 | 16 | 256 | 3,713 |
| Chihuahua | | 1,994 | 29 | 205 | 2,228 |
| Coahuila de Zaragoza | | 2,135 | 76 | 509 | 2,720 |
| Guanajuato | | 1,505 | 16 | 390 | 1,911 |
| Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave | | 1,487 | 19 | 464 | 1,970 |
| Puebla | | 1,281 | 20 | 390 | 1,691 |
| Others | | 12,019 | 349 | 4,974 | 17,342 |
| **Total** | **$** | **244,978** | **34,170** | **14,763** | **293,911** |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Distribution of Exposures by Product**

The distribution by product of exposures is broken down as follows:

| **Retail Loan portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Pesos** | **Valued Dollars** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | $ 255,233 | 29 | 255,262 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 41,345 | - | 41,345 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 16,707 | - | 16,707 |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Retail Loan portfolio** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | **Pesos** | **Valued Dollars** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | $ 244,942 | 36 | 244,978 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 34,170 | - | 34,170 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 14,763 | - | 14,763 |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Remaining Maturity Term Loan portfolio**
*(Amounts as of December 31, 2025)*

| **Financial Information for Remaining Retail Portfolio Term – Stage 1** *(Average Term)* | **Months** | **Years** |
|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | 167 | 14 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 35 | 3 |
| Revolving Portfolio | - | - |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information for Remaining Retail Portfolio Term - Stage 2** *(Average Term)* | **Months** | **Years** |
|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | 162 | 13 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 34 | 3 |
| Revolving Portfolio | - | - |

[1] *Includes portfolio for credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information for Remaining Retail Portfolio Term - Stage 3** *(Average Term)* | **Months** | **Years** |
|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | 167 | 14 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 33 | 3 |
| Revolving Portfolio | - | - |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information for Remaining Retail Portfolio Term – Total** *(Average Term)* | **Months** | **Years** |
|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | 167 | 14 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 35 | 3 |
| Revolving Portfolio | - | - |

[1] *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Distribution of loan portfolio exposures by risk level by product**

| **Financial Information Retail Portfolio Status** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | $ 235,396 | 4,634 | 15,232 | 255,262 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 39,169 | 1,030 | 1,146 | 41,345 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 15,557 | 597 | 553 | 16,707 |

1 *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information Retail Portfolio Status** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | $ 228,414 | 3,971 | 12,593 | 244,978 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | 32,678 | 738 | 754 | 34,170 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 13,870 | 464 | 429 | 14,763 |

1 *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Reserves for credit risks classified under Article 129**

| **Allowance for ECL by Degree of Retail Portfolio Risk** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025* | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | **Non-Revolving Portfolio[2]** | **Revolving Portfolio** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-1 | $ 385 | 151 | 517 | 1,053 |
| A-2 | 49 | 72 | 261 | 382 |
| B-1 | 27 | 69 | 91 | 187 |
| B-2 | 50 | 117 | 44 | 211 |
| B-3 | 47 | 51 | 43 | 141 |
| C-1 | 67 | 81 | 97 | 245 |
| C-2 | 421 | 92 | 145 | 658 |
| D | 2,109 | 115 | 518 | 2,742 |
| E | 3,412 | 1,176 | 522 | 5,110 |
| **Total** | **$ 6,567** | **1,924** | **2,238** | **10,729** |

1 *Excludes reservation for 3.8 FOVI loans.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

(Continued)

| **Allowance for ECL by Degree of Retail Portfolio Risk** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | **Non-Revolving Portfolio[2]** | **Revolving Portfolio** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-1 | $ 352 | 148 | 504 | 1,004 |
| A-2 | 34 | 58 | 233 | 325 |
| B-1 | 22 | 59 | 79 | 160 |
| B-2 | 49 | 93 | 38 | 180 |
| B-3 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 121 |
| C-1 | 62 | 87 | 85 | 234 |
| C-2 | 314 | 66 | 131 | 511 |
| D | 1,758 | 98 | 417 | 2,273 |
| E | 2,798 | 847 | 368 | 4,013 |
| **Total** | **$ 5,429** | **1,496** | **1,896** | **8,821** |

1 *Excludes booking for FOVI loans, $5.3*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Variation in reserves for credit risks and credit written-off during the period**

| **Retail Portfolio Reserve Variations** | | **December 2025** | **December 2024** | **Variation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio[1] | $ | 6,567 | 5,429 | 1,138 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | | 1,924 | 1,496 | 428 |
| Revolving Portfolio | | 2,238 | 1,896 | 342 |

1 *Excludes reserve for FOVI credits.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Credit in Risk Stage 3 broken down by significant federative entities**

| **Financial Information by Geographic Distribution of the Portfolio in Stage 3** *(Figures as of December 31, 2025)* | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | | **Non-Revolving Portfolio [2]** | | **Revolving Portfolio** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balance** | **Allowance for credit losses** | **Balance** | **Allowance for credit losses** | **Balance** | **Allowance for credit losses** |
| Mexico City | $ 12,112 | 4,602 | 914 | 713 | 114 | 98 |
| Jalisco | 305 | 74 | 25 | 15 | 37 | 32 |
| State of Mexico | 256 | 67 | 8 | 3 | 68 | 59 |
| Veracruz | 109 | 34 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 16 |
| Nuevo León | 209 | 43 | 21 | 12 | 28 | 25 |
| Puebla | 117 | 33 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 13 |
| Tamaulipas | 70 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 17 |
| Queretaro | 149 | 38 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| Coahuila de Zaragoza | 155 | 46 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 12 |
| Sinaloa | 92 | 28 | 16 | 9 | 19 | 17 |
| Others | 1,658 | 463 | 103 | 104 | 208 | 177 |
| **Total** | **$ 15,232** | **5,449** | **1,146** | **882** | **553** | **477** |

[1] *Excludes reserve for $3.8 FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

| **Financial Information by Geographic Distribution of the Portfolio in Stage 3** *(Figures as of December 31, 2024)* | **Mortgage Portfolio[1]** | | **Non-Revolving Portfolio [2]** | | **Revolving Portfolio** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balance** | **Reserve** | **Balance** | **Reserve** | **Balance** | **Reserve** |
| Mexico City | $ 10,067 | 3,754 | 627 | 491 | 86 | 76 |
| Jalisco | 300 | 76 | 14 | 7 | 35 | 30 |
| State of Mexico | 266 | 66 | 10 | 5 | 60 | 52 |
| Veracruz | 108 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 15 |
| Nuevo León | 156 | 31 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 21 |
| Puebla | 111 | 36 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 11 |
| Tamaulipas | 74 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 14 |
| Queretaro | 135 | 38 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Coahuila de Zaragoza | 105 | 32 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| Sinaloa | 59 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 13 |
| Others | 1,212 | 329 | 39 | 58 | 141 | 122 |
| **Total** | **$ 12,593** | **4,430** | **754** | **588** | **429** | **373** |

[1] *Excludes reserve for $5.3 FOVI credits.*
[2] *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans and revolving portfolio restructurings.*

**Reconciliation of changes to preventive credit risk reserves for Stage 3 credit**

| Portfolio Reserve Variations in Stage 3 | Mortgage Portfolio[1] | Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | Revolving Portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Book by 30 September 2025** | **$ 5,203** | **787** | **400** |
| Releases[3] | (420) | (446) | (356) |
| Transfer from Current Portfolio to Stage 3 | 239 | 218 | 289 |
| Transfer of Past Due Portfolio to Stage 1,2 | (164) | (43) | (13) |
| Decreases in the balance of reserves (includes Write-offs and Discharges) | (56) | (13) | (3) |
| Increases in the balance of reserves | 651 | 379 | 160 |
| **Reserve as of December 31, 2025** | **$ 5,453** | **882** | **477** |

1 *Includes portfolio for FOVI loans*
2 *Includes Payroll Credit, Auto Loans, Personal Loans, Fairmont, Overdrafts and Scotialine Restructuring*
3 *These are all the credits that no longer appeared for some reason in the quarter as a change of status on the card, they settled the credit, etc.*

| Portfolio Reserve Variations in Stage 3 | Mortgage Portfolio[1] | Non-Revolving Portfolio[2] | Revolving Portfolio |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reserve as of September 30, 2024** | **$ 4,026** | **519** | **364** |
| Releases[3] | (199) | (312) | (317) |
| Transfer from Current Portfolio to Stage 3 | 207 | 150 | 205 |
| Transfer of Past Due Portfolio to Stage 1,2 | (94) | (21) | (17) |
| Decreases in the balance of reserves (includes Write-offs and Discharges) | (30) | (9) | (1) |
| Increases in the balance of reserves | 525 | 261 | 139 |
| **Reserve as of December 31, 2024** | **$ 4,435** | **588** | **373** |

1 *Includes portfolio for FOVI credits.*
2 *Includes Payroll Credits, Auto Loans, Personal Loans, Fairmont Loans, Overdrafts, and Scotialine Loan Restructuring.*
3 *This is all the credit that no longer appeared for any reason in the quarter as a status change on the card, they settled the credit, etc.*

| **Scotiabank Recoveries of loans written-off and 100% provisioned (Figures in millions of Mexican pesos)** | **Q4 2025** |
|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio | $ 18 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio | 32 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 20 |

| **Scotiabank Recoveries of loans written-off and 100% provisioned (Figures in millions Mexican of pesos)** | **Q4 2024** |
|---|---|
| Mortgage Portfolio | $ 24 |
| Non-Revolving Portfolio | 22 |
| Revolving Portfolio | 15 |

**Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques**

The Group has policies and processes that allow it to carry out an assessment of the guarantees. In general, it can be considered that there are no restrictions regarding the acceptance of guarantees; however, prior to their acceptance, it is necessary to assess the impacts that will be taken in terms of profitability, and as a mitigating factor in risk measurements and regulatory calculations of allowance for ECL and capital requirements.

The majority of the concentration of guarantees that the Group has, to mitigate credit risk, correspond to real non-financial guarantees.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the hedges of the guarantees reported by the Group by standard methodology are described below, which apply to the Commercial Portfolio.

The Group has no credit derivatives operated as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| **Guarantee Amount[1]** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Hedge** | **Methodology Standard** | **Methodology Standard** |
| | | |
| | | |
| Acceptable real Financial Guarantee | $ 8,861 | $ 7,372 |
| Non-financial real Guarantees Allowable | 18,043 | 23,863 |
| Personal Guarantees | 1,245 | 1,714 |
| Mortgage Portfolio First Loss Insurance | 6 | 11 |

[1] *Correspond to amounts covered by guarantees.*

The Bank did not have any credit derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

**Policies for securing real guarantees and establishing credit reserves**

The guarantees that cover the loans, depending on their type and characteristics, can improve the level of credit risk and, consequently, the amount of the reserves required. For these purposes, two types of guarantees are considered: personal and real.

Guarantees used to improve the credit rating, in addition to the specific requirements for their type (personal or actual), generally must cover the following:

- The guarantee is granted and constituted in the manner and terms established in the applicable legal provisions and internal policies of the Group.

- When a credit is covered by guarantees of the real and personal type: and they are granted simultaneously by the same personal guarantor, only one of them can improve the rating.

(Continued)

In syndicated loans with another Credit Institution(s), the Group may agree on the following rights, in the corresponding credit agreement: The first place in the order of collection over the guarantee; or the same degree of priority in the order of collection as the other participants, in cases where the guarantee is assigned proportionally among all Institutions participating in the credit.

**Credit Risk of Financial Instruments**

The financial situation of each customer, issuer and counterparty is constantly evaluated and at least once a year a thorough review and risk analysis is performed. These reviews consider global credit risk, including transactions with financial instruments, derivatives and changes.

*Credit risk in investments in securities*- Below is a summary of the exposures, credit quality and concentration by level of risk of investments in securities for the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| Financial instrument rating[1] | | Financial instruments solely for payment of principal and interest | Financial instruments held to collect and sell | Trading Financial Instruments | Total by risk | % Concentration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mxAAA[2] | $ | 2,186 | 81,002 | 70,738 | 153,926 | 87.69% |
| mxAA+2 | | - | - | 130 | 130 | 0.07% |
| AA+[3] | | - | 2,447 | - | 2,447 | 1.39% |
| BBB[3] | | - | 19,005 | - | 19,005 | 10.83% |
| No rating[4] | | - | - | 27 | 27 | 0.02% |
| **Bank** | | 2,186 | 102,454 | 70,895 | 175,535 | - |
| **Casa de Bolsa** | | **-** | **916** | **4,582** | **5,498** | 3.0% |
| **Other Subsidiaries[5]** | | **-** | **-** | **526** | **526** | 0.3% |
| **Total December 2025** | **$** | **2,186** | **103,370** | **76,003** | **181,559** | **100%** |
| **Concentration** | **%** | **1%** | **57%** | **42%** | **100%** | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total December 2024** | **$** | **5,111** | **103,586** | **60,747** | **169,444** | **100%** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Concentration** | **%** | **3%** | **61%** | **36%** | **100%** | |
| | | | | | | |

1 *Includes both spot and repo sales transactions. Figures may vary from those of consolidated financial statements, as it does not include offsets or estimate of expected credit losses*
2 *Local S&P ratings.*
3 *Global S&P ratings.*
4 *Includes shares and mutual funds.*
5 *Includes Scotia Funds.*

At the end of December 2025 and on average during the fourth quarter of 2025, the expected loss on the exposure of the portfolio of investments in securities (without considering live sales and sales date value, includes only Bank and Broker-dealer position) was 0.02% and 0.02% respectively, while the unexpected loss was 0.44% and 0.4% respectively.

**Credit risk in derivative transactions**

In addition to the risk measures mentioned above and for derivative transactions, the Group quantifies its credit exposures in order to control the use of lines granted to its counterparties for the transaction of derivative instruments. This control is carried out by calculating the potential future exposure (PFE) at the counterparty level through specialized tools, incorporating risk mitigating elements such as compensation agreements, guarantee contracts and collateral. There are counterparty risk and established limit monitoring policies that contemplate the process to be followed in the event of excesses.

The following table presents the potential future exposure by counterparty credit risk and the concentration by counterparty type as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

| Counterparty Type | Future Potential Exposure | Concentration (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **December 2025** | | |
| Financial institutions | $ 7,318 | 47% |
| Corporate | 8,229 | 53% |
| **Total maximum exposure** | **$ 15,547** | **100%** |
| | | |
| **December 2024** | | |
| Financial institutions | $ 8,619 | 60% |
| Corporate | 5,848 | 40% |
| **Total maximum exposure** | **$ 14,467** | **100%** |

[1] *The top three exposures per counterparty represent 35% of the total.*

**Methodology for setting credit limits for counterparties and capital allocation**

The Group, through the establishment of operating policies, defines the allocation of capital based on business criteria and risk appetite, that is, through the Credit Committees, the customer eligibility criteria are defined and the establishment of maximum exposure limits considering the potential future exposure of each counterparty as the main risk parameter, estimated in accordance with the methodology approved by the Risk Committee.

It is important to note that prior to any transaction involving credit risk, there is a process of reviewing the debtors/counterparties to assess their risk profile and define the accepted exposure limit with each one.

Once the limits have been approved, they are monitored by the UAIR and reviewed annually by the Credit department or more frequently in the event that any potential risk is detected or the line of business so requests.

The capital requirement for derivatives transactions is calculated under regulatory methodology, as is the case with the value adjusted by credit valuation or CVA.

In addition, BNS guidelines are in place to identify the risk of adverse correlation during the credit authorization process for transactions with counterparties.

Below is the gross fair value, compensation benefit and compensated exposure as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

| Counterparty Type | Gross fair value[1] | Compensated Exposure |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **December 2025** | | |
| Financial institutions | $ 24,485 | 2,347 |
| Corporate | 2,861 | 2,351 |
| **Total** | **$ 27,346** | **4,698** |
| | | |
| **December 2024** | | |
| Financial institutions | $ 28,157 | 4,714 |
| Corporate | 775 | 633 |
| **Total** | **$ 28,932** | **5,347** |

1 *Refers to the positive value of the market valuation and also represents the current potential exposure.*

Likewise, the guarantees in deposits and/or securities held by the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 correspond to $856 and $3,084, respectively.

**Large Exposures[1]**

**Scotiabank-Amounts of the Large Exhibitions**
**(groups and customers whose joint exposure represents more than 10% of the Base Capital)**
*(Figures in millions of Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2025)*

| Counterparty Type | Total exposure[2] | % Regarding Basic Capital (September 2025)[3] |
|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | $ 10,486 | 12% |
| Group 2 | 8,930 | 10% |
| Group 3 | 7,016 | 8% |
| Group 4 | 6,676 | 7% |

*1 Total exposures are revealed. However, only provisions after September 30, 2023 count toward the funding limit of the Large Exposures rule, the above provisions will be subject to the above limit at the most*

*2 Total exposures calculated according to Art. 57, 57 Bis, 57 Bis 1 and 57 Bis 2.*

*3 The basic capital as of the third month prior to the calculation date*

**Four largest obligors**

**Four largest customers or common risk groups[1]**
*(Figures in millions of Mexican pesos as of December 31, 2025)*

| Total exposure[2] | Maximum funding limit[3] | % of limit usage |
|---|---|---|
| $33,108 | $89,845 | 37% |

*[1]The four largest obligors consider counterparties with limits of 15% or 25% and consider total exposures.*
*[2]Total exposures calculated in accordance with Art. 57, 57 Bis, 57 Bis 1 and 57 Bis 2.*
*[3]The maximum financing limit of the four largest obligors corresponds to 100% of the Basic Capital of September 2025*

**Liquidity Risk and Interest Rates**

Under the Provisions, Liquidity Risk is defined as:

i. The inability to meet the present and future cash flow needs affecting the day-to-day transaction or financial conditions of the Group;
ii. The potential loss due to the impossibility or difficulty of renewing liabilities or contracting others under normal conditions for the Group, due to the advance or forced sale of assets at unusual discounts to meet its obligations or, due to the fact that a position cannot be disposed of, acquired or hedged in a timely manner by establishing an equivalent opposing position, or
iii. The potential loss from the change in the structure of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position due to the difference in terms between assets and liabilities.

**Qualitative Information**

The Group manages its exposure to liquidity risk to the applicable regulatory provisions and best market practices, considering the positions for the structural management of the consolidated financial statement.

Liquidity risk management limits have been established, which are reviewed at least annually and monitored periodically[2] so that risk mitigators are current and accurate. Applicable limits include those related to liquid assets and liquidity gaps, which are aligned with the Group's risk appetite. The liquidity risk limit structure includes notional amounts, as well as terms and concentration; the Assets and Liabilities Committee, Risk Committee and the Board of Directors are periodically informed about the performance of said limits, as well as the indicators regarding liquidity risk.

[2] Depending on the nature of the limits, these are monitored on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

Likewise, the information is extracted from the various applications and systems available to the Group, and estimates related to liquidity risk are also made through specialized systems. In addition, it is important to point out that for the management of liquidity risk, there are forward-looking metrics, which are incorporated in the annual fiscal year of the Exposure Plan, Capital Adequacy Exercises Under Own and Regulatory Scenarios, as well as the Contingency Plan (for solvency and liquidity risks) of the Group; and with tests under extreme scenarios and *backtesting* tests. It is noted that the models used for liquidity risk management are reviewed at least annually.

The Group assumes liquidity risks as an intrinsic part of its brokerage function. Liquidity risk is the result of gaps in cash flows. The objective of the liquidity risk management process is to ensure that the Group can cover all of its obligations as they become enforceable, for which the Group applies controls to liquidity gaps, monitors key liquidity indicators, maintains diversified sources of funding, establishes limits and maintains a minimum percentage of liquid assets.

Liquidity risk is monitored and controlled through accumulated liquidity gaps. These gaps are constructed through the maturities and payment flows of the different instruments of the consolidated statement of financial position, both assets and liabilities, thus creating a daily gap that corresponds to the difference of payment obligations and collection rights generated on a day-to-day basis. Liquidity gaps include the Group's contractual maturity flows (cash inflows and outflows). Liquidity gaps are estimated under corporate guidelines that consider normal market conditions and are different from those gaps calculated for the Liquidity Hedge Coefficient estimate, since the latter include stressors for both inflows and outflows.

On the other hand, the interest rate risk of the structural balance page arises from uncertainty in the portfolio's profits and/or value as a result of movements in interest rates, and occurs when there are gaps in the review of assets and liabilities with contractual maturity or subject to rate review within a certain period of time, or when there are different reference rates for assets and liabilities. This risk appears as a result of the Group's funding, placement and investment activities and materializes in the face of a change in interest rates as a variation in the Net interest income.

Indicators such as economic value sensitivity and margin sensitivity are used to measure structural balance page interest rate risk. For the calculation of said indicators, repricing gaps are used, built based on the reference rates of assets and liabilities; for fixed-rate positions they are modeled according to their contractual amortizations and maturities, while those positions referenced to a floating rate are modeled according to their next repricing date. The methodology for calculating the indicators considers assumptions of stability of deposits of immediate demand and prepayment of mortgages. The first consists of a harvest analysis in order to evaluate the permanence of the deposits while the second considers segmentation by credit age in order to assign a prepayment rate.

Both economic value and margin sensitivity contemplate an impact of ± 100 basis points on interest rates and considers the maximum expected loss per scenario. This measurement is made weekly and reported to the members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors in their respective sessions.

The sensitivity of economic value incorporates the impact of the change in interest rates on the total expected flows in a 30-year window and provides a measure of the long-term impact of these variations, while the time window for estimating margin sensitivity is 12 months.

**Quantitative Information**

To measure liquidity risk, the liquidity gaps at the end of December 2025 and the 2025 annual average are as follows:

| Group | | December 2025 | Average 2025 | December 2024 | Average 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated gap 30 days | $ | 25,676 | 30,039 | 75,313 | 67,089 |
| **Bank** | | | | | |
| Accumulated gap 30 days | $ | 25,676 | 30,039 | 75,313 | 67,077 |
| **Stock Exchange** | | | | | |
| Accumulated gap 30 days | $ | 4,742 | 4,615 | - | 26 |

Accumulated liquidity gaps imply contractual maturities, including hedging derivative positions. Additionally, liquidity risk exposures are within approved limits.

As can be seen in the table above, it is highlighted that the Bank has maintained a solid liquidity position, with an average CCL (Coeficiente de Cobertura de Interés [Interest Coverage Coefficient]) and CFEN (Coeficiente de Financiamiento Estable Neto [Net Stable Financing Coefficient]) during 2025 of 164% and 116%, remaining above 100%; as well as a wide reserve of liquid assets.

**Downgrade**

As a conservative measure and in order to be prepared for a possible increase in liquidity requirements as a result of a possible drop in the Bank's rating (this associated with a drop in the Bank's rating triggering an increase in the collateral required in derivative transactions), the risk management group periodically makes the impact that this scenario would have and the consequences on liquidity and liquid assets measures. The impact of the decline on the Bank's 3 level rating at the end of December 2025 and the 2025 average were $7,183 and $6,640, respectively.

The estimated economic value and margin sensitivity at the end of December and on average for 2025, as shown below:

| | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Value (+100bps)** | | **December** | **Average** |
| Group | $ | (2,533) | (2,414) |
| Bank | | (2,516) | (2,394) |
| Broker-dealer Contribution | | (17) | (20) |

| | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Value (+100bps)** | | **December** | **Average** |
| Group | $ | (2,200) | (2,214) |
| Bank | | (2,181) | (2,188) |
| Broker-dealer Contribution | | (19) | (26) |

Financial instruments to be collected or sold, as they are an integral part of the management of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, are monitored under the sensitivity measures described above (economic value and margin sensitivity) and are therefore exempted from the VaR calculation.

The Group carries out derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes, whether interest rate or exchange rate. These positions are excluded from the VaR calculation and seek to cover the evolution of the Net interest income of its structural portfolios of the Group exposed to adverse interest rate and exchange rate movements, their sensitivity to risk factors is measured within the economic value and sensitivity of the Group's margin.

On the other hand, it is necessary to show that the hedging positions effectively meet their objective. This effectiveness sample assumes that the hedge must meet a deviation range between 80% and 125% or, where appropriate, there is an economic relationship between the covered item and the covered instrument.

**Market Risk**

The provisions define Market Risk, as the potential loss due to changes in Risk Factors that affect the valuation or the expected results of active, passive or contingent liability transactions, such as interest rates, exchange rates and price indices, among others.

**Qualitative Information**

Market risk management consists of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, stock market prices, indices and other risk factors in the money, exchange, capital and derivative markets to which trading positions belonging to the Group's own account are exposed.

The Group's risk positions include fixed- and floating-rate money market instruments, stocks, exchange positions and derivatives such as interest rate futures, futures, forward contracts and currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate options and foreign currency swaps. There are established and approved limits for each of the portfolios.

The market risk limit structure includes volumetric or notional amounts of value at risk, sensitivity, concentration, stress limits and term limits, among others.

Market Risk Management includes monitoring that risk mitigations are up to date and accurate, in this regard, the limits established and approved for each of the portfolios are reviewed annually and monitored daily. The models used for the management of market risk are reviewed at least bi-annually; and the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors are periodically informed about the performance of the limits, and indicators on the subject of Market Risk. The limits approved by the Risk Committee and Board of Directors are aligned with the Group's risk appetite.

Market risk is managed through specialized systems where estimates are made, such as value at risk, sensitivities, and stress testing.

The Group's trading activities are aimed at serving customers, so, with that purpose, an inventory of stock, interest rate and currency financial instruments is maintained, access to market liquidity is maintained through offers to buy and sell to other intermediaries. The portfolios of instruments for trading (fixed, variable and derivative income) are valued at the market on a daily basis, such information is included daily in the corresponding market reports.

**Quantitative Information**

Value at Risk (VaR)

It is an estimate of the potential loss, based on a certain level of statistical coTFIdence and over a certain period of time (observed horizon), under normal market conditions. This is calculated on a daily basis for all instruments and portfolios at risk of the Group within the trading portfolio.

The historical simulation methodology with 300 days is used for its calculation. The Group's policy uses a 99% coTFIdence level as a reference and a day as a period of time (holding period).

The overall VaR at the close of a day during the fourth quarter of 2025 was $21.71. The average and closing VaR of a day broken down by Group risk factor during the fourth quarter of 2025 is as follows:

| Risk Factor | December 2025 Average VaR 1 day | December 2024 Average VaR 1 day |
|---|---|---|
| IR (rate of interest) | 22.33 | 17.36 |
| EQ (Capitals) | 3.82 | 3.74 |
| FX (Exchange Rate) | 11.00 | 2.93 |
| Var Global | 24.25 | 17.20 |

The distribution of market risk exposure (Position vs. Value at Risk) for the trading portfolios in December 2025 are as follows:

| | | Position | | VaR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Closing | Average | Closing | Average |
| Money Market | $ | 70,731 | 61,658 | | |
| Derivatives Market: | | | | | |
| SC Swaps (MXN/USD) | | 2,742,681 | 2,720,434 | | |
| CC Swaps | | 190,254 | 208,160 | | |
| Caps & floors (MXN/USD) | | 114,839 | 115,692 | | |
| **Interest rate market portfolio and interest rate derivatives** | **$** | **3,118,505** | **3,105,944** | **19.42** | **22.16** |
| Cash Capitals | $ | 652 | 665 | | |
| Capital derivatives | | 28,607 | 28,986 | | |
| **Stock portfolio** | **$** | **29,259** | **29,651** | **4.23** | **3.82** |

| | | Position | | VaR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Closing | Average | Closing | Average |
| Spot FX | $ | 2,087 | 2,722 | | |
| FX derivatives | | 263,823 | 293,039 | | |
| FX FWD | | 225,449 | 253,284 | | |
| FX Options | | 38,374 | 39,755 | | |
| **Currency Portfolio, Currency Derivatives** | **$** | **265,910** | **295,761** | **11.44** | **11.00** |

*Figures expressed in added value*
*Only include trading positions*

*Capital derivatives include local and foreign underlyings*
*The money market section (bonds) is expressed in net figures (long and short).*

The distribution of market risk exposure (Position vs. Value at Risk) for trading portfolios in December 2024 are as follows:

| | | Position | | VaR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Closing | Average | Closing | Average |
| Money Market | $ | 57,632 | 56,493 | | |
| Derivatives Market: | | | | | |
| SC Swaps (MXN/USD) | | 2,069,440 | 1,831,166 | | |
| CC Swaps | | 47,769 | 37,635 | | |
| Caps & floors (MXN/USD) | | 22 | 17 | | |
| **Interest rate market portfolio and interest rate derivatives** | **$** | **2,174,863** | **1,925,311** | **19.13** | **17.36** |
| Cash Capitals | $ | 568 | 565 | | |
| Capital derivatives | | 19,809 | 20,311 | | |
| **Stock portfolio** | **$** | **20,377** | **20,876** | **3.63** | **2.93** |

| | | Position | | VaR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Closing | Average | Closing | Average |
| Spot FX | $ | 3,870 | 5,000 | | |
| FX derivatives | | 314,715 | 353,869 | | |
| FX FWD | | 297,758 | 337,649 | | |
| FX Options | | 16,957 | 16,220 | | |
| **Currency Portfolio, Currency Derivatives** | **$** | **318,585** | **358,869** | **3.45** | **3.74** |

*Figures expressed in added value*
*Only include trading positions*
*Capital derivatives include local and foreign underlyings*
*The money market section (bonds) is expressed in net figures (long and short).*

In addition, *stress testing* is performed daily in order to determine risk exposure considering large abnormal fluctuations in market prices (changes in volatility and correlations between risk factors). The Risk Committee has approved the stress limits.

Stress testing during the last quarter of 2025 shows a maximum *loss* of $490.01, which compared to the group limit of $130 Canadian dollars ($1,707 expressed in pesos), is within tolerable parameters. The hypothetical scenarios used for this test are based on 3 relevant systemic scenarios: the 2008 crisis for emerging markets, Mexico 1994 by the so-called “December Error” and Mexico 1997 by the effect of the “Ruble crisis” and the Asian financial crisis.
On the other hand, *backtesting* is performed monthly to compare the theoretical profits and losses with the observed risk value and, consequently, calibrate the models used. The level of efficiency of the model is based on the approach established by the BIS.

For valuation and risk models, references are used on updated prices, interest rate curves and other risk factors from the price vendor called Valuación Operativa y Referencias de Mercado, S. A. de C. V.

***Sensitivity***

*Qualitative sensitivities information*

Market risk sensitivities are calculated daily for each portfolio to which the Group is exposed. During 2025, no changes were made to the assumptions, methods or parameters used for this analysis.

Below is a description of the methods, parameters and assumptions used for the portfolio of shares, currencies, interest rates and derivative products.

*Interest Rate Portfolio*

The sensitivity measures that occur for fixed income instruments (bonds) are based on estimating what would be the performance of the portfolio's value in the event of a change in market interest rates.

The sensitivities of the portfolio of fixed income instruments are based on the durations and convexities depending on the type of instrument that corresponds, producing 2 types of measurements: (i) the expected change in the value of the portfolio in the event of a change of 1 basis point (0.01%) in the yield curve and (ii) the expected change in the value of the portfolio in the event of a change of 100 basis points (1%) in the yield curve. For the purposes of this disclosure, only changes in 1 basis point are reported.

For floating-rate bonds, two types of sensitivities are calculated: that relative to the risk-free rate and the sensitivity to the overrate or "spread". In zero coupon bonds, the calculation of the sensitivity of instruments without coupon, as duration, its maturity term, expressed in years, is used.

*Interest rate derivatives*

Futures of F-TIIE: This type of derivative instruments is modeled for the purposes of calculating sensitivities such as the future of a zero coupon rate and therefore its duration is considered to estimate its sensitivity.

Interest Rate Swaps: In order to determine the sensitivity to changes in the yield curve of TIIE Swaps, a change of 1 basis point is made at each of the relevant points of the yield curve, in addition to a change of 1 and 100 basis points in parallel, valuing the portfolio with the different curves and calculating the change in the value of the portfolio with each of those changes. For the purposes of this disclosure, only changes in 1 basis point are reported.

*Stock portfolio and CPI derivatives*

*Stock*

The transactions are carried out through the broker-dealer and the Bank. For the purposes of the equity position, the sensitivity is obtained by calculating the delta per issue within the portfolio. The delta is defined as the change in the value of the portfolio in the event of a 1% change in the value of the underlying.

*Capital derivatives*

Its sensitivity is calculated using the Delta, this portfolio has limits expressed in notional terms.

Delta risk is defined as the change in the value of the option in the event of a change of a predetermined magnitude in the value of the underlying (for example 1%). Its calculation is made by valuing the option with levels other than the underlying one (one original and one with a +1% "shock"), keeping all other parameters constant.

For nonlinear products such as warrants and options are considered Delta sensitivity measures and measures known as “Greek”, including Gamma, Rho, Theta and Vega: The sensitivities calculation is based on the futures option valuation model, known as Black 1976.

Dividend Risk. Stock or index option valuation assumes a compound dividend rate that remains known. Dividends, however, are an estimate and therefore an unknown variable, representing a risk factor for the valuation of the profit and loss of options transactions.

Dividend risk does not have a “Greek” letter associated with its sensitivity, and in the case of options on indexes and shares of the Group, the measurement is made by means of increasing the dividend rate by 0.01% (i.e. from 1% to 1.01%).

*Currency Portfolio and Currency Derivatives*

*Currencies*

Sensitivity is calculated as the delta per currency as the change in portfolio value to a 1% change in underlying value.

*Currency derivatives*

Forwards and currency futures: For this portfolio, the sensitivity to movements in the interest rate is calculated for each currency, as the result in the present value when faced with parallel and non-parallel changes of 1 basis point along the respective yield curves, keeping all other factors constant.

Currency Options: For exchange rate options, those known for their letters in Greek, Delta, Gamma, Vega, Theta and Rho apply to the calculation of sensitivities.

Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap (CCIRS): For the purposes of determining the sensitivity to changes in the yield curve, a change of one basis point is made along the respective yield curves, valuing the portfolio with the different curves and calculating what the change in the value of the portfolio is with each of those changes. Analysis is also performed with a 100 base point motion in parallel. Additionally, a change is made non-parallel to the performance curves of a base point due to time gaps, keeping everything else constant. Only the sensitivity of a base point is presented for the purposes of this report.

*Quantitative sensitivities information.*

*Interest rates*

The following table presents the sensitivity of a base point (bp) at the end of December 2025 and 2024:

| Sensitivity 1 bp | | December 2025 | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Money Market | $ | 1,155 | 0.667 |
| Derivatives Market: | | 0.592 | 0.539 |
| SC Swaps (MXN/USD) | | 0.586 | 0.543 |
| CC Swaps | | 0.006 | 0.001 |
| Caps & floors (MXN/USD) | | (0.000) | (0.005) |
| **Interest rate market portfolio and interest rate derivatives** | **$** | **1.747** | **1.206** |

At the end of December 2025, the Group presents a sensitivity in the interest rate portfolio of $1.747.

*Of shares and derivatives of the IPC*

The following table presents the sensitivity (Delta) at the end of December 2025 and 2024:

| Delta | | December 2025 | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naftrac | $ | 628.220 | 545.735 |
| Futures of CPI | | (592.555) | (448,090) |
| Warrants | | (58.405) | (99.805) |
| **Total** | **$** | **(22.740)** | **(2.160)** |

Regarding positions on CPI, a dynamic *hedge* strategy is followed between the *Naftrac* ETF that replicates CPI in a large percentage and futures of the CPI and a dynamic hedge between CPI warrants and Naftrac.

The Group's capital portfolio consists of shares and capital derivatives. At the end of December 2025, the group had an open Delta sensitivity of (22.7) for all underlyings, due to market movements. Below are statistics for the fourth quarter of 2025.

| Delta | | December 2025 | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Options | $ | 1,302.319 | 1,244.932 |
| Warrants | | (1,302.319) | (1,244.932) |
| Capitals | | 21.819 | 18.619 |
| IPC Portfolio | | (22.740) | (2.160) |
| **Total** | **$** | **(0.920)** | **16.459** |

The table below presents the sensitivity measures for non-linear instruments for at the end of December 2025. It is important to note that the informative report includes Bonds and Warrants based on Structured Notes

| Underlying | Equity Delta | Equity Vega | Equity Gamma |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEXBOL.INDX | 16.9 | 0.37 | 3.25 |
| AAPL.OQ | - | - | - |
| AMZN.OQ | - | - | - |
| MELI.OQ | - | - | - |
| META.OQ | - | - | - |
| QQQ.OQ | - | - | - |
| SPXSR5.INDX | - | - | - |
| SPY.P | - | - | - |
| ADBE.OQ | - | - | - |
| AMD.OQ | - | - | - |
| NVDA.OQ | - | - | - |
| SOXX.INDX | - | - | - |
| ARM.OQ | - | - | - |
| AVGO.OQ | - | - | - |
| BIDU.OQ | - | - | - |
| COIN.OQ | - | - | - |
| CRM.N | - | - | - |
| DELL.N | - | - | - |
| EBAY.OQ | - | - | - |
| GOOGL.OQ | - | - | - |
| HUM.N | - | - | - |
| INTC.OQ | - | - | - |
| KO.N | - | - | - |
| LULU.OQ | - | - | - |
| MRVL.OQ | - | - | - |
| N225.INDX | - | - | - |
| NFLX.OQ | - | - | - |
| NVO.N | - | - | - |
| ORCL.N | - | - | - |
| PYPL.OQ | - | - | - |
| SBUX.OQ | - | - | - |
| SMH.OQ | - | - | - |
| SNOW.N | - | - | - |
| SOXX.OQ | - | - | - |
| TSM.N | - | - | - |
| UNH.N | - | - | - |
| V.N | - | - | - |
| XLV.P | - | - | - |
| MXWOAS3D.INDX | - | - | - |
| SPXFP.INDX | - | - | - |
| SPXSR5.INDX | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **16.90** | **0.37** | **3.25** |

*Sensitivity to warrants and "Greek" capital options*

| Greek | Delta | Range | Vega | Dividend risk | Rho |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 16.90 | 0.37 | 3.25 | 0.02 | - |

*From FX portfolio and FX derivatives*

The following page presents the sensitivities of the Exchange table (spot/forward) and the portfolio of currency options at the end of December 2025 and 2024.

| **Sensitivity 1 bp** | | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|---|
| FX derivatives | $ | 11.794 | 38.68 |
| FX FWD and Spot | | 11.513 | 184.31 |
| FX Options | | 0.017 | - |
| Swaps | | 0.265 | (145.63) |
| Currency Portfolio, Currency Derivatives | | 11.794 | 38.68 |

At the end of December 2025 and 2024, the liquidating trusts of own and third-party accounts maintain a position in contracts in MEXDER; the market risk of these positions for the own account is monitored by the limit called "Pledging of Assets" approved by the Board of Scotia Inverlat Deriva Deriva Derivados.

The use of this limit of the own account as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, is as shown below:

| | | **2025** | | **2024** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Exposure** | **Limit** | **Exposure** | **Limit** |
| Stock Exchange | $ | 48 | - | 40 | - |
| Bank | | 1,044 | - | 1,704 | - |
| **Total** | **$** | **1,092** | **-** | **1,744** | **-** |
| US Exchanges (USD) | | - | - | - | - |

This limit monitors the market risk inherent to these transactions, since their use is measured through the minimum initial contributions (MICs) requested by the Clearing House (Assignment).

For the third-party position, each customer operating within the trust for third-party accounts has an operating limit that is monitored daily, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the exposure in contracts and the total AIM's of the third-party account are summarized as follows:

| | 2025 Exposure | 2024 Exposure |
|---|---|---|
| MIC's | $ 7,165 | 7,872 |
| Short Futures (number of contracts) | 240,659 | 175,395 |
| Long Futures (number of contracts) | 603,303 | 495,608 |
| Short Options (number of contracts) | - | - |
| Long Options (number of contracts) | - | - |
| Short Swaps (number of contracts) | 4,006,013 | 6,052,384 |
| Long Swaps (number of contracts) | 2,510,507 | 4,103,711 |

## 1. Transactional Risk

Within the Provisions, transactional risk is defined as the potential loss due to failures or deficiencies in internal controls, errors in the processing and storage of transactions or in the transmission of information, as well as adverse administrative and judicial resolutions, fraud or theft, and includes, among others, technological risk and legal risk, which are also defined as described below.

Technology risk. It is defined as the potential loss due to damage, interruption, alteration or failure arising from the use or dependence on hardware, software, systems, applications, networks and any other channel of distribution of information in the provision of banking services with customers of the Group.

Legal risk. It is defined as the potential loss due to non-compliance with applicable legal and administrative provisions, the issuance of unfavorable administrative and judicial resolutions and the application of sanctions, in relation to the transactions carried out by the Group.

The Group has implemented policies and procedures that allow it to have an adequate transactional risk management process, which are detailed below:

*Transactional Risk Management Policies*

They are intended to establish the management principles and framework, to identify, measure, monitor, limit, control, disclose and manage transactional risks inherent to their daily activities, as well as promote a Group-wide risk management culture.

*Transactional Risk Assessment*

The Group has a structured transactional risk assessment methodology, that allows them to identify, assess and mitigate, the risks inherent in your processes and business activity, which applies to its entire structure, the assessment is based on the identification of the inherent transactional risk, assessment of the effectiveness of the controls for such risks, This determines a residual risk level based on which mitigation actions are established on the identified risks.

*Manual for the collection and classification of transactional risk data*

Defines the requirements for reporting the information that supports the measurement processes, as well as the scope of the information collection process, the functions and responsibilities of the business units to collect and report the loss data, and the specific requirements thereof.

*Transactional Risk Tolerance Levels*

It is an transactional loss management tool, which allows each area of the Group to know the loss tolerance levels applicable to each loss event assumed, as well as to encourage improvements in the transactional risk management process and that the necessary actions are taken to minimize the risk of future losses.

*Key Risk Indicators (KRIs)*

This process allows the Group to establish indicators based on variables extracted from the processes, whose behavior is related to the level of risk assumed. Tracking each metric identifies trends that allow you to manage the metric values over time; allowable thresholds are set for each of the selected metrics.

*Calculation of the capital requirement for transactional risk*

The Bank calculates its capital requirement for transactional risk through the Business Indicator Method. For the purposes of the broker-dealer, the calculation of capital for transactional risk is carried out by the basic indicator method. Scotia Inverlat Derivatives does not establish capital requirements due to its exposure to transactional risk.

**MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR TRANSACTIONAL RISK**

| Reference | Description | a |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Business Indicator Component (BIC) | 3,409 |
| 2 | Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) | 1.17 |
| 3 | Transactional Risk Capital Requirement | $ 4,002 |
| 4 | Assets subject to Transactional Risk | $ 50,028 |

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Millions of Mexican pesos)

**BUSINESS INDICATOR AND SUBCOMPONENTS**

| Reference | IN and its subcomponents | a<br>Period 1 | b<br>Period 2 | c<br>Period 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Interest, Lease and Dividends Component (CIAD) | | | $ 17,485 |
| 1a | Interest income | $ 76,996 | 84,422 | 77,925 |
| 1b | Interest Expenses | 45,394 | 55,829 | 50,788 |
| 1c | Productive Assets | | | 772,225 |
| 1d | Dividend Income | 90 | 73 | 167 |
| 2 | Services Component (SC) | | | 8,836 |
| 2a | Commissions and fee income | 5,641 | 5,435 | 4,756 |
| 2b | Fees and Fees Paid | 368 | 382 | 449 |
| 2c | Other Transaction Income | 3,778 | 3,408 | 3,490 |
| 2d | Other Operating Expenses | 563 | 639 | 360 |
| 3 | Financial Component (FC) | | | 2,088 |
| 3a | Result from Purchase and Sale | 2,060 | 2,237 | 1,966 |
| 4 | Business Indicator (IN) | | | 28,409 |
| 5 | Business Indicator Component (BIC) | | | 3,409 |

(Continued)

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
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**HISTORICAL LOSSES**

| Ref | Description | a<br>j=10 | b<br>j=9 | c<br>j=8 | d<br>j=7 | e<br>j=6 | f<br>j=5 | g<br>j=4 | h<br>j=3 | i<br>j=2 | j<br>j=1 | k<br>Average 10 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. Losses | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total amount of net recoveries losses (considering exclusions) | $ 444 | 560 | 291 | 415 | 444 | 367 | 395 | 503 | 167 | 240 | 383 |
| 2 | Total number of losses | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.54 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.06 | |
| 3 | Total Amount of Losses Excluded | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 4 | Total Number of Exclusions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 5 | Total Amount of Net Losses from Recoveries and Exclusions | 444 | 560 | 291 | 415 | 444 | 367 | 395 | 503 | 167 | 240 | 383 |
| | | B. Details of the calculation of capital by Transactional Risk | | | | | | | | | | |
| Are losses used to calculate the MPI? | | Yes | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued)

*Average Value of Exposure*

During the period of January - December 2025, the Group acknowledged transactional risk losses of $405.0, and the transactional risks at the end of December 2025, which, if materialized, would cause a negative impact total $14.9 correspond to legal risk. The exposure has provisions.

**Technological Risk**

Technological Risk is defined as the potential loss due to damage, interruption, alteration or failures arising from the use of hardware, software, application systems, networks and any other channel of information transmission in the provision of services to Group customers.

To manage the Technological Risk, there is the Cybersecurity and Technological Risk Management Framework that defines the functions, responsibilities and obligations of the interested parties, as well as the supervision of the agencies and the tools, practices and deliverables required to manage and monitor the risks associated with Information and Cybersecurity Technologies.

Regular audits conducted by an independent and experienced Department of Internal Audit of Information Technology include full reviews of the design, implementation and exploitation of internal control systems in all areas of business and support, new products and systems, and the reliability and integrity of data processing transactions.

**Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A. de C. V.,**
(Holding Company) **and subsidiaries**

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(Millions of Mexican pesos)

**Annex 5. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Disclosure Form**
**Reported Period: October 24 - December 25**
**Table 1.1 Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure Form[3]**

| | | Individual Calculation Q4 2025 | | Consolidated Calculation Q4 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **(Figures in millions of Mexican pesos)** | **Unweighted Amount (Average)** | **Weighted Amount (Average)** | **Unweighted Amount (Average)** | **Weighted Amount (Average)** |
| COMPUTABLE LIQUID ASSETS | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Computable Liquid Assets | Not applicable | 131,128 | Not applicable | 131,128 |
| CASH OUTFLOWS | | | | | |
| 2 | Unsecured Retail Funding | $ 166,196 | 13,266 | 166,196 | 13,266 |
| 3 | Stable Funding | 100,135 | 6,657 | 100,135 | 6,657 |
| 4 | Less Stable Funding | 66,061 | 6,608 | 66,061 | 6,608 |
| 5 | Unsecured Wholesale Funding | 255,805 | 87,180 | 255,805 | 87,180 |
| 6 | Transactional Deposits | 175,226 | 42,984 | 175,226 | 42,984 |
| 7 | Non-transactional Deposits | 77,067 | 40,816 | 77,067 | 40,816 |
| 8 | Unsecured Debt | 3,512 | 3,380 | 3,512 | 3,380 |
| 9 | Secured Wholesale Funding | Not applicable | - | Not applicable | - |
| 10 | Additional Requirements: | 300,392 | 23,896 | 300,392 | 23,896 |
| 11 | Outflows related to derivative financial instruments and other collateral requirements | 16,315 | 9,873 | 16,315 | 9,873 |
| 12 | Debt instrument financing loss-related outflows | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Credit facilities and Liquidity | 284,078 | 14,023 | 284,078 | 14,023 |
| 14 | Other Contractual Financing Obligations | 233 | 164 | 233 | 164 |
| 15 | Other contingent financing obligations | 2,858 | 2,858 | 2,858 | 2,858 |
| 16 | TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS | Not applicable | 127,364 | Not applicable | 127,364 |
| CASH INFLOWS | | | | | |
| 17 | Cash Inflows from Secured Transactions | 9,849 | 225 | 9,849 | 225 |
| 18 | Cash Inflows from Unsecured Transactions | 37,509 | 24,651 | 37,509 | 24,651 |
| 19 | Other Cash Inflows | 19,424 | 19,325 | 19,424 | 19,325 |
| 20 | TOTAL CASH INFLOWS | 66,783 | 44,201 | 66,783 | 44,201 |
| | | | | | Adjusted Amount |
| 21 | TOTAL COMPUTABLE LIQUID ASSETS | Not applicable | 131,128 | Not applicable | 131,128 |
| 22 | NET TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS | Not applicable | 83,163 | Not applicable | 83,163 |
| **23** | **LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO[1]** | **Not applicable** | **156.89** | **Not applicable** | **156.89** |

a) The calendar days contemplated by the quarter being reported are 92 calendar days
b) The main causes of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) results and the evolution of its main components.

[3] Annex 5 of the general provisions on liquidity requirements for full-service banking institutions.

(Continued)

**During December 2025, the main changes that affected the LCR are the following (considering a 30-day time window):**[4]

**Main Cash Outflows:**

Outflows weighted by immediately payable deposits for $60,984 and traditional time deposits for $28,092, outflows derived from the Look Back Approach estimate (considering the facilities issued by the Central Bank) and the estimate relative to the impact on liquidity due to the possible downgrade of the Group in 3 levels for $1,904 and $7,183 respectively, outflows for unused credit facilities totaling $14,942.

**Main Cash Inflows:**

Portfolio cash inflows of $19,501 and call money transactions of $6,226 and maturity of securities rated below 2B for $14,936.

**Liquid Assets:**

Total Liquid Assets of $118,032 to a greater extent concentrated in Tier 1; $74,443 in Tier 1 debt securities, $31,885 in Monetary regulation Deposit, single account at Bank Central and active TIIE auctions, it should be noted that this position does not include BREMS because they are reported as Tier 1 debt securities; additionally, cash available for $7,518 and $4,185 in Tier 2 securities.

c) Changes to major components within the quarter being reported;

**Q3 2025 Average: 158% – Q4 2025 Average: 157%** The liquidity coverage ratio increased 100 basis points (bps) from the previous quarter, mainly due to:

- Within cash inflows, the loan portfolio increased by $5,403, while deposits with banks decreased by MXN $1,374.
- Liquid assets decreased by $6,639 during the period.
- Finally, the Bank's traditional funding decreased by $14,289, primarily due to a $7,495 reduction in demand deposits. In addition, professional, interbank and external funding increased by $1,957.

d) The evolution of the composition of Eligible and Computable Liquid Assets;

| **Evolution of Liquid Assets Q4-2025** | **October** | **November** | **December** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 5% | 6% | 6% |
| Central Bank Reserves | 23% | 10% | 27% |
| Level 1 | 70% | 81% | 64% |
| Tier 2A | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| Tier 2B | - | - | - |
| **Total Weighted Liquid Assets** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

[4] Weighted outflows and inflows for the next 30 days considering the factors defined in the General Provisions on Liquidity Requirements for Full-Service Banking Institutions.

| **Evolution of Liquid Assets Q4-2024** | **October** | **November** | **December** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 5% | 6% | 5% |
| Central Bank Reserves | 21% | 20% | 18% |
| Level 1 | 71% | 72% | 74% |
| Tier 2A | 3% | 2% | 3% |
| Tier 2B | - | - | - |
| **Total Weighted Liquid Assets** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

e) The concentration of their funding sources;

| **Concentration of Funding Sources** | **October** | **November** | **December** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Traditional Deposits: | | | |
| Demand deposits | 48% | 48% | 50% |
| Time Deposits | | | |
| General public | 33% | 30% | 31% |
| Money Market | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Debt securities issued | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Global deposit account without movements | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Banks and other borrowings | | | |
| Immediately Payable | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Short-term | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Long-term | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

f) Exposures in derivative financial instruments and potential margin calls;

The Group negotiates derivative products on behalf of its customers and takes positions on its own, carries out transactions with derivative financial instruments, for hedging and/or trading purposes in accordance with the established policies.

The general objectives of the derivative products operated by Scotiabank Inverlat are as follows:

- Offer derivative financial instruments in the market, with a specific risk-return profile, in order to meet the needs of customers according to their risk profile.
- Offer solutions to customers that allow them to meet their objectives of reducing, eliminating or modifying the risks assumed, respecting the risk profile of each customer.
- Conduct negotiation or arbitration with derivative products for the purpose of generating higher revenue.
- Cover specific products or general risks, as well as optimize funding management.

Traded derivatives may be classified as trading, hedging or arbitration.

The Group has policies and manuals containing the guidelines and procedures related to the transaction and Management of derivatives. Applicable procedures for monitoring and mitigating the risks associated with derivatives calculate the potential future exposure, monitor the associated collateral, possible margin calls and as a conservative measure, and in order to be prepared for a possible increase in liquidity requirements as a result of a possible drop in Group rating, periodically calculate the potential impact on collateral increases.

| **(Figures in millions of Mexican pesos)**<br>**Future Potential Exposure (December 2025)** | |
|---|---|
| With compensation contract | 5,014 |
| With no compensation contract | 10,286 |
| Possible margin calls (December 2025) | |
| Collateral in Transit | 15 |
| Downgrade (December 2024) | |
| Low 3-level rating | 7,183 |

| **(Figures in millions of Mexican pesos)**<br>**Future Potential Exposure (December 2024)** | |
|---|---|
| With compensation contract | 5,062 |
| With no compensation contract | 9,218 |
| Possible margin calls (December 2024) | |
| Collateral in Transit | 47 |
| Downgrade (December 2024) | |
| Low 3-level rating | 5,534 |

The exposure in derivative financial instruments of the Group at the end of December 2025 is as follows:

| **Scotiabank - Exposure in Derivatives**<br>**(figures in millions of Mexican pesos)** | **Closing Position** |
|---|---|
| Risk Factor | |
| Interest rates | $ 3,047,774 |
| Exchange Rate | 263,823 |
| Capitals | 15,143 |
| **Total** | **$ 3,326,740** |

g) The currency mismatch;

The general policy is to fund assets in the same currency in which they are granted.

h) A description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and the interaction between group units;

Within the Group, there is a unit in charge of liquidity management, Group Treasury, in whose responsibility it is to cover the Group's surpluses and shortages of liquidity, for which it receives information on a daily basis about the contractual cash flows that will take place in a current market day, as well as the expected short- and medium-term liquidity expectations for the main products.

The different business generation areas of the Group must inform their short, medium and long-term strategy in advance at least 24-48 hours in the different committees (pipeline) or directly to the Group Treasury, in order for it to schedule its funding structure to meet these commitments.

i) The cash outflows and inflows that, where appropriate, are not captured in this framework, but that the Group considers relevant to its liquidity profile.

It is important to mention that for the calculation of the liquidity coverage ratio, the cash outflows and inflows are recorded at the contractual level; however, the Group calculates the liquidity gaps on a daily basis considering not only the cash outflows and inflows at the contractual level, but also considers estimated flows, in addition, extends flow scheduling beyond 30 days, so the Group has the possibility to anticipate and take steps to address commitments after this period.

j) The impact on the Ratio of the incorporation of the Entities Subject to Consolidation, as well as the outflows derived from financial support to entities and companies that are part of the same Group, consortium or business group that, in accordance with the Policies and Criteria, the Board of Directors of the Institution has authorized to grant.

The impact on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio derived from the Consolidation for the Bank is less than 1% during the entire fourth quarter of 2025, in addition, the outflows current by the financial support granted to entities that are part of the same Financial Group were 5.8% at the end of December 2025 and on average during the fourth quarter of 2025 were 5.6%.

In addition, the Institutions shall at a minimum disclose the information corresponding to the immediately preceding quarter to which it is disclosed, in accordance with the following:

I. Quantitative Information

(a) Concentration limits with respect to the different groups of collaterals received and the primary funding sources;

Within the policies approved by the Group in terms of liquidity, it is established that the Group will have a low dependence on the wholesale market, as well as maintaining diversified funding sources and a low concentration of resources in specific depositors. This diversification is not only carried out by funding sources, but also by terms and variety of products.

In addition, the minimum credit quality of the collateral received is also established. These collaterals may not be less than a level A credit rating.

In addition, the Group establishes deposit concentration limits in order to ensure the diversification of its funding sources among its relevant currencies.

| **Deposit Concentration[5]**<br>**Concept** | **MM Limit** |
|---|---|
| Deposit Concentration (MXN) | $ 9,500 |
| Deposit Concentration (USD) | 175 |

On the other hand, the Group monitors potential future exposure (PFE) at the counterparty level for the transaction of derivative financial instruments and on the other hand has credit limits to monitor exposure to counterparty credit risk.

Liquidity risk exposure and financing needs are monitored taking into account possible legal, regulatory and transactional limitations; for this, the Group assumes a prudent policy of liquidity management risks; additionally, internal limits of liquidity and liquid asset gaps have been established. Liquidity gaps are shown in the following subsection.

Liquidity risk exposures are hedged from a funding standpoint with local, authorized counterparties; which is also in line with established limits.

The LCR calculation currently incorporates positions of the legal entity bank and its subsidiaries.

(b) Exposure to liquidity risk and financing needs at the Group level, taking into account legal, regulatory and transactional limitations on liquidity transferability.

In addition to the controls that have been described throughout this note, Scotiabank also has metrics designed to measure exposure in different scenarios where liquidity may be compromised; situations in which — due to legal limitations, regulations and transactions — the normal flow of the Group's funding sources is limited and represent a liquidity risk, are considered in these scenarios. These metrics are the Cash Gap, the survival horizon, and liquid assets in stress, which have the following exposures at the end of December 2025.

| **Description** | **Average Q4 2025** | **December 2025** |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Gap 30d - Group – Stressed (MXN MM) | $ 20,989 | 10,337 |
| Cash Gap 90d - Group – Stressed (MXN MM) | 44,330 | 24,578 |
| Survival Horizon – Bank (days) | 40 | 40 |
| Survival Horizon - Bank - Stressed (days) | 39 | 38 |
| Survival Horizon – Group (days) | 40 | 40 |
| Survival Horizon - Group – Stressed (Days) | 39 | 38 |

[5] Subject to exceptions for some names.

| Description | Average Q4 2024 | December 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Gap 30d - Group – Stressed (MXN MM) | $ 30,159 | 27,316 |
| Cash Gap 90d - Group – Stressed (MXN MM) | 55,979 | 46,047 |
| Survival Horizon – Bank (days) | 40 | 41 |
| Survival Horizon - Bank - Stressed (days) | 38 | 38 |
| Survival Horizon – Group (days) | 40 | 41 |
| Survival Horizon - Group – Stressed (Days) | 38 | 38 |

(c) The transactions of the consolidated statement of financial position broken down by maturity terms and the resulting liquidity gaps, including the transactions recorded in memorandum accounts.

In order to have control over the gap generated by the nature of the consolidated statement of financial position between assets and liabilities, Scotiabank establishes limits for its liquidity gaps in different terms. Likewise, the Group monitors daily gaps over the next 360 days, in order to have a broader picture of the obligations that the Group has more than 30 days away; the gaps incorporate active and passive positions of the consolidated financial statement, as well as positions outside of it.

Results at the end of December 2025 and the average for the fourth quarter of 2025 are:

| Scotiabank | | Position (Close)[6] | Position (Average) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated gap 30 days (MXN+UDIs+USD) | $ | 25,676 | 29,680 |
| Liquidity Buffer (under LCR metric) | $ | 118,032 | 122,855 |

| Scotiabank | | Position (Close)[7] | Position (Average) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated gap 30 days (MXN+UDIs+USD) | $ | 75,313 | 63,746 |
| Liquidity Buffer (under LCR metric) | $ | 142,206 | 134,379 |

In addition, the Group monitors daily gaps over the next 360 days, in order to have a broader picture of the obligations that the institution has more than 30 days away.

II. Qualitative Information

(a) The way in which liquidity risk is managed in the Group, considering for this purpose the tolerance for said risk; the structure and responsibilities for the management of liquidity risk; internal liquidity reports; the liquidity risk strategy and the policies and practices through the lines of business and with the Board of Directors;

[6] Figures prior to December 2025 closing
[7] Figures prior to December 2024 closing

One of Scotiabank's main objectives is the generation of value for its shareholders while maintaining the stability and solvency of the organization.

The principles of the Liquidity Risk Management process are:

- Ensure governance and oversight of Liquidity Risk, including clear role and responsibility guidelines to ensure that monitoring, valuation, accounting, risk measurement, and risk management processes are conducted and reported independently.
- Identify, measure and manage the risk/return ratio, within the risk appetite and tolerance limits established by the Board of Directors, ensuring that these activities are carried out prudently.

Within the Group, there is a unit in charge of liquidity management — the Group Treasury area — whose responsibility is to cover the Group's surpluses and shortages of liquidity, for which it receives information on a daily basis about the contractual cash flows that will take place in a current market day, as well as the expected short- and medium-term liquidity expectations for the main products. On the other hand, the Liquidity Risk Management area is responsible for ensuring that the main liquidity indicators are within the approved limits and aligned with the Group's risk appetite, for this purpose, the Liquidity Risk Management area produces periodic information relating to liquid assets and liquidity gaps; in case there are any deviations, they must notify the Treasury Group and area involved in order to correct any deviation that could impact the structural liquidity of the Group.

Subsequent sections list the internal liquidity reports, as well as the policies put in place that have the purpose of Comprehensive Liquidity Risk Management.

(b) The funding strategy, including diversification policies, and whether the funding strategy is centralized or decentralized;
(c) The funding strategy is determined by the Group Treasury, but is consensual and authorized by the Assets and Liabilities Committee. Where various areas of the Group are involved, including business areas.
(d) The liquidity risk mitigation techniques used by the Group;

The Group monitors liquidity risk through various metrics and reports aligned with the risk appetite, which include:

- Calculation of LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio)
- Calculation of NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio)
- Calculation of Liquid Assets
- Calculation of LDR (Loan to Deposit Ratio)
- Professional funding concentration monitoring
- Liquidity Gap Monitoring
- Deposit Concentration Monitoring
- Bank Deposit Monitoring
- Investment Portfolio Monitoring
- Monitoring of credits assigned as funding collateral
- Liquidity Stress Testing
  Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan
- Periodic reports to the Institution's Assets and Liabilities Committee

- Periodic reports to the Risk Committee
- Reports to the Board of Directors
- Policies and Manuals related to Liquidity Risk Management
- Contingency Plan for Solvency and Liquidity Risks

In order to mitigate liquidity risk, the Group has established prudent guidelines, policies and procedures, paying particular attention to:

- Measurement, monitoring and forecasting of commitments involving cash flows for the main currencies managed by the Group (MXN + UDIs and USD).
- Ensuring a uniform distribution of cash flows, minimizing liquidity gaps between assets and liabilities, considering the potential impact of renewals, Advance payments, deposit withdrawals, credit granting and default on loan payments.
- Maintaining diversified funding sources.
- Establishing interbank loan and correspondent programs to help maintain market access.
- Implementing and keeping available programs for the issuance of liabilities, and portfolio discount with specialized funds.
- Maintaining the transactional capacity in the settlement systems established by the Central Bank, considering for this the collateral requirements and limits established for this purpose.
- Maintaining liquid asset reserves to meet transactional needs and unforeseen liquidity needs events.

The Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan incorporates the corrective actions that the Group would have to implement in the event of a contingency.

(e) An explanation of how stress testing is used; and in accordance with the current standard stipulated in Annex 12-B of the Single Banking Regulation, which requires the performance of liquidity exercises in stress scenarios, the Bank periodically tests this in order to ensure its ability to face adverse scenarios and be able to honor its short-term obligations based on a survival horizon of 30 days.

These stress scenarios include, but are not limited to, the following assumptions:

- Increase in expected loss of loan portfolios
- Increase in withdrawal of deposits
- Drawdown of loan facilitys
- Increase in Group obligations due to degradation of the rating of the institution.
- Exit of the main depositors of the Bank
- Loss of Market Value of Institution’s Liquid Assets

The Group’s liquidity stress tests cover different scenarios (i.e. idiosyncratic, systemic and combined) with 3 severity levels each. The results of the stress tests are presented periodically to the collegiate bodies of the Group.

Stress scenarios indicate a view on liquidity gaps, liquid assets and the Group's survival horizon, this information is critical to decision-making in order to maintain a strong position around liquid assets, as well as their short-term obligations in adverse scenarios. It is relevant to point out that the Group has the Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan, which incorporates the corrective actions that the Group would have to implement in the event of a contingency.

(f) A description of contingent funding plans.

Periodically, the Group reviews all aspects of liquidity for the management of potential risks. The Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan is an integral component of said review and provides a framework to determine the actions to be carried out in the event of a crisis and to be able to reestablish the financial situation of the Group.

The overall objectives of the Contingency Funding Plan are to:

- Identify potential threats that may seriously affect the liquidity of the Group and subsidiaries.
- Adhere to the early warning systems described in the Capital and Liquidity Preservation Action Plan.
- Establish action plans to address liquidity risks that the Group may face during the crisis period.
- Raise actions that ensure that the Group's global liquidity risk is within the tolerance limits approved by the Board of Directors.
- Ensure the availability of necessary personnel, information and sources in the crisis event to enable good decision-making.
- Ensure that the information is provided to the Liquidity and Capital Management Committee in a timely manner.

In the event that additional liquidity is required to the ordinary, the Central Bank may grant funding through one of the following transactions or a combination of these: (i) simple secured credit transactions with monetary regulation deposits or deposits in dollars that the Group maintains in the Central Bank, or (ii) repurchase/resale transactions (repos) on eligible securities. This funding is subject to the procedure indicated in the Single Regulation 10/2015 of Banxico.

Considering the Liquidity Coverage Ratio levels recorded during the fourth quarter of 2025, which were over 100%, and in accordance with the provisions of the General Provisions on Liquidity Requirements for Full-Service Banking Institutions, Scotiabank, during the 3 months of Q4 2025, is located in Scenario I (i.e. Scenario I, when the Liquidity Coverage Ratio for each day of the immediately preceding calendar month is at least 100 percent).

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## Annex 10. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Disclosure Form
## Table I.2 Net Stable Ratio Disclosure Form[8]

| (Amounts in millions of pesos) | Individual Figures | | | | | Consolidated Figures | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Available Stable Funding Components** | **No Maturity** | **< 6 Months** | **6 Months to < 1 Year** | **> 1 Year** | **Weighted Amount** | **No Maturity** | **< 6 Months** | **6 Months to < 1 Year** | **> 1 Year** | **Weighted Amount** |
| Capital | $104,300.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104,300.69 | 104,300.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104,300.69 |
| Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments | 104,300.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104,300.69 | 104,300.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104,300.69 |
| Other capital instruments | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Retail deposits | 0.00 | 201,522.76 | 1,122.25 | 42.40 | 186,947.53 | 0.00 | 201,522.76 | 1,122.25 | 42.40 | 186,947.53 |
| Stable deposits | 0.00 | 90,106.19 | 386.30 | 17.99 | 85,985.85 | 0.00 | 90,106.19 | 386.30 | 17.99 | 85,985.85 |
| Less stable deposits | 0.00 | 111,416.58 | 735.95 | 24.41 | 100,961.68 | 0.00 | 111,416.58 | 735.95 | 24.41 | 100,961.68 |
| Wholesale funding | 0.00 | 370,449.72 | 33,032.64 | 53,685.09 | 193,282.71 | 0.00 | 370,449.72 | 33,032.64 | 53,685.09 | 193,282.71 |
| Operational deposits | 0.00 | 42,872.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,436.17 | 0.00 | 42,872.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,436.17 |
| Other wholesale funding | 0.00 | 327,577.37 | 33,032.64 | 53,685.09 | 171,846.54 | 0.00 | 327,577.37 | 33,032.64 | 53,685.09 | 171,846.54 |
| Interdependent liabilities | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other liabilities | 569.08 | 58,652.44 | 0.00 | 2,197.14 | 2,197.14 | 569.08 | 58,652.44 | 0.00 | 2,197.14 | 2,197.14 |
| Derivative liabilities for NSFR purposes | 569.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 569.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| All other liabilities and equity not included in the categories above | 0.00 | 58,652.44 | 0.00 | 2,197.14 | 2,197.14 | 0.00 | 58,652.44 | 0.00 | 2,197.14 | 2,197.14 |
| **Total Available Stable Funding** | **104,869.77** | **630,624.92** | **34,154.89** | **55,924.62** | **486,728.07** | **104,869.77** | **630,624.92** | **34,154.89** | **55,924.62** | **486,728.07** |

[8] Annex 10 of the general provisions on liquidity requirements for full-service banking institutions. Previous figures.

(Continued)

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| (Amounts in millions of pesos) | Individual Figures | | | | | Consolidated Figures | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Required Stable Funding Components** | **No Maturity** | **< 6 Months** | **6 Months to < 1 Year** | **> 1 Year** | **Weighted Amount** | **No Maturity** | **< 6 Months** | **6 Months to < 1 Year** | **> 1 Year** | **Weighted Amount** |
| Total ASF of liquid assets eligible for NSFR | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 8,776.22 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 8,776.22 |
| Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Performing loans and securities | 0.00 | 114,264.06 | 45,258.18 | 291,158.17 | 357,627.73 | 0.00 | 114,264.06 | 45,258.18 | 291,158.17 | 357,627.73 |
| Financing secured by Level 1 HQLA granted to financial institutions | 0.00 | 6,127.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 612.73 | 0.00 | 6,127.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 612.73 |
| Financing secured by non-Level 1 HQLA granted to financial institutions | 0.00 | 10,993.40 | 9,367.92 | 3,268.77 | 9,601.74 | 0.00 | 10,993.40 | 9,367.92 | 3,268.77 | 9,601.74 |
| Financing secured by assets granted to financial institutions | 0.00 | 75,961.15 | 32,775.46 | 132,414.64 | 161,126.72 | 0.00 | 75,961.15 | 32,775.46 | 132,414.64 | 161,126.72 |
| Of which: risk weight ≤ 35% under the Basel II Standardized Approach | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Residential mortgage loans (performing), of which: | 0.00 | 4,464.50 | 4,739.21 | 266,118.33 | 175,127.51 | 0.00 | 4,464.50 | 4,739.21 | 266,118.33 | 175,127.51 |
| Risk weight ≤ 35% under the Basel II Standardized Approach | 0.00 | 1,510.56 | 1,624.41 | 113,049.35 | 75,049.56 | 0.00 | 1,510.56 | 1,624.41 | 113,049.35 | 75,049.56 |
| Debt and equity securities other than HQLA that are not in default | 0.00 | 18,228.25 | 0.00 | 2,405.78 | 11,159.04 | 0.00 | 18,228.25 | 0.00 | 2,405.78 | 11,159.04 |
| Interdependent assets | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Other assets | 0.00 | 73,721.97 | 391.14 | 9,697.80 | 43,824.55 | 0.00 | 73,721.97 | 391.14 | 9,697.80 | 43,824.55 |
| Physical traded commodities, including gold | 0.00 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 0.00 | 0.00 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 0.00 |
| Initial margin posted on derivatives contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs | Not Applicable | 5,716.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,859.42 | Not Applicable | 5,716.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,859.42 |
| Derivative assets for NSFR purposes | Not Applicable | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Not Applicable | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Derivative liabilities for NSFR purposes before deduction of variation margin posted | Not Applicable | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 713.71 | Not Applicable | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 713.71 |
| All assets and transactions not included in the above categories | 0.00 | 68,005.00 | 391.14 | 9,697.80 | 38,251.42 | 0.00 | 68,005.00 | 391.14 | 9,697.80 | 38,251.42 |
| Off-balance sheet transactions | Not Applicable | 286,651.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14,332.58 | Not Applicable | 286,651.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14,332.58 |
| **Total Required Stable Funding** | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 424,561.08 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | 424,561.08 |
| **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **114.64** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **Not Applicable** | **114.64** |

(Continued)

(a) The main causes of the results of the Net Stable Funding Ratio and the evolution of its main components.

**During December 2025, the main items that determined the NSFR level are the following:**

- **Stable Funding Available:**

  Funding Available weighted by immediately payable deposits of $189,624 and Traditional Time Deposits of $120,253, Capital (core and supplementary) of $107,552, Interbank Funding and Professional Funding of $33,295 and $35,166 respectively; and finally, Collateralized Funding of $2,497.

- **Required Stable Funding:**

  Funding Required weighted by portfolios of $359,825 and by money market transactions of $18,880, credit commitments and estimated support to financial entities of the group for $17,884, capital deductions for $12,553, and finally, requirement for derivative transactions for $895.

*(b) Changes to major components within the quarter being reported.*

**Third Quarter 2025 Average: 114.20% – Q4 2025 average: 114.64%**
The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) increased by 44 basis points compared to the third quarter of 2025, primarily due to the following:

a. Available Stable Funding (ASF) decreased during the quarter. Traditional funding declined by MXN 14,575, while professional funding decreased by MXN 1,062.
b. The Required Stable Funding increased primarily due to a $5,958 increase in weighted loan portfolios.

*(c) The evolution of the composition of the Available Stable Funding Amount and the Required Stable Funding Amount.*

| Computer Amount (MXN MM) | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|
| Available Stable Funding | 485,734 | 483,866 | 490,584 |
| Required Stable Funding | 424,614 | 424,418 | 424,652 |
| **Net Stable Funding Ratio** | **114.39%** | **114.01%** | **115.53%** |

*(d) The impact on the Net Stable Funding Ratio of the incorporation of the entities subject to consolidation.*

The entities subject to consolidation in accordance with accounting rules, and with approval of the Board of Directors, are the following:

- Scotiabank Inverlat, S. A., Institución de Banca Múltiple

- Scotiabank Inverlat Casa de Bolsa S. A. de C. V.
- Scotia Fondos S. A. de C. V. Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión

Due to the fact that its activities are limited to either customer positions, or a reduced volume, the impact on the NSFR is less than 1%.

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**(30) Recently issued regulatory pronouncements**

The CINIF has issued the following NIFs and Improvements:

**NIF B-1 Basis of preparation of financial statements –** Is effective for fiscal years starting as of January 1, 2028, although early application is permitted for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2027. It replaces NIF B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections, while seeking to align the standard with Financial Accounting Standards, specifically IAS 8 and IFRS 18, which will become effective in 2027. It is also intended to strengthen the criteria utilized for the selection, application and disclosure of accounting policies to promote transparency and consistency in the preparation of financial statements.
Main changes:

- Increases its scope and redefines its objective: the standard now establishes the general basis for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, as opposed to just accounting changes and error corrections.
- Eliminates the generic concept of “accounting change”, providing a specific treatment for an entity’s estimates, reclassifications and structure.
- Incorporates accounting policies as its main axis, with rules for their definition, changes and disclosure.
- Incorporates general standards for the preparation, presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which were formerly included in the conceptual framework.

Group Management estimates that the adoption of these new NIFs will not generate significant effects.

**Enhancements to NIFs 2026 and 2025**

In December 2025 and 2024, CINIF issued the documents entitled *“Improvements to the Financial Reporting Standards (NIF) 2026”* and *“Improvements to the Financial Reporting Standards (NIF) 2025,”* respectively, which include specific amendments to certain existing NIFs. The principal improvement that will result in accounting changes is described below:

**NIF C-10, Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Relationships** - Effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal year 2025. Any resulting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1.This improvement amends the standard to require certain specific contracts to be treated as derivative financial instruments (DFIs) only when the entity, upon initial recognition, designates them as measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to avoid an accounting mismatch.

Additionally, the amendment clarifies that only financial instruments (FIs) entered into with third parties (parties external to the reporting entity, whether the consolidated group or the individual entity) may qualify as hedging instruments.

**NIF C-19 Financial instruments payable-** En Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted in 2024. Any resulting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1. This improvement adds certain requirements for the derecognition of a financial liability when it is settled in cash through an electronic payment system.

**NIF C-19, Financial Instruments Payable, and NIF C-20, Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest** - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted in 2024. Any resulting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1.

This improvement adds disclosure requirements applicable to Public Interest Entities (PIEs) regarding information that enables users of the financial statements to understand the uncertainty of future cash flows, both as investors in and issuers of these types of instruments.

The Group's Management has assessed the potential effects arising from the adoption of the recently issued NIFs and improvements and estimates that, upon their effective date, they will not have a significant impact on the recognition, measurement, or presentation of the financial statements. Where applicable, the expected effects would be limited primarily to changes in disclosures.

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