Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero
(Subsidiary of Monex Grupo Financiero, S.A. de C.V.)

Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, and Independent Auditors’ Report Dated March 4, 2020

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero
(Subsidiary of Monex Grupo Financiero, S.A. de C.V.)

Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for 2019, 2018 and 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero and Subsidiaries (the "Institution"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of income, the statements of changes in stockholders' equity and the statements of cash flows for the years then ended, as well as the explanatory notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Institution were prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting criteria established by the National Banking and Securities Commission of Mexico (the "Commission") in the "General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions" (the "Accounting Criteria").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Institution in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and with the Ethics Code issued by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants (IMCP Code), and we have complied with all other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and IMCP Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The accompanying financial statements have been translated into English for the convenience of readers.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that the matters described below are the key audit matters, which should be communicated in our report.

a) Processing of accounting-financial information

The processing of the accounting-financial information is a key audit matter due to the fact that there are significant manual processes. In order to ensure the completeness, accuracy, cutoff and presentation of the financial information, management has implemented several manual and/or semiautomatic controls.

Our audit procedures applied in order to address this key audit matter included the following:

1. Obtain an understanding of manual processes implemented by management for the processing of the accounting-financial information.

2. We identified the controls implemented by management in order to assure the completeness, accuracy, cutoff and presentation of the financial information as well as evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness.

3. In particular, we reviewed the design of management's controls related to the approval and recording of journal entries.

4. In order to increase our level of assurance about areas where we identified significant risk related to accounting recognition, we carried out substantive test of details.

5. Based on the risk assessment, we performed substantive procedures over manual journal entries recorded by management.

6. We reviewed that operating reconciliations between accounting and operating systems performed by management at the end of the year do not have significant differences and/or that they are reasonable, properly supported and explained by management.

We did not identify any exceptions in our tests of controls and substantive tests.

b) Management of securities transactions

The process in place for managing the investment in securities is a key audit matter because a significant part of management's processes are performed manually. Management has implemented several of manual and/or semiautomatic controls in order to ensure the completeness, accuracy, cutoff and presentation of the financial information. The main processes affected are the valuation of investments securities, the interest calculation for the securities transactions and repurchase agreements, and the determination of the gain or loss on the sales of securities. The financial statements items that are directly related to such processes are: a) investment in securities, b) receivables from repurchase agreements, c) payables from repurchase agreements, d) collateral delivered and received in repurchase agreements and collateral sold or pledged in repurchase agreements, e) valuation of securities transactions, f) interest receivable on securities transactions, g) interest receivable on repurchase agreements, h) result from sales transactions involving securities and repurchase agreements.

The Institution's accounting policies are established in Note 3 of the financial statements.

Our audit procedures addressing this key audit matter included the following:

1. To ascertain the flow of operations from origination until its recording in the accounting records, we inquired with the personnel involved in each of the processes through which the operations pass and obtained evidence of the flow of the transactions.

2. We identified the manual procedures in the determination and recording of the valuation, interest and the gain or loss on sale.

3. For each key control implemented by management in each stage of the investment in securities transaction, we carried out an evaluation of its design, implementation and operating effectiveness.

4. We validated that the security position in the accounting records matched with the position reported in the operating system and that it was reconciled with the depositary institution Indeval, S.A. (Indeval) as of December 31, 2019.

5. We recalculated the investment in securities valuation validated in the preceding point using the market price reported by the price supplier Valuación Operativa y Referencias del Mercado, S.A. de C.V. (Valmer) as of December 31, 2019.

6. We verified that the collateral delivered and received in repurchase agreements presented in the balance sheet matched with the information in the operating system as of December 31, 2019. Also, we confirmed that securities delivered as collateral were restricted within investments in securities.

7. We validated that as of December 31, 2019, receivables and payables from repurchase agreements recorded in the accounting records matched the purchases and sales from repurchase agreements in the operating system. On a test basis, we reviewed the settlement on the date of maturity.

8. On a test basis, we recalculated the interest that was accrued in securities transactions and repurchase agreements maintained by the Institution during the month.

9. On a test basis, we validated that the result from sales transactions involving securities matched with the differential between cash proceeds received less the sum of the cost and its accrued interest.

10. The detailed procedures performed for each type of revenue are illustrated below:

    Interest income –

    i. For interest on securities transactions and repurchase agreements, on a test basis, we noted that the information provided matches the accounting records on an accrual basis.

    ii. Based on a selection of days, we recalculated the interest on securities transactions and repurchase agreements and compared it with the corresponding determined and recorded in the same period by management.

    Valuation gains and losses -

    i. We recalculated the valuation of the securities position based on the market price reported by the price supplier Valmer as of December 31, 2019.

    Realized gains and losses -

    i. On a test basis, we noted that the result on sales transactions involving securities and repurchase agreements matched the difference between cash proceeds received less the sum of the cost and its accrued interest.

We did not identify any exceptions in our tests of controls and substantive tests.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance of the Institution in Relation to the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institution'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 Institution or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institution's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 or conditions may cause the Institution to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Galaz, Yamazaki, Ruiz Urquiza, S.C.
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

C.P.A. Ernesto Pineda Fresán
Mexico City, Mexico
March 4, 2020

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
Monex Grupo Financiero
(Subsidiary of Monex Grupo Financiero, S.A. de C.V.)

Balance Sheets

As of December 2019, 2018 and 2017
(In millions of Mexican pesos)

Assets

Assets	2019	2018	2017
Funds available	$ 35,502	$ 25,000	$ 16,390
Margin accounts	1,587	793	333
Investment in securities:			
Trading securities	31,646	19,332	28,964
Securities available for sale	1,450	1,382	1,631
Securities held to maturity	3,077	3,300	2,595
	36,173	24,014	33,190
Repurchase agreements	6,022	2,349	1,296
Derivatives:			
Trading purposes	3,409	2,766	2,393
Hedging purposes	16	122	133
	3,425	2,888	2,526
Performing loan portfolio:			
Commercial loans -			
Commercial or corporate activity	21,596	18,320	16,704
Loans to financial entities	2,677	2,614	2,806
Loans to government entities	4	2,472	1,001
	24,277	23,406	20,511
Housing loans -			
Remodeling or improvement with guarantee of the housing subaccount	95	698	626
Total performing loan portfolio	24,372	24,104	21,137
Non-performing loan portfolio:			
Commercial loans -			
Commercial or corporate activity	528	519	196
Housing loans -			
Remodeling or improvement with guarantee of the housing subaccount	2	1	4
Total non-performing portfolio	530	520	200
Total loan portfolio	24,902	24,624	21,337
Allowance for loan losses	(433)	(426)	(356)
Loan portfolio (net)	24,469	24,198	20,981
Other receivables (net)	13,426	15,560	17,378
Furniture and equipment (net)	50	74	84
Investments in shares of associates	62	62	7
Deferred taxes and PTU (asset)	802	500	464
Other assets:			
Deferred charges, advance payments and intangibles (net)	559	488	471
Short and long-term other assets	5	5	5
	564	493	476
Total assets	$ 122,082	$ 95,931	$ 93,125

Liabilities

Liabilities	2019	2018	2017
Deposits:			
Demand deposits	$ 18,540	$ 18,723	$ 18,946
Time deposits-			
General public	25,059	22,019	18,816
Money market	3,395	2,434	1,795
Debt securities	877	829	1,332
Global account for inactive deposits	3	3	3
	47,874	44,008	40,892
Bank loans and other loans:			
Short-term loans	1,190	1,636	1,085
	1,190	1,636	1,085
Liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements	20,902	12,826	17,500
Collateral sold or pledged in guarantee:			
Repurchase agreements	128	151	-
Derivatives:			
Trading purposes	3,474	2,777	2,194
Hedging purposes	14	9	23
	3,488	2,786	2,217
Fair value adjustment for financial liability hedge	7	-	-
Other payables:			
Income taxes payable	253	92	-
Employee profit sharing payable	393	245	205
Obligations arising from settlement of transactions	38,399	25,244	22,528
Payables by margin accounts	-	12	-
Liabilities arising from cash collateral received	976	1,270	1,619
Sundry creditors and other payables	1,044	1,138	1,275
	41,065	28,001	25,627
Deferred charges and income received in advance	273	212	142
Total liabilities	114,927	89,620	87,463

Stockholders' equity

Stockholders' equity	2019	2018	2017
Contributed capital:			
Capital stock	3,241	3,241	2,741
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	500
	3,241	3,241	3,241
Earned capital:			
Capital reserves	735	649	561
Retained earnings	2,268	1,620	1,011
Result from valuation of securities available for sale	(62)	(114)	(83)
Result from hedging instruments at fair value	-	114	99
Remeasurement of defined employee benefits	(106)	(53)	(54)
Net income	1,079	854	887
	3,914	3,070	2,421
Total stockholders' equity	7,155	6,311	5,662
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 122,082	$ 95,931	$ 93,125

Memorandum accounts (See Note 27)	2019	2018	2017
Loan commitments	$ 11,906	$ 10,843	$ 10,045
Contingent assets and liabilities	73	99	82
Goods in trust or mandate-			
Held in trusts	153,194	136,583	115,795
Goods in custody or administration	4,267	3,260	2,123
Collateral received by the Institution-			
Government debt	5,731	1,625	1,100
Banking debt	8,531	898	227
Other debt securities	3,427	2,226	1,210
Collateral received and sold or pledged as guarantee by the Institution-			
Government debt	1,550	1,439	1,004
Banking debt	7,585	898	7
Other debt securities	2,651	212	234
Uncollected interest earned on non-performing loan portfolio	103	53	38
Other record accounts	353,899	235,362	139,903
	$ 552,917	$ 393,498	$ 271,768

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
Monex Grupo Financiero
(Subsidiary of Monex Grupo Financiero, S.A. de C.V.)

Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
(In millions of Mexican pesos)

	2019	2018	2017
Interest income	$ 5,404	$ 4,455	$ 4,644
Interest expense	(3,867)	(2,954)	(3,124)
Financial margin	1,537	1,501	1,520
Allowance for loan losses	(281)	(191)	(170)
Financial margin after allowance for loan losses	1,256	1,310	1,350
Commission and fee income	327	301	259
Commission and fee expense	(204)	(184)	(148)
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	3,923	3,525	2,739
Other operating (expense) income	43	(199)	190
Administrative and promotional expenses	(3,858)	(3,583)	(3,294)
Results from operations	1,487	1,170	1,096
Current income taxes	(610)	(340)	(248)
Deferred income taxes (net)	202	24	(102)
Result before discontinued operations	1,079	854	746
Discontinued operations	-	-	274
Net income	1,079	854	1,020
Non-controlling interest	-	-	(133)
Controlling interest	$ 1,079	$ 854	$ 887

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
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Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
(In millions of Mexican pesos)

	Capital contributed		Earned capital								
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Result from valuation of securities available for sale	Translation effects of foreign subsidiaries	Net income attributable to controlling interest	Result from hedging instruments at fair value	Remeasurement of defined employee benefits	Noncontrolling interest	Total stockholders' equity
Balances as of December 31, 2016	$ 2,741	$ -	$ 469	$ 2,041	$ (170)	$ 525	$ 931	$ 130	$ (23)	$ 1,105	$ 7,749
Entries approved by stockholders -											
Subscription of shares	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Capital reserve	-	-	93	(93)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of results from prior years	-	-	-	931	-	-	(931)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(350)
Spinoff of Monex Europe through capital reduction	-	-	(1)	(1,518)	-	(426)	-	-	-	(1,164)	(3,109)
Total entries approved by stockholders	-	500	92	(1,030)	-	(426)	(931)	-	-	(1,164)	(2,959)
Comprehensive income -											
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	887	-	-	133	1,020
Result from valuation of securities available for sale	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	87
Result from hedging instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	(31)
Remeasurement of defined employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
Translation effects of foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(99)	-	-	-	(74)	(173)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	87	(99)	887	(31)	(31)	59	872
Balances as of December 31, 2017	2,741	500	561	1,011	(83)	-	887	99	(54)	-	5,662
Entries approved by stockholders -											
Subscription of shares	500	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-	88	(88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of results from prior years	-	-	-	887	-	-	(887)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(190)
Total entries approved by stockholders	500	(500)	88	609	-	-	(887)	-	-	-	(190)
Comprehensive income -											
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	854	-	-	-	854
Result from valuation of securities available for sale	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	(31)
Result from hedging instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Remeasurement of defined employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(31)	-	854	15	1	-	839
Balances as of December 31, 2018	3,241	-	649	1,620	(114)	-	854	114	(53)	-	6,311
Entries approved by stockholders -											
Capital reserve	-	-	86	(86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer results from prior years	-	-	-	854	-	-	(854)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(120)
Total entries approved by stockholders	-	-	-	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	(120)
Comprehensive income -											
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	-	-	-	1,079
Result from valuation of securities available for sale	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
Result from hedging instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(114)	-	-	(114)
Remeasurement of defined employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	(53)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	(114)	(53)	-	964
Balances as of December 31, 2019	$ 3,241	$ -	$ 735	$ 2,268	$ (62)	$ -	$ 1,079	$ -	$ (106)	$ -	$ 7,155

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple,
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Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017
(In millions of Mexican pesos)

	2019	2018	2017
Net income	$ 1,079	$ 854	$ 1,020
Adjustment for items that do not require cash flows:			
Depreciation	25	26	32
Amortization	58	40	27
Current and deferred income taxes	408	316	350
Adjustment for items that do not require cash flows	1,570	1,236	1,429
Operating activities:			
Change in margin accounts	(794)	(460)	389
Change in investments in securities, net	(12,024)	9,131	(7,289)
Change in repurchase agreements, net	4,403	(5,727)	3,217
Change in derivatives, net	54	210	129
Change in hedging instruments	(51)	19	(20)
Change in loan portfolio, net	(271)	(3,218)	(2,994)
Change in other operating assets, net	1,878	1,757	(1,885)
Change in deposits	3,866	3,117	12,898
Change in bank and other loans	(446)	551	(337)
Change in collateral sold or pledged in guarantee	(23)	151	(436)
Change in other operating liabilities	12,462	2,105	(1,952)
Assets and liabilities spin-off	-	-	(2,513)
Net cash flows from operating activities	10,624	8,872	636
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of furniture and equipment	1	1	12
Purchase of furniture and equipment	(3)	(17)	(57)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	-	-	(2)
Other investing activities	-	(56)	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	(2)	(72)	(47)
Financing activities:			
Dividends paid	(120)	(190)	(350)
Contributions for future capital increases	-	-	500
Net cash flows from financing activities	(120)	(190)	150
Net increase in funds available	10,502	8,610	739
Effects from changes in value of funds available	-	-	(174)
Funds available at the beginning of the year	25,000	16,390	15,825
Funds available at the end of the year	$ 35,502	$ 25,000	$ 16,390

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

1. Activities, regulatory environment and significant events

Banco Monex, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero (hereinafter the "Institution") is a subsidiary of Monex Grupo Financiero, S.A. de C.V. (hereinafter the "Financial Group") which holds 99.99% of its stockholders' equity. The Institution is regulated by, among others, the Law of Credit Institutions, the National Banking and Securities Commission (hereinafter the "Commission") and Banco de México (hereinafter the "Central Bank"). Its purpose is to perform full-service banking operations including, granting loans, performing securities transactions, receiving deposits, accepting loans, performing currency purchase-sale transactions and executing trust contracts.

The Treasury Department (hereinafter "SHCP) issued minimum capital ratio requirements for credit institutions, which establish a minimum capital ratio for market, credit and operational risks incurred by financial institutions. Also, financial authorities imposed limits on liabilities, demand deposits in foreign currency as well as charges to paid-in capital and capital reserves. This information is presented in Note 24. As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution determined a capital ratio of 15.10%, 15.46% and 16.14%, respectively, which includes the total of market, credit and operational risk, which exceeds the 10.5% required by the authorities by 4.60%, 4.96% and 5.64%, respectively.

Significant events in 2018 and 2017-

a. *Sale of portfolio to Arrendadora Monex*

On November 30, 2018 the Institution sold to Arrendadora Monex a loan with a face amount of 30 million dollars. During November, a third party valuation was obtained for the loan, pursuant to which the commercial value was estimated to be 7.5 million dollars, which was used as a basis for the sales price. The Institution has recorded losses of 22.5 million dollars in relation to this loan, which was sold during the year.

b. *Breakup of Banco Monex-*

On December 13, 2017, a decision was ratified at a Stockholders' Special Meeting that formalized the divestment of the international business section in which the Institution participated through its subsidiary Monex Negocios Internacionales, S.A. de C.V. (hereinafter "Monex Negocios"). The purpose of the divestment was to reduce or mitigate the Institution's risk outside Mexico and simplify the management of its operations.

The divestment was carried out by breaking up the Institution, in which the latter was the spinnor company and a new company was created named MBA Escindida, S.A. de C.V. (hereinafter MBA E) as the spinee company. Pursuant to the breakup, the Institution contributed to MBA E its participation in the stockholders' equity and the net assets of Monex Negocios.

As a result, the Institution includes in results for the year ended December 31, 2018, its equity in the results of Monex Negocios up to November 30, 2017.

This transaction was authorized by the Commission through official notice 312-3/17016/2017 dated November 27, 2017. Furthermore, in official notice UBVA/DGABV/887/2017 issued by the Mexican Tax Administration Service (hereinafter "SAT") on December 5, 2017, SAT allowed the Institution to not treat such reorganization as a sale of shares.

c. *Participation in CLS Group Holdings AG-*

Through official notice 310-14444/2017 dated June 1, 2017, the Commission authorized the Institution to acquire the common stock shares of CLS Group Holdings Ag (CLS) (Switzerland). The purpose of such investment for the Institution is to participate in the largest foreign currency clearance system in the world, because CLS acts as a clearinghouse which seeks to increase liquidity and mitigate exchange risk for its partners. Currently CLS operates with 18 different currencies.

Based on a private share offering, the Institution undertook to acquire a total of 1,479 new shares issued at a price of 2.1 million Sterling pounds, which will be payable on January 12, 2018.

d. *Issuance of securitization certificates –*

On July 13, 2018, the Institution fully amortized the securitization certificates with ticker symbol "BMONEX15" issued in the amount of $ 1,000.

2. Basis of presentation

Explanation for translation into English - The accompanying financial statements have been translated from Spanish into English for use outside of Mexico. These financial statements are presented on the basis of accounting criteria prescribed by the Commission. Certain accounting practices applied by the Institution may not conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the country of use.

Monetary unit of the financial statements – The financial statements and notes as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 and for the years then ended include balances and transactions denominated in Mexican pesos of different purchasing power. Cumulative inflation rates over the three-year periods ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were 15.03%, 15.71% and 12.60%, respectively; accordingly, the economic environment is not inflationary, it was used the value of the Investment Unit (UDI), it's value is denominated by the Central Bank based on inflation, consequently no inflationary effects were recognized in the accompanying financial statements. Inflation rates for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were 2.76%, 4.92% and 6.68%, respectively.

December 31,	UDI (In Mexican pesos)	Annual inflation	Accrued inflation of three previous years
2019	6.3990	2.76%	15.03%
2018	6.2266	4.92%	15.71%
2017	5.9345	6.68%	12.60%

Comprehensive income - The amount of comprehensive income presented in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity is the effect of transactions other than those carried out with the Institution's shareholders during the period and is represented by the result of the valuation of securities available for sale, the cumulative transaltion adjustment, result from valuation of hedging instruments, remeasurements for defined benefits to employees and the net income.

Discontinued operations – Due to the divestiture of the international business segment mentioned in Note 1, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard NIF C-15 "Impairment in the value of long-lived assets and their disposal" (NIFC -15), the Institution presents the results of the discontinued operation generated in the period from January 1 to November 30, 2017 (restructuring date).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying financial statements comply with the accounting criteria established by the Commission in the “General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions” (hereinafter the “General Provisions”) and in its rulings, which are considered to be a general purpose framework. These policies require management to make certain estimates and use certain assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and their related disclosures; however, actual results may differ from such estimates. The Institution’s management, upon applying professional judgment, considers that estimates made and assumptions used were appropriate under the circumstances.

Under accounting criterion, A-1 issued by the Commission, the Institution is required to apply Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRS” or “NIFs”) promulgated by the Mexican Board of Financial Reporting Standards (“CINIF”), except with regard to topics for which the Commission has issued specific accounting guidance on the basis that the Institution is subject to its regulations and carries out specialized operations.

Changes in accounting policies -

NIF issued by the CINIF that could have an impact on the financial statements of the Institution:

With entry into force from January 1, 2019:

NIF D-5, Leases – The accounting recognition for the lessee establishes a single lease recognition model that eliminated the classification of leases as operating or capitalizable, whereby assets and liabilities are now recognized for all leases with a duration of more than 12 months (unless the underlying asset has a low value). Consequently, the most important effect as regards the financial position was the recognition of lease right-of-use asset and the financial liabilities derived from leased assets, which reflect the payment obligation at present value.

The accounting recognition for the lessor is unchanged, with only the addition of certain disclosure requirements.

The main aspects considered by this NIF are: a) a lease is a contract that transfers the right to utilize an asset for a given period of time to the lessee in exchange for a payment. Accordingly, at the start of the contract, an entity must determine whether it obtains the right to control the use of an identified asset for a given period of time; b) the nature of lease-related expenses is modified due to the replacement of the operating lease expense according to Bulletin D-5, *Leases*, by the depreciation or amortization of the lease right-of-use asset (and operating costs), together with an interest expense derived from lease liabilities in Comprehensive Financing Cost (RIF); c) the presentation of the statement of cash flows due to the reduction of cash disbursements for operating activities, as well as increased cash disbursements for financing activities to reflect the payment of lease liabilities and interest; d) the modification of the profit or loss recognized when a vendor-lessee transfers an asset to another entity and then leases this asset back.

Homologation of accounting criteria by the Commission

During 2018 the Commission modified the General Provisions with the aim of incorporating the following NIFs and indicating that their entry into force will be from January 1, 2021: B-17 "Determination of fair value", C-3 "Accounts receivable" , C-9 "Provisions, contingencies and commitments", C-16 "Impairment of financial instruments receivable", C-19 "Financial instruments payable", C-20 "Financial instruments receivable principal and interest", D-1 "Revenue from contracts with clients", D-2 "Costs from contracts with clients" and D-5 "Leases", issued by the Mexican Council of Financial Information Standards, AC and referred to in paragraph 3 of Criterion A-2 "Application of particular rules".

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Institution is in the process of evaluating and determining the effects of these new standards on its financial information.

The significant accounting policies of the Institution are as follows:

Funds available - Consist mainly of bank deposits valued at face value and the income derived therefrom is recognized as earned; foreign currency funds available are valued at fair value using the year end exchange rates.

Acquisitions of foreign currency that will be settled on a date subsequent to the purchase-sale transaction is recognized as restricted funds available (foreign currency receivable). Foreign currency sold is recorded as a credit to funds available (foreign currency deliverable). The offsetting entry is recorded in a debit or credit settlement account when a sale or purchase is performed, respectively.

For financial statement presentation purposes, foreign currency settlement accounts receivable and payable are offset by contract and term and are presented under other accounts receivable (net) or obligations arising from settlement of transactions, as applicable.

Other funds available such as regulatory monetary deposits and immediate collection documents are also included in this heading.

In accordance with the General Provisions, a net negative balance resulting from the offsetting balance of foreign currencies to be received with the foreign currencies to be delivered, or from any item within funds available must be presented under “Sundry creditors and other payables”.

Margin accounts – Margin accounts (security deposits) for transactions with derivative financial instruments in recognized markets are recorded at face value.

Security deposits are used to ensure compliance with the obligations related to the derivatives executed in recognized markets and refer to the initial margin, and subsequent contributions and withdrawals made during the term of the respective contracts. Yields and commissions that affect margin accounts, other than fluctuations in the prices of derivatives, should be recognized in the statement of income for the period.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Instituion held standardized and futures derivatives operations for which deposits of financial assets were recognized (cash margin calls) intended to ensure compliance with the obligations derived from the transactions performed in recognized markets to mitigate default risk.

Trading securities - Trading securities represent investments in debt and equity securities, in proprietary position and pledged as guarantee, which are acquired with the intention of selling them to realize gains arising from changes in fair value. Upon acquisition, they are initially recorded at fair value (which includes any applicable discount or markup). Then, they are valued at fair value, applying the prices calculated by the price vendor contracted by the Institution, in accordance with the General Provisions established by the Commission. The difference between the cost of investments in debt securities plus their accrued interest and the cost of equity instruments relative to the respective fair values of such instruments is recorded in the statement of income in the heading of "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)". The effects of valuation are classified as unrealized and therefore, cannot be distributed to stockholders until the securities are sold.

Fair value is the amount at which an asset may be exchanged or a liability may be settled by informed, willing and interested parties in an arm’s length transaction.

Transaction costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of trading securities are recognized in results on the acquisition date.

Cash dividends of share certificates are recognized in the results of the year in the same period in which the right to receive such payment arise.

The exchange gains or loss on foreign currency investments in securities is recognized in the results of the year.

Trading securities also include transactions pending settlement, which refer to sale and repurchase transactions of securities not settled. These transactions are valued and recorded as trading securities, recording the receipt and expense (debit or credit balance) of the securities subject to the transaction against the respective debit or credit settlement account, when the transaction is agreed upon.

The accounting criteria issued by the Commission allow for certain reclassifications from trading securities to securities available for sale and securities held to maturity classification, conditional upon the prior express authorization of the Commission.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, no reclassifications were made.

Securities available for sale – Securities available for sale are debt instruments and shares that are not held for purposes of obtaining gains on sales transactions derived from increases in value and, in the case of debt instruments, those that the Institution neither intends or is able to hold to maturity and, therefore, represent a residual category, i.e., they are acquired for purposes other than those of trading securities or securities held to maturity because the Institution intends to trade such securities in the future prior to their maturity.

Upon acquisition, the securities are initially recorded at fair value plus the acquisition transaction cost (including the discount or markup, as applicable), which in the same time is the acquisition cost for the Institution. Subsequently are valued at fair value.

The Institution determines the increase or decrease in the fair value using prices provided by the price vendor, which uses various market factors for their determination. The yield on debt securities is recorded using the imputed interest or effective interest method depending on the nature of the security and is recognized in the statements of income under “Interest income”. Unrealized gains or losses from changes in fair value as reported by pricing vendors are recorded in other comprehensive income under the heading “Result from valuation of securities available for sale” net of related deferred taxes, except when such securities are hedged in a fair value hedging relationship, in which case they are recognized in results of the year.

Cash dividends on shares are recognized in results of the year during the same period in which the right to receive the dividend arises.

The Accounting Criteria issued by the Commission allow the transfer securities from available for sale to held to maturity, with the prior express authorization of the Commission. At the time of the reclassification the valuation result relative to the transfer date will continue to be reported in stockholders’ equity and should be amortized based on the remaining life of such instrument.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, no reclassifications were made.

During the year ended on December 31, 2017, the Institution made reclassifications from the category of “Available for sale” to “Held to maturity”, which are detailed in Note 6.

Securities held to maturity – Securities held to maturity are those instruments whose payments are fixed or determinable and with a fixed maturity, which the Institution has both the intention and the ability to hold to maturity; these instruments are recorded initially at fair value, plus transaction costs from the acquisition (which includes, as the case may be, the discount or markup). Subsequently they are valued at amortized cost. Accrued interest is recorded in the statement of income using the imputed interest method or the effective interest method under the heading “Interest income”.

The Accounting Criteria issued by the Commission allow for the transfer of securities classified as held to maturity to the category of securities available for sale, provided that there is no intention or capacity to hold them to maturity, as well as reclassifications to the category of securities held to maturity or trading securities to securities available for sale in extraordinary circumstances (for example: a lack of liquidity in the market, no active market for them, among others), which should be evaluated and, if applicable, validated with the specific authorization of the Commission.

During the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, no reclassifications were made.

Impairment in the value of a credit instrument - The Institution must evaluate whether there is objective evidence that a credit instrument is impaired.

A credit instrument is deemed to be impaired and an impairment loss is recognized, only if there is objective evidence of the impairment as a result of one or more events that took place after the initial recognition of the credit instrument, which had an impact on its estimated future cash flows that can be determined reliably. It is highly unlikely that one event can be identified that is the sole cause of the impairment, and it is more feasible that the combined effect of different events might have caused the impairment. The expected losses as a result of future events are not recognized, regardless of the probability that such events might occur.

Objective evidence that a credit instrument is impaired includes observable information such as, among others, the following events:

a) Significant financial difficulties of the issuer of the instrument;
b) It is probable that the issuer of the instrument will be declared bankrupt or another financial restructuring will take place;
c) Noncompliance with the contractual clauses, such as default on payment of interest or principal;
d) Disappearance of an active market for the instrument in question due to financial difficulties, or
e) A measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of securities since the initial recognition of such assets, even though the decrease cannot be matched with the individual securities of the group, including:

    i. Adverse changes in the payment status of the issuers in the group, or.
    ii. Local or national economic conditions which are correlated with defaults on the securities of the group.

Management has not identified objective evidence of impairment of a credit instrument held as of December 31, 2019.

Repurchase agreements – Sale and repurchase agreements are those in which the buying party acquires for a sum of money the ownership of securities and undertakes, in the agreed-upon term and upon a payment of the same price plus a premium, to transfer ownership of similar securities to the seller. The premium is for the benefit of the buying party.

For legal purposes, repurchase transactions are considered as a sale in which an agreement to repurchase the transferred financial assets is executed. However, the economic substance of repurchase transactions is that of a secured financing in which the buying party provides cash as financing in exchange for obtaining financial assets that serve as collateral in the event of default.

The repurchase transactions are recorded as indicated below:

On the contracting date of the repurchase transaction, when the Institution acts as the selling party, the entry of the cash or asset or a debit settlement account is recognized, as well as an account payable measured at initial price, which represents the obligation to repay such cash to the buying party. The account payable is valued during the term of the repurchase transaction at its amortized cost, recognizing the interest in results as they are accrued.

When the Institution acts as the buying party, on the contracting date of the repurchase transaction, the withdrawal of funds available or a credit settlement account is recognized, recording an account receivable measured at inicial price, which is equal to the agreed price, representing the right to recover the cash delivered. The account receivable is valued during the term of the repurchase agreement at its amortized cost, recognizing the interest in results as they are accrued.

When the transactions performed are classified as cash-oriented, the seller's intention is to obtain cash financing by using financial assets as collateral while the buying party obtains a return on its investment and, as it does not seek ownership over specific securities, receives financial assets held as collateral which serve to mitigate the exposure to credit risk faced by the party in relation to the selling party. The selling party repays to the buying party the interest calculated based on the agreed rate of the repurchase agreement. Also, the buying party obtains yields on its investment, which is secured by the collateral.

When the transactions performed are considered as securities-oriented, the intention of the buying party is to temporarily access certain specific securities held by the selling party, by granting cash as collateral, which serves to mitigate the exposure to risk faced by the selling party in relation to the buying party. In this regard, the selling party pays the buying party the interest agreed at the repurchase agreement rate for the implicit financing obtained on the cash that it received, in which such repurchase rate is generally lower than if would have been agreed in a "cash-oriented" repurchase agreement.

Regardless of the economic intent, the accounting for “cash-oriented” or “securities-oriented” repurchase transactions is identical.

Noncash collateral granted and received in repurchase transactions – In relation to the collateral granted by the selling party to the buying party (other than cash), the buying party recognizes the collateral received in memorandum accounts, following the valuation guidelines for the securities established in treatment B-9 "Custody and Management of Assets”. The selling party reclassifies the financial asset in its balance sheets to restricted assets, which follows the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards as applicable.

When the buying party sells or pledges the collateral, the proceeds from the sale are recorded, and a liability for the obligation to repay the collateral to the selling party (measured initially at the fair value of the collateral) and is subsequently valued at fair value in a sale, and at amortized cost if is considered as a pledge in another repurchase transaction (in which case, any difference between the price received and the fair value of the liability is recognized in results of the year). For purposes of presentation, the liability is offset by accounts receivable referred to as “Repurchase agreements”, which is generated when the purchases are reported. The debit or credit balance is shown under “Repurchase agreements” or “Sold collaterals or pledged as security” as appropriate.

Furthermore, if the buying party becomes a selling party due to another repurchase transaction with the same collateral as the initial transaction, the interest on the second repurchase transaction must be recognized in results of the year as earned, based on the liability valued at amortized cost.

Memorandum accounts recognized for collateral received by the buying party are cancelled when the repurchase transaction matures or when the selling party defaults.

For transactions where the buying party sells or pledges the collateral received (for example, when another repurchase or securities loan transaction is agreed), memorandum accounts are used to control such collateral sold or pledged, which is valued using the standards applicable to custody transactions included in accounting criteria B-9 “Custody and Assets Management”.

Memorandum accounts which are recognized for collateral received that in turn was sold or pledged by the buying party are cancelled when the collateral sold is purchased to return it to the selling party, or when the second transaction matures or the other party defaults.

Derivative instrument transactions- The Institution has two types of transactions with derivative financial instruments:

- Hedging purposes - Its objective is to mitigate the risk of an open risk position through operations with financial derivative instruments.
- Trading purposes - Its objective is different from that of covering open risk positions by assuming risk positions as a participant in the derivatives market.

The Institution initially recognizes all of its derivatives (including those that are part of a hedging relationship) as assets or liabilities (depending on the related rights and/or obligations) in the balance sheet at fair value, which is presumed to be equal to the price agreed in the transaction.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase of the derivative are recognized directly in results.

Subsequently, all derivatives are valued at fair value without deducting any transactions costs incurred during the sale or any other type of disposal, recognizing the valuation effect in results of the year under "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)", except when the derivative financial instrument forms part of a cash flow hedge relationship.

The rights and obligations of derivatives that are traded in recognized markets or stock exchanges are considered to have matured when the risk position is closed, i.e., when an opposite derivative with the same characteristics is traded in such market or stock exchange.

The rights and obligations of derivatives that are not traded in recognized markets or stock exchanges are considered to have matured when they reach their maturity date, when the rights are exercised by either party or when the parties early exercise the rights in accordance with the related conditions and the agreed consideration is settled.

Derivatives are presented in a specific heading of assets or liabilities, depending on whether their fair value (as a result of the rights and/or obligations established) refers to a debit balance or credit balance, respectively. Such debit or credit balances may be offset as long as they comply with the respective offsetting rules.

The Institution presents the heading "Derivatives" (debit or credit balance) on the balance sheets by segregating derivatives for trading purposes from derivatives for hedging purposes.

Derivatives held for trading

Forward and futures contracts for trading:

Forward and futures contracts for trading are those that establish an obligation to buy or sell an underlying asset on a future date at a pre-established amount, quality and price on a trading contract. Both forward and futures contracts are recorded by the Institution as assets and liabilities in the balance sheets at the exchange rate established in the related underlying asset purchase-sale contract, to recognize the right and the obligation to receive and/or deliver the underlying asset, and the right and the obligation to receive and/or deliver cash equivalent to the underlying asset specified in the contract.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase of the derivative are recognized directly in results.

For forward contracts, the exchange difference between the exchange rate agreed in the contract and the monthly forward exchange rate, as well as the valuation effects, are recorded in the statements of income under "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)".

For futures contracts, a margin account is created whose counterparty is a clearing house, so as to minimize counterparty credit risk.

The margin account given in cash, does not form part of the initial net investment of the derivative, which is accounted for separately from the derivative.

For financial statement classification purposes, with respect to derivative instruments that incorporate both rights and obligations, such as futures, forwards and swaps, such rights and obligations are offset by contract and the resulting net debit or credit balances are recognized a derivative asset or liability, respectively.

Option contracts:

Options are contracts that, in exchange for a premium, grant the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified number of underlying instruments at a fixed price within a specified period. For the rights that grant the options are divided in purchase options (call) and sale options (put).

The holder of a call has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase from the issuer a specified number of underlying assets at a fixed price (exercise price) within a specified period.

The holder of a put has the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified number of underlying assets at a fixed price (exercise price) within a specified period.

Options may be exercised at the end of the specified period (European options) or at any time during the period (American options); the exercise price is established in the contract and may be exercised at the holder's discretion. The instrument used to set this price is the reference value or underlying asset. The premium is the price paid by the holder to the issuer in exchange for the rights granted by the option.

The Institution records the premium paid/received for the option on the transaction date as an asset or liability. Any fluctuations in the fair value are recognized in the statements of income under the heading "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)". When an option matures or is exercised, the premium recognized is cancelled against results of the year, also under "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)".

Recognized options that represent rights are presented, without offsetting, as a debit balance under the heading "Derivatives". Recognized options that represent obligations are presented, without offsetting, as a credit balance under the liability heading "Derivatives".

Trading option contracts are recorded in memorandum accounts at their exercise price, multiplied by the number of securities, distinguishing between options traded on the stock market from over-the-counter transactions, in order to control risk exposure.

All valuation gains or losses recognized before the option is exercised or before its expiration, are treated as unrealized and are not capitalized or distributed to stockholders until realized in cash.

Swaps:

A swap contract is an agreement between two parties establishing a bilateral obligation for the exchange of a series of cash flows within a specified period and on previously determined dates.

The Institution recognizes in the balance sheets an asset and a liability arising from the rights and obligations of the contractual terms at fair value, valued at the present value of the future cash flows to be received or delivered according to the projection of the implicit future rates to be applied, discounting the market interest rate on the valuation date using curves provided by the price vendor, which are reviewed by the market risk area.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase of the derivative are recognized directly in results.

Subsequently, all derivatives other than hedging derivatives are valued at fair value without deducting any transaction costs incurred during the sale or any other type of disposal, recognizing the valuation effect in the results of the year.

If the counterparty credit risk of a financial asset related to the rights established in the derivatives is impaired, the book value must be reduced to the estimated recoverable value and the loss is recognized in the results of the year. If the impairment situation subsequently disappears, the impairment is reversed up to the amount of the previously recognized impaired loss, recognizing this effect in the results of the year in which this occurs.

A swap contract may be settled in kind or in cash, according to the conditions established.

The result of offsetting the asset and liability positions, whether debit or credit, is presented as part of the heading "Derivatives".

Hedging derivatives

Management enters into transactions with derivatives for hedging purposes using swaps.

Financial assets and liabilities which are designated and fulfill the requirements to be designated as hedged items, as well as financial derivatives which form part of a hedging relationship, are recognized in conformity with the hedge accounting provisions for the recognition of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument and of the hedged item in conformity with that established in Accounting Criterion B-5, *Derivatives and hedging transactions*, issued by the Commission.

A hedge relationship qualifies for designation as such when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- Formal designation and sufficient documentation of the hedging relationship.
- The hedge should be highly effective in achieving the offsetting of the changes in fair value or in the cash flows attributable to the risk covered.
- For cash flow hedges, the forecast transaction proposed for hedging should be very likely to occur.
- The hedge should be reliably measurable.
- The hedge should be valued continuously (at least quarterly).

All the derivatives for hedging purposes are recognized as assets or liabilities (depending on the rights and/or obligations they contain) on the balance sheets, initially at fair value, which is the price agreed in the transaction.

The result of offsetting the asset and liability positions, whether debit or credit, is presented separately from the primary position hedged and forms part of the heading "Derivatives" on the balance sheets and the interest accrued is recorded in the statements of income under the heading "Interest income" or "Interest expense".

Derivatives transactions for hedging purposes are valued at market price and the effect is recognized depending on the type of accounting hedge, as follows:

a. Fair value hedges - Represents a hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or of firm commitments not recognized, or a portion of both, which is attributable to a specific risk and which may affect the results of the year.

   The primary position of the risk hedged and the derivative hedge instrument are valued at market price, with the net effect recorded in results of the year in the heading "Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)".

   In fair value hedges, the adjustment to the book value for the valuation of the hedged item is presented in a separate heading on the balance sheets.

b. Cash flow hedges – Represents a hedge against exposure to variations in the cash flows of a forecast transaction which (i) is attributable to a specific risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, or with a highly probable event, and which (ii) may affect the result of the period. The hedged derivative instrument is valued at market price. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedge instrument is recorded in the other comprehensive profit and loss account as part of stockholders' equity and the ineffective portion is recorded in the results of the year as part of the "Gain/loss on financial assets and liabilities".

   The effective hedge component recognized in stockholders' equity associated with the hedged item, is adjusted to equal the lower (in absolute terms) of the accumulated gain or loss on the financial hedge derivative since its inception, and the accumulated change in the present value of the future cash flows expected from the hedged item since the inception of the hedge.

Any residual gain or loss on the hedge instrument is recognized in the results of the year.

The Institution suspends hedge accounting when the derivative has matured, when is canceled or exercised, when the derivative is not sufficiently effective to offset the changes in the fair value or cash flows from the hedged item, when it is established that the forecast transaction will not occur, or when it is decided that the hedged designation will be canceled.

When fair value hedge accounting is no longer applied prospectively, any adjustment to the book value for the valuation of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, is amortized in the results of the year. The amortization is performed by the straight-line method over the remaining life of the item originally hedged.

When a cash flow hedge accounting is suspended, the accumulated gain or loss related to the effective portion of the hedge derivative that was recognized in stockholders' equity as part of comprehensive income during the period of time that the hedge was effective, remains in stockholders' equity until the effects of the forecast transaction affect results. If it is no longer probable that the forecast transaction will occur, the gain or loss that was recognized in the comprehensive income account is recorded immediately in the results. When the coverage of a forecast transaction is demonstrated to be effective on a prospective basis and subsequently is not highly effective, the accumulated gain or loss for the effective portion of the hedge derivative that was recognized in stockholders' equity as part of comprehensive income during the period that the hedge was effective, is reclassified proportionally to results, when the forecast transaction is affected in the results.

Derivatives packages listed on recognized markets as a single instrument are recognized and valued collectively (i.e., without disaggregating each financial derivative individually). Derivatives packages not listed on a recognized market are recognized and valued on a disaggregated basis for each derivative that comprises such packages.

The result of offsetting the asset and liability positions, whether debit or credit, is presented separately from the primary position hedged, as part of the heading "Derivatives" on the balance sheets.

***Embedded derivatives* -** An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) financial instrument that includes a nonderivative contract (known as the host contract) in which certain cash flows vary in a manner similar to that of a standalone derivative. An embedded derivative causes certain cash flows required by the contract (or all cash flows) to be modified according to changes in a specific interest rate, the price of a financial instrument, an exchange rate, a price or rate index, a credit rating or credit index, or other variables allowed by applicable laws and regulations, as long as any nonfinancial variables are not specific to a portion of the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but that contractually cannot be transferred independently from that instrument or that has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative but a separate financial instrument (i.e. structured operations).

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract for purposes of valuation and to receive the accounting treatment of a derivative, only if all the following characteristics are fulfilled:

a. The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
b. A separate financial instrument that has the same terms of the embedded derivative would comply with the definition of a derivative, and
c. The hybrid (combined) financial instrument is not valued at fair value with changes recognized in the results (for example, a derivative that is not embedded in a financial asset or a financial liability valued at fair value should not be separated).

The effects of the valuation of embedded derivatives are recorded under the same heading in which the host contract is recorded.

A foreign currency embedded derivative in a host contract, which is not a financial instrument, is an integral part of the agreement and therefore clearly and closely related to the host contract provided that it is not leveraged, does not contain an optional component and requires payments denominated in:

- The functional currency of one of the substantial parties to the contract;
- The currency in which the price of the related good or service that is acquired or delivered is regularly denominated for commercial transactions around the world;
- A currency which has one or more characteristics of the functional currency for one of the parties.

There is no established valuation of the embedded derivatives denominated in foreign currency contained in contracts when such contracts require payments in a currency commonly used to purchase or sell nonfinancial items in the economic environment in which the transaction is carried out (for example, a stable and liquid currency commonly used in local transactions, or in foreign trade).

Foreign currency transactions - Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are adjusted at the year-end exchange rates determined and published by the Central Bank.

Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date, except for transactions carried out by the foreign subsidiaries, which are translated at the fix exchange rate at the end of each period.

Foreign exchange fluctuations are recorded in the statements of income of the year in which they occur.

Commissions collected and related costs and expenses - The commissions collected for the initial granting of the loans are recorded as a deferred credit under the heading "Deferred charges and income received in advance", which is amortized against results of the year in the heading "Interest income" using the straight-line method over the loan term.

The commissions collected for loan restructurings or renewals are added to any commissions recorded at loan origination and are recognized as a deferred credit which is amortized in results using the straight-line method over the new loan term.

The commissions recognized after the initial granting of the loans are those incurred as part of the maintenance of such loans, or those collected on loans which were not placed and are recognized in results at the time they occur.

Incremental costs and expenses associated with the initial granting of the loan are recognized as a deferred charge, which are amortized to net results as "Interest expense" during the same accounting period in which the revenues from commissions collected are recognized.

Any other cost or expense different from those described above, including those related to promotion, advertising, potential customers, management of existing loans (follow-up, control, recoveries, etc.) and other secondary activities related to the establishment and monitoring of credit policies, is recognized directly in the results of the year as it is accrued and classified in accordance with the nature of the cost or expense.

Performing loan portfolio - The Institution applies the following criteria to classify loans within performing portfolio:

- Loans that are current in the payments of both principal and interest.
- Loans with extension of the loan payment, as well as those loans with payment of principal and overdue interest which had not been classified as non-performing portfolio, and
- Restructured or renewed loans, which were previously classified as non-performing loan portfolio, which have evidence of sustained payment.

Non-performing loan portfolio – Integrated by credits:

1. If the borrowers are declared bankrupt, except for those loans:

    i. For which the Institution continues to receive payment under the terms of section VIII of Article 43 of the Bankruptcy Law, or
    ii. That are granted under Article 75 in relation to Sections II and III of Article 224 of the previous mentioned Law.

2. Loans for which payments of principal, interest or both, have not been received in accordance with the originally agreed terms, considering for this purpose the policies for the transfer to non-performing loan portfolio.

Transfer to non-performing loan portfolio

The unpaid balance in accordance with the payment conditions established in the loan agreement will be recorded as non-performing loans when:

1. It is known that the borrower is declared insolvent, in accordance with the Bankruptcy Law.

   Notwithstanding the provisions within this section, loans for which the Institution continue receiving payments under terms of section VIII of article 43 of the Bankruptcy Law, as well as the loans granted under article 75 in relation to sections II and III of article 224 of the previous mentioned Law, will be transferred to non-performing loan portfolio when they fall under the conditions set forth in the following numeral 2, or:

2. Repayments that were not fully settled under the terms originally agreed, with the following characteristics:

   a) Loans with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity present 30 calendar days after the date of maturity.
   b) Loans with a single payment of principal at maturity and with periodic interest payments present 90 calendar days after interest is due or 30 calendar days after principal is due.
   c) Loans, including housing loans, whose principal and interest payments have been agreed in periodic installments present 90 calendar days after they become due.
   d) Revolving loans for which the borrower has failed to render payment on two monthly billing periods, or, if the billing period is different from monthly, are 60 or more calendar days after overdue
   e) Immediate collection documents referenced in accounting criteria B-1 "Funds available" will be reported in the non-performing portfolio at the date of the overdraft.

3. Repayments that were not fully settled under the terms originally agreed and present 90 or more days in arrears:

   a) Payments for loans acquired from INFONAVIT or FOVISSSTE, based on the respective payment modality (REA or ROA), as well as
   b) Loans made to individuals intended for remodeling or improvement of the home for nonprofit-making purposes which are backed by the savings from the housing subaccount of the borrower.

   The transfer to non-performing portfolio of the loans referred to in numeral 3 will be subject to the exceptional deadline of 180 or more days in arrears from the date that:

   a. The loan resources are used for the purpose for which they were granted;
   b. The borrower begins a new employment relationship for which they have a new employer, or
   c. The Institution has received the partial payment of the respective installment. The exception contained in this subsection will be applicable when it refers to loans under the ROA scheme, and each of the payments made during such period represent at least 5% of the installment agreed.

   The exceptions will not be mutually exclusive.

   In respect of the maturities referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding subparagraph, monthly periods may be used, irrespective of the number of days each calendar month has, in accordance with the following equivalences:

30 days	One month
60 days	Two months
90 days	Three months

   Furthermore, in the event that the time limit set expires on a non-business day, this period will be understood to be the next working day.

For loan portfolio acquisitions, in order to determine the days in arrears and the respective transfer to non-performing loan portfolio, any defaults committed by the borrower since the origination of the loan must be considered.

Classification of loan portfolio and allowance for loan losses - The Institution has classified its loan portfolio as follows:

a. Commercial: Direct or contingent loans, including bridge loans denominated in Mexican pesos, foreign currency, investment units ("UDIS") or multiples of the minimum wage ("VSM"), together with any accrued interest, which are granted to corporations or individuals with business activities and are used in connection with commercial or corporate activity; includes loans granted to financial entities other than interbank loans with maturities of less than 3 business days, loans arising from financial factoring, discounts and the assignment of credit rights and leasing transactions executed with such corporations or individuals; loans granted to trustees who act under the protection of trusts, and the credit schemes commonly known as "structured". This classification also includes loans granted to states, municipalities and their decentralized agencies when are subject to qualification in accordance with the applicable provisions.

b. Housing loans: Direct loans denominated in Mexican pesos, foreign currency, UDIS or in VSM, and the interest they generate, granted to individuals and intended for acquisition or construction, remodeling or improvement of homes for nonprofit making purposes; they also include cash loans guaranteed by the home of the borrower and loans granted for such purposes to former employees of the Institution.

The Institution recognizes reserves created to credit risks in accordance to the following:

Commercial loan portfolio:

The allowance for loan losses of each loan is determined by applying the following formula:

$$R_i = PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i$$

Where:

Ri = Amount of reserves to be created for the nth loan.
PIi = Probability of default of the nth loan.
SPi = Severity of loss of the nth loan.
EIi = Exposure to default of the nth loan.

Default Exposure (EI) is the balance of revocable credit lines plus the unused portion of irrevocable credit lines. The Probability of Default (PI) is the probability of customer default, which considers quantitative and qualitative information, the Institution classifies the commercial loan portfolio in groups to calculate the PI. Loss Severity (SP) is the percentage of the EI that would be lost in the event of loan default and depending on the loan enhancements and portfolio type.

The parameter EI, should be calculated each month, the PIi; and the SPi at least each quarter.

I. *Probability of default:*

The probability of default of each loan (PI i), is calculated using the following formula:

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

For purposes of the above:

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

$$\text{Total CreditScore}_i = \alpha \times (\text{QuantitativeCreditScore}) + (1-\alpha) \times (Q\mathit{ualitativeCreditScore}_i)$$

Where:

Quantitative Credit Score i = is the score obtained for the nth borrower when evaluating the risk factors.

Qualitative Credit Score i = is the score obtained for the nth borrower when evaluating the risk factors.

α = is the relative weight of the quantitative credit score.

The Loss Severity (SP_i) for commercial loan portfolio and which lack actual or personal guarantees and those derived from the loan itself will be:

a. 45% to loans which lack actual or personal guarantees and those derived from the loan.
b. 75% to syndicated loans. In those contractually subordinated to those of other creditors for payment prioritization purposes.
c. 100% for loans with payments that are 18 or more months in arrears based on the originally agreed terms.

The Institution may recognize real guarantees, personal guarantees, and credit derivatives in the estimation of the Severity of the Loss on the loans, for the purpose of decreasing the loan reserves originated by the loan portfolio rating. In any case, it may elect to not recognize the guarantees if they result in larger loan reserves. For such purpose, the General Provisions established by the Commission are applied.

II. *Default exposure*

The default exposure of each loan (EI_i) is determined by considering the following factors:

i) Uncommitted credit lines that can be unconditionally canceled or automatically cancelled at any time without giving prior notice.

$$EI\ i = Si$$

ii) For the other credit lines:

$$EI_i = S_i * Max\left\{\left(\frac{S_i}{AuthorizedLineofCredit}\right)^{-0.5794}, 100\%\right\}$$

Where:

Si: The unpaid balance of the nth loan at the classification date, which represents the amount of loan granted to the borrower, adjusted for accrued interest, less payments of principal and interest, as well as debt reductions, forgiveness, rebates and discounts granted.

In any case, the amount subject to the classification must not include uncollected accrued interest recognized in memorandum accounts on the balance sheet, for loans classified in non-performing portfolio.

Authorized Line of Credit: The maximum authorized amount of the line of loan at the classification date.

The allowance for loan losses of commercial loan portfolio of a Multiple Purpose Financial Entity, in which the institutions held less than 99% of their capital stock, is calculated by multiplying the exposure to default by 0.5% in accordance to the General Provisions.

Loans granted under the terms of the Bankruptcy Law

In the case of loans granted under the terms of section II of article 224 of the Bankruptcy Law, the Severity of the Loss is subject to the following treatment:

$$SP_i = Max\ \left(Min\ \left(1 - \frac{CreditEnhancements + AdjustedNetWorth}{Si}, 45\%\right), 5\%\ \right)$$

Where:

Credit Enhancements = The credit enhancements provided pursuant to article 75 of the Bankruptcy Law by applying, as the case may be, the required adjustment factors or discount percentages based on each type of admissible enhancement.

Adjusted Net Worth = Net Worth, as defined by the Bankruptcy Law, after deducting the amount of obligations referred to by section I of article 224 of the mentioned Law and applying a 40% discount to the resulting amount.

Si = the outstanding balance of loans granted under the terms of section II of article 224 of the Bankruptcy Law at the rating date.

In the case of loans granted under the terms of section III of article 224 of the Bankruptcy Law, the Severity of the Loss is subject to the following treatment:

$$SP_i = Max\left(Min\left(1 - \frac{AdjustedNetWorth}{Si}\ 45\%\right), 5\%\ \right)$$

Where:

Adjusted Net Worth = Net Worth, as defined by the Bankruptcy Law, by deducting the amount of the obligations referred to by sections I and II of article 224 of the mentioned Law and applying a 40% discount rate to the resulting amount.

Si = the outstanding balance of loans granted under the terms of section III of article 224 of the Bankruptcy Law at the rating date.

***Housing loan portfolio**:*

When classifying the housing loan portfolio, the Institution considers the type of loan, the estimated probability of default of the borrowers, the severity of the loss associated with the value and nature of the loan's collateral and the exposure to default.

Furthermore, the Institution rates, calculates and records the allowances for loan losses on the housing loan portfolio as follows:

Due and Payable Amount- Amount which the borrower is obligated to pay in the agreed billing period without considering any previous due and payable amounts that were not paid. If the billing is semi-monthly or weekly, the due and payable amounts of the two semi-monthly payments or four weekly payments in the month, respectively, must be added up so that the due and payable amount reflects a monthly billing period.

The discounts and rebates may reduce the due and payable amount only when the borrower complies with the conditions required in the credit contract for such purpose.

Payment made- Includes total payments made by the borrower in the billing period. Write-offs, reductions, amounts forgiven, rebates and discounts made to the loan or group of loans are not considered as payments. If the billing is semi-monthly or weekly, the two semi-monthly payments or four weekly of a month, respectively, must be added up so that the payment made reflects one full monthly billing period. The variable "payment made" must be greater than or equal to zero.

Credit Balance S_i - The unpaid balance at the classification date, which represents the amount of the loan granted to the borrower, adjusted for accrued interest, less any insurance payments which were financed, collections of principal and interest, as well as reductions, amounts forgiven, rebates and discounts granted, as the case may be.

Days in arrears- Number of arrears observed at the calculation date of reserves.

Times: Number of times that the borrower pays the original amount of the loan. This number will be the coefficient resulting from dividing the sum of all the scheduled payments at the time of origination, by the original amount of the loan.

If the loan payments consider a variable component, the Institution's best estimate will be used to determine the value of the sum of all the scheduled payments that the borrower has to make. The value of such sum cannot be less than or equal to the original amount of the loan.

The total amount of the allowance for loan losses to be established by the Institution will be equal to the allowance for loan losses on each loan, as follows:

$$R_i = PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i$$

Where:

Ri= Amount of reserves to be created for the nth loan.
PI_i = Probability of default on the nth loan.
SPi = Severity of the loss on the nth loan.
EIi = Exposure to default on the nth loan.

Evidence of sustained payment:

If loans are recorded in non-performing loan portfolio, the Institution holds them in this classification until there is evidence of sustained payment, as follows:

1. Payment compliance by the borrower without arrears for the total due and payable amount of principal and interest, of at least three consecutive repayments under the loan payment scheme, or in the case of loans with repayments which cover periods longer than 60 calendar days, the settlement of one payment.

In the case of loans which the Institution has acquired from the INFONAVIT, where the terms that the aforementioned agencies contracted with borrowers must be respected, sustained payment of the loan is deemed to exist when the borrower has covered without any arrears, the total due and payable amount of principal and interest, of at least one repayment of the loans under the Ordinary Repayment Regime (ROA) and three repayments for loans under the Special Repayment Regime (REA).

2. For loan restructurings with periodic payments of principal and interest whose repayments are lower than or equal to 60 days in which the periodicity of payment is modified to shorter periods, the number of repayments equivalent to three consecutive repayments under the original loan payment scheme must be considered. For loans which remain under a single payment scheme for principal at maturity, which are established in numeral 4 below will be applied.

3. In the case of loans, where two or more loans originated the transfer to non-performing loan portfolio, to determine the required repayments, the original loan payment scheme whose repayments are equal to the longest period in question must be applied.

   In any case, there must be evidence that the borrower has the capacity to pay at the time the restructuring or renewal is performed in order to fulfill the new credit conditions. The factors which must be considered include all of the following: the probability of intrinsic default by the creditor, the collateral established for the restructured or renewed loan, the payment priority in relation to other creditors and the liquidity of the borrower in light of the new financial structure of the loan.

4. In the case of loans with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the payment of interest is periodic or at maturity, sustained payment of the loan is deemed to exist when either of the following assumptions is fulfilled:

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

   b. The amount of accrued interest was covered in accordance with the restructuring or renewal payment scheme for a period of 90 days.

The advance payment of the repayments of restructured or renewed loans, other than those with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the interest is paid periodically or at maturity, is not considered evidence of sustained payment. Such is the case with repayments of restructured or renewed loans which are paid without the calendar days equivalent to the required periods having elapsed pursuant to numeral 1 above.

Distressed portfolio:

The Institution considers distressed portfolio commercial loans for which it is determined that, based on current information and events as well as the results of the loan review process, there is significant possibility that the outstanding principal and interest balances of the loan may not be recovered in full in accordance with the terms and conditions originally agreed. Both the performing and non-performing portfolio are likely to be identified as distressed portfolio.

Restructuring processes and renewals - A restructuring process is a transaction derived from any of the following situations:

a) The extension of the guarantees covering the loan in question, or
b) The modification of the original loan conditions or payment scheme, including the following:

   - The modification of the interest rate established for the remaining loan period;
   - The change of currency or unit of account, or
   - The concession of a grace period regarding the payment obligations established according to the original loan terms, or
   - Extension of the loan payment period.

A renewal occurs when the loan balance is settled partially or totally, through an increase in the original amount of the loan, or with the product derived from another loan contracted with the same entity, to which the same borrower is party, a joint obligor of such borrower or another person who due to his property links assumes common risks.

Notwithstanding the above, a loan will not be considered as renewed for the dispositions made during the effective term of a pre-established credit line, as long as the borrower has settled the total amount of the payments which are due and payable under the original conditions of the loan.

The specific standards related to the recognition of restructurings and renewals are as follows:

1. Non-performing loans which are restructured or renewed will remain in the non-performing loan portfolio until there is evidence of sustained payment.

2. Loans with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the interest is paid periodically or at maturity, which are restructured during their term or renewed at any time, will be considered as non-performing portfolio until there is evidence of sustained payment.

3. Loans granted under a line of credit, whether revolving or not, which are restructured or renewed at any time, may be kept in the performing portfolio provided that there were elements to justify the payment capacity of the borrower. Additionally, the borrower must have:

   a. Settled the total due and payable interest, and
   b. Total payments required under the terms of the contract at the date of restructuring or renewal, are covered.

4. In the case of dispositions made under a line of credit, when they are restructured or renewed independently from the credit line supporting them, they must be evaluated in accordance with the provisions based on the characteristics and conditions applicable to the restructured or renewed dispositions. When as a result of such analysis it is concluded that one or more of the dispositions made under a credit line should be transferred to non-performing loan portfolio due to the effect of their restructuring or renewal, and whether individually or collectively, represent at least 25% of the total balance exercised of the line of credit at the date of restructuring or renewal, such balance, as well as subsequent dispositions, must be transferred to non-performing loan portfolio as long as there is no evidence of sustained payment of the dispositions which originated the transfer to non-performing loan portfolio. Also, the total dispositions made under the line of credit have complied with the due and payable obligations at the date of the transfer to performing loan portfolio.

5. Performing loans with characteristics different from those included in numerals 2 to 4 before, those which are restructured or renewed, without at least 80% of the original loan term, will still be considered as performing, only when:

   a. The borrower has settled the total amount of the accrued interest at the date of the renewal or restructuring, and
   b. The borrower has settled the principal of the original amount of the loan, which should have been settled at the date of the renewal or restructuring.

   In case of non-compliance with all the conditions described in the preceding numeral, loans will be considered as non-performing loan portfolio since the time they are restructured or renewed until there is evidence of sustained payment.

6. Performing loans with characteristics different from those established in numerals 2 to 4 which are restructured or renewed during the course of the final 20% of the original loan term, will be considered as performing only when the borrower has:

   a. Settled the total interest accrued as of the date of the renewal or restructuring;
   b. Settled the principal of the original amount of the loan, which should have been settled as of the date of the renewal or restructuring, and
   c. Settled the 60% of the original amount of the loan.

In case of non-compliance with all the conditions described in the preceding numeral, they will be considered as non-performing loan portfolio from the moment they are restructured until there is evidence of sustained payment.

The requirements referred to the numerals 5 and 6 of subsection a) above, will be considered as fulfilled when, after the interest accrued as of the last cutoff date has been settled, the term elapsed between such date and the restructuring or renewal does not exceed the lower of half the payment period in question or 90 days.

Performing loans with partial periodic payments of principal and interest restructured or renewed on more than one time, may remain in performing loan portfolio if, in addition to the conditions established in numerals 5 or 6 above, as the case may be, the Institution has elements to substantiate the payment capacity of the borrower. Elements must be clearly documented and included in the loan file in the case of commercial loans.

If in a restructuring or renewal, different loans granted to the same entity to the same borrower are, each of the loans must be analyzed as if they were restructured or renewed separately and, if as a result of such analysis it is concluded that one or more of such loans would have been transferred to non-performing loan portfolio as a result of such restructuring or renewal, the total balance of the loan must be transferred to non-performing loan portfolio.

The previous mentioned shall not applicable to those restructurings which at the transaction date submit payment default for the total amount of the principal and interests and only modify one or more of the following original loan conditions:

- Guarantees: only when they involve the extension or substitution of guarantees by others of better quality.
- Interest rate: when the interest rate to the borrower is improved.
- Currency or unit of account: whenever the exchange rate corresponding to the new currency or unit of account is applied.
- Payment date: Only in the case that the exchange rate does not imply to exceed or modify the periodicity of the payments. In any case shall the change of the payment date must allow the omission of payment in any period.

Other receivables and payable accounts, net - Mainly represent receivable or payable amounts derived from the purchase-sale of currency in which immediate settlement was not agreed (value date exchange transactions). These transactions are recorded on the day they are agreed and settled within periods of 24, 48, 72 or 96 hours.

The Institution has a policy of reserving in the results those receivable accounts identified and not identified within 90 days and 60 days after the initial recognition, respectively.

The income is recorded on an accrual basis and the accumulation of accrued income is maintained at the moment in which the debit present 90 or more calendar days of payment default.

Furniture and equipment, net - Furniture and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost. The related depreciation and amortization are recorded by applying a percentage determined based on their estimated economic useful life.

Investments in share of associates - Permanent investments made by the Institution in entities where it has neither control, nor joint control, nor significant influence, are initially recorded at acquisition cost. Any dividends received are recognized in current earnings, except when they are taken from earnings of periods prior to the acquisition, in which case, they are deducted from the permanent investment.

Other assets – Until November 30, 2017, other assets were mainly represented by software, advance payments, operational deposit and intangible assets identified in the acquisition of Tempus and Monex Europe.

The amortization of the software and the assets with finite useful lives is calculated using the straight line method recording them in operative expenses, updating their corresponding rates, over their estimated economic useful life.

Furthermore, the heading "Other assets" includes financial instruments of the pension and retirement fund held in a trust administrated by the Institution. Those investments in the fund are maintained to cover the obligations for pension plan and seniority premiums of employees.

Investments in securities acquired to cover pension plan and seniority premium are recorded at fair value.

For the purposes of presentation in the financial statements, if the investment in securities acquired to cover the pension plan and seniority premium exceed the liability recognized, such excess will be presented under the heading of "Other assets". If assets are less than related obligations, such balance is included in the heading "Sundry creditors and other payables". As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the balance applicable to the Institution is presented by decreasing the heading of "Sundry creditors and other payables".

Impairment of long-lived assets in use - The Institution reviews the carrying amount of long-lived assets in use for impairment when there are indicators that the net carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable. The impairment is recorded to the extent that the book value of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, which is defined as the higher of the present value of net future cash flows or the estimated sales price. The impairment indicators considered for this purpose are, among others, operating losses or negative cash flows generated during the period which, if combined with a history or projection of losses, depreciation and amortization charged to results as revenue percentages, are significantly higher than those of prior years, the services rendered, competition and other economic and legal factors. As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the management of the Institution has not identified impairment of long-lived assets.

Deposits – This heading is comprised of demand deposits, including checking account, funds, saving accounts and current account deposits.

The deposits include, among others, certificates of deposit removable preset days and promissory notes payable at maturity, such deposits shall be presented into the balance sheets as of the general public and raised through money market transactions, the latter referring to deposits made with other financial intermediaries, as well as treasuries of corporations and government entities.

The debt securities issued will be presented as a separate category, as part of these, bank bonds.

Interest is recognized in results when accrued.

The global account for inactive deposits includes the principal and interest on deposit instruments which do not have a date of maturity, or which, if they do, are renewed automatically, as well as transfers or investments which are overdue or unclaimed, as referred to in article 61 of the Credit Institutions Law.

Bank loans and other loans - Direct short loans received from Mexican banks are recorded under this heading, as well as loans obtained from development banks. Interest is recognized in results when accrued.

Obligations arising from settlement of transactions - Represent amounts payable for currency purchase-sale transactions in which no immediate settlement is agreed, (foreign exchange trading value date). They are recorded on the day they are negotiated and settled within 24, 48, 72 or 96 hours.

Sundry creditors and other payables - Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation derived from a past event, that probably represents a cashflow of economic resources and can be reasonably estimated.

Employee benefits - Employee benefits are those granted to personnel and/or their beneficiaries in exchange for the services rendered by the employee, which include all kinds of remuneration earned, as follows:

i. *Direct employee benefits* - Direct employee benefits are calculated based on the services rendered by employees, considering their most recent salaries. The liability is recognized as it accrues. These benefits include mainly commissions, bonus and other incentives.

ii. *Post-employment benefits* **-** Liabilities for seniority premiums, pensions and severance for voluntary or involuntary termination benefits are recorded as accrued and are calculated by independent actuaries based on the projected unit credit method using nominal interest rates.

iii. *Employee benefit from termination* - The benefits for termination of the employment relationship which do not generate assumed obligations are recorded at the time that: a) the Institution no longer has any real alternative other than to fulfill the payments of such benefits or cannot withdraw an offer or b) the Institution fulfills the conditions established for a restructuring.

iv. *Statutory employee profit sharing (PTU)* - PTU is recorded in the results of the year in which it is incurred. Deferred PTU is derived from temporary differences that result from comparing the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and is recognized only when it can be reasonably assumed that a liability may be settled or a benefit is generated, and there is no indication that circumstances will change in such a way that the liabilities will not be paid or benefits will not be realized.

    As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, PTU is determined based on taxable income, according to Section I of Article 9 of the Income Tax Law.

Income taxes **-** Income tax ("ISR") is recorded in the results of the year in which incurred. Deferred taxes are calculated by applying the corresponding tax rate to temporary differences resulting from comparing the accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and including, if any, future benefits from tax loss carryforwards and certain tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recorded only when there is a high probability of recovery.

Transactions in foreign currencies **–** Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate in effect at the date of completion. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued in Mexican pesos at the Fix exchange rate published by the Central Bank at the financial statements date. Exchange differences are recorded in results.

Financial margin - The financial margin of the Institution is composed of the difference between total interest incomes less interest expense.

Interest income is composed of the yields generated by the loan portfolio, based on the terms established in the contracts executed with the borrowers, the agreed interest rates, the repayment of interest collected in advance, and the premiums or interest on deposits in financial entities, bank loans, margin accounts, investments in securities, repurchase agreements and securities loans, as well as debt placement premiums, commissions charged on initial loan grants, and net equity instrument dividends.

Interest expense is composed of premiums, discounts and interest on deposits with the Institution, bank loans and repurchase agreements. The amortization of costs and expenses incurred during the origination of the loan is also included under interest expense.

Both interest income and expense are periodically adjusted in accordance with market and general economic conditions.

Loan interest is recognized in the statements of income as it is accrued and is based on the periods established in contracts executed with borrowers and agreed interest rates, which are normally periodically adjusted in accordance with market and general economic conditions.

Recognition of revenues derived from securities transactions and the result of the purchase-sale of securities - The commissions and fees generated by transactions performed with customers' securities are recorded when the transaction is agreed. The results derived from the purchase-sale of securities are recorded when each transaction is performed.

The gains or losses resulting from currency purchase-sale transactions are recorded in the statements of income under the “Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)”.

Expenses - Expenses are recognized as they accrue.

Statements of cash flows - In accordance with Criterion D-4 issued by the Commission, the statement of cash flows shows the sources of cash and cash equivalents, as well as the disbursements to settle obligations.

The statements of cash flows together with the rest of the financial statements provides information that allows:

– Evaluate changes in the assets and liabilities of the Institution and in its financial structure.

– Evaluate the amounts and dates of collection and payments to adapt to the circumstances and the opportunities to generate and/or apply cash and cash equivalents.

Memorandum accounts -

– *Credit commitments:*

  This item represents the amounts of letters of credit granted by the Institution, which are considered irrevocable commercial credits. It includes the unusual lines granted to clients.

  Items under this account are subject to qualification.

– *Assets in trust or mandate (Unaudited):*

  Different management trusts are kept to independently account for assets in trust received. In the Mandate is recorder the declared value of the assets established by the mandate contracts celebrated by the Institution.

– *Collateral received:*

  The balance is composed of all collateral received in repurchase transactions in which the Institution is the buying party.

– *Collateral received and sold or pledged as guarantee:*

  The collateral received when the Institution was the buying party, and which was in turn sold by the Institution when it was the selling company, is included.

– *Uncollected interest earned on non-performing loan portfolio (Unaudited):*

  Represents the uncollected accrued interest of non-performing loan portfolio, as well as the uncollected accrued financial revenues.

– *Other record accounts (Unaudited):*

  This account includes loan amounts by determined level of risk and not qualified, as well as securities and derivative operations.

4. Funds available

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, funds available were as follows:

Funds available	2019 Mexican pesos	2019 Foreign currency	2019 Total	2018 Total	2017 Total
Cash	$ 6	$ 36	$ 42	$ 55	$ 70
Deposits in banks	4,336	3,862	8,198	13,264	8,342
Immediate collection documents	1	1	2	12	14
Remittance	-	2	2	3	3
Auction funds available	300	-	300	-	-
Foreign currency sale from 24 to 96 hours (1)	-	(11,729)	(11,729)	(13,848)	(23,188)
	4,643	(7,828)	(3,185)	(514)	(14,759)
Restricted funds available:					
Foreign currency purchase from 24 to 96 hours (1)	-	38,248	38,248	25,285	30,881
Interbank loans	-	-	-	-	39
Regulatory monetary deposits (2)	229	210	439	229	229
	229	38,458	38,687	25,514	31,149
Total net	$ 4,872	$ 30,630	$ 35,502	$ 25,000	$ 16,390

(1) This item refers to currency purchase-sale transactions to be settled in 24 to 96 hours and which are considered as restricted until their settlement date. As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, balances denominated in foreign currency and the equivalent amounts in Mexican pesos are integrated as follows:

2019	Dollars	Euros	Sterling pounds	Others	Total
Total funds available-					
Purchase of foreign exchange receivable in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	$ 37,484	$ 733	$ 7	$ 24	$ 38,248
Sale of foreign exchange to be delivered in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	(10,893)	(765)	(23)	(48)	(11,729)
Total in funds available (Mexican pesos)	$ 26,591	$ (32)	$ (16)	$ (24)	$ 26,519

The exchange rate as of December 31, 2019 was $18.8642, $21.1751 and $24.9837 Mexican pesos per U.S. dollar, Euro and Sterling pounds, respectively.

2018	Dollars	Euros	Sterling pounds	Others	Total
Total funds available-					
Purchase of foreign exchange receivable in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	$ 24,980	$ 278	$ 14	$ 13	$ 25,285
Sale of foreign exchange to be delivered in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	(13,416)	(363)	(14)	(55)	(13,848)
Total in funds available (Mexican pesos)	$ 11,564	$ (85)	$ -	$ (42)	$ 11,437

The exchange rate as of December 31, 2018 was $19.6512, $22.4692 and $25.0474 Mexican pesos per the U.S. dollar, Euro and Sterling pounds, respectively.

2017	Dollars	Euros	Sterling pounds	Others	Total
Total funds available-					
Purchase of foreign exchange receivable in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	$ 30,130	$ 628	$ 98	$ 25	$ 30,881
Sale of foreign exchange to be delivered in 24 to 96 hours (Mexican pesos)	(22,554)	(454)	(129)	(51)	(23,188)
Total in funds available (Mexican pesos)	$ 7,576	$ 174	$ (31)	$ (26)	$ 7,693

The exchange rate as of December 31, 2017 was $19.6629, $23.6063 and $26.6049 Mexican pesos per U.S. dollar, Euro and Sterling pounds, respectively

(2) In accordance with the monetary policy established by the Central Bank and in order to regulate its money market liquidity, the Institution must maintain minimum deposits for indefinite periods, which accrue interest at the average bank rate. As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, these deposits amounted to $229 in the three years. Interest income from these deposits is payable every 28 days by applying the rate established by the Central Bank's regulations.

5. Margin accounts

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the margin accounts are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Collaterals received as security	$ 1,587	$ 793	$ 333
	$ 1,587	$ 793	$ 333

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, margin accounts for collaterals received as security are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A.	$ 245	$ 603	$ 236
Banco Santander México, S.A.	1,193	107	44
ISDA Societe Generale	68	26	15
RJO Brien	81	57	38
	$ 1,587	$ 793	$ 333

Security deposits cover rate futures operations, IPC futures, DEUA, national currency and futures on options.

6. Investment in securities

Trading securities - As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, trading securities are as follows:

	2019				2018	2017
Selling party	Acquisition cost	Interest accrued	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Total	Total	Total
Debt instruments:						
Government Securities-						
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	$ 7,200	$ 23	$ (20)	$ 7,203	$ 183	$ 116
Treasury Bills (CETES)	368	-	-	368	595	1,061
Bonds M, M0 and M7	160	2	-	162	101	254
Federal Government Development Bonds in UDIS (UDIBONDS)	110	1	8	119	142	78
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT's)	469	2	(2)	469	666	4,404
United Mexican States Bonds (UMS)	36	-	-	36	-	4,519
Private Securities-						
Marketable Private Certificates	10,539	58	(25)	10,572	6,225	5,040
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-	-	4,896
Private Bank Issued Securities -						
Promissory Note With Yield Payable at Maturity (PRLV)	-	-	-	-	406	22
Marketable Bank Certificates	8,148	46		8,194	2,126	3,190
Certificates of Deposit (CEDES)	4,787	28	(13)	4,802	10,109	6,561
Value date transactions-						
Government Securities -						
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	-	-	-	-	21	-
Treasury Bills (CETES)	-	-	-	-	5	674
Bonds M, M0 and M7	(280)	-	1	(279)	(1,247)	(1,851)
	$ 31,357	$ 160	$ (51)	$ 31,646	$ 19,332	$ 28,964

Restricted trading securities

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, from trading securities position, it is reported at market value as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Debt instruments:			
Government Securities-			
Treasury Bills (CETES)	$ 368	$ 595	$ 1,040
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	4,443	183	101
Bonds M, M0 and M7	154	101	254
Federal Government Development Bonds in UDIS (UDIBONDS)	-	66	78
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT's)	249	666	4,230
United Mexican States Bonds (UMS)	36	-	-
Subtotal	5,250	1,611	5,703
Private Securities-			
Marketable Private Certificates	3,786	2,051	4,754
Commercial Paper	-	-	168
Subtotal	3,786	2,051	4,922
Private Bank Issued Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	5,966	1,171	2,804
Certificates of Deposit (CEDES)	2,868	5,109	-
Subtotal	8,834	6,280	2,804
Total	$ 17,870	$ 9,942	$ 13,429

This position is considered as restricted within trading securities.

As of December 31, 2019, positions greater than 5% of the Institution's net capital in debt securities with a sole issuer (other than government securities) are as follows:

	2019		
Issuer	**Weighted average term**	**Weighted average rate**	**Current value**
NAFI	545	2.16%	$ 5,267
CETELEM	1,438	7.75%	1,208
PEMEX	764	9.04%	1,327
FEFA	1,446	7.63%	1,586
TFOVICB	9,240	4.66%	1,179
FOVISCB	10,171	4.30%	456
BACOMER	613	7.72%	1,252
BANORTE	47	2.20%	1,955
HSBC	1,050	2.85%	1,330
SCOTIAB	1,053	2.79%	3,822
NAFR	830	7.51%	348
BSMX	2,281	7.47%	1,423
NAFF	2,601	7.24%	755
TFOVIS	8,877	4.62%	1,218
BANSAN	10	7.59%	603
Total			$ 23,729

Securities available for sale- As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the securities available for sale are as follows:

	2019				2018	2017
	Acquisition cost	Interest accrued	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Total	Total	Total
Debt instruments:						
Government Securities-						
UMS22F22022F D1	$ 291	$ 3	$ (1)	$ 293	$ 293	$ 206
Private Securities-						
Marketable Bank Certificates						
PEMEX 13-2 95	443	21	(23)	441	385	429
PEMEX3 210121 D2	92	2	5	99	101	107
PEMEX10-295	255	12	-	267	265	548
PEMEX11-395	359	-	(9)	350	338	341
	$ 1,440	$ 38	$ (28)	$ 1450	$ 1,382	$ 1,631

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there were not indicators of impairment in relation to securities available for sale.

Restricted securities available for sale

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the restricted securities available for sale are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Private Securities -			
Marketable Certificates:			
PEMEX 13-2 95	$ 441	$ 385	$ 406
UMS22F2 2022F D1	-	-	207
PEMEX10-295	267	265	548
PEMEX11-395	350	338	341
Total	$ 1,058	$ 988	$ 1,502

This position is considered as restricted within the securities available for sale.

Securities held to maturity -

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the securities held to maturity are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Private Securities -			
Marketable Private Certificates:			
95CDVITOT15-2U	$ 21	$ 24	$ 35
95CDVITOT15U	53	61	-
95TFOVICB15U	85	93	97
95TFOVIS14U	619	692	761
95FOVISCB18U	356	385	-
95CEDEVIS07-2U	51	68	-
95CEDEVIS07-3U	29	40	-
95CEDEVIS12U	3	3	4
95CEDEVIS13U	98	108	114
95PEMEX10-2	269	269	-
95TFOVICB13-3U	23	28	-
95TFOVIS14-2U	100	112	120
95TFOVIS14-3U	478	475	528
95TFOVICB15-2U	892	942	936
Total	$ 3,077	$ 3,300	$ 2,595

This position is considered as restricted within the securities held to maturity.

7. Repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, repurchase agreements are as follows:

When the Institution acts as purchaser:

	2019		
	Repurchase agreements	**Collateral received or sold**	**Net asset position**
Government Securities-			
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	$ 1,625	$ (1,434)	$ 191
Bonds M, M0 and M7	4,104	-	4,104
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT's)	1	(1)	-
Subtotal	5,730	(1,435)	4,295
Private Bank Issued Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	3,426	(2,642)	784
Subtotal	3,426	(2,642)	784
Private Bank Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	5,702	(4,759)	943
Certificates of Deposit (CEDES)	2,834	(2,834)	-
Subtotal	8,536	(7,593)	943
Total	$ 17,692	$ (11,670)	$ 6,022

	2018		
	Repurchase agreements	**Collateral received or sold**	**Net asset position**
Government Securities-			
Treasury Bills (CETES)	$ 186	$ -	$ 186
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	704	(704)	-
Bonds M, M0 and M7	151	-	151
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT´s)	584	(584)	-
Subtotal	1,625	(1,288)	337
Private Bank Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	2,224	(212)	2,012
Subtotal	2,224	(212)	2,012
Private Bank Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	44	(44)	-
Commercial Paper	854	(854)	-
Subtotal	898	(898)	-
Total	$ 4,747	$ (2,398)	$ 2,349

	2017		
	Repurchase agreements	Collateral received or sold	Net asset position
Government Securities-			
Treasury Bills (CETES)	$ 4	$ (4)	$ -
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	284	(284)	-
Bonds M, M0 and M7	599	(518)	81
Federal Government Development Bonds in UDIS (UDIBONDS)	1	-	1
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT´s)	215	(199)	16
Subtotal	1,103	(1,005)	98
Private Bank Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	224	(4)	220
Certificates of Deposit (CEDES)	3	(3)	-
Subtotal	227	(7)	220
Private Securities-			
Marketable Bank Certificates	339	(33)	306
Commercial Paper	873	(201)	672
Subtotal	1,212	(234)	978
Total	$ 2,542	$ (1,246)	$ 1,296

As of December 31, repurchase transactions closed by the Institution acting as purchaser were agreed at terms ranging between 2 to 26 days in 2019, 2 to 41 days in 2018 and 4 to 49 days in 2017, respectively.

When the Institution acts as seller:

	2019	2018	2017
	Cash to be delivered	Cash to be delivered	Cash to be delivered
Derived from Trading Securities:			
Government Securities-			
Treasury Bills (CETES)	$ 368	$ 595	$ 1,040
Federal Government Development Bonds (BONDS)	4,450	183	100
Bonds M, M0 and M7	155	101	256
Federal Government Development Bonds in UDIS (UDIBONDS)	-	66	78
Saving Protection Bonds (BPAT's)	249	666	4,230
United Mexican States Bonds (UMS)	36	-	207
Subtotal	5,258	1,611	5,911
Private Securities-			
Marketable Private Certificates	6,735	4,923	8,624
Commercial Paper	-	-	168
Subtotal	6,735	4,923	8,792
Bank Securities-			
Certificates of Deposit (CEDES)	2,906	5,118	-
Marketable Bank Certificates	6,003	1,174	2,797
Subtotal	8,909	6,292	2,797
Total	$ 20,902	$ 12,826	$ 17,500

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, accrued interest on repurchase agreements are $797, $587 and $1,311, respectively and the accrued interest expenses on repurchase agreements are $1,835, $1,610 and $2,203, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 repurchase transactions performed by the Institution acting as seller, were agreed at terms ranging between 2 to 60 days, 2 to 18 days and 4 to 28 days, respectively.

8. Derivative financial instruments transactions

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the position for transactions with financial derivatives is as follows:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Nominal amount of purchase	**Asset position net**	**Nominal amount of purchase**	**Asset position net**	**Nominal amount of purchase**	**Asset position net**
Trading derivatives						
Futures-						
Foreign currency futures	$ 3,304	$ 152	$ 5,307	$ 16	$ 2,890	$ 24
Index futures	-	-	34	-	-	-
Forwards-						
Foreign currency forwards	35,684	1,300	18,074	613	17,934	799
Options-						
Foreign currency options	-	58	42	89	77	94
Rates options	-	82	328	400	63	185
Index options	-	-	1	-	-	-
Swaps-						
Foreign currency swaps	8,485	154	2,359	164	2,228	192
Rates swaps	25,059	1,663	17,230	1,484	9,800	1,099
Total trading derivatives	72,532	3,409	43,375	2,766	32,992	2,393
Hedging derivatives-						
Swaps						
Rates swaps	336	16	518	122	887	133
Total hedging derivatives	336	16	518	122	887	133
Total derivatives	$ 72,868	$ 3,425	$ 43,893	$ 2,888	$ 33,879	$ 2,526

	2019		2018		2017	
	Nominal amount of the sales	Liability position net	Nominal amount of the sales	Liability position net	Nominal amount of the sales	Liability position net
Trading derivatives						
Futures-						
Foreign currency futures	$ 7,283	$ 85	$ 606	$ 206	$ 1,373	$ 23
Forwards-						
Foreign currency forwards	56,461	1,295	34,182	426	29,191	415
Options-						
Foreign currency options	-	13	44	81	37	93
Rates options	-	45	571	594	292	332
Index options	-	-	-	1	-	-
Swaps-						
Foreign currency swaps	8,500	168	2,454	259	2,372	336
Rates swaps	25,264	1,868	16,956	1,210	9,697	995
Total trading derivatives	97,508	3,474	54,813	2,777	42,962	2,194
Hedging derivatives						
Swaps-						
Rates swaps	334	14	405	9	777	23
Total hedging derivatives	334	14	405	9	777	23
Total derivatives	$ 97,842	$ 3,488	$ 55,218	$ 2,786	$ 43,739	$ 2,217

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the valuation effect of the trading and hedging derivative instruments is reflected in the statements of income under “Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)” (See Note 29).

Fair value hedging

The Institution has financial derivatives which are used to hedge variances in the market value of its debt instruments issued by PEMEX, due to movements in the interest rate, and holds hedge instruments intended to cover the interest rates related to two of the most relevant loans, granted by the Institution, as well as the interest rate of the UMS instrument issued in dollars.

Following is a list of the hedge transactions held by the Institution as of December 31, 2019:

Hedged position	Designated financial instrument	Market value	Observation
95PEMEX11-3	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (7.65%) and receives 28 day TIIE, plus a spread (2.0414%).	5	100% hedging
95PEMEX11-3	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (7.65%) and receives 28 day TIIE plus a spread (1.35%). 18.75% of the swap is hedging.	1	Only 18.75% is hedging. The differential is trading (+60/320)

Hedged position	Designated financial instrument	Market value	Observation
95PEMEX13-2	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (7.19%) and receives 28 day TIIE plus a spread (1.01%). 75% of the exchange is hedging	3	75% of the exchange is hedging. The remaining 25% is trading (+452/602)
95PEMEX10-2	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (9.1%) and receives 28 day TIIE plus a spread (1.4%).	(10)	100% hedging
AUDI 1	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (6.135%) and receives 28 day TIIE.	5	100% hedging
AUDI 2	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (6.155%) and receives 28 day TIIE.	2	100% hedging
D1UMS22F2202F	Interest rate swap which pays fixed rate (3.625%) and receives 3-month LIBOR plus spread (0.84%).	(4)	100% hedging

In all cases, the derivative instrument seeks to compensate losses in the market value of the hedged position caused by movements in interest rates. In this way, management provides stability in the result of these positions and limits the risk of abrupt movements in market rates. As result, if fluctuations in exchange rates can cause a loss, the swap covers the amount lost; and vice versa, when additional profits are generated in the primary position, these are delivered in the hedging swap and are recognized accordingly (with impact on equity and results)

The underlying assets of derivatives closed during 2019 are as follows (unaudited):

Futures	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Notes
IPC	USD/MXN	ORG MXP IPC	IRS-TIIE 28	USD/MXN
USD	EUR/MXN	OTC MXP IPC	IRS-TIIE 91	EUR/MXN
	EUR/USD	OTC USD/MXN	IRS-LIBOR 1M	TIIE
	GBP/MXN	OTC EUR/MXN	IRS-LIBOR 3M	IPC
	GBP/USD	IRD CF	IRS-LIBOR 6M	
	CHF/MXN	MXN IPC		
	MXN/JPY	OTC EUR/USD	CCSWAP- TIIE LIB	
			CCSWAP Fija – Fija	
	USD/JPY	OTC USD/CAD	USD/MX	
	SEK/MXN		CCYSWAP EUR/ MXN	
	EQ- IPC			
	EQ-Acciones			

The guarantees and/or collateral received and delivered for the derivative financing transactions as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, are comprised as follows:

Received					
Heading	**Type of collateral**	**Market**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Liabilities arising from cash collateral received	Cash	OTC	$ 976	$ 1,270	$ 1,619

Delivered					
Heading	**Type of collateral**	**Market**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Margin accounts	Cash	Organized markets	$ 1,587	$ 793	$ 333
Other receivables	Securities	OTC	$ 540	$ 235	$ 99

Upon executing transactions with "Over the counter" (OTC) derivatives, the Institution agrees to deliver and/or receive collateral, to cover any exposure to market risk and the credit risk of such transactions. Such collateral is contractually agreed to with each of the counterparties.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there are no restricted securities delivered as security for derivative transactions.

Management of derivative financial instrument usage policies

The policies of the Institution allow the use of derivatives for hedging and/or trading purposes.

The main objectives of these products are covering risks and maximizing profitability.

The instruments used include forwards, futures, options, interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

The trading markets are listed and OTC markets and the eligible counterparties may be national entities that comply with the 31 requirements established by the Central Bank.

The appointment of calculation agents is established in the legal documentation executed with the counterparties. The prices published by price suppliers are used to value derivative instruments in organized markets and are based on the prices generated in derivative markets. OTC derivatives are valued using prices calculated by the derivatives system, using the risk factor information published by the price supplier.

The main terms or conditions of the contracts are based on those of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) or the local outline agreement, which is based on the guidelines provided by the ISDA. The specific policies regarding margins, collateral, and lines of credit are detailed in the Derivatives Manual and any changes thereto must be approved by the Risk Committee.

Authorization levels and processes

Per internal regulations, all derivative products or services associated to derivative products traded by the Institution are approved by the Risk Committee. Any amendments or additions to the original authorization of products or services must also be approved by the Risk Committee.

The Risk Committee includes members from all areas that are involved in the operation of the product or service depending on its nature and which are responsible for accounting, legal instruments, tax treatment, risk assessment, etc.

Independent reviews

The Institution is subject to the supervision and oversight of the Commission and the Central Bank, which are exercised through follow-up processes, inspection visits, information and documentation requirements and submission of reports. Similarly, auditors perform periodic reviews.

Generic description of valuation techniques

1. For trading purposes:

   - Organized markets- The valuation is made using the closing price of the respective market and the prices are provided by a price vendor.

   - "Over The Counter" markets (OTC): OTC derivatives executed with customers are valued by the derivatives system using standard methodologies for the various instruments. The information for the valuation is provided by the price vendor.

– The valuation of OTC derivatives that are held with brokers and used to cover those made with customers, are made by the entity designated as the calculation agent for ISDA contract.

The Institution values all of its positions and records the value obtained in conformity with the respective accounting criteria.

2. Reference variables:

The most relevant reference variables are exchange rates, interest rates, shares, baskets and share indexes.

3. Valuation frequency:

Derivative financial instruments for trading purposes are valued daily.

Management of internal and external liquidity sources that may be used for requirements related to derivatives financial instruments

Resources are obtained through the Treasury and the mainly financing resources are:

- Deposits.
- Debt securities.
- Bank loans.
- Cash collateral received.
- Stockholders.

Changes in the exposure to identified risks, contingencies, and known or expected events of derivative financial instruments

In relation to financial instruments held for trading as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, management is not aware of any situations or events, such as changes in the value of the underlying asset or reference variables which imply that the use of derivative instruments differ from those that were originally conceived, that could require the Institution to assume new obligations, commitments or changes in cash flow affecting liquidity (margin calls), or contingencies expected by Institution´s administration, affecting future reports.

The amount of margin calls made during 2019, 2018 and 2017 was necessary to cover contributions in both the organized and the required collateral contracts markets.

Impairment of financial derivatives -

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there is no indication of impairment in credit risk (counterparty) that requires modifying the carrying amount of financial assets from the rights in derivative financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis -

Identification of risks - The sensitivity of derivative financial instruments is calculated in accordance with the market value variance according to certain variances in the base scenario. Based on the variances, there are different sensitivities.

The risk factors that may generate losses on transactions with derivative financial instruments due to changes in market conditions are interest rate, exchange rate, and changes in share indexes. A sensitivity analysis shows that the consumption in these risks is not relevant.

The sensitivity is assessed using the effect of variances in risk factors on the market value of the positions in effect at a certain date; such position considers the derivatives with customers and the hedging transactions in spot markets and with OTC derivatives with financial intermediaries, i.e., the net position in terms of delta.

The following chart shows the total sensitivity consumption as of December 31, 2019 (unaudited):

Sensibility analysis	Sensitivity (all factors)	
Stage one 1%	$	(.283)
Stage two 2%	$	(.281)

Stress test -

- ***Scenario one*:** In this scenario, the risk factors move as follows:

  – The FX risk factors are multiplied by 1.10, i.e. 10% change.
  – The EQ risk factors are multiplied by 1.20, i.e. 20% change.

- ***Scenario two*:** In this scenario, the risk factors move as follows:

  – The FX risk factors are multiplied by 1.20, i.e. 20% change.
  – The EQ risk factors are multiplied by 1.40, i.e. 40% change.

As of December 31, 2019 the results for these scenarios are as follows and show the impact on results if they occurred (unaudited):

Risk profile	Stress test (all factors) of pesos)	
Stage one	$	(1.406)
Stage two	$	(2.811)

9. Loan portfolio

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the performing and non-performing loan portfolio granted by type of currency is as follows:

	2019					
	Performing		Non-performing		Total	
Mexican pesos:						
Commercial loans -						
Commercial or corporate activity	$	14,347	$	407	$	14,754
Loans to financial institutions		1,421		-		1,421
Loans to government entities		4		-		4
Housing loans-						
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT		95		2		97
U.S. dollars converted to Mexican pesos:						
Commercial loans -						
Commercial or corporate activity		7,249		121		7,370
Loans to financial institutions		1,256		-		1,256
Total	$	24,372	$	530	$	24,902

	2018		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 11,241	$ 415	$ 11,656
Loans to financial institutions	1,493	-	1,493
Loans to government entities	1,775	-	1,775
Housing loans-			
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT	698	1	699
U.S. dollars converted to Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans-	7,079	104	7,183
Commercial or corporate activity	1,121	-	1,121
Loans to financial institutions	697	-	697
Total	$ 24,104	$ 520	$ 24,624

	2017		
	Performing	Non-performing	Total
Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans -			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 9,447	$ 120	$ 9,567
Loans to financial institutions	1,691	-	1,691
Loans to government entities	1,001	-	1,001
Housing loans-			
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT	626	4	630
U.S. dollars converted to Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans -			
Commercial or corporate activity	7,257	76	7,333
Loans to financial institutions	1,115	-	1,115
Total	$ 21,137	$ 200	$ 21,337

The Institution grants loans guaranteed by the U.S. Ex–Im Bank, as follows:

Definition of Ex-Im Bank - *"The Export-Import Bank of the United States"*, is the U.S. export loan agency. Its mission is to provide financing for the export of U.S. goods and services to international markets.

a) For long-term loans subject to such guarantees, the Institution receives guarantees covering up to 100% of the Ex-Im Bank, which is documented in an outline agreement.

b) For short-term loans with revolving lines of credit guaranteed with loan insurance policies issued by the Ex-Im Bank to the Institution, the policies cover between 90% and 98% of the loan amount.

In the event of default of a loan guaranteed or insured by the Ex-Im Bank, the Institution will claim the settlement and subrogate the collection rights to such bank, which continues collections efforts on the loans.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the participated portfolio administered by the Institution and non-participated portfolio in foreign currency are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Short-term	$ 11	$ 10	$ 19
Medium-term	-	-	1
	$ 11	$ 10	$ 20

Housing Loans

Below, are shown the loans acquired from INFONAVIT through the "Mejoravit" program:

	2019			
	Performing	Number of loans	Non-performing	Number of loans
Housing loans				
ROA	$ 95	13,484	$ 2	108
REA	-	14	-	1
Total	$ 95		$ 2	

	2018			
	Performing	Number of loans	Non-performing	Number of loans
Housing loans				
ROA	$ 698	42,821	$ 1	60
REA	-	27	-	5
Total	$ 698		$ 1	

	2017			
	Performing	Number of loans	Non-performing	Number of loans
Housing loans				
ROA	$ 625	33,089	$ 3	221
REA	1	24	1	5
Total	$ 626		$ 4	

The National Workers' Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT) developed the "Mejoravit Loan Program" which enables certain banks to take part in granting loans known as "Mejoravit" intended for the improvement, remodeling and extension of homes of workers affiliated to this Institute. The involvement of the INFONAVIT in this program focuses on the origination, administration and collection of the loans.

In accordance with the rules established to grant "Mejoravit" loans, the INFONAVIT reviews and approves the financial conditions of the loans and the Institution provides the economic resources to the borrower.

The Mejoravit loans are guaranteed by the balance of the housing subaccount of the certified stakeholders with an irrevocable guarantee trust managed by "Nacional Financiera S.N.C." as trustee of the Trust.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the non-performing housing portfolio is classified as follows:

Terms	2019	2018	2017
From 0 to 180 days	$ 2	$ -	$ -
From 366 days to 2 years	-	-	4
Over 2 years	-	1	-
Total	$ 2	$ 1	$ 4

Restructurings- During the year ended December 31,2019, the Institution restructured 5 loans with a total balance of $185. For the year ended December 31, 2018 the Institution restructured 3 commercial loans with a total balance of $193 and during the year ended December 31, 2017 the Institution restructured a commercial loan with a total balance of $719.

Risk diversification –

As of December 31, 2019, the Institution maintains the following credit risk operations in conformity with the general diversification rules established for active and passive transactions by the General Provisions, as follows:

– The Institution has a credit granted to debtors or groups of people with common risk, whose amount is $1,359 and represents 21% of the basic capital from the previous quarter.

– The sum of the amounts of the credits granted to Intitution's the three main borrowers is $1,601 and represents 24.81% of the basic capital from the previous quarter.

According to the General Provisions, the limits regarding the diversification of an institution's credit operations are determined according to its fulfillment of capitalization requirements, considering the exceptions established by the General Provisions, these are:

When granting financing to the same person or group of people with common risk, they must be subject to the maximum financing limit that results from applying the following:

Capitalization level	**Maximum financing limit calculated according to the Institution's basic capital**
More than 8% and up to 9%	12%
More than 9% and up to 10%	15%
More than 10% and up to 12%	25%
More than 12% and up to 15%	30%
More than 15%	40%

– The sum of the financing granted to the Institution's three main borrowers must not exceed 100% of its basic capital.

– Financing granted to full-service banking institutions will not be subject to maximum financing limits but is nonetheless subject to the maximum limit of 100% of the basic capital of the lending Institution. In the case of foreign institutions in which foreign financial entities hold equity, the aforementioned limit is applicable to the holding company and its subsidiary institutions taken as a whole.

– The financing granted to the state-owned entities and departments of the Federal Public Administration, including public trusts and the productive entities pertaining to the State, must be subject to the maximum limit of 100% of the basic capital of the lending Institution.

These credit limits must be measured quarterly. The applicable limit is calculated by using the basic capital amount and capitalization ratios of the quarter immediately preceding the date on which the calculation is made. These ratios are published by the Commission for each Institution on the following website: http://www.cnbv.gob.mx.

The Commission may reduce the above limits whenever it considers that an institution's comprehensive risk management is inadequate or its internal control system has certain weaknesses.

Loans to related parties - As of December 31, 2019 loans granted to related parties in accordance with article 73 of the Credit Institutions Law were $1,158. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017 the total was $894 and $1,017, respectively, which were approved by the Board of Directors.

Policy and methods used to identify distressed commercial loans - The Institution considers distressed portfolio commercial loans for which it is determined that, based on current information and events as well as in the process of reviewing the loan, there is significant possibility that no can be recovered in full, both its component of principal and interest in accordance with the terms and conditions originally agreed. Both the performing and non-performing portfolio are likely to be identified as distressed portfolio.

The Institution carries out the classification of the distressed commercial loans, reporting a total of $193 which represents 0.8% of the total commercial portfolio as of December 31, 2019.

	2019		
	Performing portfolio	**Non-performing portfolio**	**Total**
Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 1	$ 177	$ 178
Dollars valued in Mexican pesos:			
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	3	12	15
Total	$ 4	$ 189	$ 193

Policy and methods used to identify concentration of credit risk - Concentration risk constitutes an essential element in risk management. The Institution has policies in place to avoid significant concentrations of credit risks in borrowers or business groups, as well as industries and types of loans.

Furthermore, constant follow-up is provided at the individual level and at the level of loan portfolios to avoid concentrations.

Credit lines unused by customers - As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, unused credit lines were $9,766, $8,835 and $8,874, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, aging of non-performing portfolio is as follows:

	2019	**2018**	**2017**
From 0 to 90 days	$ 47	$ 123	$ -
From 90 to 179 days	87	10	25
From 180 to 365 days	110	367	170
Over 365 days	286	21	6
	$ 530	$ 521	$ 201

10. Allowance for loan losses

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the allowance for loan losses was $433, $426 and $356, respectively, and is assigned as follows:

2019	**Performing portfolio**	**Non-performing portfolio**	**Assigned allowance**
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 21,596	$ 528	$ 412
Loans to financial institutions	2,677	-	20
Loans to government entities	4	-	-
Housing loans-			
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT	95	2	1
Total portfolio	$ 24,372	$ 530	$ 433

2018	Performing Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Assigned allowance
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 18,320	$ 519	$ 392
Loans to financial institutions	2,614	-	20
Loans to government entities	2,472	-	12
Housing loans-			
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT	698	1	2
Total portfolio	$ 24,104	$ 520	$ 426

2017	Performing Portfolio	Non-performing portfolio	Assigned allowance
Commercial loans-			
Commercial or corporate activity	$ 16,704	$ 196	$ 331
Loans to financial institutions	2,806	-	17
Loans to government entities	1,001	-	5
Housing loans-			
Loans acquired from INFONAVIT	626	4	3
Total portfolio	$ 21,137	$ 200	$ 356

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution maintained an allowance for loan losses equivalent to 82%, 82% and 179%, of the non-performing portfolio, respectively.

The allowance for loan losses resulting from the loan portfolio assessment as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, reported by the Institution, is as follows:

	2019		2018		2017	
Degree of risk	Portfolio assessment by degree of risk	Amount of allowance recorded	Portfolio assessment by degree of risk	Amount of allowance recorded	Portfolio assessment by degree of risk	Amount of allowance recorded
A-1	$ 15,837	$ 83	$ 14,918	$ 70	$ 11,837	$ 51
A-2	6,820	73	6,415	69	6,518	76
B-1	1,877	32	2,773	48	1,535	27
B-2	554	12	859	19	537	12
B-3	864	29	483	15	523	15
C-1	146	8	118	6	833	59
C-2	12	2	27	4	50	7
D	460	194	426	193	223	101
E	-	-	2	2	8	8
Rating portfolio base	26,570	433	26,021	$ 426	22,064	$ 356
Letter of credit	(1,668)		(1,397)		(727)	
Loan portfolio, net	$ 24,902		$ 24,624		$ 21,337	

The activity of the allowances for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Opening balances	$ 426	$ 356	$ 298
Provisions (applications) with debit (credit) to:			
Results	281	191	170
Cancelation of allowances (1)	(35)	(65)	(49)
Exchange result	(4)	13	(4)
Applications	(235)	(69)	(59)
Closing balances	$ 433	$ 426	$ 356

(1) Related to payments on loans granted during 2018 and 2017, loans which had allowances recorded during previous years and were recorded in "Other income".

Write-offs – During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Institution wrote-off 25 commercial loans for $235 against the allowance for loan losses. During the year ended December 31, 2018 the Institution wrote-off 8 commercial loans for $69. During the year ended December 31, 2017 the Institution wrote-off 4 commercial loans for $59.

11. Other receivables, net

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, other receivables are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Receivables from liquidation of money market transactions	$ 960	$ 1,246	$ 1,856
Receivables from 24 to 96 hours on foreign exchange transactions	11,249	13,766	14,093
Receivables from transactions	736	308	1,380
Employee loans and other debits	26	13	19
Collateral delivered for the derivative financing transactions	540	235	99
Other receivables	49	102	27
	13,560	15,670	17,474
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(134)	(110)	(96)
Total	$ 13,426	$ 15,560	$ 17,378

12. Furniture and equipment, net

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, furniture and equipment are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Office furniture and equipment	$ 92	$ 91	$ 88
Computers and communications equipment	70	69	58
Vehicles	5	6	4
	167	166	150
Less-			
Accumulated depreciation	(117)	(92)	(66)
Total, furniture and equipment (net)	$ 50	$ 74	$ 84

The annual depreciation rates were as follows:

	Percentage
Computers and communications equipment	30%
Vehicles	25%
Office furniture and equipment	10%

For the years ended at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, depreciation expense recorded to results amounted to $25, $26 and $23, respectively.

13. Other assets

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, goodwill and other assets are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Modifications and improvements	$ 235	$ 231	$ 227
Software	98	98	98
Prepayments	51	50	140
Investment projects	352	230	85
Other deferred charges	47	45	47
	783	654	597
Less - accumulated amortization	(224)	(166)	(126)
	559	488	471
Other assets:			
Operational deposit	5	5	5
	$ 564	$ 493	$ 476

On November 30, 2017, goodwill and other intangible assets generated in the acquisitions of Tempus and Monex Europe were derecognized in the corporate restructuring mentioned in Note 1.

14. Foreign currency position

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Institution were as follows:

	Millions of US Dollars			Millions of Euros			Millions of Sterling Pounds			Other foreign currencies in millions of U.S. dollars		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Funds available	USD 1,534	USD 823	USD 535	€ 73	€ 73	€ 45	£ 1	£ 1	£ 1	USD 7	USD 4	USD 7
Margin accounts	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in securities	685	473	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	192	112	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (assets)	2,407	1,325	968	88	3	16	-	1	6	4	1	-
Performing loan portfolio	451	453	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan portfolio	6	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	27	5	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Deposits	(1,017)	(978)	(1,059)	(37)	(59)	(29)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(6)	(4)	(6)
Bank loans and other loans	(12)	(19)	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements	(169)	(43)	(92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives (liabilities)	(3,667)	(1,950)	(1,681)	(120)	(12)	(20)	-	(1)	(6)	(4)	(1)	-
Collaterals	(24)	(42)	(68)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateral sold or pledge in guarantee	(101)	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundry creditors and other payables	(6)	(17)	(11)	(3)	(2)	(5)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Deferred credits and prepayments	(5)	(3)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset (liability) position	USD 309	USD 131	USD (10)	€ 1	€ 3	€ 7	£ -	£ -	£ -	USD 1	USD 1	USD 2
Mexican peso equivalent	$ 5,829	$ 2,574	$ (197)	$ 21	$ 67	$ 165	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19	$ 20	$ 39

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Fix exchange rate (48 hours) issued by the Central Bank was $18.8642, $19.6512 and $19.6629 per U.S. dollar, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the "Euro" exchange rate issued by the Central Bank was $21.1751, $22.46918 and $23.6063 per Euro, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the "Sterling pounds" exchange rate issued by the Central Bank was $24.9837, $25.0474 and $26.6049 per Sterling pounds, respectively.

As of March 4, 2020, the position in foreign currency (unaudited) is similar to that of the year-end and the "Fix" exchange rate at that date is $ 19.5335 per US dollar, and $ 21.7769 per Euro.

The Central Bank sets the ceilings for foreign currency liabilities and the liquidity ratio that the Institution obtains directly or through its foreign agencies, branches, subsidiaries or affiliates abroad, which must be determined daily for such liabilities to enable the Institution to structure their contingency plans and promote longer term deposits within a reasonable time frame.

The Institution performs a large number of foreign currency transactions mainly in U.S. dollar, Euro, Sterling pounds, Canadian dollar, Japanese Yen and other currencies. Given that the parities of other currencies against the Mexican peso are linked to the U.S. dollar, the overall foreign currency position is consolidated into U.S. dollars at each monthly closing.

15. Deposits

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, deposits were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Demand deposits-	$ 18,540	$ 18,723	$ 18,946
Time deposits-			
General public	25,059	22,019	18,816
Money market:			
Deposit certificates	3,395	2,434	1,795
Debt securities-			
Debt securities (Bonds)	877	829	1,332
Global account for inactive deposits	3	3	3
Total deposits	$ 47,874	$ 44,008	$ 40,892

Short-term maturities which generated interest at an average rate of 5.87%, 6.58% and 5.60%, in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

16. Bank loans and other loans

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, bank loans were as follows:

	2019				2018	2017
	Mexican pesos	Foreign currency	Rate	Total	Total	Total
Short term-						
FIRA	-	-	-	-	2	5
Clusters	961	229	6.03%	1,190	1,634	1,080
Total short term	961	229		1,190	1,636	1,085
Total bank loans and other loans	$ 961	$ 229		$ 1,190	$ 1,636	$ 1,085

Loans with Development Bank Institutions - Loans are granted by Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. (NAFIN) and Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA), which represent a direct obligation of the Institution with these entities. Accordingly, the Institution grants loans in Mexican pesos and U.S. dollars to its customers for financial support.

Credit lines for discounts and loans granted in Mexican pesos and U.S. dollars by the development funds mentioned above operate under the authorizations of the internal risk units of the Institution. The financial conditions are set under fixed and variable rate programs, both in U.S. dollars and Mexican pesos, and the term is based on the specific program or transaction determined for each project.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 the Institution has lines of credit that are not disputed by FIRA for $1,100, $614 and $801, respectively and by NAFIN for $2,000, $367 and $910, respectively.

17. Comparative maturities of principal assets and liabilities

The maturities of the significant assets and liabilities held as of December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	6 months	From 6 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets:					
Funds available (1)	$ 35,063	$ -	$ -	$ 439	$ 35,502
Margin accounts	1,587	-	-	-	1,587
Investment in securities	7,094	2,619	20,553	5,907	36,173
Repurchase agreements	6,022	-	-	-	6,022
Derivatives	1,530	60	1,072	763	3,425
Performing loan portfolio	9,016	706	9,698	4,952	24,372
Non-performing loan portfolio	326	2	202	-	530
Other receivables (net)	13,426	-	-	-	13,426
Total assets	74,064	3,387	31,525	12,061	121,037
Liabilities:					
Deposits	47,854	20	-	-	47,874
Bank loans and other loans	1,190	-	-	-	1,190
Liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements	20,902	-	-	-	20,902
Derivatives	1,400	63	1,043	982	3,488
Obligations arising from settlement of transactions	38,399	-	-	-	38,399
Liabilities arising from cash collateral received	976	-	-	-	976
Other accounts payables	768	-	-	276	1,044
Total liabilities	111,489	83	1,043	1,258	113,873
Assets less liabilities	$ (37,425)	$ 3,304	$ 30,482	$ 10,803	$ 7,164

(1) Funds available includes Monetary Regulation Deposits with the Central Bank. Those deposits as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 are $229 for the three years. These deposits cannot be freely available.

18. Related party transactions and balances

Transactions carried out among the companies that are related parties with respect to the Institution include, such as investments, deposits, rendering of services, etc., most of which generate income for one entity and an expense for another. Transactions and balances among consolidating companies were eliminated, while those of unconsolidated entities remain in effect.

The main balances with related parties are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Assets-			
Funds available	$ 20,063	$ 11,716	$ 12,086
Repurchase agreements	$ 17,692	$ 4,747	$ 2,542
Other receivables	$ 847	$ 1,188	$ 12,469
Performing loan portfolio	$ 1,199	$ 842	$ 752
Derivatives	$ 8	$ 1	$ 2
Other assets	$ 9	$ 9	$ 8
Liabilities-			
Deposits	$ 814	$ 290	$ 361
Liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements	$ 4,997	$ -	$ 423
Derivatives	$ 51	$ 5	$ 10
Other accounts payable	$ 20,876	$ 12,902	$ 1,056
Collateral sold or pledged as security	$ 22,843	$ 11,078	$ 16,649

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the most significant transactions carried out by the Institution with related and affiliated companies (at fair value) were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Income from-			
Interest	$ 686	$ 293	$ 676
Corporate services	$ 11	$ 9	$ 10
Financial services	$ 9	$ -	$ -
Expense for-			
Interest	$ 1,428	$ 1,136	$ 1,489
Corporate services	$ 99	$ 93	$ 92
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	$ 17	$ 18	$ 47
Pure lease services	$ 7	$ -	$ -

Management considers that transactions with related parties were performed according to the terms that would be utilized with or between independent parties for comparable transactions.

19. Labor benefits

Under Mexican Labor Law, the Institution is liable for pensions, severance payments and seniority premiums to employees terminated under certain circumstances.

Each year, the Institution records the net periodic cost for defined benefits to create an obligation from seniority premiums, pensions and severance payments as it accrues based on actuarial calculations prepared by independent actuaries, which are based on the projected unit credit method and the parameters established by the Commission. Therefore, the liability is being accrued which at present value will cover the obligation from benefits projected to the estimated retirement date of the Institution's employees.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, balances and activity reflected in labor benefits, which include, seniority premiums, pensions and severance payments, were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Defined benefit obligation	$ 470	$ 400	$ 427
Plan assets at fair value	(163)	(147)	(163)
Underfunded liabilities	307	253	264
Pending amortization items:			
Prior service cost	(27)	(53)	(80)
Unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and prior service cost	(2)	(7)	(11)
Defined benefit liabilities (net)	$ 278	$ 193	$ 173

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the defined benefit liabilities (net) for severance payments at the end of the employment relationship for reasons other than restructuring are $94, $85 and $86, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, management decided to adjust the seniority requirement to receive the retirement pension from 15 to 25 years, as well as the reference salary for the pension calculation. The effect of these adjustments represents a gain of $100, recognized directly in results of the year.

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2017, management of the Institution decided to change the market rate of government bonds to the market rate of high quality corporate bonds in order to determine the present value of long-term labor liabilities. The effect generated by the change in criterion was $38, which was recognized in results of the year.

The cost of defined benefits is integrated as follows, according to the concepts that current NIF D-3 requires to disclose:

	2019	2018	2017
Service cost for the year	$ 30	$ 30	$ (63)
Interest net related to NDBL	23	22	27
Recycling of remeasurement of NDBL			
Recycling of remeasurement	2	2	(1)
Recycling of unrecognized gains or losses	1	-	1
Net cost	56	54	(36)
Change in accounting allowance	-	-	(38)
NDBL remeasurement recorded in comprehensive income	49	(28)	18
Gradual recognition in retained earnings	27	27	27
Defined benefits cost	$ 132	$ 53	$ (29)

The economic assumptions used by the Institution were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Discount rate	8.37%	9.50%	8.50%
Expected return rate on assets	8.37%	9.50%	8.50%
Rate of wage increases	5.00%	5.00%	4.50%

The changes in the liability net related to defined benefits were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Opening balance (face value)	$ 193	$ 173	$ 220
Payment of benefits and fund contributions	(47)	(33)	(18)
Net cost of the period and earnings and losses recognition	132	53	(29)
Defined benefit liability (net)	$ 278	$ 193	$ 173

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the fair value of the assets and their investment structure are integrated as follows:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Capital market	$ 47	29%	$ 36	24%	$ 41	25%
Money market	105	64%	110	76%	122	75%
Repurchase market	11	7%	1	0%	-	-
Total	$ 163		$ 147		$ 163	

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, there is no fund created for severance payments at the end of the employment relationship for reasons other than restructuring.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefits obligation:

	2019	2018	2017
Present value of the defined benefits obligation as of January 1,	$ 400	$ 427	$ 493
Actual payment of benefits during the year	(52)	(46)	(18)
Actuarial gain (loss) in defined benefit obligation	55	(46)	15
Cost of the year	67	65	(63)
Present value of the defined benefits obligation as of December 31,	$ 470	$ 400	$ 427

The main items giving rise to a deferred PTU asset (liability) are:

	2019	2018	2017
Deferred PTU asset:			
Provisions	$ 5	$ 5	$ 30
Labor benefits	19	19	17
Gain on derivative financial instrument transaction	53	80	3
Allowance for loan losses	82	2	36
Others	-	-	15
Total	159	106	101
Deferred PTU liability:			
Advance payments	(5)	(5)	(6)
Total	(5)	(5)	(6)
Total deferred PTU asset	$ 154	$ 101	$ 95

The deferred PTU recorded in the results of the year amounted to $(53), $(6) and $(38) in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

20. Obligations arising from settlements of transactions

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, obligations arising from settlement of transactions are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Payables from operations by foreign exchange from 24 to 96 hours	$ 37,719	$ 25,218	$ 21,771
Payables for settlement of transactions of money markets	680	26	684
Payables for settlement of transactions of derivatives	-	-	73
Total	$ 38,399	$ 25,244	$ 22,528

21. Sundry creditors and other payables

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, sundry creditors and other payables were as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Employee retirement obligation provision	$ 441	$ 340	$ 336
Investments for pension funds and seniority premium	(163)	(147)	(163)
	278	193	173
Suppliers	39	9	11
Payables from operations (1)	306	500	430
Intercompany payables	1	2	3
Commissions, bounds and other gratifications	232	223	201

	2019	2018	2017
Contingent liabilities	73	99	82
Various taxes and social security contribution	30	28	25
Withholding tax	85	59	53
Reclassification of creditor bank balances	(19)	(22)	64
Other sundry creditors	19	47	233
	$ 1,044	$ 1,138	$ 1,275

(1) Based on the internal accounting policy for the cancellation of unidentified customer deposits, whose aging equals or exceeds three years as of the deposit date, as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 recorded in "Other income" an amount of $63, $39 and $36, respectively.

22. Income taxes

The Institution is subject to ISR. In accordance to ISR Law as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the rate was at 30% and will continue at the same percentage thereafter.

Reconciliation of the accounting tax result - The main items affecting the determination of the Institution's tax result were: the annual adjustment for inflation, provisions, the difference between accounting and tax depreciation and amortization, the allowance for loan losses, provisions created for the expenses of prior years that were settled during the current year and the valuation of the financial derivatives instruments.

Tax loss carryforwards - As of December 31, 2019, the Institution does not have ISR tax loss carryforwards.

Deferred taxes – As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, Individual deferred taxes were $802, $500 and $464, respectively.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the individual deferred taxes of the Institution are integrated as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Deferred ISR asset:			
Provisions	$ 14	$ 14	$ 91
Labor obligations	58	56	51
Allowance for loan losses	246	241	107
Financial instruments valuation	157	6	10
Others	187	97	128
Total deferred ISR asset	662	414	387
Deferred ISR (liability):			
Prepaid expenses	(14)	(15)	(18)
Total deferred ISR liability	(14)	(15)	(18)
Deferred PTU asset	154	101	95
Net deferred tax	$ 802	$ 500	$ 464

Management does not record a reserve on deferred tax (asset), since it considers a high probability that it can be recovered in accordance with its financial and tax projections.

The deferred tax is recorded in the statements of income or in the shareholders' equity in accordance with the item that gives origin to it.

The reconciliation of the legal ISR and the effective rate of the main entities of the Institution, expressed as a percentage of income before ISR are:

	2019	2018	2017
Legal rate	30%	30%	30%
Valuation of investment securities	(3)%	(12)%	(74)%
Annual adjustment for inflation	(3)%	(9)%	(10)%
Non-deductible expenses	-	1%	1%
Others	3%	17%	85%
Effective tax rate	27%	27%	32%

Other tax issues:

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution, as individual entity, has the following balances for other tax issues:

	2019	2018	2017
Contributed capital account	$ 3,680	$ 3,579	$ 3,414
Net tax income account	$ 5,614	$ 4,203	$ 3,447

23. Stockholders' equity

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, capital stock, at par value, was as follows:

	Number of shares			Amount		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Fixed capital - Series "O"						
Shares	3,240,473	3,240,473	2,740,473	$ 3,241	$ 3,241	$ 2,741
Total	3,240,473	3,240,473	2,740,473	$ 3,241	$ 3,241	$ 2,741

In the Stockholders' Ordinary General Meeting held on April 24, 2019, the transfer of net result for the year 2018 to "Results from prior years" for an amount of $854 was approved. Likewise, the legal reserve was increased by $86, in accordance with article 99-A issued by the Law of Credit Institutions.

In the Stockholders' Ordinary General Meeting held on October 18, 2019, a dividend distribution of $120 was declared and charged to "Results from prior years"

In the Stockholders' Ordinary General Meeting held on April 25, 2018, the transfer of net result for the year 2017 to "Results from prior years" for an amount of $887 was approved. Likewise, the legal reserve was increased by $88, in accordance with article 99-A issued by the Law of Credit Institutions.

In the Shareholders' Ordinary General Meeting held on November 30, 2018, a dividend distribution of $190 was declared and charged to "Results from prior years".

In the Stockholders' Special Meeting held on October 31, 2017 approved an increase in common stock of $500 through the subscription and payment of 500,000 ordinary and nominative Series "O" shares with $1,000 face value per stock. The Institution recorded such increase in the stockholders' equity account "Contribution for future capital increases formalized by the Board of Directors" after obtaining authorization from the Commission to make such increase. This contribution was formalized in January 2018 after the approval of the Commission, through official letter No. 312-3 / 66161/2018.

Foreign entities that exercise the function of authority may not participate under any circumstance in the capital of the Institution, as well as Mexican financial institutions, even if they form part of the Institution, except when they act as institutional investors, within the terms of Article 13 of the Law of Credit Institutions.

In cases where dividends are distributed prior to paying the taxes applicable to the Institution, such tax must be paid when the dividend is distributed; therefore, the Institution must keep track of profits subject to each rate.

Capital reductions will incur in taxes on the excess of the amount distributed against the capital tax value, as set forth in the Income Tax Law.

The Institution requires the creation of a legal reserve equal to 10% of net profits of each year, should be separated and transferred to a capital reserve, until it equals the amount of the share capital paid. While these entities exist, this reserve can only be distributed to stockholders as share dividends.

According to the Income Tax Law, dividends paid from residents in Mexico and to nonresident shareholders may be subject to an additional tax of up to 10%, which will be withheld by the Institution. Nonresidents may apply treatments to avoid double taxation.

24. Capital ratio (latest information submitted to the Central Bank) (Unaudited)

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, in accordance with the capital requirements in effect applicable to full service banks, the Institution presents the following capitalization ratio, which exceeds the minimum level required by the authorities:

	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Net capital / required capital	1.89%	1.93%	2.02%
Basic capital / assets subject to credit, market and operational risk	15.10%	15.46%	16.14%
Net capital / assets subject to credit risk	20.18%	20.40%	20.65%
Net capital / assets subject to credit, market and operational risk	15.10%	15.46%	16.14%

The capitalization ratio of the Institution was updated and submitted to the Central Bank on January 20,2020.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the net capital used to calculate the capital ratio is as follows:

	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Basic capital:			
Stockholders' equity disregarding convertible securities and subordinate debt	$ 6,852	$ 6,108	$ 5,661

Less:			
Organization costs and other intangible	(449)	(381)	(264)
Investment in shares of entities	(58)	(58)	(4)
	(507)	(439)	(268)
Complementary capital:			
Complementary preventive allowance	153	101	352
Total net capital	$ 6,498	$ 5,770	$ 5,393

	2019		2018		2017	
	Equivalent amount position	**Capital requirement (8%)**	**Equivalent amount position**	**Capital requirement (8%)**	**Equivalent amount position**	**Capital requirement (8%)**
Market risk:						
Transactions with nominal rate and above par rate in Mexican pesos	$ 1,569	$ 125	$ 1,464	$ 117	$ 1,166	$ 93
Transactions with real rate	1,135	91	1,149	92	1,127	90
Transactions with nominal rate in foreign currency	390	31	249	20	584	47
Transactions with shares and related to shares	13	1	141	11	13	1
Foreign exchange transactions	358	29	610	49	320	26
Transactions in UDIS relating to INPC	14	1			18	1
For impact Gamma	1		18	1	-	-
For impact Vegga	-	-	-	-	1	-
Subtotal	3480	278	3,631	290	3,229	258
Credit risk:						
Loan creditors	23,255	1,860	22,588	1,807	20,248	1,620
From repurchase and derivatives counterparties	1,014	81	407	33	521	42
From issuers of debt securities in position	3,796	304	2,863	229	2,304	184
From long-term investment in shares and other assets	1,512	121	891	71	1,019	82
From guarantees and credit lines and securitization	837	67	816	65	686	55
From collateral issuers and persons received	11	1	33	3	17	1
Transactions with related parties	1,323	106	467	37	498	40
Due to the credit risk of the counterparty in case of non-compliance with the free delivery mechanisms	41	3	77	6	114	9
Adjustment for credit valuation in derivative transactions	394	32	140	11	714	57
Subtotal	32,183	2,575	28,282	2,262	26,121	2,090
Operational risk	7,339	587	5,409	433	4,062	325
Total assets at risk	$ 43,002	$ 3,440	$ 37,322	$ 2,985	$ 33,412	$ 2,673

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, weighted positions by market risk are as follows:

	2019		2018		2017	
	Weighted assets by risk	Capital requirement	Weighted assets by risk	Capital requirement	Weighted assets by risk	Capital requirement
Market risk	$ 3,480	$ 278	$ 3,631	$ 290	$ 3,229	$ 258
Credit risk	32,183	2,575	28,282	2,262	26,121	2,090
Operational risk	7,339	587	5,409	433	4,062	325
	$ 43,002	$ 3,440	$ 37,322	$ 2,985	$ 33,412	$ 2,673

See the web page www.monex.com.mx for more related information.

25. Bank Ratings

As of December 31, 2019, the Institution has the following ratings:

	Standard & Poor's	Fitch Ratings	HR Ratings
National level-			
Short- term	mxA-1	F1+(mex)	HR1
Long-term	mxA+	AA-(mex)	HRAA-
Financial strength / Perspective	Stable	Stable	Stable
Release date	August 20, 2018	October 3, 2019	October 29, 2019

26. Contingencies and commitments

a) ***Lawsuits*** - Over the normal course of business, the Institution has been involved in certain lawsuits which are not expected to significantly affect their financial position or future results of operations. Provisions have been recognized for those matters representing probable losses. As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution has contingency reserves of $43, $62 and $82, which are included in "Sundry creditors and other accounts payable". The Institution's management considers the reserve is reasonable, in accordance with its internal and external legal counsel opinion.

b) ***Administered loan portfolio*** - As discussed in Note 9, the portfolio administered by the Institution derived from the sales made and equity held under the outline agreement executed with Exim-Bank and amounts to $11, $10 and $20 as of December 31,2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. In relation to this loan portfolio, the Institution has committed to assume all credit risks in the event of noncompliance with the terms agreed with Exim-Bank regarding the documentation of each loan. However, management considers that the possibility of a refund to Exim-Bank is unlikely.

c) ***Commitment*** - As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 the Institution has service contracts (to receive), related to its operation, for 3.2%, 5.3% and 4%, respectively, of expenses, which are part of the Institution's current expenses.

27. Memorandum accounts

Memorandum accounts are not included in the balance sheets and only the memorandum accounts in which transactions directly related to the balance sheets were reviewed by external auditors, such as collateral received in guarantee by the Institution, loan commitments, collateral received and sold or delivered in guarantee and accrued interest not collected of non-performing portfolio. In addition to the memorandum accounts mentioned above, the Institution also has the following:

a. ***Trust mandate transactions (unaudited)*** –

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution administered the following trusts and mandates:

	2019	2018	2017
Trust under-			
Administration	$ 146,336	$ 128,995	$ 107,979
Guarantee	5,223	5,898	5,760
Investment	1,635	1,690	2,056
Total transactions under trust or mandate	$ 153,194	$ 136,583	$ 115,795

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the income from the administration of such assets was $147, $131 and $118, respectively.

b. ***Other record accounts (unaudited) -***

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, other record accounts were $353,899, $235,362, and $139,903, respectively.

28. Financial margin

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the financial margin was as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Interest income:			
Investment securities, debt and repurchase agreements	$ 2,518	$ 1,936	$ 2,763
Bank loans and other loans		3	3
Deposits with financial institutions	519	464	94
Loan portfolio			
Commercial loans	2,080	1,739	1,437
Housing loans	50	98	57
Others	237	215	290
	5,404	4,455	4,644
Interest expenses:			
Interest from repurchase agreements	(1,835)	(1,610)	(2,203)
Interest on bank loans and other loans	(97)	(98)	(90)
Demand deposits	(96)	(76)	(68)
Time deposits	(1,839)	(1,121)	(679)
Securitization certificates	-	(47)	(80)
Others	-	(2)	(4)
	(3,867)	(2,954)	(3,124)
Total	$ 1,537	$ 1,501	$ 1,520

29. Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net) are as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Foreign exchange result:			
Valuation	$ 34	$ (4)	$ (9)
Realized gains or losses	2,890	2,564	2,472
	2,924	2,560	2,463
Derivatives result:			
Valuation	(251)	(174)	513
Realized gains or losses	654	1,023	(296)
	403	849	217
Trading securities result:			
Valuation	51	3	110
Realized gains or losses	545	113	(51)
	596	116	59
Total	$ 3,923	$ 3,525	$ 2,739

During 2019, the Institution reclassified a valuation equivalent to $78, from Comprehensive Income to Net Results, corresponding to Valuation of Coverage at Fair Value.

During 2018, no reclassification was reported to Net Results. During the years that ended on December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Institution reclassified a valuation equivalent to $171 and $71, respectively, from Comprehensive Income to Net Results, corresponding to securities available for the sale.

30. Segment information

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Institution identified operating segments within its different business activities, considering each as part of its internal structure and with its own risks and performance opportunities. These segments are regularly reviewed in order to assign appropriate monetary resources for their operation and evaluate their performance.

2019	Foreign exchange	Banking products	Derivative	Loans and deposits	Trust services	Others	Total
Interest income	$ -	$ 2,364	$ 13	$ 2,183	$ -	$ 844	$ 5,404
Interest expense	(1)	(1,637)	(368)	(1,567)	-	(294)	(3,867)
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	(281)	-	-	(281)
Commission and fee income	76	2	-	77	147	25	327
Commission and fee expense	(16)	(1)	(29)	(51)	-	(107)	(204)
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	2,922	594	401	-	-	6	3,923
Administrative and promotional expenses	(2,151)	(954)	(12)	(292)	(92)	(357)	(3,858)
Other operating (expenses) income	-	-	-	44	(19)	18	43
Current income taxes	(340)	(151)	(2)	(46)	(15)	(56)	(610)
Deferred income taxes	113	50	1	15	5	18	202
Total	$ 603	$ 267	$ 4	$ 82	$ 26	$ 97	$ 1,079

2018	Foreign exchange	Banking products	Derivative	Loans and deposits	Trust services	Others	Total
Interest income	$ -	$ 1,838	$ (6)	$ 1,877	-	$ 746	$ 4,455
Interest expense	(2)	(1,561)	-	(1,293)	-	(98)	(2,954)
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	(191)	-	-	(191)
Commission and fee income	86	1	-	59	131	24	301
Commission and fee expense	(13)	(1)	(18)	(44)	-	(108)	(184)
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	2,561	116	849	-	-	(1)	3,525
Administrative and promotional expenses	(1,983)	(297)	(621)	(360)	(89)	(233)	(3,583)
Other operating (expenses) income	-	-	-	67	(12)	(254)	(199)
Current income taxes	(188)	(28)	(59)	(34)	(8)	(23)	(340)
Deferred income taxes	13	2	4	2	1	2	24
Total	$ 474	$ 70	$ 149	$ 83	$ 23	$ 55	$ 854

2017	Foreign exchange	Banking products	Derivative	Loans and deposits	Trust services	Others	Total
Interest income	$ -	$ 2,714	$ 33	$ 1,494	$ -	$ 403	$ 4,644
Interest expense	(1)	(2,180)	-	(836)	-	(107)	(3,124)
Allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	(170)	-	-	(170)
Commission and fee income	77	1	-	38	118	25	259
Commission and fee expense	(14)	(1)	(10)	(26)	-	(97)	(148)
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	2,472	58	208	-	-	1	2,739
Administrative and promotional expenses	(1,840)	(431)	(168)	(399)	(86)	(370)	(3,294)
Other operating (expenses) income	-	-	-	49	-	141	190
Current income taxes	(138)	(32)	(13)	(30)	(7)	(28)	(248)
Deferred income taxes	(57)	(14)	(5)	(12)	(3)	(11)	(102)
Discontinued activity	-	-	-	-	-	274	274
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(133)	(133)
Total	$ 499	$ 115	$ 45	$ 108	$ 22	$ 98	$ 887

31. Discontinued operations

As a result of the corporate restructuring of the international business section described in Note 1, and according to NIF C-15, management decided to present the international business segment as a discontinued operation. The balance sheet balances at the restructuring date are as follows:

	As of November 30, 2017 (unaudited)
Assets:	
Funds available	$ 2,513
Derivatives	1,110
Other receivables (net)	1,644
Furniture and equipment (net)	23
Deferred taxes (net)	5
Other assets	2,168
Total assets	$ 7,463

	As of November 30, 2017 (unaudited)
Liabilities:	
Bank loans	$ -
Derivatives	307
Liabilities arising from sale and repurchase agreements	1,626
Current income taxes	31
Creditors for collateral received in cash	1,686
Sundry creditors and other accounts payable	522
Deferred taxes and PTU (net)	154
Deferred loans and other advance payments	28
Total liabilities	4,354
Stockholders' equity:	
Capital stock	902
Earned capital	-
Capital Reserves	26
Result from previous years	450
Cumulative translation effect	426
Net results	141
Non-controlling interest	1,164
Total stockholders' equity	3,109
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 7,463

The results generated by the discontinued operation for the period from January 1 to November 30, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	For the period from January 1 to November 30, 2017 (unaudited)
Interest income	$ 5
Interest expense	-
Commission and fee income	10
Commission and fee expense	(33)
Other operating income	(10)
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities (net)	1,707
Administrative and promotional expenses	(1,332)
Current income taxes	(67)
Deferred income taxes	(6)
Non-controlling interest	(133)
Total	$ 141

In the corporate restructuring of the international business segment, the Institution derecognized the noncontrolling interest recorded in stockholders' equity as of November 30, 2018, for a value of $133 (unaudited).

32. Comprehensive risk management (unaudited)

a. *Applicable standards-*

This disclosure is supplemental to the obligation to disclose information on adopted risk management policies, procedures and methodologies, together with the information on potential losses by risk and market type. Management has policies and procedures manuals which follow the guidelines established by the Commission and Central Bank to prevent and control the risks exposure the Institution is incurs based on the transactions performed.

The assessment of policies, procedures, functionality of risk measurement models and systems, the compliance with risk management procedures and assumptions, parameters and methodologies used by risk analysis information systems is carried out by an independent expert, as required by the Commission.

This assessment is presented in “Prudential risk management provision” and “Review of risk measurement valuation and procedures model” reports, which are presented to the Board of Directors, Risk Committee and General Management.

b. ***Environment -***

The Institution identifies, manages, supervises, controls, discloses and provides information on risks through its Comprehensive Risk Management Unit (UAIR) and the Risk Committee, analyzing the information received from business units.

To enable it to measure and evaluate the risks resulting from its financial transactions, the Institution has technological tools to calculate the Value at Risk (VaR), also performing supplemental sensitivity analysis and stress testing. In addition, the Institution has developed a plan allowing operations continuity in case of disaster.

The UAIR distributes daily risk reports and monthly presents risk information to the Risk Committee and Audit Committee. Also presents quarterly risk reports to the Board of Directors.

c. ***Risk management entities -***

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing risk management policies. However, according to established policies, it delegates responsibilities for implementing risk identification, measurement, supervision, control, information and disclosure procedures to the Risk Committee (RC) and General Management.

The policies approved by the Board of Directors are documented in the Comprehensive Risk Management Manual (MAIR), which includes risk management objectives, goals, procedures and maximum risk exposure tolerances.

The RC holds monthly meetings and ensures that transactions reflect the operating and control objectives, policies and procedures approved by the Board of Directors. Also, the RC delegates responsibility for providing comprehensive risk monitoring and follow-up to the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit (UAIR).

In urgent cases and depending on market conditions or the specific needs of different business units, the RC holds extraordinary meetings to determine the increase of established limits or temporary limit excesses.

The Risk Lines Committee holds weekly meetings to evaluate the risk lines used for foreign exchange transactions.

d. ***Market risk -***

The Institution evaluates and provides follow-up on all positions subject to market risks based on Value at Risk models which measure the potential loss of a position or portfolio associated with risk factor movements with a 99% reliance level and a one-day horizon.

The UAIR also prepares a GAP analysis among rates used for assets and liabilities denominated in Mexican pesos and foreign currency. The GAP analysis is represented by assets and liabilities with rates at different moments in time, while considering the characteristics of the respective rates and time frame.

e. ***Liquidity risk -***

The UAIR calculates daily liquidity GAP (time at which interest or principal is received) based on the cash flows from total financial assets and liabilities of the Institution.

The Institution quantifies its liquidity risk exposure by preparing cash flow projections which consider all assets and liabilities denominated in Mexican pesos and foreign currency, with the respective maturity dates.

The Treasury Department of the Institution is responsible for ensuring the conservation of a prudent liquidity level in relation to the Institution's needs. In order to reduce its risk level, the Institution keeps call money lines open in U.S. dollars and Mexican pesos with different financial institutions.

Daily, the Treasury Department monitors the liquidity requirement for foreign currency provisions in Circular 3/2016 of the Central Bank.

f. ***Credit risk -***

The Institution’s credit risk is managed in each phase of the credit process: promotion, evaluation, approval, implementation, follow-up, control and recovery.

This risk management is carried out by identifying, measuring, supervising and informing the different corporate bodies and business units of the risks that the credit portfolios and the individual credits are exposed.

Individual risks are managed by means of expert analysis, and by classifying the portfolio of each borrower and each credit.

For credit portfolios the risk is managed through the establishment and follow-up of criteria such as: concentration limits, financing limits, indicators of portfolio quality, analysis of the evolution of risk indicators and trends.

Furthermore, there is a follow-up methodology in place for the entire portfolio, in which policies and parameters are applied to classify the risk level of the borrowers, also, is established criteria to manage borrowers considered as high risk.

The Recovery Unit plays an active role in the process of risk management and portfolio follow-up, with the aim of minimizing the risks for the Institution.

Furthermore, the Institution makes the classification of each customer using the methodology established by the Commission, which considers aspects related to financial risk, payment experience and collateral.

As established in the Provisions, the Institution established a maximum credit risk exposure limit equal to 40% of basic capital for an individual entity or group of entities constituting a common risk.

g. ***Operating risk -***

The Comprehensive Risk Management Manual (MAIR) and Operating Risk Management Manual (MARO) establish policies and procedures for monitoring and control of operating risks. Procedures to follow up operational risk and inform periodically to UAIR, RC and the Board of Directors were established.

The Institution has implemented risks and control matrices to get a qualitative qualification of the impact and frequency of the risks.

Through the classification of Risks, catalogues of risks are being integrated to determinate possible losses if an operational risk identified occurred and the future operational risks.

Risk frequency and impact classifications have been utilized to create risk maps for the different processes implemented by the Institution; these risk maps indicate the tolerance levels applicable to each risk.

Scale	Level
1	Low
2	Medium
3	High

– The maximum tolerance level utilized by the Institution is 3.
– Accordingly, each identified operating risk must be classified at levels 1 and 2 (Low - Medium) of the scale.

General Director of the Institution, CR and the areas involved must be informed immediately, if some of the identified operational risks exceed the tolerance levels.

These levels indicate the possible economic loss that could be suffered by the Institution if a given risk materializes.

The Institution has built an historic database with the information of the losses incurred by operational risks. Thus, they will be able to generate quantitative indicators to monitoring the operational risk in the operations.

h. ***Legal risk -***

The Institution has established policies and procedures in the MARO and implements the same process for legal risks as the used for operating risks.

i. ***Technological risk -***

The Institution has policies and procedures for systems operation and development.

Regarding technological risks, the Institution has policies and procedures contained in MARO and implements the same process as the used for operational and legal risks.

j. ***Quantitative information (unaudited)***

a) ***Market risk -***

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the VaR was $8, $28 and $19, respectively (unaudited) with a 99% reliance for one day. This value represents the maximum loss expected during one day and is situated within the limits established by the Institution.

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, portfolio concentration by segment was as follows (unaudited):

	2019	2018	2017
Farming	$ 409	$ 513	$ 660
Foods	935	798	859
Automotive	1,377	1,062	1,031
Commerce	2,013	2,108	1,498
Housing construction	1,018	486	584

	2019	2018	2017
Specialized construction	1,916	1,184	1,152
Energy	1,088	618	201
Pharmacist	346	18	13
Financial	2,803	2,614	2,806
Government	4	2,472	1,001
Hospitality / Restaurants (tourism)	1,230	802	618
Chemistry Industry	149	170	727
Real state	2,801	2,626	1,936
Manufacturing (manufacture of plastic)	238	192	313
Manufacturing (manufacture of electrical and electronic)	28	9	17
Manufacturing (manufacture of construction products)	1,036	1,295	1,126
Manufacturing (other)	2,069	1,714	1,079
Mining and metals	771	838	779
Natural person	523	1,144	1,117
Suppliers (PEMEX)	241	459	488
Services	3,023	2,217	2,903
Transport and telecommunications	757	432	591
Others	127	853	648
Total	$ 24,902	$ 24,624	$ 21,337

No special market risk treatment for securities available for sale was identified in this period

Market risk statistics:

	VaR Minimum	VaR Average*	VaR Maximum
Global	8	15	27
Derivatives	3	5	9
Money market	1	3	8
Foreign exchange	0.031	0.581	4
Treasury	12	13	15
Exchange	0.05	0.16	0.24

* The average value refers to the daily exposure of the money market, derivatives and foreign-exchange as of December 31, 2019.

b) ***Credit risk -***

Corporate bonds portfolio.

The credit VaR of the corporate bonds portfolio of the Money market as of December 31, 2019 in the Institution was (1.18%) relative to an investment of $21,121, whereas the credit stress of such portfolio was (3.49%) at the same date. The credit VaR was calculated using the Monte Carlo Simulation method with a confidence level of 99% on a one-year horizon; the stress was obtained by considering the following lower classification of each instrument.

	VaR	Expected loss	Unexpected loss
Maximum	1.21%	0.32%	0.88%
Minimum	0.82%	0.28%	0.53%
Average	1.11%	0.29%	0.81%

Note: The figures presented are expressed in amounts relative to the value of the corporate bonds portfolio, for the daily exposure of December 31, 2019.

Commercial loan portfolio.

Every month the calculation of reserves is made for the commercial loan portfolio, in which the expected loss forms part of the result issued; the methodology applied refers to that established in the General Provisions. This method also assigns the degree of risk for the operations.

Expected loss statistics of commercial loan portfolio.

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Expected loss*	433	454	446
Unexpected loss	135	144	139
VaR	577	590	585

* The expected loss statistics, unexpected loss and VaR refer to the daily exposure of December 31, 2019 for the commercial loan portfolio.

No significant variances were identified in this period in financial revenue or the economic value to report.

c) ***Liquidity Risk -***

The Institution evaluates the expiration of the assets and liabilities of the balance sheet in Mexican pesos and foreign currency.

The gap of liquidity in Mexican pesos is as follows (unaudited):

Year	Requirement <= 30 days	Requirement >30 days
2019	$ (29,276)	$ 30,173

The gap of liquidity in U.S. dollars is presented as follows (unaudited):

Year	Requirement <= 30 days	Requirement >30 days
2019	$ 439	$ 303

Liquidity risk statistical.

GAP total depreciation*

Statically	<=30	<=90	<=180	<=360	<=720	<=1800	>1800	Total*
Minimum	(20,550)	2,582	3,427	1,925	4,831	6,942	4,049	7,377
Maximum	(19,381)	6,964	3,863	3,426	5,839	7,449	7,996	10,831
Average	(20,077)	4,447	3,717	2,867	5,468	7,236	5,499	9,157

GAP maturity total**

Statically	<=30	<=90	<=180	<=360	<=720	<=1800	>1800	Total**
Minimum	(20,982)	(7,019)	2,212	5,823	10,488	24,925	(6,395)	14,915
Maximum	(19,501)	(2,751)	6,654	6,734	11,709	26,329	(4,168)	17,816
Average	(20,168)	(5,069)	4,763	6,168	11,093	25,500	(5,643)	16,644

* It corresponds to the statistics of "GAP Total" of the minimum, average and maximum.

** The statistics of the maturity GAP refer to the position of the money market, credit, derivatives and foreign-exchange portfolios of December 31, 2019.

Liquidity or sensitivity analysis considers the asset and liability positions based on an extreme scenario for the assessment of variances in economic value and in relation to financial income, a sensitivity analysis due to interest rate changes.

Repurchase agreements renewal effect	Amount	Absolute VaR
Actual Cost	(370)	
Sensitivity 1	(407)	(37)
Sensitivity 2	(444)	(74)
Stress 1	(481)	(111)
Stress 2	(518)	(148)

Sensitivity 1 = 10%,
Sensitivity 2 = 20%,
Stress 1 = 30%,
Stress 2 = 40%.

Effect of Selling to unusual discounts MD	Amount
Value of securities	10,847
Sensitivity 1	(3)
Sensitivity 2	(28)
Stress 1	(271)
Stress 2	(532)

Sensitivity 1 = 1bp,
Sensitivity 2 = 10bp,
Stress 1 = 100bp,
Stress 2 = 200bp.

Effect of selling to unusual discounts in treasury	Amount
Securities' value	26,568
Sensitivity 1	(5)
Sensitivity 2	(52)
Stress 1	(508)
Stress 2	(995)

Sensitivity 1 = 1bp,
Sensitivity 2 = 10bp,
Stress 1 = 100bp,
Stress 2 = 200bp.

Interest paid on deposits	Current MTM	MTM variation
Interest paid (actual)	(58)	
Sensitivity 1	(64)	(6)
Sensitivity 2	(70)	(12)
Stress 1	(75)	(17)
Stress 2	(82)	(24)

Sensitivity 1 = 10%,
Sensitivity 2 = 20%,
Stress 1 = 30%,
Stress 2 = 40%.

d) ***Operational Risk***

At the monthly CR sessions, is presented the information on the events related to operational risk in the different business units reported by them. This information indicates the event and date of occurrence.

Controllership staff prepare a log of these risks used as the basis to start their quantification, which comprise the database of operational risk events.

Type of Operational Risk	**4T -2019**			
Materialized Event	**Frequency**	**% Total**	**Average impact**	**% Total**
Execution, delivery and process management	2	2%	1.803	100%
Unmaterialized events	**Frequency**	**% Total**	**Average impact**	**% Total**
Execution, delivery and process management	5	4%	-	0%
Incidents in the business and system failures, external events	100	85%	-	0%
Customers, products and business practices	11	9%	-	0%
Total	118	100%	1.803	100%

e) ***Risk policies applied to derivative financial instruments-***

Market risks of transactions involving derivative financial instruments are limited because customer transactions are hedged through organized markets or inverse transactions with financial intermediaries.

These transactions involve a counterpart risk which is analyzed by the credit risk. Transaction amounts and initial margins are authorized and/or ratified by the Lines Committee.

For OTC derivatives transactions with customers, operating lines based on the analysis of the financial situation of each of the partners are determined. The credit risk covers customers requesting margins depending on the situation presenting.

In addition, customers are subject to margin calls at the end of the day or during the day if they face significant valuation losses in their open positions.

For foreign exchange transactions, credit risk is analyzed through the credit evaluation of the customers. The credit lines proposals are presented to the credit line Committee, which can approve, deny or modify the proposal. Control of this risk is performed by monitoring the use of the lines and the corresponding payment behavior.

f) ***Detection of transactions with illegal resources –***

The Institution has a Communication and Control Committee which monitors compliance with applicable standards, while also notifying the involved areas and respective authorities of any transactions considered as unusual, significant or worrying according to SHCP provisions.

33. New accounting principles

As of December 31, 2019, the CINIF has issued the following NIF and Improvements to the NIF that could have an impact on the financial statements of the Institution.

With effective date of adoption January 1, 2021, allowing its early adoption for the financial year 2020:

NIF C-17, Investment properties ("NIF C-17") - In the absence of a NIF that establishes the bases for the accounting recognition of investment properties (held to obtain income or capital appreciation), the Circular 55 issued by the Accounting Principles Commission of the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants, AC, which only allows the acquisition cost model to be used for its valuation. The main change established by NIF C-17 is to establish the possibility that investment properties held for capital appreciation are optionally valued at their acquisition cost or at their fair value. If you choose to apply the fair value model, on each date of closing of the financial statements, investment properties must be valued at their fair value, and must be determined based on the provisions of NIF B-17, Determination of fair value. Losses or gains derived from valuation adjustments must be recognized in comprehensive income as Other Comprehensive Income ("ORI") for the period in which they arise. When the asset is disposed, the ORI should be recycled to results.

This NIF establishes that investment properties must be recognized in the statement of financial position, when the elements of the definition of asset are met; that is, when for the Institution investment properties consider that:

a) They are an economic resource to which you have a right;
b) They have the potential to generate economic benefits;
c) They are under their control; that is to say, it has the ability to direct its use and obtain the future economic benefits derived from them, restricting access to said control and said economic benefits to third parties; Y
d) It arose as a consequence of past events that affected it economically.

NIF C-22, Cryptocurrencies ("NIF C-22") - Establishes the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards for the recognition in the financial statements of:

a) Investments in cryptocurrencies;
b) Accounts receivable and accounts payable denominated in cryptocurrencies;
c) If applicable, mining expenses to obtain cryptocurrencies;
d) Cryptocurrencies that are not his property, but that he keeps in his custody.

The initial recognition of cryptocurrencies must be at acquisition cost. Subsequently, at the date of the statement of financial position, they must be valued at their fair value, based on what is established in NIF B-17, Determination of fair value and the effects of the valuation must be recognized in results. However, it should be taken into account that the lack of an active market to trade a cryptocurrency is evidence of the low probability of recovering it, since there is no other way to obtain its economic benefits. Therefore, NIF C-22 requires that a level 1 and, if applicable, Level 2 fair value be used in the valuation of a cryptocurrency only if determined considering what is established in NIF B-17; if these determinations are not possible, the fair value of a cryptocurrency must be considered to be equal to zero.

With effective date of adoption January 1, 2020, allowing its early adoption for the 2019 financial year:

Improvements to the NIF 2020 that generate accounting changes:

NIF C-16 Impairment of financial instruments receivable - Clarifies the effective interest rate to be used in renegotiations of a Financial Instrument for Receiving Principal and Interest ("IFCPI").

NIF C-19 Financial instruments payable and NIF C-20 Financial instruments receivable principal and interest - Specify that it is not required to periodically recalculate the effective interest rate when the affectation to its amortization does not produce effects of relative importance.

NIF D-4 Income taxes and NIF D-3 Employee benefits - The paragraphs related to uncertain tax treatments are included when considering the bases with which the ISR and the PTU are determined, evaluating the probability that the tax authority or in labor matters, accept or not an uncertain tax treatment.

NIF D-4 Income Taxes - Clarifies the accounting recognition of income taxes generated by a distribution of dividends, in relation to the transactions that generated distributable profits.

NIF D-5 Leases - a) Due to the complexity of determining the discount rate, it is possible to use a risk-free rate to discount future lease payments and thus recognize the lease liability of a lessee. b) The use of the practical solution was restricted to prevent important and identifiable non-lease components from being included in the measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Likewise, the Improvements to the NIF 2020 include improvements to the NIF that do not generate accounting changes, whose fundamental intention is to make the regulatory approach more precise and clear.

Homologation of Accounting Criteria by the Commission:

On November 11, 2018, the Commission published the amendments to Accounting Criterion A-2 "Application of particular rules" to adopt as of January 1, 2020 the following Provisions issued by the Mexican Council of Financial Information Standards, AC: B-17 "Determination of fair value", C-3 "Accounts receivable", C-9 "Provisions, contingencies and commitments", C-16 "Impairment of financial instruments receivable", C-19 "Financial instruments payable ", C-20“ Financial instruments to collect principal and interest ", D-1“ Income from contracts with clients ", D-2“ Costs from contracts with clients ”and D-5“ Leases. On November 4, 2019, the Commission published a resolution that modifies the date of adoption of said standards, which will be from January 1, 2021.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Institution is in the process of evaluating and determining the effects of these new standards on its financial information.

34. Authorization of the issuance of the financial statements

On February 28, 2020 the issuance of the financial statements was authorized by Moisés Tiktin Nickin, Chief Executive Officer of the Institution, Alfredo Gershberg Figot, Chief Financial and Planning Officer, José Luis Orozco Ruíz, Chief Internal Auditor and José Arturo Álvarez Jiménez, Director of Accounting and Tax and by the Board of Directors, who, in addition to the Commission may modify them.

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