LA COMER, S.A.B. DE C.V.

Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517
Módulo 2,
Colonia San José Insurgentes
Mexico City

<u>**Securities**</u>	<u>**Stock Exchange**</u>
Series B shares without par value (B shares)	Mexican Stock Exchange
Series C shares without par value (C shares)	Mexican Stock Exchange
B units, consisting of four Series B shares	Mexican Stock Exchange
BC units, consisting of three Series B shares and one Series C share	Mexican Stock Exchange

As of December 31, 2024, the number of outstanding shares for each of the different classes of capital stock was
3,844,094,600 Series B shares
499,905,400 Series C shares

Ticker symbol: **LACOMER**

Resolution number 3517-1.00-2015-001 dated January 4, 2016, authorized the registration in the Securities Section of the NSR *(National Securities Registry; Registro Nacional de Valores)* of Series B and Series C shares, representative of the Company's capital stock.

Registration in the National Securities Registry does not imply certification of the accuracy of the security or the solvency of the Issuer or the accuracy or veracity of the information contained herein, nor does it validate acts, if any, that may have been performed in breach of the law.

Annual Report presented in accordance with the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Market Participants as of December 31, 2024.

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

All terms used with an initial capital letter or all capital letters in this Annual Report shall have the meaning ascribed to them below, which shall be equally applicable to both the singular and plural forms of the terms defined.

Term	***Definition***
ANTAD	Asociación Nacional de Tiendas de Autoservicio y Departamentales, A.C.
CCF	Comercial City Fresko, S. de R.L. de C.V., an operating subsidiary of the Company.
CCM and/or Comerci	Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V.
CEDIS	Distribution Center
CNBV	National Banking and Securities Commission *(Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores)*.
COFECE	Federal Economic Competition Commission *(Comisión Federal de Competencia Económica)*.
Company	La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries.
Controlling Shareholder	Means, Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple Scotiabank Inverlat Financial Group, Trust Division in its capacity as trustee of trust No. 11024239.
DFT	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization.
EBITDA	EBITDA is not an established measure defined under International Financial Reporting Standards *(IFRS).*
Financial Statement	Consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Government	Federal Government of Mexico.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
Indeval	S.D. Indeval, S.A. de C.V., an authorized securities depositary institution.
Internet	World Wide Web.
Issuer	La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.
I.T.	Income Tax *(Impuesto sobre la Renta)*
KPMG	KPMG Cárdenas Dosal S.C.
La Comer	La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. or the Issuer.

Linked Units	Certificates covering stock securities.
Mexico	United Mexican States.
MSE	Mexican Stock Exchange *(Bolsa Mexicana de Valores)*.
NCPI	National Consumer Price Index.
NIIF	IFRS for its acronym in English
NSR	National Securities Registry *(Registro Nacional de Valores)*.
Operating Cash Flow	Refers to EBITDA minus the flow for payment of rents, EBITDA without IFRS16 effects.
PTU	Workers' profit sharing.
SAT	Tax Administration System
Series UB and UBC Units	Linked Units of the type UB comprising four Series B shares, while the Linked Units of the type UBC comprise three Series B shares and one Series C share.
SML	Securities Market Law *(Ley del Mercado de Valores)*.
SSS	Same Store Sales
TCM	Tiendas Comercial Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.
TIIE	Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate *(Tasa de Interés Interbancaria de Equilibrio)*.
TO	Tender Offer.
Units "UB" and "UBC"	the Related Units of the "UB" type, which are made up of four series B shares, while the Related Units of the "UBC" type, comprise three series B shares, and one series C share.
USMCA	Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Mexico and Canada.
VAT	Value Added Tax *(Impuesto al Valor Agregado)*.

Presentation of Financial and Economic Information

In this Annual Report, references to "$" refer to the national currency *(Mexican pesos)* and references to "US$" refer to United States dollars. Unless the context otherwise requires, the financial and economic information contained in this Annual Report has been expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos. Some figures and percentages contained in this Annual Report have been rounded to facilitate presentation.

The figures as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 in the accompanying financial statements are presented in thousands of Mexican pesos, unless otherwise stated.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary does not intended to contain all information that may be relevant to making investment decisions on the securities mentioned herein. Therefore, the investing public should read the entire Annual Report, including the financial information and related notes, before making an investment decision. The following summary is prepared in accordance with, and subject to, the detailed information and Financial Statements contained in this Annual Report. It is recommended that you pay special attention to the section of "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report, in order to determine the advisability of making an investment in the securities issued by La Comer. (See section V "Stock Market"- B. "Stock Market Behavior", in this Annual Report).

The Company

Overview

The Company is a publicly traded stock corporation with variable capital, duly organized under the laws of Mexico, called *"La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V."* and commercially identified as *"La Comer"*.

The Company is a product of the spin-off of *Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V. ("CCM")* and began operations in January 2016. Its Articles of Incorporation are stated in public deed number 157,406 dated December 4, 2015, recorded before the Notary Public number 198 of the Mexico City, Enrique Almanza Pedraza, whose first affidavit is registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City, under the electronic mercantile folio number 548698-1 dated December 17, 2015 and its corporate purpose is to act as the controller of a group of companies, and the performance of all kinds of commercial acts, including without limitation the acquisition, purchase and sale, import, export and distribution of all types of products and goods, domestic and foreign.

The Company's main offices are located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517, Módulo 2. Colonia San José Insurgentes. C.P. 03900, Benito Juárez, Mexico City. The Company's telephone number is (55) 5270-9308.

Business Description.

Main Activity

La Comer is a company focused on retail trade in self-service stores. It operates a group of supermarket stores focused on the sale of perishable products, groceries gourmet, pharmacy and general merchandise. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Company had 89, 84 and 80 self-service stores under different formats, with a total sales area of approximately 404,721m^2, concentrated mainly in the Mexico City metropolitan area where 45 units are located *(including two stores in the municipalities of Metepec and Avándaro, in the State of Mexico)*, representing 51% of its total stores, another 10 stores are located in the state of Queretaro, 8 stores in the state of Jalisco, five stores in the state of Guanajuato, four stores in each of the states of Baja California Sur and Morelos, three stores in the state of Puebla and Nuevo León and two stores in the Michoacan state one store in each of the following states: Guerrero, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí and Colima. The Company owns approximately 62% of the total sales area, with the remaining sales area consisting of locations leased from various owners. The Company also operates 395 commercial premises located in

shopping centers along with its stores. It also has three distribution centers.
La Comer operates supermarket stores focused on the upper and middle classes with locations in strategic areas, with sales areas of between 300 and 10,000 m^2, where perishable products, groceries and general merchandise are found in addition to specialized departments of high-quality prepared foods. All of the Company's formats have a pharmacy, bakery and tortilla shop; some do not have parking facilities. Some of its stores are located in shopping centers.

Our Strengths

La Comer, as a company resulting from a spin-off of *CCM*, operates with the experience of more than 70 years in the self-service sector. It is a company with proven methods in the operation of its stores and during the years of its operation it has acquired the knowledge and techniques needed to face changes in the retail industry, as well as the economic and social adversities that at some point have affected Mexico. Since its inception in 2016, the Company has improved its methods and controls in order to adapt its operation based on a smaller number of stores.

The Company has achieved brand positioning and gained customer loyalty through its personalized customer service, advertising, diversification and quality of the products offered in each of its stores.

The Company's management redesigned its formats to offer its customers high quality and variety in its products, always focusing on improving the customer's shopping experience.

Currently, the Company's stores are concentrated in the metropolitan area and the central region of the country, which makes the operational, administrative and distribution control of these units more efficient. Four stores are located in the northwest region of the country *(in Los Cabos, B.C.S.)* and eight stores in the western region. The products to those stores are supplied from two sources. The first from the center of the country and the second from the Tijuana/San Diego border to achieve an efficient supply through various routes for the stores in Baja California. The rest of the stores are supplied from our distribution center in Mexico City. The Company has three CEDIS, two owned in Mexico City and Nuevo León and the other leased in Guadalajara, which cover the needs of all its stores, including surplus supply capacity to cover the growth in stores that the Company expects in the coming years.

During 2024,2023 and 2022, the Company had management personnel with an average of 20 years of experience in the commercial sector. It also has operating personnel with extensive knowledge and experience.

Business Strategy.

The Company's business strategy includes the following points:

- Retail with a personalized approach in its treatment of customers that focuses on providing a better shopping experience.
- Innovative formats such as City Market that offers gourmet and specialty products, as well as the *Fresko* format, which is a supermarket with an emphasis on freshness and quality. There is a *La Comer* format, which offers a wide range of supermarket products and products for the home. In addition, there is the *Sumesa* format that combines assortment and convenience in one place.
- Recognized advertising campaigns in the sector *("Miércoles de Plaza", "¿Vas al super o a La Comer?", "Temporada Naranja"*, among others).
- High quality in perishable products, both in bulk and ready-to-eat.
- Strategic location of CEDIS and logistic systems.
- Operational orientation of customer service.
- Real estate development.

The following is selected information as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

	2024	2023	2022
Stores by format			
La Comer	38	37	34
Sumesa	13	13	13
Fresko	22	21	20
City Market	16	13	13
Stores	**89**	**84**	**80**
Owned land	46	44	41
Leased land	43	40	39
Sales Area (m^2)	**404,721**	**376,998**	**353,219**
Sales (Millions of pesos)	43,277	38,465	$33,436
Same-store sales (SSS)	7.7%	10.0%	9.2%
Clients (thousands of receipts)	88,958	82,086	72,289
Average receipt (pesos)	$486	$469	$463
Cash and cash equivalents (Millions of pesos)	$2,925	$2,318	$2,078
Inventory (Millions of pesos)	$5,678	$5,115	$4,457
Providers (Millions of pesos)	$5,742	$5,428	$4,435

**SSS- measures and compares sales from the same number of stores, year after year, during the same period.*

Financial Information Summary

The information in the income statement and balance sheet presented below is derived from the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements Such information should be read jointly with the consolidated financial statements *(and their notes)*, included in this Annual Report. The figures as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, are presented in millions of Mexican pesos.

The following tables summarize the financial information as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

Income Statement ***(Millions of pesos, except for percentages)***	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Sales	**$ 43,277**	**$ 38,465**	**$ 33,436**
Cost of sales	30,607	27,424	24,049
Operating expenses	9,637	8,410	7,153
Other (expenses) income, net	(30)	(52)	12
Depreciation and Amortization	1,495	1,347	1,244
Operating income	**3,002**	**2,579**	**2,246**
Financial (expense) income	44	54	(33)
Earnings (loss) before taxes	**3,047**	**2,633**	**2,213**
Income tax	689	525	254
Net income (loss)	**2,358**	**2,108**	**1,960**
*** (EBITDA)**	**4,498**	**3,926**	**3,490**
EBITDA/sales	10.4%	10.20%	10.40%
Operating income/ sales	6.9%	6.70%	6.70%
Linked Units (millions)	1,086	1,086	1,086
Earnings per Linked Unit (pesos)	2.17	1.94	1.80

*Operating income plus Depreciation and Amortization

Balance Sheet ***(Millions of pesos, except for percentages)***	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,925	2,314	2,078
Inventory	5,678	5,115	4,457
Property and equipment, net	22,038	20,588	18,382
Intangible Assets	6,278	6,278	6,278
Other assets	4,054	4,023	4,020
Total Assets	40,973	38,318	35,215
Suppliers	5,742	5,428	4,435
Other liabilities	4,530	3,891	3,590
Total Liabilities	10,272	9,319	8,025
Consolidated Shareholders' Equity	30,701	28,999	27,190
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	40,973	38,318	35,215

Annual Performance Data	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Same store sales growth	7.7%	10.0%	9.2%
Food product category sales	81.9%	81.5%	81.4%
Non-food product category sales	18.1%	18.5%	18.6%
Sales per m^2 (Thousand pesos)	$ 107	$ 102	$ 95
Sales per operating in-store worker (Thousand pesos)	$ 2,800	$ 2,706	$ 2,545
Average Inventory Conversion Ratio (days)	67	67	67
Average Payable Conversion Ratio (days)	68	71	66

Operating Data	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Stores at year-end	89	84	80
Sales Area (m^2)	404,721	376,998	353,219
Employees	17,540	16,343	15,095
Operating in-store employees	15,455	14,213	13,139
Receipts (thousands)	88,958	82,086	72,289

La Comer S.A.B. de C.V. has been listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange since 2016. Its capitalization value as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 amounted to $35,621, $47,458 and $41,44 billion, respectively, represented by 1.086 billion linked units outstanding (See Section 5, "Stock Market Behavior").

3. RISK FACTORS

The investing public should carefully consider the risk factors described below before making any investment decisions. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones faced by the Company. Risks and uncertainties of which the Company is unaware, as well as those that the Company currently considers to be of little consequence, may also affect its operations and activities.

The materialization of any of the risks described below could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, financial condition or results of operations.

The risks described below are intended to highlight those risks that are specific to the Company, but which should not be considered to be the only risks that the investing public may face. These additional risks and uncertainties, including those that generally affect the industry in which the Company operates, the geographic areas in which they are present or those risks that are considered not to be significant, may also affect the Company's business and the value of the investment.

Information other than historical information contained in this Report reflects the operating and financial outlook for future events and may contain information about financial results, economic conditions, trends and uncertainties. The words *"believes," "expects," "estimates," "considers," "anticipates," "plans,"* and other similar expressions identify such estimates. In evaluating such estimates, a potential investor should consider the factors described in this section and other caveats contained in this Report. Risk Factors describe non-financial circumstances that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected on the basis of the forward-looking statements.

Risks Related to the Company's Business

The Issuer is a company that was formed as a result of the spin-off of CCM at the end of 2015.

As a result of the spin-off of *CCM* and the related agreement, the Company has certain restrictions and obligations with *CCM* and the current owner of *CCM* that could affect the Company's performance and profitability.

The risks described below could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. These risks are not the only ones we face. Our business operations may also be affected by additional factors that apply to all companies operating in Mexico.

If we incur a high level of indebtedness, our business and our ability to take advantage of business opportunities could have a material adverse effect.

The Company could incur a high level of indebtedness, which would increase the possibility that it would be unable to generate sufficient cash flow to cover payments of principal, interest and other amounts due. As a result of a high level of indebtedness, the Company's operating capacity could be compromised, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's operations are highly concentrated in the Mexico City metropolitan area and in the central part of the country.

Our principal properties and operations are concentrated in two of the most populated areas of Mexico, the Mexico City metropolitan area and the central part of the country. As of December 31, 2024, stores located in these areas represented approximately 80% of sales. If any of the regional chains decide to begin a more aggressive expansion plan and establish operations in the locations where the Company currently has units in operation, the Company's results could be affected.

Although we have stores and expect to develop or acquire additional stores in locations outside these areas, we are largely dependent on economic conditions in those areas. As a result, an economic slowdown in those locations could adversely affect our business, financial conditions and results of operations. In addition, there are certain restrictions in the metropolitan areas on land for the purchase or lease of additional stores. The more intense the competition, the more difficult it will be to locate suitable land to complete our expansion plans. If we do not find such land, we may not be able to meet our growth targets.

As we enter new locations, it may be difficult to promote the brand that would be poorly recognized by the new community. In locations farther away from Mexico City, logistics costs may increase.

Suppliers and other persons with whom the Company establishes business relationships may need assurances that their financial stability is sufficient to satisfy their requirements for doing or continuing to do business with them.

Some of its suppliers and other persons with whom the Company has business relationships may require assurances of its financial stability to satisfy their requirements. In addition, they may prefer to work with larger companies. Any failure by the Company to comply with their financial stability requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The Company may face difficulties in financing its operations and investments, which could have an adverse impact on its business and results.

The Company may be required to incur debt or issue additional stock to fund working capital and capital expenditures or for acquisitions and other investments. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing will be available to the Company on acceptable terms or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient financing on attractive terms, its growth and results of operations could be adversely affected.

La Comer is a pure holding company and its risks are linked to the operating risks of its subsidiaries.

The assets of *La Comer* are substantially composed of shares of its subsidiaries, which represents a risk factor, considering that the results of *La Comer* will depend directly on the results of its subsidiaries.

Therefore, any effect on the performance of *La Comer*'s subsidiaries, any contingency arising from acts of God or force majeure, breach of contract, refusal, cancellation or revocation of permits, authorizations and licenses and in general any effect that prevents or hinders the proper performance of activities or affects the results of the subsidiaries, will directly affect the results of *La Comer*.

Operations with related parties.

The Company carries out and/or will carry out operations within the ordinary course of its business, with some related parties. However, the Company has controls to ensure that the operations with related parties are carried out according to market conditions. If the Company's controls to ensure that related party transactions are conducted in accordance with market conditions fail, the Company may be adversely affected in its performance and profitability.

Environmental contingencies.

Some of the Company's construction projects must comply with environmental requirements, non-compliance with which may generate significant costs and contingencies. Engineering and construction projects of some of the Company's subsidiaries could produce environmental impacts, and remediation of such impacts, or the payment of penalties, could result in additional costs, which in turn could have an adverse effect on the Company's results.

In the specific case of the operation of the Cold Chain Distribution Center, there is an implicit risk due to the handling of gases required to cool the merchandise.

Due to changes in environmental regulations, this could imply changes in the way of operating, which could affect the profitability of the Company's operation.

Pandemics derived from influenza, COVID-19, avian flu or other diseases could have a significant adverse effect on the Company's results of operations

The Company's Management took necessary measures in pandemic years to minimize the impacts of these factors due to the COVID-19 pandemic by defining processes with 3 clear objectives: protect the health of our employees, protect the health of our customers and ensure the continuity of operation in all our stores.

We cannot predict the effects of a global pandemic and its impact on the Company's operations.

Events beyond the control of the Company.

The Company's revenues may be affected by various factors beyond its control, including, delays in obtaining the corresponding government permits caused by the competent authorities (water supply, land use, construction, among others), natural disasters, non-compliance by contractors and other third parties, which could increase the Company's operating cost and delay the development of new projects. In addition, deteriorating economic conditions in Mexico could reduce consumer demand in the country, which could adversely affect the Company.

Project development is dependent on the availability of resources.

For the acquisition of new properties and the development of new projects, the Company requires capital, which it can obtain through financing, internal generation of resources and investment from its shareholders. If the Company is unable to obtain such resources and, in the case of financing, cannot contract them under competitive conditions, the Company's growth rate would be negatively affected, which, in turn, would have an adverse impact on the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company's inability to protect its trademarks and intellectual property could have an adverse effect on its financial condition.

The Company believes that its advertisements, registered trademarks and other industrial property rights are critical to the recognition of its brand and the continued success of its business. Any violation of its intellectual property rights or failure or inability of the Company to register its intellectual property rights in the jurisdictions in which it operates could result in litigation proceedings, which would cause the Company to invest time and resources to defend its intellectual property and/or the possible loss of its ability to use its trademarks in the ordinary course of business. The success of the Company's business depends in part on its ability to use its trademarks in order to increase the recognition thereof and to develop them in the domestic market. Comer and its subsidiaries cannot guarantee that all the actions it has taken to protect its trademarks are adequate to prevent potential violations by third parties. Unauthorized use of its trademarks could diminish their value, their recognition in the marketplace, the Company's competitive advantages and/or the value of its intangible assets, which could adversely affect its business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition.

The Company has recorded the value of its trademarks in its intangible assets. This value, along with the Company's other non-monetary assets, is supported by the expected generation of operating cash flow. If the Company's cash flow generation expectations deteriorate substantially, or if the estimated discount rate to be applied to the cash flow generation is increased due to market situations in general or to the Company's situation in particular, the Company may need to recognize an impairment in its intangible assets.

The Company depends on key personnel, its ability to retain and hire additional key personnel and on its ability to maintain good working relationships.

The Company's operations and growth depend in large part on the efforts, relationships, reputation and experience of its board members, relevant officers and other key personnel. The loss of any such individuals, as well as the Company's inability to hire and retain highly qualified personnel to replace them, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, in accordance with its expansion plans, the future success of the Company also depends on its continued ability to identify, hire, train and retain qualified personnel in the areas of operations, purchasing, advertising, collections and personnel management. Competition in the marketplace to attract such qualified personnel is intense, and the Company may not be able to hire, train, integrate or retain qualified personnel with the level of experience or compensation necessary to maintain its quality of service and reputation or to maintain or expand its operations.

The Company's risk management systems and policies may be ineffective in mitigating its risk exposure, and the Company may be exposed to unidentified or unforeseen risks, which could materially and adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's risk management systems, hedging strategies, policies and other risk management processes may not be effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risks, including unidentified or unforeseen risks. Some risk management methods are based on historical market behavior or past events. As a result, such methods may be inaccurate in estimating future risks, which could be significantly greater than those shown by historical patterns. Other risk management methods depend on an assessment of information relating to markets, customers or other matters. This information may be inaccurate, incomplete, out of date or not properly evaluated. Operational, legal or regulatory risk management in general requires, inter alia, policies and procedures that properly record and verify a large number of transactions and events. Such policies and procedures implemented by the Company, including those related to origination and credit management, which are modified from time to time to respond to changes in the market, may not be fully effective. Any failure of the Company's risk management procedures, or any inadequate estimation of the applicable risks, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

It is likely that the Company's competition will continue or intensify and diversify.

The Company's ability to maintain and increase its current levels of sales depends to some extent on competitive conditions, including price competition and electronic sales channels. Although the Company believes that its competitive advantages and business strategy will enable it to achieve its goals, it is likely that such competition will continue or intensify and diversify into electronic channels. Increased competition could have a negative impact on the sales prices of our products, as well as on purchase prices, among others. Every day, retail competition via electronic channels, including the Internet and telephone, with home delivery is increasing. As a result, the Company could be affected in its sales goals, which would result in a significant adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk of Our Systems Failing or Being Attacked

Our systems are subject to damage from certain factors such as: power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, security breaches *(through cyberattacks by computer hackers and sophisticated organizations in an attempt to expose, damage, alter, destabilize, destroy, remove to gain unauthorized access or take control)*, and catastrophic events such as earthquakes, fires, and hurricanes. The Company is prepared with system backups to face many of the possible failures that could occur in the systems, since it has specialized backups and technicians to solve the problems. However, the Company cannot guarantee that the controls and backups it has are sufficient to stop any of these situations, so we cannot totally rule out that the Company's operations or profitability will not be affected in the future by an event of this nature.

The Company adheres to the highest security standards available, such as the annual PCI certification that applies to retailers with high volumes of bank card transactions, and whose PCI-DSS 3.0 standard determines a series of rigorous security controls and practices. mandatory that are evaluated in person each year. This standard requires the performance of an annual risk analysis for systems considered critical, which is performed according to the NIS 800-30 standard.

The Company conducts independent vulnerability assessments on its platform exposed to the Internet every three months. Each serious problem identified in these assessments must be resolved. Additionally, several penetration tests are carried out annually, by different expert and independent companies, the results and actions resulting from these tests are evaluated in the annual systems audit processes.

The Company has the highest levels of availability that are possible in its systems infrastructure, including power supply redundancies in all its data rooms and computer centers, main and backup communication links through different physical means and systems with control schemes. high availability.

The Company also has infrastructure and execution programs for disaster recovery, which allow it to restore its critical mission operations in minutes, by having an alternate computer center enabled.

An annual information security risk awareness campaign is also carried out for all employees, this campaign is carried out in coordination with specialized training that is taught digitally.

Notwithstanding what is described in the preceding paragraphs, the processes and controls that the Company has in place could fail and significantly affect its operation.

Risks related to Artificial Intelligence

The degree of advancement of artificial intelligence technology that has been achieved recently implies for the Company a series of additional risks that did not exist so clearly a few years ago.

The possibility of generating fraudulent information content (“deep fake news”) means that the reputation of our stores, products or services is at risk of being affected in a malicious and false way. This can affect the share price.

The use of these technologies also exposes us more directly to the possibility of suffering cyber attacks that could undermine the Company's finances or expose it to related legal risks.

Additionally, regulations linked to artificial intelligence could affect some of our operations related to customer service.

Hedge Risk

The Company has insurance that adequately covers its assets against fire, earthquake and other risks caused by natural disasters, but does not ensure that insurance companies will continue to accept the conditions and premiums.

Risks related to the controlling shareholder of *La Comer*

The majority of the shares with voting rights of *La Comer*, are owned by various persons belonging to the Gonzalez family and are deposited in a temporary and irrevocable trust identified with number F-11024239, entered into with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A. By virtue of this trust, the Gonzalez family has the effective power – through the aforementioned trust – to appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors and determine the result of other matters that require the vote of the shareholders.

Some decisions made by this trust could influence the price of *La Comer*'s shares, as well as significantly affect the performance and profitability of the Company.

Risks Related to Mexico

Mexican government policies or regulations, as well as economic, political and social developments in Mexico may have an adverse effect on our business, operations and prospects.

We are a Mexican company and all of our assets are located in Mexico. Our business results, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are subject to political, economic, social, legal and regulatory risks specific to Mexico. The Mexican federal government has exercised, and continues to exercise, significant influence over the Mexican economy. Consequently, governmental actions, fiscal and monetary policies and regulations affecting governmental entities and private industry may have an impact on the Mexican private sector environment, including our company, and on market conditions, prices and yields of Mexican securities, including our securities. We cannot predict the impact that political conditions will have on the Mexican economy. Moreover, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may be affected by currency fluctuations, price instability, inflation, interest rates, regulations, taxes, government spending, social instability and other political, social and economic developments in, or affecting, Mexico over which we have no control.

Any of these events, or other unanticipated health, economic or political developments in Mexico, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The growth in crime and violence due to the activities of drug cartels and organized crime could adversely affect our business, operating results or prospects.

Mexico has experienced increasing periods of violence and crime in recent years due, in large part, to the activities of drug cartels and the organized crime that accompanies such activities. In response, the government has implemented various security measures and strengthened its police and military forces. Despite these efforts, drug-related crime continues to exist in Mexico. These activities, their potential growth and the violence associated with them may have an adverse impact on the Mexican economy or our future operations.

We have no assurance that changes in federal government policies or political and social developments in Mexico, over which we have no control, will not have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and prospects.

Political, economic and social conditions in Mexico may have a material adverse effect on the Mexican economy and, in turn, on the Company's operations.

The Company cannot predict the impact that political, economic and social conditions will have on the Mexican economy. Moreover, we have no assurance that political, economic or social developments in Mexico over which it has no control will not have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The social and political situation in Mexico may adversely affect the Mexican economy, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Depreciation of the Mexican peso against the U.S. dollar. In the event the government imposes foreign exchange controls and restrictions, we may not be able to service obligations denominated in Dollars or any other foreign currency, thereby exposing our investors to foreign exchange risks.

A severe devaluation or depreciation of the Mexican peso could result in intervention/disruption of international trade by the Mexican government. Although the government does not currently restrict or regulate the ability of Mexicans or any foreign person or entity to convert Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars or any other currency, it has done so in the past and we cannot assure potential investors that the Mexican government will not establish a policy of exchange rate control in the future. Any exchange control policy may eliminate or limit the availability of U.S. dollars or any other currency, limiting our ability to transfer or convert Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars or any other currency for purposes of hedging Dollar-denominated debt. As of the date of this report, we do not have any U.S. dollar-denominated financial debt, but we do have dollar-denominated letters of credit in the ordinary course of our business and that guarantee the import of goods and could be affected by a devaluation/ depreciation of the dollar.

High inflation rates may adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Historically, Mexico has experienced high levels of inflation and may experience high inflation in the future. Similarly, inflation in Mexico has led to higher interest rates, depreciation of the Mexican peso and the imposition of substantial government controls on exchange rates and prices. The annual inflation rate for the last three years, determined according to the variation in the National Consumer Price Index, as indicated by the INEGI *(National Institute of Statistics and Geography; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática)* and according to Bank of Mexico publications, was 4.21% in 2024, 4.66% in 2023 and 7.82% in 2022. The Company cannot have the assurance that Mexico will not experience higher levels of inflation in the future.

In addition, increased inflation generally increases the cost of financing for the Company. Should the Company have contracted or issued debt, its financial condition and profitability would be adversely affected by leverage and interest rate fluctuations. If the inflation rate increases or becomes uncertain and unpredictable, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Developments in other countries may have an impact on the Mexican economy, as well as on our results of operations and financial condition.

Developments in other countries may affect the Mexican economy, as well as our results of operations. The market value of securities issued by Mexican companies is affected by economic and market conditions in other emerging countries. Although conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Mexico, investors' reactions to developments in any other country may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities issued by Mexican companies. In past years, for example, the value of Mexican debt and equity securities fell substantially as a result of certain developments that took place in China, Russia, Brazil and other Asian countries.

Geopolitical factors such as the current Russian invasion of Ukraine could affect global supply chains and adversely impact the availability of products for the company's operation. The high levels of inflation and interest rate increases worldwide, derived from the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, are causing financial problems for some financial institutions in the United States and Europe and this situation could be generalized in other parts of the world including Mexico.

Uncertainty regarding policies in the United States may generate volatility in the U.S. financial markets.

The correlation between economic conditions in Mexico and the United States has been exacerbated in recent years by the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations and more recently of the Mexico, United States and Canada Treaty (T-MEC) and increased economic activity between the two countries. In the past, the global dislocation of credit markets and the resulting scarcity of liquidity, especially in the United States, resulted in significant volatility in the financial markets and caused a material adverse effect on the Mexican economy. Therefore, an economic downturn in the U.S. economy, disagreements in the new USMCA, and the imposition of tariffs or other related events could have a significant negative effect on the Mexican economy, which, in turn, could affect our financial condition and results of operations.

With the current government of the United States and the new trade policies that are accepted, they could generate impacts that could affect the Company.

Amendments to the Mexican tax laws may adversely affect us.

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected as a result of an increase in taxes, the elimination and limitation of certain deductions and increased cost of compliance with the tax laws. To which may be added long-term delayed tax refunds.
The tax authorities in Mexico in recent years have taken much more aggressive stances with taxpayers. This has resulted in several companies reaching out-of-court agreements with the SAT (the Mexican tax authority) to make payments for very relevant amounts.

The SAT, in its capacity as tax authority, carried out reviews of the tax reports of some Group companies carried out by the external audit firm, specifically for the year 2015.

Although the Company's Management considers that the criteria used in determining the taxes for which it is responsible are correct and has the opinions of recognized external firms in this regard, and the conformity of the external auditing firm; decided to dialogue with the tax authorities, in order to avoid uncertain legal confrontations, since matters of this nature can represent a long waste of time and resources for the company.

During the third quarter of 2022, the company made a payment to the SAT for $125 million pesos to settle observations of the SAT of 2004. The payment represented a net effect on the Group's results of approximately $65 million pesos.

The tax authorities initiated a direct review of a subsidiary of the Group for fiscal year 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. As of the date of this report, The company clarifies that for 2016, 2017 and 2018 they already have a SAT document, with some differences in criteria. Company Management and its legal advisors do not expect significant additional costs to arise as a result of such review.

Risk due to changes to the legislation

The Company operates in Mexico and is exposed to changes in the legislation that may exist in the country. In recent years, the government has presented bills that may affect the Company's business environment. Changes in legislation could affect the operation or financial situation of the Company.

Climate Change Risks, Natural and Geopolitical Factors

Climate change can affect business in important ways, but management does not identify a differential effect against companies in the same line of business.

Factors that may affect the Company include one or more natural disasters as well as geopolitical events such as civil unrest in the cities where we operate, which could adversely affect our operations and financial performance. Such events could result in physical damage and/or partial or total loss of one or more of our stores or distribution centers, leading to the closure of the said stores or distribution centers.

Events such as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes could alter and affect our operations in the areas where these events occur and could adversely affect our business.

These climate change events could affect not only our operations, but also our growth plans. For example, water shortages in Mexico City and many other regions of the country could be an obstacle to obtaining the necessary approvals to open new stores in those locations.

Stock Related Risks

A liquid market may not develop for La Comer shares, which have been listed for only seven years.

Although the Company has been listed for seven years, it cannot assure that a liquid market for its shares will continue to develop or be sustained. As a result of these factors, investors may be unable to sell their Shares at the time and at the price desired, or at all.

The market price of our shares may fluctuate significantly, and potential investors may lose some or all of their investment.

Volatility in the market price of our shares may cause investors to be unable to sell their shares at the same or higher prices. The market price and liquidity of the market for our shares may be significantly affected by various factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be directly related to our performance. These factors include, among others

- high volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of companies in the sectors in which we and our subsidiaries participate, which are not necessarily related to the performance of these companies
- performance of the Mexican economy or the sector in which we participate;
- changes in earnings or changes in our results of operations;
- future sales of shares by our major shareholders;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of laws and regulations, including tax or other provisions applicable to our business or that of our subsidiaries;
- economic trends in general in the Mexican, United States or global economies or financial markets, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or violence or pandemics or responses to such events, as well as political conditions and developments.

The relatively low liquidity and high volatility of the Mexican stock market may cause the quoted prices and volumes of La Comer shares to fluctuate significantly.

The MSE *(Mexican Stock Exchange, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores)* is one of the largest stock exchanges in Latin America in terms of market capitalization of companies with shares listed on it; however, it remains relatively illiquid and volatile compared to other large foreign stock markets. Although the public participates in securities trading on the MSE, a substantial part of the trading activity on the MSE is carried out by or on behalf of major institutional investors. The trading volume of securities issued by emerging market companies, such as Mexican companies, tends to be lower than the trading volume of securities issued by companies in more developed countries. These market characteristics may limit the ability of holders of Shares to sell their Shares and may also adversely affect the price of the Shares.

In the event that securities or industry analysts do not publish their research or reports on the Company's business, or publish negative reports on the business, the price of the Shares and the trading volume may decline.

The market for the Shares depends, in part, on the research and reports published by securities or industry analysts on the Company or its business. In the event that one or more of the analysts covering the Company publishes negative, inaccurate or unfavorable information about the Company's business, the price of the Shares would likely decline. In the event that one or more of these analysts ceases to cover the Company or does not publish reports on the Company on a regular basis, demand for the Shares could decline, causing the price of the Shares and trading volume to decrease.

Future share issuances may result in a reduction in the market price of the Shares.

In the future, we may issue new shares of our capital stock to obtain resources to fund our activities and growth and to carry out other general corporate purposes. Such issuances, or documents announcing the intention to issue new shares of our capital stock, may result in a decrease or create volatility in the market price of the Shares.

The declaration and payment of dividends in favor of La Comer's shareholders is subject to the approval of its principal shareholder.

The declaration and payment of dividends and the amount thereof by *La Comer* to its shareholders is subject to the recommendation of the Board of Directors and the approval of the shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting. As long as the controlling shareholder of *La Comer* continues to be the owner of the majority of the Shares, it will have the power to appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors and to determine the declaration of dividends and the amount thereof. In addition, the payment of dividends is subject to the existence of profits, the absorption of losses from previous years and the approval of the financial statements for the year by the General Meeting of Shareholders. *La Comer* cannot guarantee that its shareholders will approve a dividend policy on the proposal of its Board of Directors, or that its Board of Directors will submit such proposal or the terms thereof. In 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company made a dividend payments and may continue to consider decreeing dividends in the future.

The Bylaws of La Comer contain certain restrictions on the acquisition and transfer of Shares.

The Securities Market Law and the bylaws of *La Comer* set out certain requirements, options and restrictions in relation to the acquisition and transfer of the Shares. Under the bylaws of *La Comer* and subject to certain exceptions *(including the acquisition or transfer of shares among the current controlling shareholders of La Comer)*, authorization from the Board of Directors is required for any person or group of related persons to acquire, in one or more transactions, a holding of shares equal to or greater than 10% of the capital stock or multiples of such percentage or to enter into agreements whereby they agree to jointly vote shares in such percentage, and *La Comer* will not permit the exercise of corporate rights of the Shares whose acquisition, if required, has not been authorized by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must grant or deny such authorization within a period of three months from the date on which the Chairman of the Board of Directors receives the corresponding request for acquisition authorization, or from the date on which it receives the additional information, if any, required by the Board of Directors. In the event that the acquisition of Shares or the approved voting agreement results in the acquisition of Shares or voting rights with respect to 30% or more of the outstanding shares of *La Comer*, the acquiring shareholders must make a purchase offer for 100% of the shares representing the capital of *La Comer*, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. These restrictions may have an impact on the liquidity of the shares or disinhibit a public purchase offer or affect the Issuer's share price as a result of limitations on a change of control.

The statutes of La Comer, under Mexican law, restrict the ability of foreign shareholders to invoke the protection of their governments in connection with their rights as shareholders.

Under Mexican law, the Issuer's bylaws provide that foreign shareholders will be deemed to be Mexicans for purposes of the Shares held by them and will be deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection of their governments in certain circumstances. Under this provision, a foreign shareholder is deemed to have agreed to refrain from invoking the protection of its own government by requesting the filing of a diplomatic claim against the Mexican government with respect to its rights as a shareholder of the Issuer, but shall not be deemed to have waived any other rights it may have, including any rights under the securities laws of the United States, with respect to its investment in the capital of *La Comer*. In the event that a foreign investor invokes such government protection in violation of this agreement, the Shares owned by such investor will be forfeited to the Mexican government.

A possible failure to comply with the requirements applicable to a company listed on the MSE could result in the cancellation of the listing and the registration of its shares in the NSR.

As an Issuer whose shares are listed on the MSE, *La Comer* will be subject to various requirements, including the delivery of periodic information and the maintenance of certain minimum stock exchange requirements in order to maintain such listing on the stock market. In the event that the Issuer ceases to comply with its obligations as a public company or the minimum requirements to continue listed on the MSE, the Issuer could be subject to the cancellation of its shares from the MSE, as well as their cancellation from the NSR or be subject to fines, penalties and/or other administrative or regulatory actions. The delisting of *La Comer*'s shares from the MSE could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity and price of the shares.

La Comer will allocate a significant portion of economic and human resources to meet the requirements applicable to public enterprises.

As a public company, *La Comer* will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses not incurred by private companies, including costs related to the delivery and disclosure requirements applicable to public companies. Expenses incurred by public companies in connection with their disclosure obligations and the maintenance of their corporate governance structure have been increasing. These laws and regulations may also make it more difficult or costly to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, and the Issuer may be forced to accept a reduction in the policy and coverage limit or incur proportionately higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. These laws and regulations may additionally make it more difficult for *La Comer* to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on its Board of Directors, committees or as senior officers and may divert management's attention. In addition, if *La Comer* is unable to meet its obligations as a public company, the registration of the Shares could be cancelled, and *La Comer* could be subject to fines, penalties, potentially civil litigation and other actions.

EBITDA and Cash Flow risk

The Company estimates EBITDA as its operating income plus depreciation and amortization. The Company calculates the Cash Flow as EBITDA less payments made for leases. The Company presents its EBITDA and Cash Flow because it believes that EBITDA and Cash Flow represents a useful basis both for evaluating operating performance and for comparing its results with those of other companies since it shows its operating results independently of its capitalization and taxes. However, investors should not consider EBITDA and Cash Flow in isolation and it should not be construed as a substitute for net income or operating income when measuring financial performance. EBITDA and Cash flow has significant limitations that affect its value as a measure of the Company's overall profitability because it does not take into consideration certain expenses such as depreciation and amortization. The Company may calculate its EBITDA and Cash Flow differently than other companies to calculate the same or similarly named items. EBITDA and Cash flow are not a measure of financial performance under IFRS.

4. OTHER SECURITIES REGISTERED IN THE NSR

The securities referred to in this annual report have been registered under number 3517-1.00-2015-001 in the National Securities Registry maintained by the National Banking and Securities Commission, and they are the only ones. Therefore, the Company does not present other securities registered in the NSR.

In the last three fiscal years, the Company has delivered in a complete and timely manner the reports required by Mexican law on relevant events and periodic information, such as information on results on a quarterly and annual basis.

5. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITIES REGISTERED IN THE NSR

Not applicable.

6. DOCUMENTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

Copies of this Annual Report may be obtained at the request of investors and the general public at the Company’s main offices located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517 Modulo 2, Colonia San José Insurgentes, C.P. 03900, Benito Juárez, Mexico City, Mexico. It will also be available on the Company's website *(www.lacomer.com.mx and www.lacomerfinanzas.com.mx)*, on the website of the Mexican Stock Exchange *(www.bmv.com.mx)* and on the website of the National Banking and Securities Commission *(www.gob.mx/cnbv)*. For any information, please contact Yolotl Palacios Golzarri, Investor Relations Department of the Company, whose e-mail address is ypalacios@lacomer.com.mx or telephone number 5255 5270 9064.

The following documents are available to the investing public through the Mexican Stock Exchange's website, www.bmv.com.mx, as well as on the websites of *La Comer*:

- Annual Report *(MSE format)*.
- Relevant Events.
- Quarterly Results Report: Consolidated Financial Statements
- Annual report, with consolidated and audited financial statements at the end of each year, as well as a comparative against the immediate previous year.
- Code of Ethics
- Articles of Association.

II. THE COMPANY

1. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Company name

The Company's legal name is *La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.*, and its trade name is *"La Comer"*.

Date of Incorporation, Transformation and Duration of the Company

The Company is a product of the spin-off of Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V. *(CCM)*, which process was initiated by agreement of the extraordinary general shareholders meeting of said company, held on July 2, 2015, protocolized in public deed number 154,234 recorded by notary public number 198, Enrique Almanza Pedraza of Mexico City, and registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City under the commercial page 15,103 on July 16, 2015. This spin-off took effect in January 2016.

The incorporation of *La Comer* is recorded in public deed number 157,406 dated December 4, 2015, recorded by Notary Public number 198 of Mexico City, Enrique Almanza Pedraza, whose first affidavit is registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City, under the electronic commercial folio number 548698-1 dated December 17, 2015 and has as its corporate purpose to act as the controller of a group of companies, and the performance of all kinds of commercial acts, including without limitation the acquisition, purchase and sale, import, export and distribution of all types of products and goods, domestic and foreign.

The Company has an indefinite duration, in accordance with its Articles of Association.

Main Offices

La Comer's main offices are located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517 Módulo 2, Colonia San José Insurgentes, C.P. 03900, Benito Juárez, Mexico City. Its telephone number is 5255 5270 9038.

History and Evolution

The origins of the Company date back to 1930, when Don Antonino González Abascal and his son, Don Carlos González Nova, established their first store in Mexico City, selling mainly textiles. Subsequently, *CCM* was incorporated in 1944 as Antonino González and Son, "Sociedad en Comandita Simple" *(Limited Partnership)*, and underwent some transformations and name changes for several years until it was structured and named *Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V. (CCM)* in 1991.

The first combined supermarket/general merchandise store under the brand name *Comercial Mexicana* opened in Mexico City in 1962, and 20 similar stores were opened during the 70's. During the 1980's *CCM* continued its expansion through the acquisition of the *Sumesa* chain in 1981 and the opening of 51 *Comercial Mexicana* stores. The first *California Restaurant* began operations in 1982 and the first *Bodega* was opened in 1989.

CCM formed a 50-50 partnership with *Costco Wholesale Corporation* in June 1991. The first *Costco* membership warehouse in Mexico opened in February 1992. In 1993 it introduced the *Mega* format and in 2006 two new formats were inaugurated called *City Market* and *Alprecio*. In 2009 the first *Fresko* self-service store was opened.

CCM was fully controlled by the Gonzalez family until April 1991, when shares representing *CCM*'s capital stock were offered to the investing public and began trading on the MSE. *CCM*'s main business was to participate in the leasing of real and personal property and to invest in companies related mainly to the purchase, sale and distribution of groceries and general merchandise in Mexico.

On June 14, 2012 CCM sold 100% of its 50% stake in *Costco de Mexico*, with 32 membership warehouses in operation, to its partner *Costco Wholesale Corporation*. Also, on August 21, 2014, the purchase agreement was signed with *Grupo Gigante, S.A.B. de C.V.* for the sale of the operation of 46 *California Restaurants* and seven *Beer Factory* units.

In January 2016, *Tiendas Soriana, S.A. de C.V.*, completed a public purchase offer for CCM's shares after the split of *La Comer*, which by that date operated 143 stores of the hypermarket and convenience store formats.

In January 2016, *La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.*, already spun off from *CCM*, began operations with 54 self-service stores with the *City Market*, *Fresko* and *Sumesa* formats and some larger stores where the new *La Comer* format was developed. Most of the units, focused on the middle- and upper-class sector, are located in the metropolitan area and in the center of Mexico. In the years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021,2022, 2023 and 2024 the Company inaugurated 5, 3, 4, 6, 2, 5, 4, 4, and 5 units, respectively.

2. BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

A. MAIN ACTIVITY

The Company is engaged in retail trade in self-service stores. It operates a group of supermarket stores focused on the sale of perishable products and groceries.

La Comer is a company focused on retail trade in self-service stores. It operates a group of supermarket stores focused on the sale of perishable products, groceries gourmet, pharmacy and general merchandise. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Company had 89, 84 and 80 self-service stores under different formats, with a total sales area of approximately 404,721m^2, concentrated mainly in the Mexico City metropolitan area where 45 units are located *(including two stores in the municipalities of Metepec and Avándaro, in the State of Mexico)*, representing 51% of its total stores, another 10 stores are located in the state of Queretaro, 8 stores in the state of Jalisco, five stores in the state of Guanajuato, four stores in each of the states of Baja California Sur and Morelos, three stores in the state of Puebla and Nuevo León and two stores in the Michoacan state one store in each of the following states: Guerrero, Nayarit, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí and Colima. The Company owns approximately 62% of the total sales area, with the remaining sales area consisting of locations leased from various owners. The Company also operates 395 commercial premises located in shopping centers along with its stores. It also has three distribution centers.

The Company operates supermarket stores focused on the medium and high socioeconomic levels, whose location is convenient and strategic, with sales areas within the range of 300 to 10,000 m^2, where shoppers can find perishable products, groceries and general merchandise as well as specialized departments of high-quality prepared foods. All of the Company's formats have a pharmacy, bakery and tortilla shop, some with convenient parking lots, and some of its stores are located in small shopping centers.

The formats it operates are:

- ***La Comer*** – This type of format typically has a sales area of between 4,000 to 7,500 m^2, where in addition to perishable products and groceries, it offers household products such as appliances, tableware, plastics and table linen, not including clothing. This format offers a greater range and variety of its products in each category to provide an additional distinguishing feature against any hypermarket. The *La Comer* format presents specialized departments of prepared foods, fine pastries and coffee. This store format can be presented on its own or inside shopping malls. As of December 31,2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 38, 37 and 34 stores, respectively.
  -
- ***City Market*** - This format offers its customers a large selection of gourmet products, as well as: wines, cheeses, meat, approximately a 25% of imported groceries, and a selection of organic products. It has exclusive agreements for products of internationally renowned brands. It presents a high-quality service in a sophisticated environment. Additionally, it offers prepared foods for consumption inside and outside the store and presents specialized departments of prepared foods such as tapas, seafood, pizzeria, chocolate, ice cream, coffee and fine pastries, among others. This format has a sales area of approximately 3,000 m^2 and is located in high income areas to focus on medium and high socioeconomic levels. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had 16 stores City Market, in 2023 and 2022 the Company had 13 stores. Most of the stores of this format are located in Mexico City, operating with stores also in the cities of Cuernavaca, Metepec, Querétaro, Guadalajara, Monterrey, San Miguel de Allende and Puebla.
- ***Fresko***– *Fresko* is a supermarket store, focused on covering the weekly needs of the home, with weekly family consumption products. It is especially designed to make purchases in an agile and rapid way, offering quality products

to shoppers. This format is also focused on the sale of groceries and perishables, with a sales area covering a range of between 1,500 and 4,000 m^2. The stores are located in areas where they can take advantage of the vertical growth that is taking place in large cities. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 22, 21 and 20 *Fresko* stores, respectively.

- ***Sumesa*** - *Sumesa* stores are supermarkets to serve the surrounding communities, and are usually located in areas of high population density. They emphasize the sale of good quality groceries and perishables. Their sales areas range from 300 to 1,000 m^2 and in some cases they do not have parking lots. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 13 *Sumesa* stores.

Approximately 99% of the Company's consolidated revenues come from the sale of products in its self-service stores. The format with the largest share of sales is *La Comer*, or larger stores, due to the product mix it presents, which includes basic and household products.

Currently, together with the 89 stores operated by the Company, there are 395 commercial premises with a total area of approximately 75,487 m^2. Revenues from stores, together with rented space within the stores, totaled approximately $398 million pesos as of December 31, 2024. (See section "Description of Principal Assets"). The Company has territorial reserves of more than 135,000 m^2 with the following distribution:

Territorial Reserve, sq. mts.

	2024	**2023**	**2022**
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	96,495	87,650	103,497
Central	8,398	33,357	25,154
Northeastern	-	14,020	-
	104,893	**135,027**	**128,651**

In the territorial reserves mentioned above, stores may be developed in the future in any of their formats and/or shopping centers or sold if the Company considers it convenient. It also has some other properties such as warehouses, which it may use or sell in the future.

Cyclical business behavior.

Seasonality

The self-service business reflects seasonal patterns of consumer spending that vary from quarter to quarter. Due to the seasonal nature of this industry, sales and cash flows from operations are highest in the third and fourth quarters. In preparation for the *Temporada Naranja* campaign in the summer months and the December season, we increased our merchandise inventories. Our earnings and cash flows increased primarily from the large sales volumes generated during the last two quarters of our fiscal year.

Suppliers

The Company has centralized purchasing departments, with areas responsible for *La Comer*, *City Market*, *Fresko* and *Sumesa* stores to supply all their units through their CEDIS or directly by suppliers in their stores.

This group specializes in perishable and grocery products and another group will be responsible for other types of general and household products for the *La Comer* format stores.

The Company purchases the products that are sold or frequently used in its stores from approximately 2,022 suppliers. No single supplier or group of related suppliers represents more than 5% of the total products purchased by the Company. The Company's management expects that the sources and availability of goods and products for the operation of its stores are adequate and will continue to be adequate into the foreseeable future. The Company operates with a wide base of suppliers of diverse sizes, so it does not depend on any supplier in terms of products, and does not identify any supplier as critical.

The Company's objective is to obtain the best price and credit conditions from its suppliers, as well as to cooperate with them in the development of advertising and special product promotions. The Company believes that communication through its information systems will allow it to negotiate more effectively with its suppliers. The Company also believes that the business it conducts with suppliers is carried out on terms no less favorable than those prevailing in the industry, with the exception of purchased volumes. Domestic suppliers are paid in pesos on terms that vary depending on the product purchased.

The products offered by the company have the labeling to comply with the provisions of the Official Mexican Standards in order to fully inform the consumer of its content and form of use. The functions of a label have to do both with the promotion of the product and with the complete information about its characteristics to allow the customer to know what he is buying.

B. DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has three distribution centers: its own CEDIS, with an approximate area of 42,000 m^2 located in Mexico City, the urban center where most of its stores are located today; and another CEDIS, leased for an approximate area of 2,400 m^2, an area occupied by a warehouse and platforms, located in the city of Guadalajara, destined to cover the needs of the new stores opened since 2016 in Guadalajara and its surroundings; and a third owned CEDIS that was inaugurated in 2022 in Monterrey to serve stores located in the northern zone with an area of 1,600 square meters. About 80% of the products are distributed through these distribution centers. It is expected that in the future an even greater proportion of the products will be distributed. We believe that having a good distribution network allows us to have a better supply and quality of fresh, cold and dry products throughout the chain and allows us to negotiate better prices with suppliers, who will be able to deliver their products in one location instead of sending them to different locations. Currently, the CEDIS in Mexico City, has storage rooms for fresh, cold and dry products in the same location. We estimate that it currently has sufficient capacity for distribution to approximately 100 stores. This CEDIS currently serves 65 stores located in the metropolitan area of Mexico City and the central zone of the country.

In addition to traditional store sales, the Company operates the *"La Comer en tu Casa"* program that allows customers to shop from home via telephone or internet. It also has a layaway system that allows them to make their purchase in installments.

C. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; OTHER CONTRACTS

The Company owns the property rights to the following brands: Comercial Mexicana and the pelican logo, *La Comer, City Market, Fresko, Sumesa, Farmacom, Golden Hills, Pet's Club, KePrecio* and *Monedero Naranja*, and owns the slogan *"Vas al Super o a La Comer?"* and the advertising campaigns that belong to it are: *"Bebe Comer"*, *"Miércoles de Plaza"*, *"Sabadomingo de Carnisalchichonería"* and *"Temporada Naranja"*, among others, whose terms are not about to expire.

Comercial City Fresko, the main subsidiary of *La Comer*, acquired some of *CCM*'s brands, including the *Comercial Mexicana* brand and several other brands and advertising campaigns, such as *"Miércoles de Plaza"*, *"¿Vas al Súper o a la Comer?"* and *"Compras bien"*, as well as the brands related to its operation, among which are *"City Market"*, *"Fresko"* and *"Sumesa"*, among others.

The Company registers the trade names, product brands and promotional campaigns for a period of 10 years from the date of registration, which can be extended every ten years indefinitely. Having the property rights of these brands, names and campaigns ensures the functioning and operation of the business, generating an identity and its recognition by the customers, as well as to maintain an image of the Company.

During the last three fiscal years, no relevant contracts were signed other than those related to the normal course of business.

D. PRINCIPAL CLIENTS

Our clients are the general public. The retail sector in Mexico is fragmented and consumers are served by a large number of formats, including traditional formats such as miscellaneous, specialty stores, markets, street vendors, as well as modern supermarkets, hypermarkets and department stores. We believe that there is growth potential in Mexico for the retail sector as it continues to modernize and increase online sales. We also believe that consumer preferences are changing and that consumers now prefer to shop at smaller, standardized stores, but with a greater variety of merchandise. The Company estimates they were almost 89, 82 and 72 and 62 million customers in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectfully. During 2024 represented 7.5% and 7.2% in 2023 and 2022 from total sales from the digital platform “La Comer en tu Casa”.

E. APPLICABLE LAW AND TAX REGIME

Within the main applicable federal and local laws that govern us, we have the *Securities Market Law (Ley del Mercado de Valores); General Law of Commercial Companies (Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles); Income Tax Law (Ley del Impuesto Sobre la Renta); Value Added Tax Law (Ley del Impuesto al Valor Agregado); Federal Fiscal Code (Código Fiscal de la Federación); Special Tax on Production and Services Law (Ley del Impuesto Especial sobre Producción y Servicios); Industrial Property Law (Ley de la Propiedad Industrial); Federal Consumer Protection Law (Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor); Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Individuals (Ley General de Protección de Datos personales en Posesión de Sujetos Obligados); Civil Protection Law (Ley General de Protección Civil); Federal Law on Economic Competition (Ley Federal de Competencia Económica); Law on Credit Institution (Ley de Instituciones de Crédito); General Law on Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (Ley General del Equilibrio Ecològico y Protección al Ambiente); Federal Law for the Prevention and Identification of Operations with Resources of Illicit Origin, Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization. and General Law on Administrative Responsibilities.*

Certain aspects of the retail sector in Mexico, including the Company's operations, are directly or indirectly subject to regulation by various governmental authorities at the federal, state and municipal levels. The most significant of these authorities are the *Ministry of Economy (Secretaría de Economía y Crédito Público); Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (Secretaría del Trabajo y Prevision Social); Ministry of Health (Secretaría de Salud);* and the *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural)*; among others.

The *Ministry of Economy* regulates the prices at which the Company may sell basic food basket and pharmaceuticals products, and also verifies through the *Federal Consumer Protection Agency (Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor)* that all imported products have a label in Spanish specifying their origin and, as the case may be, the ingredients they contain, including the importer data, in accordance with Mexican Official Standards.

The *Ministry of Health* establishes the health requirements that the Company's stores must comply with. The Company believes that it is in full compliance with the Ministry guidelines that its operations meet or exceed all requirements imposed by this government body. Similarly, the Ministry verifies that the products sold in our stores comply with the corresponding health requirements and Mexican Official Standards.

The *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development* establishes the requirements that meat or vegetable products distributed and sold in our stores must comply with in regard to storage, transportation and marketing specifications. The Company considers that it is in full compliance with these requirements.

The *Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare* verifies that our establishments comply with the safety and hygiene measures indicated by current legislation, as well as with applicable Mexican Official Standards on safety and hygiene. To date, we believe that our establishments fully comply with such regulations.

The Company's compliance with federal, state and municipal regulations on the disposal of materials in the environment has not had a material effect on the Company's investments, earnings or competitiveness and is not expected to have a material effect in the future.

For the purchase and sale of certain goods, the Company incurs Value Added Tax and Excise Tax on Production and Services, as well as certain state taxes. At the state and municipal levels, the Company pays payroll taxes and property taxes on its real estate, as well as a possession tax on its motor vehicles.

The Company's earnings are subject to income tax, and all regulations pertaining to the Company's obligations as any other Mexican taxpayer are applicable. The Company does not have special tax benefits. The *Income Tax Law (ITL)* establishes that the applicable rate for 2024, 2023 and 2022 and subsequent years is 30% on the taxable income.

See "Note 23 - Current and deferred income taxes", of the Financial Statements included in this Annual Report for further reference.

Climate change may affect the business significantly, but Management does not identify a differentiated effect against companies in the same line of business. The company may be affected by any law or government regulation related to climate change, but to date the company does not identify a potential material impact.

F. HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company has management level personnel with great experience and an average of more than 20 years working in the commercial sector.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company had:

	2024	**2023**	**2022**
Administratives	1,308	1,295	1,263
Operational	15,455	14,213	13,139
CEDIS	777	835	693
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	**17,540**	**16,343**	**15,095**

During the peak months of the year *(July and December)*, temporary employees may represent up to 5% more of the Company's workforce.

The Company is committed to training and during 2024, 2023 and 2022 the following efforts were made for our employees:

a) New employees receive training designed to ensure compliance with policies regarding customer service, accident prevention and operating procedures, totaling an average of 28 days of training.
b) Current and new executives and employees receive training in our current Code of Ethics and in accordance with Best Corporate Governance Practices. The company ensures its socialization, acceptance and application.
c) Our department heads specialize in administrative processes, exhibition practices and professional skills, dedicating a total of 15 days to their training on average.
d) Store Managers regularly receive external training by attending the ICAMI Institute to take the Management Skills Improvement Diploma with a duration of one year by attending a four-hour session per week.

All of the Company's employees receive ongoing training during their work. It should be noted that employees of the City Market format receive specialized training in product knowledge to enable them to offer excellent service within the store.

As of December 31, in 2024 92.5% and in 2023 and 2022, approximately 99% of the employees were members of a labor union. Unionized employees are members of various unions with which the Company has collective bargaining agreements. The economic terms of the collective bargaining agreements are renegotiated annually. The Company has not experienced any labor stoppages and management believes that it has a good relationship with its employees and unions.

On December 31, 2022, in compliance with the provisions of article 225 of the General Law of Commercial Companies and through Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings held on November 30, 2021, it was agreed to absorb by merger within Comercial City Fresko, S. de R.L. de C.V. its subsidiaries: Operadora Comercial Mexicana, S.A. de C.V., Operadora Sumesa, S.A. de C.V., Serecor, S. de R.L. de C.V. and Personal Cendis Logistic, S.A. de C.V.

In compliance with the provisions of article 225 of the General Law of Commercial Companies and through Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on November 30, 2021, it was agreed to absorb by merger within Comercial City Fresko, S. de R.L. of C.V. to its subsidiaries: Operadora Comercial Mexicana, S.A. de C.V., Operadora Sumesa, S.A. de C.V., Serecor, S. de R.L. of C.V. and Personal Cendis Logistic, S.A. of C.V.

The merger took effect between the parties, their shareholders (Partners) and for labor, accounting, financial and tax purposes, on January 1st, 2022.

G. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

We believe that the Company's own activities do not represent a high environmental risk; however, there are measures provided for by the relevant laws for the protection, defense or restoration of the environment.

As of January 1, 2020, all stores of the Company implemented the "*No use of plastic bag*" strategy plan with the purpose of reducing the consumption of plastic bags and joining the care of the environment. We promoted the use of reusable bags among our customers, offering varieties of these at low cost with the purpose of reducing the consumption of plastic bags.

During 2024, 2023 and 2022, we continued with the program to replace plastic bags with sustainable packaging, seeking to ensure that they are produced responsibly from their origin, designed to be effective and safe throughout their life cycle, and that they meet the market criteria for a good performance, and that once used, they are recycled efficiently. Packaging made of sustainable materials has been selected, adapting them to the needs of our products without sacrificing the quality and good presentation of each type of product.

Styrofoam trays for the display and sale of: meat, chicken, pork, fish and cheese were replaced by compostable trays. This is a very important change, since Styrofoam is a highly polluting material that is very difficult to degrade in the environment.

Among other activities, the Company collects paper and cardboard for recycling; there are permanent campaigns within the Company aimed at saving water and electricity; use of environmentally friendly cleaning chemicals in the areas of perishables and food; and proper management of urban waste and residues that require special handling, such as oil.

In home delivery, kraft paper bags and cardboard boxes are used, both made of recyclable material, resistant enough to maintain quality in the shipment.

The Company maintains a contract with Naturgy: Fuerza y Energía Bii Hioxo, S.A. de C.V. to supply wind power to 17 of our stores. Additionally, the Company signed a contract with Alfa Cogeneración de Altamira, S.A. de C.V. to use clean electric energy from combined cycle generation to 31 of its stores. With these contracts, the Company intends to reduce its impact on the use of fossil fuels and make the operating costs of these stores more efficient, setting the stage for similar projects in the future. These alternatives are aimed at reducing and optimizing energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency. The process of change toward the use of clean sources of electricity has begun to yield positive results for the Company. In 2020, a new store was constructed with a photovoltaic panel system to supply own energy. At the end of December 204, 2023 and 2022, 69, 62 and 54 of our stores uses any of the clean energy systems available.

In the specific case of the operation of the Distribution Center, there is an implicit risk due to the handling of gases necessary for the cooling of the goods. However, this center has all the necessary safety measures to keep this risk under control.

Due to the emission of refrigerants into the air has a direct impact on the contamination of the environment and because the reduction in the consumption of electrical energy also reduces the impact of contamination on the environment indirectly, in 2024, 2023 and 2022 we continued with the program to update refrigeration equipment with economic benefits and less contamination. This refrigeration system, with high technology, presents important savings in the consumption of electrical energy and less use of refrigerants in volume, which consequently means that if there is a leakage, the emission to the environment is lower. The Company does not currently have any environmental recognition or certificate.

Climate change factors that could affect the Company include one or more natural disasters, as hurricanes, floods and earthquakes could in any way alter and affect our operations in the areas where these events occur and adversely affect our business.

H. MARKET INFORMATION; COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

The self-service sector in Mexico is highly competitive and is presented in various formats focused on serving all social levels of the population: from public markets, convenience stores, miscellaneous product stores, grocery stores, as well as large stores and supermarkets. Additionally, the commercial chains are presented in different formats to cover the needs of the different social levels of the population in Mexico, offering different mixes of products in their stores. In the stores of the self-service sector, most of them offer grocery and perishable products, others offer general-line products and clothing and some self-service stores offer a larger general line of products, competing with the department store sector. It is estimated that in Mexico there are more than 58 thousand stores in their different formats of large companies and traditional formats that supply the population.

Commercial chains have developed various formats to serve specific consumers, so, according to the classification of the National Association of Self-Service and Department Stores, A.C. *(ANTAD; Asociación Nacional de Tiendas de Autoservicio y Departamentales),* the following formats currently exist within the self-service sector: (i) hypermarkets, large stores offering a wide variety of products and all types of goods, from groceries and perishables, to clothing, electronics and general merchandise; (ii) supermarkets; medium sized shops with a limited variety of products, but that may also include, in addition to groceries and perishables, general merchandise; (iii) warehouses, which have a smaller variety of products and cheaper options; (iv) price clubs, which have memberships for their customers, offering select products for their members; (v) convenience stores, which offer basic products and are easily accessible; (vi) in addition, most of the self-service companies have sales through electronic channels, including the Internet and telephone, with home delivery that has expanded in recent years.

The self-service sector is characterized by high inventory turnover and low profit margins expressed as a percentage of sales. Profits depend primarily on maintaining a high volume of sales per store, the efficient purchase and distribution of products and the efficient operation of stores in terms of expenses. Currently, the Company is affiliated with ANTAD to promote, together with similar companies, the support of free, fair and honest competition, as well as to encourage the exchange of information and experiences. In addition, company executives belong to the Mexican Business Council to promote the social welfare and economic development of the country.

La Comer is one of the self-service store chains focused on the management of supermarkets, described in paragraph (ii) of the classification of the ANTAD, with management of perishables and grocery products for the most part. The Company is mainly concentrated in the Mexico City metropolitan area, where approximately 50.6%, 51.2% and 50% of its stores are located as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 respectfully.

The Company competes with numerous local companies, local and regional supermarket chains and convenience stores, as well as small family-style miscellaneous and flea markets in the various locations in which it has operations. Among the main competitors are national chains with all their formats such as: *Walmex, Soriana, HEB and Chedraui*. In turn, the Company will compete in some cases with some convenience store chains *(Oxxo, 7 Eleven, Extra)* and family owned grocery stores. Also, the competition of retail sales via electronic channels, including internet and telephone with home delivery has increased. The Company competes with companies that offer this service.

The Company believes that its sales growth will be achieved through the opening of new units and its operating efficiency. The main competitive factors of its stores are location, price, promotion, customer service, quality and variety of merchandise.

I. MARKET INFORMATION BY LINE OF BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

The Company offers high quality perishable products and groceries. In some of its formats it offers general line products such as home appliances, technology and domestic appliances.

The following is the percentage distribution of the total sales area by geographic region as of December 31, 2024.

	# stores	**m2**	**% m2**
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	45	158,405	39.1%
Central	27	155,760	38.5%
Western	10	50,091	12.4%
Northeastern & North Regions	7	40,465	10.0%
	89	**404,721**	**100%**

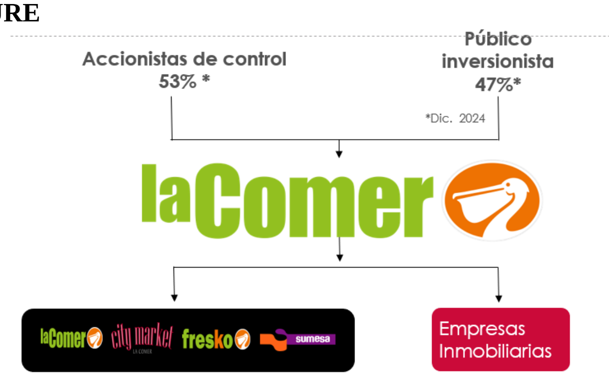
The following is the contribution to total sales by region as of December 31, 2023

	# stores	m2	% m2
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	43	151,163	40.1%
Central	26	147,f900	39.2%
Western	8	37,504	9.9%
Northeastern & North Regions	7	40,431	10.7%
	84	**376,998**	**100%**

The following is the contribution to total sales by region as of December 31, 2022

	# stores	m2	% m2
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	40	134,677	38.1%
Central	25	140,607	39.8%
Western	8	37,504	10.6%
Northeastern & North Regions	7	40,431	11.5%
	80	**353,219**	**100%**

J. CORPORATE STRUCTURE



The following table shows the corporate structure of *La Comer (including the ownership percentage of each subsidiary)* as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

Subsidiaries	% Ownership	Main Activities
Comercial City Fresko, S. de R.L. de C.V.	99.99 %	Self-service store chain with 89, 84 and 80 units as of December 31,2024, 2023 and 2022. Owner of 43 stores, 388 commercial premises and two CEDIS in 2024.
Real estate subsidiaries	99.99 %	Four companies; three entitties maintains a store (one in contruction), while the other maintains seven commercial premises, which are rented for restaurants.
Import subsidiaries	99.99 %	Company dedicated to importing products

K. MAIN ASSETS

La Comer is a self-service business concentrated in the central zone of Mexico, in the Metropolitan area of Mexico City, mainly focused on operating supermarkets for groceries and perishables to serve the middle and upper classes of Mexico's population. As of December 31, 2023, the Company operated 84 stores in different formats. The units in their different formats are distributed in the metropolitan area of Mexico City and in the center of the Mexican Republic, with a presence in 15 states. Currently, the Company owns approximately 62.5% of the sales area of its units. As of December 31, 2023, the territorial reserve amounted to approximately 135 thousand m^2, divided into nine properties.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, none of the assets were pledged in guarantee.

The main assets as of December 31, 2024 are described below.

Format	**Description**	**Units**	**Sales Area m^2**
La Comer	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries with basic and home products.	38	257,095
City Market	Self-service store with high quality gourmet products.	16	54,846
Fresko	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries.	22	82,477
Sumesa	Supermarket focused on the sale of groceries and perishables.	13	10,303

The main assets as of December 31, 2023 are described below.

Format	**Description**	**Units**	**Sales Area m^2**
La Comer	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries with basic and home products.	37	249,201
City Market	Self-service store with high quality gourmet products.	13	43,449
Fresko	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries.	21	74,045
Sumesa	Supermarket focused on the sale of groceries and perishables.	13	10,303

The main assets as of December 31, 2022 are described below.

Format	**Description**	**Units**	**Sales Area m^2**
La Comer	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries with basic and home products.	34	229,485
City Market	Self-service store with high quality gourmet products.	13	43,449
Fresko	Supermarket specialized in selling high quality food and groceries.	20	69,982
Sumesa	Supermarket focused on the sale of groceries and perishables.	13	10,303

The following table shows our owned space and our leased space in m^2 at the end of December 2024

	Total area m^2	%	Stores
Owned space	252,031	46	62.3%
Leased space	152,690	43	37.7%
	404,721	**100.00%**	**89**

The following table shows our owned space and our leased space in m^2 at the end of December 2023

	Total area m^2	%	Stores
Owned space	235,705	62.5%	44
Leased space	141,293	37.5%	40
	376,998	**100.00%**	**84**

The following table shows our owned space and our leased space in m^2 at the end of December 2022.

	Total Area (m^2)	%	Stores
Owned space	215,989	61.1%	41
Leased space	137,230	38.9%	39
	353,219	**100.00%**	**80**

The following table shows the sales space by format and the total number of stores as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

	# stores 2024	m^2	# stores 2023	# stores 2022
City Market	16	54,846	13	13
Fresko	22	82,477	21	20
La Comer	38	257,095	37	34
Sumesa	13	10,303	13	13
Total	**89**	**404,721**	**84**	**80**

Each of the Company's units is maintained in optimal condition to meet consumer needs. The image of all the stores, both indoors and outdoors, presents a distinctive image of the Company. During both 2022, the Company carried out the remodeling of three units. Additionally, during 2022 the total closure of another store in the metropolitan area of Mexico City was carried out for its total remodeling and the reopening was carried out in 2023. In 2024 and 2023 the company remodeled two stores each year.

The Company is in an expansion program in which it plans to start four to seven stores each year for the next five years. This expansion is part of the Company's strategy to better compete in a market with much larger players, replicating the same store concepts we already have. There is no precise estimate of the investment amounts that such an expansion program will require since it depends on multiple factors. However, the Company estimates that the said program can be financed both with the Company's current cash resources and with the EBITDA generated by the Company. We estimate that the additional sales generated by this expansion will represent a significant part of the Company's total sales. However, we cannot assure that the profitability of the new stores will be similar to the profitability of the current business.

There are multiple conditions for such an expansion program to take place, including: identifying locations with good commercial potential for our store concepts; negotiating acceptable economic purchase or rental conditions; obtaining construction and operating permits from the relevant authorities; and executing the construction and installation of the stores. The Company cannot assure that these conditions will be met and that the expansion plan will be properly executed.

In addition to this expansion program, the Company expects to continue the process of remodeling several of its stores each year.

The Company maintains all of its risk policies or hazard insurance *(including insurance for losses resulting from hurricanes and earthquakes)* and business interruption insurance. Fixed assets in each of the Company's business units are covered for a replacement cost at market value. The Company additionally maintains an insurance policy that protects losses from shipments.

L. LEGAL PROCEDURES

At present, there are no judicial, administrative or arbitral proceedings that could substantially affect the operation of the Company.

M. STOCK REPRESENTING THE SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's capital stock is represented by 4,344,000,000 Series B and Series C shares, which are grouped in 1,086,000,000 linked units, without expression of nominal value. Each of these linked units comprises four shares. The UB type units are comprised of four Series B shares, while the UBC type units are comprised of three Series B shares and one Series C share, which has no voting rights. All shares are common, nominative and have no par value.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the paid-in capital is represented by 1,086,000,000 linked units, of which 586,094,600 correspond to UB units and 499,905,400 to UBC units, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were 3,844,094,600 type B shares and 499,905,400 type C shares, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022 the paid-in capital is represented by 1,086,000,000 linked units, of which 600,051,992 correspond to UB units and 485,948,008 to UBC units. As of December 31, 2022, there were 3,858,051,992 type B shares and 485,948,008 type C shares.

The subscribed and paid-in capital stock amounted to $1,086'000 pesos, represented by 1,086,000,000 linked units UB and UBC.

The Issuer's bylaws state that the linked UB units may be converted into UBC units at any time, either through the Secretary of the Board of Directors of *La Comer*, or through Indeval. Therefore, the composition of the UB and UBC units is dynamic.

N. DIVIDENDS

In its first four years of operation the Company did not paid dividends, since all of its operating cash flow has been reinvested in openings and store format upgrades in order to grow in the sales area as quickly as possible.
In 2024 La Comer made a dividend payment of 0.276 pesos per linked unit in circulation on the date of payment. In 2023, La Comer made a dividend payment of $0.23 pesos by unit. In 2022, La Comer made a dividend payment of $0.19 pesos by unit, and may continue to consider decreeing dividends in the future. (See Note 24 of the Financial Statements).

III. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The information in the earnings statement and financial position statement presented below is derived from the Company's Financial Statements. Such information should be red jointly with the consolidated financial statements *(and their notes)*, included in this Annual Report. The figures as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, are presented in millions of Mexican pesos. *(See "General Information - Glossary of Terms and Definitions - Presentation of Financial and Economic Information")*.

Income Statement ***(Millions of pesos, except for percentages)***	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Sales	**$ 43,277**	**$ 38,465**	**$ 33,436**
Cost of sales	30,607	27,424	24,049
Operating expenses	9,637	8,410	7,153
Other (expenses) income, net	(30)	(52)	12
Depreciation and Amortization	1,495	1,347	1,244
Operating income	**3,002**	**2,579**	**2,246**
Financial (expense) income	44	54	(33)
Earnings (loss) before taxes	**3,047**	**2,633**	**2,213**
Income tax	689	525	254
Net income (loss)	**2,358**	**2,108**	**1,960**
*** (EBITDA)**	**4,498**	**3,926**	**3,490**
EBITDA/sales	10.4%	10.20%	10.40%
Operating income/ sales	6.9%	6.70%	6.70%
Linked Units (millions)	1,086	1,086	1,086
Earnings per Linked Unit (pesos)	2.17	1.94	1.80

*Operating income plus Depreciation and Amortization

Balance Sheet ***(Millions of pesos, except for percentages)***	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,925	2,314	2,078
Inventory	5,678	5,115	4,457
Property and equipment, net	22,038	20,588	18,382
Intangible Assets	6,278	6,278	6,278
Other assets	4,054	4,023	4,020
Total Assets	40,973	38,318	35,215
Suppliers	5,742	5,428	4,435
Other liabilities	4,530	3,891	3,590
Total Liabilities	10,272	9,319	8,025
Consolidated Shareholders' Equity	30,701	28,999	27,190
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	40,973	38,318	35,215

Annual Performance Data	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Same store sales growth	7.7%	10.0%	9.2%
Food product category sales	81.9%	81.5%	81.4%
Non-food product category sales	18.1%	18.5%	18.6%
Sales per m^2 (Thousand pesos)	$ 107	$ 102	$ 95
Sales per operating in-store worker (Thousand pesos)	$ 2,800	$ 2,706	$ 2,545
Average Inventory Conversion Ratio (days)	67	67	67
Average Payable Conversion Ratio (days)	68	71	66

Operating Data	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Stores at year-end	89	84	80
Sales Area (m^2)	404,721	376,998	353,219
Employees	17,540	16,343	15,095
Operating in-store employees	15,455	14,213	13,139
Receipts (thousands)	88,958	82,086	72,289

In addition to these effects, no additional factor or criteria had been identified that could make the information presented not comparable.

2. FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the distribution of the Company's formats by stores and retail area is shown below:

	# stores 2024	# stores 2023	# stores 2022
City Market	16	13	13
Fresko	22	21	20
La Comer	38	37	34
Sumesa	13	13	13
Total	**89**	**84**	**80**

The stores operated by the Company offer a mix of food and non-food products. Management classifies the Company's sales into four main product lines: *perishables, groceries, general lines and health, hygiene* and *beauty*. Perishables is comprised of the categories of meat, fruits, vegetables, frozen and prepared foods; groceries include edible and other non-edible products, while health and beauty are integrated by pharmaceuticals and personal care products.

The distribution of sales area by geographic region as of December 31, 2024 is shown below. The largest portion of the Company's revenues is concentrated in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

	Sales contribution	Stores	m^2
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	53.3%	45	158,405
Central	27.2%	27	155,760
Western	11.2%	10	50,091
Northern and Northwestern	8.3%	7	40,465
Total	**100%**	89	404,721

The distribution of sales area by geographic region as of December 31, 2023 is shown below. The largest portion of the Company's revenues is concentrated in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

	Sales contribution	Stores	m^2
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	52.9%	43	151,163
Central	26.9%	26	147,900
Western	11.1%	8	17,504
Northern and Northwestern	9.2%	7	40,431
Total	**100%**	84	376,998

The distribution of sales area by geographic region as of December 31, 2022 is shown below. The largest portion of the Company's revenues is concentrated in the Mexico City metropolitan area.

	Sales contribution	Stores	m²
Mexico City Metropolitan Area	53.9%	40	134,677
Central	25.6%	25	140,607
Western	10.8%	8	37,504
Northern and Northwestern	9.7%	7	40,431
Total	**100%**	80	353,219

All of the Company's sales are locally produced, and the Company has no foreign operations.

3. INDEBTEDNESS

Currently, the Company does not have any credit, either of a relevant or of a fiscal nature, since it only has factoring lines for suppliers and letters of credit for imports. However, the Company may find it necessary to borrow capital or issue additional stock to fund working capital and capital expenditures or for acquisitions and other investments in the future. (See Note 15 "Suppliers"of the Financial Statements).

4. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following discussion and analysis by the Company's management should be read jointly with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes included in this Annual Report. The Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 are presented in thousands of pesos and have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

A. Operating Results

As of December 31, 2024					
	2024	%	**2023**	%	Var %
Net sales	**43,277**	100.0	**38,465**	100.0	**12.5**
Cost of sales	30,607	70.7	27,424	71.3	11.6
Gross profit	12,670	29.3	11,041	28.7	14.8
Operating expenses	9,668	22.3	8,462	22.0	14.2
Operating profit	**3,002**	6.9	**2,579**	6.7	**16.4**
EBITDA [1]	**4,498**	10.4	**3,926**	10.2	**14.6**
Net financial result	44	0.1	54	0.1	(17.1)
Taxes	689	1.6	525	1.4	31.3
Net Income	**2,358**	5.4	**2,108**	5.5	**11.9**
Same Store Sales (%)	7.7		10.0		
Clients (thousands)	88,958		82,086		**8.4**
Inventory days ratio	67		67		**(0.5)**
Supplier days ratio	68		71		**(5.1)**
Number of stores	89		84		**6.0**
Sales area (m^2)	404,721		376,998		**7.4**

In millions of Mexican pesos,

(1) EBITDA refers to Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization.

As of December 31, 2024, there were 94 self-service stores; while as of December 31, 2023, there were 84 self-service stores. During 2024, 5 stores were opened: three stores in the City Market format one La Comer and a Fresko. The sales area in m2 presented an increase of 7.4%, going from 376,998 square meters in 2023 to 404,721 square meters in 2024.

Analysis of the results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Net sales

In cumulative terms, total sales amounted $43,277 million pesos, presenting an increase of 12.5% compared to the previous year. Same store sales so far this year, increased 7.7%.
All our formats presented increases in sales.
The Western region is the one that shows the best performance in the company as a whole
In terms of product category, in 2024, prepared food was the one that showed the greatest increase in sales.

Gross profit

Gross profit presented a margin of 29.3% as a percentage of sales against a margin of 28.7% of the previous year. Gross profit was $12,670 million pesos, having an increase of 14.8% compared to the same period of 2023.
Changes in the mix of products have contributed to higher margins, and it continues to be distribution and logistics efficiencies.

Operating income and EBITDA

The operating profit for the year presented an increase of 16.4% against previous year, presenting a margin of 6.9%. During the year, opening expenses, expenses for salaries and benefits, and expenses in our e-commerce platform increased significantly.
In cumulative terms, the EBITDA margin was 10.4%, generating a flow of $4,498 million pesos and growing 14.6% against the EBITDA of previous year. Excluding extraordinary charges in 2024 and 2023, annual EBITDA growth would have been 12.6%.

Financial income

Within this concept, the company presented an integral result of net financing of $44 million pesos, due to $285 million pesos for financial products, interest on leases of $236 million pesos and the difference, due to foreign exchange movements.

Taxes & Net profit

During this period, an amount of $689 million pesos of taxes was reported.
For all the above, the net profit was $2,358 million pesos compared to $2,108 million pesos for the same period of the previous year.

Analysis of the results for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	As of December 31, 2023				
	2023	%	**2022**	%	Var %
Net sales	**38,465**	100.0	**33,436**	100.0	**15.0**
Cost of sales	27,424	71.3	24,049	71.9	14.0
Gross profit	11,041	28.7	9,387	28.1	17.6
Operating expenses	8,462	22.0	7,140	21.4	18.5
Operating profit	**2,579**	6.7	**2,247**	6.7	**14.8**
EBITDA [1]	**3,926**	10.2	**3,490**	10.4	**12.5**
Net financial result	54	0.1	(33)	(0.1)	NA
Taxes	525	1.4	254	0.8	106.8
Net Income	**2,108**	5.5	**1,960**	5.9	**7.6**
Same Store Sales (%)	10.0		9.2		
Clients (thousands)	82,086		72,289		13.6
Inventory days ratio	67		67		0.6
Supplier days ratio	71		66		7.2
Number of stores	84		80		5.0
Sales area (m^2)	376,998		353,219		6.7

In millions of Mexican pesos,
(1) EBITDA refers to Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization.

As of December 31, 2023, there were 84 self-service stores; while as of December 31, 2022, there were 80 self-service stores. During 2023, 4 stores were opened: three stores in the La Comer format and a Fresko re-opening. The sales area in m2 presented an increase of 6.7%, going from 353,219 square meters in 2022 to 376,998 square meters in 2023.

Net sales
In cumulative terms, total sales amounted $38,465 million pesos, presenting an increase of 15.0% compared to the same period of the previous year. Same store sales so far this year, increased 10.0%.
All our formats presented increases in same store sales.
All regions showed growth in same store sales. The Western region continues with more favorable increases in sales.
By product category, we can highlight that for the year, there were increases in the prepared food and bakery category.

Gross profit
Gross profit presented a margin of 28.7% as a percentage of sales against a margin of 28.1% in the same period of the previous year. Gross profit was $11,041 million pesos, having an increase of 17.6% compared to the same period of 2022. The mix of products with a higher margin has been recovered and there continues to be distribution and logistics efficiencies.

Operating income and EBITDA
The operating profit for the year presented an increase of 14.8% against the same period of the previous year, presenting a margin of 6.7%. During this period, expenses for salaries and benefits, the PTU (employee participation in profits) provision, and expenses in our e-commerce platform increased significantly.
In cumulative terms, the EBITDA margin was 10.2%, generating a flow of $3,926 million pesos and growing 12.5% against the EBITDA of the same period of the previous year.

Financial income
Within this concept, the company presented an integral result of net financing of $54 million pesos, due to $ 255 million pesos for financial products, interest on leases of $200 million pesos and the difference, due to foreign exchange movements.

Taxes & Net profit
During this period, an amount of $525 million pesos of taxes was reported.
For all the above, the net profit was $2,108 million pesos compared to $1,960 million pesos for the same period of the previous year.

Working Capital
The company presented at the end of this period a cash balance of $2,318 million pesos, showing an increase of $240 million pesos against the cash balance as of December 2022. The level of inventories was $5,115 million pesos and that of suppliers was $5,428 million pesos. Inventory turnover as of December 2023 was 67 days and that of suppliers was 71 days, presenting a difference of 4 days.

Working Capital
At the end of 2024, the company presented at the end of this period a cash balance of $2,925 million pesos, showing an increase of $611 million pesos against the cash balance as of December 2023. The level of inventories was $5,678 million pesos and that of suppliers was $5,742 million pesos. Inventory turnover as of December 2024 was 67 days and that of suppliers was 68 days, presenting a difference of 1 days.

B. Financial Condition

The Company has no financial debt as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The Company has lines of credit for the normal operation of the business (overdraft lines, lines for the purchase and sale of foreign currency, lines for leases, lines for factoring and lines for letters of credit).

At the end of 2024, the company presented at the end of this period a cash balance of $2,925 million pesos, showing an increase of $611 million pesos against the cash balance as of December 2023. The level of inventories was $5,678 million pesos and that of suppliers was $5,742 million pesos. Inventory turnover as of December 2024 was 67 days and that of suppliers was 68 days, presenting a difference of 1 day.

The company presented at the end of 2023 a cash balance of $2,318 million pesos, showing an increase of $240 million pesos against the cash balance as of December 2022. The level of inventories was $5,115 million pesos and that of suppliers was $5,428 million pesos. Inventory turnover as of December 2023 was 67 days and that of suppliers was 71 days, presenting a difference of 4 days.

The Company presented at the end of 2022 a cash balance of $2,078 million pesos, presenting a decrease of $458 million pesos against the cash balance at December 2021, used mainly in property acquisitions for future openings. The level of inventories was located at $4,457 million pesos and that of suppliers at $4,435 million pesos. Inventory turnover as of December 2022 was 67 days and that of suppliers was 66 days, presenting a difference of 1 day.

During 2024, 2023 and 2022 there was an investment in property, plant and equipment of $2804, $3,365 and $2,982 million pesos. decreasing in 2024 by 16.7% and increasing by 12.8%,and 18.1% in 2023 and 2022 respectively.

The resources generated by EBITDA amounted to $4,498 million pesos, $3,926 million pesos in 2023 and $3,490 million pesos in 2022 with a margin on sales of 10.4%, 10.2% and 10.4%, respectively.

From January 1 to December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, inventories increased 11%, 15% and 14%, year-on-year, going from $%,115, $4,457 and $3,918, million pesos at the beginning of the year, to $5,678, $5,115 and $4,457 million pesos for the end of 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The following table shows the investments in fixed assets made by the Company during the year 2024, 2023 and 2022:

Million pesos	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Construction and installation	1,013	1,765	945
Layouts	657	523	832
Furniture and equipment	1,134	1,077	1,205
Total	**$2,804**	**$3,365**	**$2,982**

Capital expenditures of $2,804, $3,365 and $2,982 billion during 2024, 2023 and 2022 were focused on the opening of five stores in 2024 and four stores in 2023 and 2022, as well as maintenance investments needed to carry out remodeling in three stores in each of the years.

Cash policy

As a result of the Company's operations, its liquidity is immediately available through the collection of payments at its cash registers for products acquired by customers in its stores, in addition to the management of a higher inventory turnover in relation to the days of accounts payable to suppliers.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, payments made by customers through different payment means were classified as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Cash	20.7%	22.4%	23.4%
Credit and debit cards	64.4%	62.0%	60.1%
Food vouchers	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Other	10.9%	11.6%	12.5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

As a matter of policy, the Company maintains certain positions in U.S. dollars only to cover estimated expenses for business obligations expressed in that currency.

Policies applicable to Treasury management

The main responsibility of the treasury area consists of the adequate concentration of the resources generated by the sales carried out by the Company and its management to face its investment, operational, financial and fiscal commitments. In the fulfillment of these activities, the Company seeks to carry out an adequate distribution of its resources through efficient communication systems with the financial institutions with which it operates. Cash surpluses are centrally invested at the best rates of return in low risk instruments with short-term government or bank guarantees in order to minimize risk exposure and preserve the Company's equity.

Monetary Resources

The Company maintains its resources in local and foreign currency. The position of resources in local currency represents the majority of the Company's resources, since most of the operations are carried out with suppliers and customers located in the country. There are letters of credit with which the Company can finance a smaller portion of its commercial operations.

Likewise, the Company carries out operations in foreign currency for the acquisition of imported merchandise with foreign suppliers. There is currently no financial debt denominated in U.S. dollars or any other currency.

It is the Company's practice to maintain a balance available in various foreign currencies for short-term obligations in such currencies, for normal business operations and for investment in its growth plan.

Cash flow

Cash flow at December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,314	2,078	2,536
Operating activities	4,136	3,921	2,851
Investing activities	(2,529)	(3,102)	(2,835)
Financing activities	(996)	(583)	(474)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,925	2,314	2,078

Millions of pesos

The flow from operating activities grew during the year 2024 5.5% and in 2023 37.5%

The Company's expansion plan, with the opening of new stores, is the main reason for the cash flow requirement for the investment activities account; where the annual amount required is determined primarily by the execution of new store openings. Cash flow generated by operating activities represented, 100.6% in 2022, 126.4% in 2023 and 163.4% in

2024, of the required flows for investing activities, practically all of the cash flow required for investing activities was financed with cash flow from operating activities.

C. Internal Control Policies and Procedures

The internal control structure established by the Company's management is composed of various management and oversight bodies such as the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Corporate Practices Committee, the Planning Committee and the Management Committee.

Additionally, there are several controls that contribute to strengthen corporate governance actions, such as the Code of Ethics and a telephone number for complaints, where any breach of the Code of Ethics may be reported.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer to ensure effective disclosure and that the consolidated financial statements present fairly the consolidated financial position and results of operations for the periods presented.

The Company has central information systems through which the Company's operations are recorded for accounting purposes, as well as processes and policies that provide us with reasonable assurance that transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management and in conformance with applicable international financial reporting standards.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, PROVISIONS OR RESERVES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant in regard to the consolidated financial statements are described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

The Company believes that while historical experience, current trends, or other factors may be considered in the preparation of its IFRS consolidated financial statements, actual amounts may differ from those estimates.

The Company believes that the following accounting estimates include, to a large extent, value judgments and/or complex transactions, and they are therefore considered to be critical accounting estimates. The Company's management has discussed and selected these accounting estimates jointly with the Audit Committee, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the published information on these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The Company's management must make certain judgments and estimates and consider assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, rarely equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a high risk of resulting in a significant adjustment to the book value of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are mentioned below:

- Reverse factoring: presentation of amounts related to supplier financing agreements in the balance sheet and the cash flow statement. (See Note 15 of the Financial Statements).

- Term of the lease: if the Company is reasonably certain that it will exercise extension options. (See Note 26 of the Financial Statements).

- Measuring the estimate for expected credit losses on accounts receivable: key assumptions to determine the weighted average loss rate. See Note 6 of the Financial Statements.

- Impairment testing of intangible assets. See Note 13 of the Financial Statements.

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions related to the probability and magnitude of an outflow of economic resources. . (See Note 18 of the Financial Statements).

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions. . (See Note 23 of the Financial Statements).

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable income against which deductible temporary differences and offsetting losses obtained in prior periods may be used. (See Note 23 of the Financial Statements).

6. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC INFORMATION

Overview

La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. was created as a result of the spin-off of *Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V. (CCM)*, whose term to take legal effect was completed on January 4, 2016. It was listed on the MSE as a trading company on that same date. *La Comer* is a holding company that mainly invests in companies related to the purchase, sale and distribution of groceries, perishables and general merchandise.

Corporate Restructuring

i. Pledge of Public Offering Contract

On January 28, 2015, the then controlling shareholder of *Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V.* (*CCM*, holder of the Company until January 2016) and *Organización Soriana, S. A. B. de C. V. (Soriana)*, entered into an Initial Public Offering Agreement *(the "Agreement")*, establishing the basis for the initial public offering, which was subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, including the authorization of the *Federal Antitrust Commission (COFECE; Comisión Federal de Competencia Económica)*, stock exchange authorities and corporate approvals. The business under the *City Market, Fresko, Sumesa* and several other stores, which in total amounted to 54 stores, was not part of this spin-off and would be kept in order to be operated by the then controlling shareholder of *CCM*, for its future development, due to its potential growth and profitability. This contract also imposed certain restrictions and obligations on the spun-off company (later known as *La Comer*).

ii. Corporate Restructuring and Takeover Bid

On July 2, 2015, *CCM*'s Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved the initiation of the process, subject to conditions to be resolved by the COFECE and regulatory authorities such as the *MSE* and the *CNBV*, to split the Company into two legally distinct economic entities, whose financial, operational and legal effects, including the form, term and other mechanisms, will be established once the transaction has been authorized in all its terms at a Shareholders' Meeting, as well as by the *COFECE, MSE*, and the *CNBV*.

On October 9, 2015, the COFECE's plenary session issued the notification regarding the transaction between *CCM* and *Soriana* to carry out the split of the Company into two independent entities, which would result in the sale of 143 owned and self-service stores of the *Mega, Tiendas, Bodega* and *Alprecio* formats and a lease agreement to *Soriana*. Likewise, by means of the said notification, the Plenary of *COFECE* objected to this transaction in the terms in which it was redacted, since it considered that the process of competition and free market participation could be harmed in some of the units subject to the sale, and imposed certain conditions that had to be met by Soriana in order for the transaction to be considered authorized. Among the options that the plenary session of the *COFECE* gave to *Soriana* to close the transaction were: to refrain from buying 26 stores or to buy them, but then sell them within a set period. It should be noted that the acceptance and compliance with the conditions imposed by the *COFECE* plenary would allow both companies to continue with the process of closing the transaction. It should be noted that the acceptance and compliance with the conditions imposed by COFECE allowed both companies to continue with the process of closing the transaction.

On October 21, 2015, *Soriana* submitted to *COFECE* the plan with the 14 units that would not be acquired and the 12 units that would be subject to a sale process within the term established by the regulator, This cleared the way for the closing of the transaction and the acquisition of the Company's shares, subject to all legal conditions and procedures established by the *CNBV* and the *MSE* and for the launching of an Initial Public Offering (IPO) for up to all the shares representing the Company's capital stock, linked to the spin-off process of the two companies: the first, which remained as *Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S.A.B. de C.V.*, and which was acquired by *Soriana*; and the second, which was named *La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. (La Comer)*, which would control the operation of the stores that were not subject to the sale, including the *City Market, Fresko* and *Sumesa* formats. The date of approval, by the *CCM* shareholders' meeting, for the formalization of the spin-off was November 10, 2015.

On December 7, 2015, *Tiendas Soriana, S.A. de C.V.*, *Soriana*'s main subsidiary, initiated a public tender offer for 20 business days. As a result, on January 6, 2016, it acquired 96.31% of the capital stock of *CCM*.

iii. CCM SPIN-OFF

On January 4, 2016, the legal period of 45 calendar days for the spin-off of *CCM* ended without the initiation of any legal opposition proceedings. Therefore, as of this date, the spin-off of *CCM* took legal effect and it survived as a new corporation with the character of a spun-off company called *La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.*, whose shares were listed on the *MSE* as of the same date. It thereupon became the new holder of the shares of *Comercial City Fresko, S. de. R.L. de C.V.*, the main subsidiary of La Comer.

On January 8, 2016, *Soriana* settled the offering at market. Subsequently, *Soriana* became the controlling shareholder of CCM.

Once the spin-off of *CCM* was completed, the shareholders of that company received new shares representing the capital stock of La Comer (spun-off company), in a percentage equivalent to the percentage they had in *CCM*'s capital stock on the date of the transaction.

IV. MANAGEMENT

A. EXTERNAL AUDITORS

As a result of the resolution adopted by the Company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2019, following the recommendation issued by the Audit Committee through its Chairman, KPMG Cárdenas Dosal, S.C. was appointed as the external auditor of the Company's basic financial statements, in order to comply with the obligations established in the General Provisions Applicable to the Entities and Issuers Supervised by the CNBV contracting the External Audit Services of Basic Financial Statements. The CNBV was informed of the change on July 27, 2019. Thus, the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, were audited by KPMG.

The Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were audited by Pricewaterhouse Coopers, S.C. (PwC), an external auditing firm.

The appointment of the external auditors is made by the Board of Directors, with the support of the Audit Committee, which evaluates the performance of the external auditors. The Audit Committee serves as a communication channel between the Board of Directors and the external auditors.

The external auditors have not issued a qualified or negative opinion, nor have they abstained from issuing their opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The fees approved for the audit of the financial statements and other services (transfer pricing and tax opinion) as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022,, amounted to $9.1, $8.1 and $7.8, million, respectively, 79% of which corresponds to the audit of the financial statements of 2024, 78% of which corresponds to the audit of the financial statements of 2023 and 75% corresponds to the audit of the financial statements of 2022.

B. TRANSACTIONS WITH THIRD PARTIES; CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Company has conducted and expects to continue to conduct a wide variety of related party transactions and therefore the Issuer plans to follow this scheme. The Company has Audit and Corporate Practices Committees that conduct an independent review of related party transactions to verify whether such transactions are in the normal course of business and have been entered into on an arm's length basis.

The main balances of the Company's transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown in Note 21 - Related Parties, of the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

C. DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors have no extra compensation, in addition to their fees for belonging to the Board. As of the date of this Annual Report, La Comer does not have applicable Codes of Conduct for members of the Board of Directors and relevant executives, and the regulations issued by the stock exchange authorities are applicable.

The Articles of Association of La Comer establish that the administration of the Company is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. This governing body is made up of a number of directors, which may not be less than five or more than twenty-one, of which at least twenty-five percent must be independent. The current directors were appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of La Comer on April 17, 2024.

Thirty % of the members of the Board of Directors are independent directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Market Law. The Board of Directors is in charge of the management and administration of the Company. To achieve an adequate fulfillment of its functions, the Board is supported by four Committees, which operate as intermediate bodies: Audit Committee, Corporate Practices Committee, Planning Committee and Management Committee. The Board of Directors is the legal representative of the Company and has the broadest powers and authority to carry out all operations inherent to the corporate purpose, except those expressly entrusted to the General Shareholders Meeting, and it has the functions, duties and powers established in the Securities Market Law in force in the country and any other legal provision applicable to the case. Additionally, the Company has adopted the recommendations established by the Business Coordinating Council, which in the Code of Best Corporate Practices mentions the following, among other best practices:

- To separate the roles of Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the corporate group, giving this governing body the ability to exercise objective and independent judgment on the various corporate matters dealt with therein.

- Communicate to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Directors any situation in which there is or may be a conflict of interest, abstaining from participating in the corresponding deliberation.

- To use the assets or services of the Company only for the fulfillment of the corporate purpose and to have clearly defined policies that allow, in cases of exception, to use such assets for personal matters.

- Devote the necessary time and attention to their function, attending at least 70% of the meetings to which they are called during the year.

- Maintain absolute confidentiality regarding all information received in the performance of their duties and, in particular, regarding their own participation and that of other directors in the deliberations at Board meetings.

- The proprietary directors and, if applicable, their respective alternates must keep each other informed of the matters discussed at the Board of Directors meetings they attend.

- Provide support with opinions and recommendations derived from the analysis of the Company's performance, so that the decisions adopted are adequately based.

- To establish a mechanism for evaluating the performance and compliance of the directors with their duties and fiduciary responsibilities.

The following table shows the members of the Board of Directors, appointed at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 17, 2024, who will be in charge for the period ending on the date the next Ordinary Meeting to be held:

Position	**Proprietary**	
Honorary Chairman	Guillermo González Nova	1
Chairman	Carlos González Zabalegui	1
Executive Chairman	Alejandro González Zabalegui	1
Director	Luís Felipe González Zabalegui	1
Director	Pablo José González Guerra	1
Director	Antonino Benito González Guerra	1
Director	Santiago García García	2
independent director	Manuel García Braña	3
independent director	Almudena Ariza García	3
independent director	Alberto G. Saavedra Olavarrieta	3
Secretary	Rodolfo García Gómez de Parada	1
	Alternate	
	Gustavo González Fernández	1
	Rodrigo Alvarez González	1
	Sebastián González Oertel	1
	José Antonio Alverde González	1
	Nicolás González Oertel	1
	Bernanrdo Aguado Ortiz	3

Audit Committee		
Chairman	Manuel García Braña	3
Director	Alberto G. Saavedra Olavarrieta	3
Director	Almudena Ariza García	3

Corporate Practices Committee		
Chairman	Alberto G. Saavedra Olavarrieta	3
Director	Manuel García Braña	3
Director	Almudena Ariza García	3

(1) Proprietary director
(2) Related director
(3) Independent director

Below is a brief biography of the Company's senior officers.

The Company promotes labor inclusion without distinction of gender. Equality between men and women is encouraged in how its governing bodies are integrated, including a balanced employee structure by gender, it currently has a woman on the Board of Directors, and several women as directors in different departments.

The table and the following information show the Company's main officers, the position they hold and the year since they have held it. In addition, the degree of study earned and the years they have served within the Company are presented. Since the Company has been in operation for nueve years, this is considered to be the time that its employees have been working for the Company.

Name	**Charge**	**Years**
Carlos González Zabalegui	Chairman of the Board of Directors	9
Alejandro González Zabalegui	Executive Chairman	
Santiago García García	Chief Executive Officer	2
Rogelio Garza Garza	Chief Administrative and Financial Officer	9
Rodolfo J. García Gómez de Parada	Chief Tax, Legal and Audit Officer	9
Luis Arturo Mejía Coronel	Chief Operating Officer	9
Jorge Eduardo O´Cádiz Salazar	Chief Merchandise Officer	6
Raúl del Signo Guembe	Human Resources Officer	9
Flor Argumedo Moreno	Chief Information Officer	9

Carlos González Zabalegui has a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad Iberoamericana and a MBA from the IESE Business School in Barcelona, Spain. He served as the Company's Chief Financial Officer, General Manager and Executive Vice President. Mr. González acts as the Chairman of the Board of La Comer and is a member of the board of Banamex and Grupo Kuo. Similarly, he is a member of the National Business Council. He has 54 years of experience in the retail sector.

Alejandro González Zabalegui has a degree in Administration from the Anáhuac University, he has a diploma in Marketing from the same University and a diploma in Retail from Harvard University. He is a founding partner of Gentera, OfficeMax, Bed Bath & Beyond Mexico, Zolarity and Grupo La Comer. He is Vice President of OfficeMax, Executive President of Grupo La Comer, President of Solesta, Bed Bath & Beyond (Mexico) and participates in their Boards of Directors. He is also a Director of Terrafondo and Singray, Finaccess, Fideicomiso Pro Bosque Chapultepec, Mexicanos Primero and Fundación Beca. He has 36 years of experience in the commercial sector.

Santiago García García was born in Madrid, Spain. He studied at the Universidad Anahuac for a degree in Industrial Engineering and earned an MBA from the IPADE Business School. He worked within the El Palacio de Hierro department chain and was General Director of Tiendas Comercial Mexicana. He has 45 years of experience in the retail industry.

Rogelio Garza Garza has a degree in Computer Systems and Technologies and an MBA from the Monterrey Institute of Technology. In addition, he earned a Master of Science degree from Stanford University and worked in the financial and treasury areas within the Monterrey-based Grupo Alfa and Grupo Proeza. He has 15 years of experience in the retail sector.

Rodolfo Jesús García Gómez de Parada has accounting studies and earned a law degree from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and a Master in Tax Law from the Universidad Panamericana. He has served as Chief Tax Officer of CCM since 1990. Previously, he worked for Cifra, S.A. He is Chairman of the Tax Committee of ANTAD and a member of the board of Industrias CH, S.A.B. de C.V. He has 49 years of experience in the retail sector.

Luis Arturo Mejía Coronel has a degree in Marketing from the Universidad Tecnológica de México. He worked as Regional Deputy Manager of Tiendas Comercial Mexicana, and La Comer. He has 30 years of experience in the retail sector.

Jorge Eduardo O'Cadiz Salazar earned a degree as a Veterinary Medicine Technician from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. He served as buyer of meat products in Tiendas Comercial Mexicana. Later, he was in charge of perishable products at the HEB stores. He was manager of perishable and grocery products, among other positions, in Tiendas Comercial Mexicana. He holds an MBA from the IPADE Business School. He has 31 years of experience in the retail sector.

Raúl del Signo Guembe has gained experience within CCM's Comptrollership department. He earned a bachelor's degree in Public Accountant at ITAM and has an MBA from ITESM. He has 30 years of experience in the retail sector.

Flor Argumedo Moreno. She earned a Bachelors' degree in Systems Engineering from Universidad de Monterrey and an MBA from the IPADE Business School. She served for 21 years within Comercial Mexicana as Systems Officer. She has 37 years of experience in the retail sector. Currently, she is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of GSI de Mexico.

Blood relationship and kinship up to the fourth degree between councilors and directors.

Carlos González Zabalegui, Luis Felipe González Zabalegui, and Alejandro González Zabalegui are brothers, and nephews of Guillermo González Nova *(Honorary President of the Board)*. Antonino B. González Guerra and Pablo J. González Guerra are brothers, and nephews of Guillermo González Nova. Gustavo González Fernández is the son of Guillermo González Nova.

Shareholders of more than 10% of the share capital.

According to the records, the shareholder of more than 10% of the capital stock of this Issuer is the trust identified with the number 11024239 whose fiduciary is Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Scotiabank Inverlat, which holds **570,848,654** Linked Units, which presently represent 59% of the Company's paid-in capital stock and 59% of the voting power, and is therefore the Controlling Shareholder. The public part of the Related Units adds up to the remaining 47% of the capital stock of La Comer. The names and aggregate participation of the relevant directors and officers who are part of the trust referred to in this paragraph and who have confirmed that they have an individual participation of more than 1% and less than 10% of the issuer's capital stock are as follows:

Comercial CGN, S. de R.L. de C.V. *(heirs of Carlos González Nova)*
Guillermo González Nova
Pablo J. González Guerra
Antonino B. González Guerra

Shareholders who can exercise control or significant influence or have power of command.
Comercial CGN, S. de R.L. de C.V.
Guillermo González Nova
Pablo J. González Guerra
Antonino B. González Guerra

Audit and Corporate Practices Committee

For the adequate performance of its functions, the Board of Directors relies on the Audit Committee and the Corporate Practices Committee, as established in Articles 25 and 42 of the Securities Market Law. These Committees are each composed of three independent directors, appointed by the Board of Directors and ratified at a Shareholders' Meeting.

The Audit Committee was chaired by C.P. Manuel García Braña, who is considered a financial expert in accordance with the guidelines included within the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Market Participants. The Corporate Practices Committee was chaired by Alberto G. Saavedra Olavarrieta, who has extensive experience in these matters. 100% of the members of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee are independent directors. Their responsibilities and obligations are duly established in the specific bylaws that have been developed for each of them and that were prepared in strict compliance with the provisions of the Securities Market Law and different practices included in the Best Corporate Practices Code. Among the functions of the Audit Committee are to give its opinion to the Board of Directors on the policies and criteria used in the preparation and issuance of financial information; recommend to the Board of Directors the candidates for external auditors and the conditions of their contracts; contribute to the definition of general internal control guidelines and evaluate their effectiveness; verify that the necessary mechanisms are in place to ensure that the Company complies with the various legal provisions to which it is subject; review, analyze and evaluate transactions with related parties and verify compliance with our code of ethics.

Among the functions of the Corporate Practices Committee are the review and approval of executive personnel compensation plans, review and approval of performance evaluations of executives who make up the senior management, and review of the Company's organizational structure.

Planning Committee

Likewise, the articles of association of La Comer provide for the integration of a Planning Committee, which is a collegiate body delegated by the Board of Directors, to determine the strategic planning of the Company. The Committee is composed of some members of the Board of Directors, who are appointed by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. This Committee is currently composed of Guillermo González Nova, Carlos González Zabalegui, Alejandro González Zabalegui and Luis Felipe González Zabalegui, with Rodolfo García Gómez de Parada acting as Secretary, and the Independent Directors attending at the invitation of the Committee. The main functions of the Planning Committee are, among others, to review the Company's strategy approved by the Board of Directors; to evaluate the Company's investment and financing policies; to evaluate and propose annual budgets to the Board of Directors, and to evaluate the mechanisms presented by senior management for the identification, analysis, management and control of risks to which the Company is subject.

Management Committee

The Company's Chief Executive Officer, Santiago García García, reports to the Management Committee. This Committee is integrated by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Carlos González Zabalegui; the Director of Administration and Finance, Rogelio Garza Garza; the Corporate Director of Tax and Legal Affairs and Audits, Rodolfo Jesús García Gómez de Parada; and the Director of Shopping Centers, Juan Blanco Fortes. The Honorary President, Guillermo González Nova, regularly attends the meetings, and other Company directors may be invited by the aforementioned officials.

The Committee follows up on the General Management report and is in charge of authorizing relevant investments, authorizing long-term financial projections, buying companies, buying and/or selling land, as well as the stock exchange operation of the shares issued by La Comer, regarding the repurchase or relocation of such securities.

Senior Officers.

The following table lists the names of the Company's principal officers and their positions:

Name	Position
Carlos González Zabalegui	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Alejandro González Zabalegui	Executive Chariman
Santiago García García	Chief Executive Officer - La Comer
Rogelio Garza Garza	Chief Administrative and Financial Officer
Rodolfo Jesús García Gómez de Parada	Chief Tax, Legal and Audit Officer

Remuneration of key management personnel

The total amount of short-term direct benefits granted to senior officers or relevant executives amounted to $300 million pesos, $264, $ 214 of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

D. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

The following is a description of the share capital and the most relevant provisions of the Issuer's articles of association. The description provided below is not intended to be exhaustive and the investor should also review the complete bylaws.

Incorporation and Registration.

General.

The Issuer is a publicly traded company with variable capital, which is duly incorporated as a result of the spin-off of CCM, approved by the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of that company on July 2, 2015 and authorized by resolution of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of that company held on November 10, 2015. Its incorporation is recorded in public deed number 157,406 dated December 4, 2015, recorded by the notary public number 198 of Mexico City, Enrique Almanza Pedraza, whose first affidavit is registered in the Public Registry of Commerce of Mexico City, under the electronic commercial folio number 548698-1 dated December 17, 2015. It has an indefinite duration and its corporate domicile is located in Mexico City.

The Issuer has filed a copy of its by-laws with the CNBV and the MSE, which are available for consultation on the MSE's website (www.bmv.com.mx), the content of which is not a part of, and should not be incorporated by reference to, this Annual Report. La Comer's main offices are located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517, Modulo 2, Colonia San José Insurgentes, C.P. 03900, Mexico City.

The Issuer maintains a share registry and, in accordance with Mexican law, only those who are registered in the registry will be recognized as shareholders. Shareholders of La Comer may hold their shares in the form of physical securities or through records in the accounts of entities that participate in Indeval. Brokers may maintain accounts in Indeval, banks and other entities approved by the CNBV.

In accordance with current Comercial Mexicana policies, any transfer of shares must be registered in the share registry book of the Issuer, if it is done physically, or through entries that allow the correlation of the share registry with the records kept by Indeval, if it is done through electronic records.

Corporate purpose.

The Issuer's corporate purpose is, inter alia, to carry out all manner of commercial acts and, in particular, to promote, organize and manage all manner of industrial, commercial or civil companies, as well as to acquire shares, interests or stakes in other commercial or civil companies, either as part of their incorporation or by acquiring shares or stakes in those already incorporated, and to dispose of or transfer such shares or stakes. Likewise, the Issuer may receive from other

Mexican or foreign companies and provide to the companies of which it is a shareholder or partner or to other companies, advisory and technical consultancy services in industrial, administrative, accounting, commercial or financial matters.

Description of the legal regime applicable to Stock Market Corporations.

Share Capital and Shares.

The capital of the Company is variable, and its shares will be represented by nominative titles, without expression of nominal value. The minimum fixed part without right of withdrawal, amounts to $1,086'000,000.00 and is represented by 4,344'000,000) shares, integrated in Linked Units.

The capital stock will have the following series of shares:

Series B which will represent one hundred percent of the total common shares, with full voting rights, of free subscription, which may be acquired by Mexican investors and by foreign individuals or corporations.

Series C is comprised of shares without voting rights and with patrimonial rights, of free subscription; they will not represent more than 25% of the total shares issued by the Issuer, unless said percentage is changed with the authorization of the CNBV.
The Shareholders' Meeting that resolves on a share issue may establish different series and within each series, different sub-series and determine essential characteristics that restrict the circulation or transferability regime of the shares that make up said series and sub-series, or condition the rights that, according to the law or the articles and bylaws, said shares confer on their holders. Within its respective Series, each share will confer equal rights and obligations to its holders.

- Series B shares will each confer the right to one vote at Shareholders' Meetings.
- Series C shares without voting rights will have the same patrimonial rights as common shares, including participation in profits and preferential right to subscribe new shares of their series issued for payment in cash or in kind in the corresponding proportion. Series C shares will not be counted for purposes of determining the quorum at shareholders' meetings and are considered to be a neutral investment, which will not be counted in determining the percentage of foreign investment in the capital stock, pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Investment Law.

Legal entities that are controlled by this company may not acquire, directly or indirectly, shares representing its capital stock, or credit instruments representing such shares. Excepted from the above prohibition are: (i) acquisitions made through investment funds; and (ii) acquisitions made by such companies to implement or comply with options or plans to sell shares for employees and pension funds, retirement, seniority premiums and any other fund with similar purposes, constituted directly or indirectly, by the Issuer, subject to the applicable legal provisions. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to acquisitions made on derivative financial instruments or options that have as their underlying capital, shares representing the company's share capital, and which are payable in kind.

La Comer may issue unsubscribed shares under the terms and conditions provided for in Article 53 of the Securities Market Law, which will adhere to the capital structure and division of series of shares referred to in the corporate bylaws.

Share Redemption.

By resolution of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the Company may redeem its own shares with distributable profits, for which purpose, in addition to observing the provisions of Article 136 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, the following guidelines will be observed:

a) When shares are redeemed from all shareholders, the redemption will be done in such a way that after the redemption, the shareholders will have the same percentage of shares that they previously had and, if this is not possible, the percentage of shares that is more similar to that which they previously held.
b) When shares are redeemed by purchase on the Stock Exchange, the Shareholders' Meeting, after adopting the respective resolutions, or if applicable the Board of Directors by delegation from the Meeting, will publish a notice in the official newspaper of the Company's domicile and in at least one newspaper of greater circulation within the Company's domicile, which states the system followed for the withdrawal of shares, where applicable,

the number of shares to be withdrawn, the person designated as the purchasing intermediary and, where applicable, the entity where the amount of the redemption is deposited, which will remain from the date of publication of the notice at the disposal of the respective shareholders without accruing any interest.

c) The share certificates will be cancelled, but if the Shareholders' Meeting so decides, beneficial shares may be issued.

Shareholders Equity increases and decreases

The shareholders' equity may be increased by resolution of the Ordinary or Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, as the case may be, according to the following guidelines.

The increase in the minimum fixed part of the Company's equity and the limit of the variable part may only be increased by resolution of an Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting and the consequent modification of the corporate bylaws. Increases in the variable part will be made by resolution of the Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting, without the corresponding resolutions having to be registered with the Public Registry of Commerce.

No increase may be decreed before the previously issued shares are fully paid. When the respective resolutions are adopted, the Shareholders' Meeting that decrees the increase, or any subsequent Shareholders' Meeting, will set the terms and bases on which such increase must be carried out.

The shares that are issued to represent the variable part of the equity and by resolution of the Meeting that decreed their issuance, which will indicate the date of delivery as they are subscribed, may be offered for subscription and payment by the Board of Directors, in accordance with the powers granted to it by the Shareholders' Meeting, giving in all cases to the Company's shareholders the preference referred to in this section.

Equity increases may be made by means of capitalization of reserves, retained earnings, premiums on shares or by payment in cash or in kind. In increases by capitalization of reserves, all shares will be entitled to their proportional share of the reserves. In increases by payment in cash or in kind, shareholders holding shares existing at the time the increase is determined shall be given preference to subscribe for new shares conferring equal rights that are issued in proportion to the shares conferring equal rights that they hold at the time of the increase, for a period of not less than fifteen days established for such purpose by the Meeting that decrees the increase, calculated from the date of publication of the corresponding notice in the official newspaper of the corporate domicile or calculated from the date of the Meeting, if all the shares into which the equity is divided have been represented at the Meeting. If, after the expiration of the period during which shareholders must exercise the preference granted to them, some shares are still unsubscribed, they must be offered for subscription and payment, under the conditions and within the periods established by the Meeting that decreed the equity increase, or under the terms established by the Board of Directors, as the case may be.

Reductions in the fixed minimum part of the equity will be made by resolution of an Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting and the consequent reform of the corporate bylaws, complying, if applicable, with the provisions of Article 9 and, if applicable, Article 135 of the General Law of Commercial Companies and other applicable legal provisions.

Decreases in the variable part of the equity may be carried out by resolution of the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting without the need to register the respective resolutions in the Public Registry of Commerce of the Company's domicile.

Reductions in equity may be made to absorb losses, to reimburse shareholders or to free them from unrealized expenses, for the acquisition of its own shares by the Company, and if applicable, for the amortization of shares with distributable profits. Equity may never be reduced to less than the legal minimum.

No share representative of corporate stock may be repurchased in such a way that the number of outstanding Series C shares exceeds the maximum referred to in Article Six of the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws:

CHAPTER II.- SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARES. CLAUSE SIX. CAPITAL AND SHARES.
The Company's equity is variable. Its shares will be represented by nominative titles, without expression of nominal value. The fixed minimum part without right of withdrawal, is for the amount of $1,086'000,000.00 and is represented by 4,344'000,000 shares.

In accordance with the terms of Article 56 of the Securities Market Law, the Company may acquire shares representing its capital stock, through the stock exchange, at the current market price, provided that the purchase is made with a charge to the capital stock, in which case they will be converted into unsubscribed shares that the Company will keep in its treasury, without the need for an agreement by the Shareholders' Meeting and, if applicable, to a reserve from net profits, called the reserve for acquisition of own shares. For this purpose, the General Shareholders' Meeting must expressly indicate, for each fiscal year, the maximum amount of resources that may be used to purchase the Company's own shares, the only limitation being that the sum of the resources that may be used for this purpose may in no case exceed the total balance of the Company's net profits, including those retained.

In accordance with section VI of Article 56 of the Securities Market Law, in no case may the Company's acquisition and placement of its own shares result in the percentages referred to in Article 54 of said law being exceeded, in the case of shares other than common shares, or in a failure to comply with the requirements for maintaining registration in the list of securities of the stock exchange on which they are listed.

The Company's purchase of its own shares will be carried out by affecting the equity account by an amount equal to the theoretical value of the repurchased shares. The surplus will be charged to the reserve for the acquisition of its own shares by the Company. If the purchase price of the shares is lower than the theoretical value of the repurchased shares, the equity account will be affected by the theoretical value of the acquired shares. When the shares are purchased, the Company will reduce its share capital on the same date of acquisition and, if appropriate, simultaneously affect the reserve for the acquisition of its own shares, converting the shares acquired into treasury shares.

Treasury shares may be placed among the investing public and their proceeds will be applied to increase the capital stock for the theoretical value of said shares, reconstituting the reserve for acquisition of Company shares with the surplus, if any. If applicable, the profit generated by the difference between the product of the placement and the acquisition price will be recorded in the account called additional paid-in capital.

Decreases and increases in capital stock derived from the purchase and placement of shares under the terms of this section will not require a resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting or the Board of Directors.

The purchase and placement of shares in the terms expressed will be governed in addition by the General Provisions issued by the CNBV, pursuant to the terms of the Law.

Equity decreases to absorb losses will be made proportionally on all shares of the capital, without the need to cancel shares, since they do not contain an expression of nominal value.

All decreases in equity must be registered in the Registry Book maintained by the Company for this purpose. The shareholder who withdraws will be responsible for the company's obligations to third parties, under the terms of the law.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The General Shareholders' Meeting is the supreme body of the Company and may resolve on all matters submitted to it, without prejudice to the functions reserved for the Company's administrative bodies, and its decisions shall be binding on all shareholders, even those absent or dissenting, except as provided in Articles 201 and 206 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, without the percentage referred to in Article 201 of the General Law of Commercial Companies being applicable, in terms of the provisions of Article 51 of the Securities Market Law. Extraordinary General Meetings will be those that are held to resolve on the matters mentioned in Article 182 of the General Law of Mercantile Corporations, with the exception of increases or decreases of the variable part of the corporate capital, which, like any other matter that is not reserved to the Extraordinary Meeting, will be a matter for the Ordinary Meeting. Special General Meetings will be those that meet to discuss matters that may affect the rights of only one category of shareholders. Any type of meeting must be held at the corporate domicile, except in the case of an act of God or force majeure. The Ordinary Meeting must meet at least once a year on the date indicated by the Board of Directors within the four months following the end of each fiscal year. It must resolve on: (i) the matters indicated in Article 181 of the General Law of Mercantile Corporations and the shareholders must be informed of the financial statements of the Company both individually and consolidated with the entities in which the Company is a shareholder, in accordance with accounting principles; (ii) the purchase and redeployment operations of the Company's own shares referred to in Clause Nine of the Company's Bylaws; (iii) annual reports of the Audit Committee and the Corporate Practices Committee referred to in Article 43 of the Securities Market Law, (iv) the report prepared by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Article 44, section XI of the Securities Market Law, and the adoption of such measures as are deemed appropriate; (v) the election of the members of the Board of Directors and, if applicable, the qualification of their independence.

Ordinary, Extraordinary and Special Shareholders Meetings will be called by the Board of Directors, either through its Chairman or the Secretary of the Company, by the Chairman of the Corporate Practices Committee and, by the Chairman of the Audit Committee, or by the persons referred to in Articles 168, 184 and 185 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, without the percentage referred to in Article 184 of the General Law of Commercial Companies being applicable, in terms of the provisions of fraction II. of Article 50 of the Securities Market Law. Calls for shareholders' meetings will be made through publications in one of the newspapers with the largest circulation in the corporate domicile and in the electronic system established by the Ministry of Economy. For Ordinary Meetings, the first and second calls must be published at least fifteen and ten days prior to the date set for the meeting, respectively. For extraordinary meetings, the minimum periods for publication will be fifteen days for the first call and five days for the second call. In any case, the notice shall indicate the place, date and time at which the meeting is to be held. It shall contain the Agenda, in which no matters may be included under the heading of general, and shall be signed by the person authorized to do so. From the moment the call to the meeting is published, the information and documents related to each of the items established in the agenda must be made available to the shareholders immediately and free of charge. Any resolution adopted in violation of the provisions of the said article shall be null and void, unless all the shares have been present at the time of voting. Meetings may be held without prior notice and their resolutions will be valid if the share capital is fully represented at the time of voting.

The shareholders with voting rights, for each 10% (ten percent) of the corporate capital of the Company that they individually or jointly hold, may request the President of the Board of Directors or of the Committees that exercise the functions in matters of Audit and Corporate Practices, at any time, to call a General Shareholders' Meeting in the cases contemplated by the Law.

The Board of Directors will be responsible for overseeing compliance with the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings, which it may carry out through the Committee that exercises the functions in matters of Auditing.

The members of the Board of Directors, the General Manager and the external auditor may attend the Company's shareholders' meetings.

Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting must meet at least once a year within four months of the end of each fiscal year. In addition to the matters indicated in the agenda, the Annual Ordinary General Meeting must discuss and approve the following:

- the annual report by the Board of Directors, which must include (i) a report on the Issuer's performance during the previous year, as well as on the policies followed by the Chief Executive Officer; (ii) a report stating and explaining the main accounting and reporting policies and criteria followed in the preparation of the Company's financial information; (iii) a statement showing the Issuer's financial position as of the date of the end of the previous year; and (iv) a statement showing the Company's results during the previous year;

- the appointment and/or removal of the members of the Board of Directors and their respective alternates, the confirmation of the independent status of certain directors and the determination of the emoluments of such persons;

- the purchase and redeployment of the Company's own shares;

- the annual report regarding the activities carried out during the previous fiscal year by the Corporate Practices Committee and the Audit Committee.

For the legal installation of ordinary shareholders' meetings held on first call, shares representing at least half plus one of the voting shares of the outstanding capital stock must be present. Ordinary shareholders' meetings held on second or subsequent calls will be valid regardless of the number of shares present. Resolutions adopted at ordinary meetings held on first call will be valid if adopted by the vote of shares representing at least half plus one share of the outstanding capital stock. Resolutions adopted at common meetings held on second or subsequent calls will be valid if adopted by the vote of a majority of the shares present.

For every 10%, shareholders with voting rights represented at a meeting may request that the vote on any matter on which they do not consider themselves sufficiently informed be postponed a single time for three calendar days without the need for a new call, in accordance with Article 50 of the Securities Market Law.

Extraordinary (Special) General Shareholders' Meeting

Special General Shareholders' Meetings will be held to discuss the matters set forth in Article 182 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, as well as the matters set forth in the Securities Market Law and the Company's by-laws. Among other matters that must be resolved by the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting are:

- the modification of the duration of the Company;
- its early dissolution;
- the increase or decrease of the fixed portion of the Issuer's capital stock;
- the change in its corporate purpose;
- the change of nationality;
- the transformation of the Company or merger with any other entity;
- the redemption of the Company's own shares;
- the issuance of unsubscribed shares that are held in the treasury for subsequent subscription by future investors;
- the cancellation of the registration of the Issuer's shares in the NSR or in any national stock exchange or foreign markets in which they are listed;
- the redemption of the Issuer's own shares from its distributable profits;
- any amendment to the Issuer's articles of association; and,
- any other matter for which the law or the bylaws of the Issuer do not require a special quorum.

For the legal installation of Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings held on first call, at least three quarters of the shares with voting rights must be represented, and their resolutions will be valid when adopted by the favorable vote of shares representing at least half plus one of the shares with voting rights. For the legal installation of Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings held on second call, at least half plus one of the shares with voting rights must be represented, and their resolutions will be valid when adopted by the favorable vote of shares representing at least half plus one of the shares with voting rights. For Special General Meetings, the same rules provided for in this article will be applied but referring to the special category of the shares in question.

Board of Directors

The management of the Company shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors composed of a number of members, which may not be less than five or more than twenty-one, of whom at least twenty-five percent must be independent, as well as a General Manager, who must perform his or her duties in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Under no circumstances may persons who have held the position of external auditor of the Company or of any of the legal entities that make up the business group or consortium to which the Company belongs, during the twelve months immediately prior to the date of appointment, be directors of the Company.

The General Shareholders' Meeting at which the members of the Board of Directors are appointed or ratified or, as the case may be, at which such appointments or ratifications are reported, shall qualify the independence of its directors. Without prejudice to the foregoing, under no circumstances may the following persons be appointed or act as independent directors (i) Relevant executives or employees of the Company or of the legal entities that make up the business group or consortium to which it belongs, as well as the commissioners of the latter. The aforementioned limitation will be applicable to those individuals who have held such positions during the twelve months immediately prior to the date of appointment; (ii) Individuals who have significant influence or power of command over the Company or over any of the legal entities that make up the business group or consortium to which such company belongs; (iii) Shareholders who are part of the group of individuals that maintains control over the Company; (iv) The customers, service providers, suppliers, debtors, creditors, partners, directors or employees of a company that is a customer, service provider, supplier, significant debtor or creditor. A customer, service provider or supplier is considered significant when the Company's sales represent more than ten percent of the total sales of the customer, service provider or supplier during the twelve months prior to the date of the appointment. Likewise, a debtor or creditor is considered to be important when the amount of the credit is greater than fifteen percent of the assets of the Company itself or of its counterpart; and (v) Those who are related by blood, kinship or civil relationship up to the fourth degree, as well as the spouses, common-law wife and common-law husband of any of the individuals referred to in paragraphs (i) to (iv) above.

Independent directors who cease to have such characteristics during their term of office must inform the Board of Directors no later than the next meeting of that body.

Minority shareholders for every 10% of the capital represented by shares with voting rights shall be entitled to appoint a proprietary director and his respective alternate. Once the appointments by the minority shareholders have been made, the other members of the Board will be appointed by a simple majority of votes.

Audit and Corporate Practices Committees.

Without prejudice to the faculty of the Board of Directors or the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting to establish other Operating Committees, the Board must annually appoint from among its members the members of (i) the Audit Committee; (ii) the Corporate Practices Committee, and (iii) the Executive Committee (in the understanding that, the appointment and/or ratification of the persons that act as Chairmen of the Audit Committee and of the Corporate Practices Committee, must be carried out by the Shareholders Meeting), which will have the following powers, and will be subject to the operating rules included:

A. Committees Responsibilities.

I. Audit Committee
The Company's Audit Committee will be responsible for the development of the following activities:

a) To give its opinion to the Board of Directors on matters within its competence under the Securities Market Law and the Company's Articles of Association.

b) To evaluate the performance of the legal entity providing the external audit services, as well as to analyze the opinion, reports or statements prepared and signed by the external auditor. For such purpose, the Committee may require the presence of the auditor when it deems it appropriate, without prejudice to its obligation to meet with the said auditor at least once a year.

c) To discuss the Company's financial statements with the persons responsible for their preparation and review. Subsequently, to recommend or not to the Board of Directors their approval.

d) To inform the Board of Directors of the situation of the internal control and internal audit system of the Company or of the legal entities it controls, including any irregularities it may detect.

e) To prepare the opinion referred to in Clause Twenty-Two, section 15.4) of the Company's bylaws and submit it to the Board of Directors for subsequent presentation to the Shareholders' Meeting, based on, among other elements, the opinion of the external auditor. This opinion must include, at least:

1. Whether the accounting and reporting policies and criteria followed by the Company are adequate and sufficient, taking into account the particular circumstances of the Company.

2. Whether such policies and criteria have been consistently applied in the information presented by the Director-General.

3. Whether, as a result of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the information presented by the Chief Executive Officer reasonably reflects the financial situation and results of the Company

f) Support the Board of Directors in the preparation of the reports referred to in clause Twenty-Two, paragraph 16) of the Articles of Association.

g) Whether the operations referred to in clause Twenty-Two, section 15.3 of the Articles of Association and article 47 of the Stock Market Law are being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the said precepts, as well as the policies derived from them.

h) Request the opinion of independent experts in cases where it is deemed appropriate, for the adequate performance of its functions or when required by the Securities Market Law or the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Market Participants.

i) Request from the relevant executives and other employees of the Company or of the legal entities it controls, reports on the preparation of financial information and any other type of information it deems necessary for the exercise of its functions.

j) Investigate possible breaches of the operations, guidelines and policies of operation, internal control system and internal audit and accounting records, either of the Company itself or of the legal entities it controls, for which purpose it must examine the documentation, records and other evidence to the extent necessary to carry out such monitoring.

k) Reception of observations made by shareholders, directors, relevant executives, employees and, in general, any third party, with respect to the matters referred to in the previous paragraph, as well as take the actions that in its opinion are appropriate in relation to such observations.

l) Request for periodic meetings with the relevant executives, as well as the delivery of any type of information related to the internal control and internal audit of the Company or legal entities it controls.

m) A report to the Board of Directors of any significant irregularities detected in the performance of its duties and, where appropriate, of any corrective actions taken, or to propose those to be applied.

n) A call for a Shareholders' Meetings and the request that any items the Board deems appropriate be included on the agenda of such Meetings.

o) The assurance that the General Manager is complying with the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meetings and the Board of Directors of the Company, in accordance with the instructions, if any, given by the Meeting itself or by the aforementioned Board.

p) The assurance that mechanisms and internal controls are established to verify that the acts and operations of the Company and of the legal entities it controls comply with applicable regulations, as well as the implementation of methodologies that make it possible to review compliance with the foregoing.

q) An opinion on the justification of the price of the public offer of purchase of shares in the case provided for in clause Thirty-five of the Articles of Association.

The Audit Committee shall prepare an annual report, in terms of Article 43 of the Securities Market Law, which shall be submitted to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting.

II. Corporate Practices Committee
The Company's Corporate Practices Committee will be in charge of the development of the following activities:

a) To give opinions to the Board of Directors on matters within its competence under the Securities Market Law.

b) To request the opinion of independent experts in the cases it deems appropriate, for the adequate performance of its functions or when required by law or the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Market Participants.

c) To call Shareholders Meetings and have the items they deem pertinent included in the agenda of said meetings.

d) To support the Board of Directors in the preparation of the reports referred to in Article 28, section IV, paragraphs d) and e) of the Securities Market Law.

e) To prepare and submit to the Board of Directors the criteria for the evaluation of the Company's relevant executives, as well as the proposals for their remuneration.

The Corporate Practices Committee must prepare an annual report, in terms of Article 43 of the Securities Market Law, which must be presented to the Board of Directors and the Shareholders Meeting.

III. Strategic Planning Committee

The Company may have an Executive Committee which will have the powers set forth in points one to eleven of Clause Twenty Two of the Company's Bylaws and will be comprised of the number of proprietary and alternate members determined by the Ordinary Shareholders Meeting, all of whom are members of the Company's Board of Directors, and which must necessarily include the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Secretary of the Company who will hold the same positions on the Executive Committee.

Chief Executive Officer

The management, conduct and execution of the business of the Company and of the legal entities it controls will be the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer, as established herein, subject to the strategies, policies and guidelines approved by the Board of Directors.

The Chief Executive Officer, without prejudice to the foregoing, shall:

- Submit to the Board of Directors for approval the business strategies of the Company and the legal entities it controls, based on the information provided by the latter.
- Comply with the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meetings and the Board of Directors, in accordance with the instructions, if any, given by the meeting itself or by the Board of Directors.
- Propose to the Audit Committee, the guidelines of the internal control and internal audit system of the Company and legal entities that it controls, as well as execute the guidelines approved by the Board of Directors of the referred Company.
- Sign the relevant information of the Company, together with the relevant executives in charge of its preparation, in the area of their competence.
- Disseminate relevant information and events that must be disclosed to the public, in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Market Law
- Comply with the provisions relating to the conclusion of transactions for the acquisition and placement of the Company's own shares.
- Exercise, by itself or through a delegated authority, within the scope of its competence or on the instructions of the Board of Directors, the appropriate corrective actions and responsibilities.
- Verify that the capital contributions made by the shareholders are carried out, if applicable.
- Comply with the legal and statutory requirements established with regard to the dividends paid to shareholders.
- Ensure that the Company's accounting, registration, filing or information systems are maintained.
- Prepare and submit to the Board of Directors the report referred to in Article 172 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, with the exception of the provisions of paragraph b) of said precept.
- Establish mechanisms and internal controls to verify that the acts and operations of the Company and legal entities it controls have been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, as well as monitor the results of these mechanisms and internal controls and take such measures as may be necessary.
- Exercise the liability actions referred to in the Securities Market Law against related persons or third parties who presumably have caused damage to the Company or the legal entities it controls or over which it has a significant influence, unless, by decision of the Company's Board of Directors and prior opinion of the Audit Committee, the damage caused is not relevant.

- The General Manager, in the exercise of his functions and activities, as well as for the due fulfillment of his obligations, will be assisted by the relevant executives appointed for such purpose and by any employee of the company or the legal entities he controls.

Dissolution and liquidation.

The Company will be dissolved in any of the cases provided for in Article 229 of the General Law of Commercial Companies.

Upon dissolution the Company will be put into liquidation, the Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting will designate one or more liquidators, as it considers appropriate, and will establish the term during which they must carry out their functions, as well as the powers with which they will be invested. The liquidators, if applicable, will act in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the General Law of Commercial Companies.

Cancellation of the registration of the shares in the NSR.

If the Company's shares are registered in the National Securities Registry and consequently listed on the Stock Exchange and if the Company, either by its own resolution adopted at an Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, or by a resolution adopted by the National Banking and Securities Commission in accordance with the Law, resolves to cancel the registration of its shares in such Registry, the majority shareholders, if any, prior to such cancellation, will be obliged to make a public purchase offer to the Company's minority shareholders, at the price which is the higher of (i) the stock market quotation value, which will be the average price weighted by volume of the transactions carried out during the last 30 (thirty) days in which the Company's shares have been traded, prior to the date of the offer, during a period which cannot exceed six months, or (ii) the book value of the share according to the last quarterly report, submitted to the National Banking and Securities Commission and to the Mexican Stock Exchange, S. A.B. de C.V, also prior to the offer, except when said value has been modified in accordance with criteria applicable to the determination of relevant information, in which case the most recent financial information available to the Company must be considered.

The Board of Directors of the Company, within 10 (ten) business days following the day of commencement of the offer, must make known its opinion, with respect to the justification of the price of the public purchase offer, in which it will take into account the interests of the minority shareholders in order to comply with the provisions of Article 108 of the Securities Market Law and the opinion of the Corporate Practices Committee, which in the event that it is contrary, must be disclosed. In the event the Board of Directors is faced with situations that may generate a conflict of interest, the opinion of the Board of Directors must be accompanied by another opinion issued by an independent expert selected by the Corporate Practices Committee, in which special emphasis is placed on safeguarding the rights of the Company's minority shareholders.

In the event that, once the public purchase offer has been made and prior to the cancellation of the registration of the shares in the National Securities Registry of the majority shareholders, they are not able to acquire one hundred percent of the paid-in capital, they must place in a trust for a minimum period of six months the resources necessary for the exclusive purpose of purchasing, at the same price as the offer, the shares of the investors that did not participate in said offer. The majority shareholders of the Company will be exempted from the above obligation, if the consent of all the shareholders to the cancellation of the said registration is accredited.

In order to amend the preceding paragraph and this paragraph of the Articles of Incorporation, in addition to requiring the approval of the National Securities Commission, it will be necessary that at the Meeting that resolves the matter, the resolution must be approved by at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the shares with voting rights.

Derivative Financial Operations

In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, firm restrictions have been imposed on the contracting of any type of derivative financial transactions.

V. STOCK MARKET

A. SHARE STRUCTURE

The Issuer's capital stock is made up of 4,344,000,000 Series B and C shares, with no par value. They are grouped into 1,086,000,000 linked units, each of which are comprised of four shares. The UB type units are comprised of four Series B shares, while the UBC units are comprised of three Series B shares and one Series C share, which shall be non-voting. All shares shall be ordinary, nominative and without expression of nominal value.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the paid-in capital represented by 1,086,000,000 related units, of which 586,094,600 correspond to UB units and 499,905,400 to UBC units. At the end of December 2023, there were 3,844,094,600 type B shares and 499,905,400 type C shares.

As of December 31, 2022, the paid-in capital represented by 1,086,000,000 related units, of which 600,051,992 correspond to UB units and 485,948,008 to UBC units. At the end of December 2022, there were 3,858,051,992 type B shares and 485,948,008 type C shares.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the subscribed and paid-in capital stock amounts to $1,086,000,000.

The Company's bylaws state that the linked UB units may be converted into UBC units at any time, either through the Secretary of the Board of Directors of *La Comer*, or through Indeval. Therefore, the composition of the UB and UBC units is dynamic.

B. PERFORMANCE OF THE STOCK ON THE MARKET

The following tables show the maximum and minimum prices quoted in each period:

Nominal Pesos per UBC Unit

	High	Low	Volume
2016			
1Q	18.65	14.74	89,504,771
2Q	19.72	17.58	65,295,123
3Q	18.49	16.41	74,125,615
4Q	18.18	15.50	58,844,783
2017			
1Q	16.20	13.45	40,974,492
2Q	16.36	13.92	54,102,084
3Q	18.84	16.29	47,053,072
4Q	20.25	17.33	41,550,031
2018			
1Q	20.17	17.45	45,630,350
2Q	20.77	17.85	36,287,108
3Q	22.97	19.97	68,876,922
4Q	22.02	19.52	35,398,707
2019			
1Q	21.00	18.38	49,737,543
2Q	23.41	20.31	41,882,732
3Q	25.89	21.97	29,015,756
4Q	26.49	23.18	34,410,364
2020			
1Q	23.38	19.52	32,290,422

2Q	35.95	32.48	36,492,161
3Q	35.95	31.98	25,734,333
4Q	45.58	34.80	27,517,385
2021			
1Q	39.83	32.60	46,785,040
2Q	43.42	34.86	35,318,453
3Q	43.07	37.19	13,093,571
4Q	46.85	38.78	15,721,189
2022			
1Q	38.99	31.57	49,606,418
2Q	39.75	34.10	23,137,802
3Q	37.55	33.56	15,491,940
4Q	38.33	35.71	36,287,556
2023			
1Q	41.00	36.14	16,132,049
2Q	41.37	37.63	17,693,905
3Q	41.63	35.69	83,797,176
4Q	43.70	35.29	37,459,477
2024			
1Q	41.92	35.96	32,145,933
2Q	38.80	33.18	28,390,017
3Q	40.93	33.08	65,260,522
4Q	38.76	32.38	49,343,654

Prices are expressed in Mexican pesos at the day's closing price.
Source: Mexican Stock Exchange

(See additional information on *La Comer* shares in the section "Market Maker").

C. MARKET MAKER

On July 14, 2017, it was agreed to terminate the Market Maker Agreement with Casa de Bolsa Credit Suisse, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Credit Suisse, for the LACOMER shares listed on the MSE, which began as a Market Maker in April 2016.

On September 31, 2023, it was agreed to terminate Casa de Bolsa Santander, S.A. de C.V., Grupo Financiero Santander México, the Market Maker Operation Contract for LACOMER shares listed on the BMV that began as Market Maker on July 14, 2017.

La Comer, S.A.B. of C.V. (BMV: LACOMER) informed the investing public that it signed a contract for the provision of Market Maker services with BTG PACTUAL Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V, starting operations as of October 1, 2023 for its LACOMER shares, which are listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV).

To the Market Maker BTG PACTUAL Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V., is granted the corresponding authorization to offer the service as of October 1, 2023 and for the period agreed upon by the Issuer, subject at all times to the applicable regulations and provisions.

BTG Pactual Casa de Bolsa, SA. De CV provides its services as Market Maker under the terms and conditions of said agreement, in which it will perform its function as an integral member of the MSE that with its own resources intervenes in the capital market to promote liquidity, establish reference prices and contribute to the stability and continuity of prices of a security or a group of securities that make up the capital market, through the permanent maintenance of firm purchase and sale positions on said securities, in accordance with the credits determined by the MSE.

The term of the agreement will be six months, starting from the date of authorization of the Market Maker by the MSE, and will be automatically renewed for equal periods if neither party notifies the other party of its desire to terminate the agreement or its possible extensions, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement or any of its extensions.

The contract may be terminated by either party at any time by giving at least thirty days' written notice. The party requesting termination undertakes to notify the MSE in writing at least 15 working days before the date on which this contract will cease to have effect by mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to increase the liquidity of the referred securities, as well as to promote the stability and continuity of prices of same, the Market Maker will have a continuous operative presence on these securities during each Auction Session of the Capital Market administered by the MSE.

Additionally, the Market Maker must present purchase and sale bids with a maximum differential of two percent between the purchase and sale bids, during all trading sessions and have a presence in the open outcry market during at least 80% of the time of the auction on its own account. Each position will be at least $180,000.00 (one hundred and eighty thousand pesos).

The Market Maker undertakes to send daily and monthly operating reports to the Contracting Issuer regarding the evolution in the market of the security mentioned in the previous clause and the Market Maker's performance or contribution to its movements in the market.

The securities issued by *La Comer* registered in the Mexican Stock Exchange on which the Market Maker will act are the following:

- Type of security: 1
- Trading key (Issuer and Series): LACOMER, UBC SERIES
- ISIN / CUSIP Code: MX01LA050010

VI. SIGNERS OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT

For additional or financial information about the Company or the agreed resolutions, please contact Yolotl Palacios Golzarri, Investor Relations Department, whose e-mail address is ypalacios@lacomer.com.mx or by phone at 55 5270 9064 de *La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.*, located at Avenida Insurgentes Sur 1517, Módulo 2, Colonia San José Insurgentes, 03900, Mexico City.

The persons who sign this Annual Report in accordance with the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Market Participants are the following

Name	**Charge**
Santiago García García	Chief Executive Officer - Grupo La Comer
Rogelio Garza Garza	Chief Administrative and Financial Officer
Rodolfo García Gómez de Parada	Chief Tax, Legal and Audit Officer

ATTACHMENTS

A. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

LA COMER S.A.B. de C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements
As of December 31 of 2024 and 2023

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Mexico City. March 21, 2025.

Board of Directors
La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.

Dear members of the Board of Directors:

In compliance with the provisions of Article 44, Section XI of the Mexican Securities Market Law and Article 172 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, I hereby submit for your approval this report on the performance of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. during the year ended December 31, 2024.

In compliance with Articles 44, Section XI of the Securities Market Law and 172 of the General Law of Commercial Companies, I hereby submit for your approval this report regarding the performance of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. This report includes an explanation of significant events during the year, highlights key actions taken, and outlines the most relevant ongoing projects and the main policies implemented by the management under my responsibility.

The company performed well throughout the year. We continued to pursue our strategy focused on differentiation and quality, which has helped drive our growth. In addition, we continue to offer excellent, high-quality service through our digital platform “La Comer en tu Casa,” allowing our customers to shop in a convenient, safe, and efficient manner.

In 2024, the Mexican economy faced challenges such as exchange rate fluctuations and economic growth. The election year brought uncertainty and market volatility; however, it was a good year for consumption. By the end of 2024, Mexico’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) showed a real increase of 1.24% compared to the previous year, and annual inflation stood at 4.21%. Amid this economic environment, the retail sector performed well, with a slight moderation towards the end of the year. According to data from the National Association of Self-Service and Department Stores (ANTAD), same-store sales in the self-service segment grew by 4.1% in 2024.

This year, the company continued to see positive growth, driven by our strategy of differentiation and a superior shopping experience based on quality, customer service, and attention. Our employees are properly trained to provide personalized service, offering expert guidance to customers to make their purchases more effective. We maintain unmatched supply across basic goods, high-end products, imports, and new arrivals, always with excellent quality and clear differentiation.

We continued with our expansion plan by opening five new stores. We are proud to report that three of these were City Market stores, our most differentiated format that provides the best shopping experience for our customers.
The three City Market stores were opened in Mexico City, the greater metropolitan area, and in Guadalajara, where our stores are highly recognized. We also inaugurated a La Comer store in Querétaro and a Fresko store in Guadalajara. Additionally, two stores were remodeled during the year. Our CAPEX investment in 2024 totaled MXN $2,804 million, mainly allocated to new store openings and remodels.

In terms of 2024 operating results, total sales reached MXN $43.277 billion, reflecting a 12.5% increase over 2023. Samestore sales grew by 7.7% over the year. Key contributors to the strong sales performance included our successful “Temporada Naranja” summer campaign and our ongoing “Miércoles de Plaza” campaign. We also delighted our customers with a special promotion called “Guten Tag,” offering over 1,000 German products from more than 120 companies across several regions of Germany. These efforts clearly set us apart from competitors and delivered greater value to our customers, drawing their attention and preference.

Sales through our digital platform, “La Comer en tu Casa,” continued to achieve strong levels, proving to be a reliable, high-quality service for our customers.

Our gross profit margin for 2024 was 29.3%, with gross profit increasing by 14.8% over 2023. This improvement was primarily due to a gradual shift in the product mix toward more differentiated items, as well as maintaining high efficiency in distribution and inventory management. Some operational expenses that increased during the year included store opening costs, payroll and benefits, and investments in the “La Comer en tu Casa” platform.

The EBITDA margin for the year as a percentage of sales was 10.4%, generating an annual cash flow of MXN $4.498 billion. By year-end 2024, the company’s cash position was MXN $2.925 billion.

During 2024, we implemented different Social Responsibility and Sustainability initiatives. We made monetary and in-kind donations to nonprofit and charitable organizations and supported social programs such as “Un Kilo de Ayuda,” the “Pink Store” campaign for women with cancer, and support for Probosque de Chapultepec and several other institutions. Regarding sustainability, we undertook several actions in our stores to promote environmentally friendly resource use. We continued our shift toward more sustainable packaging and implemented measures to collect and recycle or reuse waste materials such as paper and cardboard, among others. Our energy transition strategy continues to produce tangible results in reducing our carbon footprint.

I would like to acknowledge all our employees, whose dedication, service, and teamwork have enabled us to progress successfully each year, despite the challenges we have faced since the company’s founding. I extend my sincerest thanks to each of them for their outstanding efforts, service, and commitment.

We also thank our customers for the trust they place in us. We remain committed to offering them the best shopping experience for their home: with a product selection that always surprises, the highest quality, the warm service that defines us, and competitive prices.

With the progress achieved, our brand positioning, and differentiation strategy, we are well-equipped to continue on the path toward consolidation and growth. In the coming years, we expect to open more stores to bring our signature shopping experience to even more people.

Finally, I submit for your consideration the Consolidated Financial Statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V., which are attached to this report. These were prepared by the Administration and Finance Department and subsequently approved by the Audit Committee of this same Board of Directors. Upon your approval, they will be presented at the General Shareholders’ Meeting of the Company.

Yours sincerely,

SANTIAGO GARCIA GARCIA

Santiago García García
Chief Executive Officer
La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.

Mexico City. March 21, 2025

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Board of Directors
La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.

In compliance with the provisions of Section II of Article 43 of the Securities Market Law (hereinafter “LMV”), in connection with Section IV paragraph (a) of Article 28 of the same Law, the Chairman of the Audit Committee must prepare an annual report on the activities of said Committee and submit it to the Board of Directors, so that, if approved by the Board, it may be submitted to the Shareholders’ Meeting. Therefore, I hereby inform you about the activities carried out by the Audit Committee of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. (“the Company” or “the Issuer”) during the year ended December 31, 2024, and until the until the issuance of the audited financial statements in March 2025.

Our work as a Committee was carried out in strict compliance with the regulations contained in the LMV, the General Provisions Applicable to Securities Issuers and Other Participants of the Securities Market, the Internal Regulations of the Mexican Stock Exchange (hereinafter “BMV”), the recommendations of the Code of Principles and Best Practices of Corporate Governance, as well as the Annual Program of topics to be discussed.

Based on the previously approved meeting schedule, the Committee met in 6 ordinary meetings, of which the corresponding reports were prepared with their respective resolutions. The ordinary meetings were duly convened in accordance with the bylaws and complied with all the formalities set forth therein. All the sessions were attended by the appointed independent directors, Almudena Ariza García, Alberto Saavedra Olavarrieta and the signatory, as well as guests that the Committee considered important to involve.

In its meetings, the Committee analyzed, among others, issues related to:
(I) Corporate audit, internal control, compliance and corporate governance,
(II) Disclosure process of the Issuer’s financial information,
(III) Investment (CAPEX and OPEX); and
(IV) External audit.
Among the activities carried out by the Audit Committee, the following points should be highlighted:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
1. A review was conducted of the consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2024, ensuring the guidelines for reporting to the BMV were duly compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter “IFRS”).

2. The 2024 quarterly consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries and accumulated financial statements were reviewed, as well as the guidelines for reporting to the Mexican Stock Exchange that were duly compliant with IFRS.

3. The 2024 quarterly reports of operations and balances with related parties of the Company and its subsidiaries were reviewed.

4. A review was carried out of the quarterly and accumulated reports on percentage changes in Same Store Sales (“VMT”), compared with those of its main competitors and with those of the National Association of Supermarkets and Department Stores (“ANTAD”); as well as, individually, of those of the Company’s four store formats.

5. The base for the 2024 budget, the investment projects and the annual budget were reviewed. The base budget for the executive bonus was reviewed.

6. The periodic progress of CAPEX and OPEX was presented, indicating new stores and complete or partial remodeling.

7. The purchase and sale operations of own shares during fiscal year 2024 were reported.

8. A report was presented on the general situation and compliance with the tax obligations of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 2024. The general situation of the reviews and requirements of the Tax Administration Service, which are in process, was explained. Likewise, the working status for the preparation of opinions for tax purposes was reported.

EXTERNAL AUDIT
9. A recommendation was made to the Board of Directors to hire KPMG Cárdenas Dosal, S.C. (hereinafter “KPMG”) and approve its fees for the external audit for the 2024 fiscal year, which includes financial audit services, tax opinions and transfer price studies.

10. KPMG's audit team was evaluated to ensure that it met the necessary requirements of professional quality, training, independence and diligence required to audit the Company's financial statements in accordance with the Circular Única de Auditores Externos ("CUAE").

11. An analysis was conducted of the letter to management on financial aspects. The areas for improvement were noted and their implementation was followed up.

12. The external audit firm, KPMG, presented the schedule of activities, deliverables and relevant business risks regarding the audit of the financial statements and systems for the fiscal year 2024.

13. In each of the Committee's sessions, the external auditor reported on the progress of the 2024 audit.

14. The additional services contracted from the external audit firm KPMG were reviewed in order to identify that they do not affect the independence of the auditor and that there could be any limitations to their contracting.

15. Periodic communications were held with the external auditor, without Management's participation, in order to learn of their concerns and progress of the 2024 audit.

CORPORATE AUDIT, COMPLIANCE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

16. Detailed information was presented at each Committee meeting regarding non-compliances with the Company's Code of Ethics during the fiscal year, as well as statistics, actions taken and relevant cases.

17. Follow-up and reporting were carried out on the results and progress of the following projects: a) Code of Ethics, dissemination and training; and b) Obligations related to the prevention and identification of operations involving resources of illicit origin.

18. The results of the automation of the annual related-party certification and the reasonableness of existing commercial agreements with identified customers and suppliers were reviewed.

19. Information was provided on the implementation process of the annual conflict-of-interest declaration certification system, which was implemented during 2024.

20. The 2024 annual performance self-evaluation of the Audit Committee was carried out, based on the best corporate governance practices.

In addition, the audited consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, were reviewed.

Finally, Article 42, Section II paragraph (e) of the LMV requires the Audit Committee to prepare an opinion on the Issuer's financial statements as of December 31, 2024. Therefore:

In the opinion of the members of the Audit Committee, the information presented by the Chief Executive Officer fairly reflects the consolidated financial position of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated results of their operations for the year then ended.

The foregoing opinion is based on the following elements:

• The financial opinion of the external audit firm, KPMG.
• The letter signed by Management that the annual report reasonably reflects its situation and that it does not contain information that could induce error.
• The fact that the accounting and reporting policies and criteria followed by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2024, were adequate and sufficient. Such policies and criteria have been consistently applied in the information presented by the Chief Executive Officer.

Based on the above-mentioned, the Audit Committee recommends that the Board of Directors approves the audited consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. as of December 31, 2024, as well as the Chief Executive Officer's report.

For the preparation of this report, we listened to the Company's relevant officers and it is noted that there was no difference of opinion among them.

Yours faithfully,

MANUEL GARCÍA BRAÑA
Chairman of the Committee

Mexico City. March 21, 2025

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE PRACTICES COMMITTEE

Board of Directors
La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Article 43 of the Securities Market Law (hereinafter "LMV"), in connection with Section IV paragraph (a) of Article 28 of the LMV, the Chairman of the Corporate Practices Committee must prepare an annual report on the activities that correspond to such body and submit it to the Board of Directors, so that if the Board approves it, it may be presented to the Shareholders' Meeting. Therefore, I hereby inform you about the activities that were carried out by the Corporate Practices Committee of La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. ("the Company" or "the Issuer") during the year ended December 31, 2024.

In this regard, the Corporate Practices Committee is made up of Mrs. Almudena Ariza García, Mr. Manuel García Braña and the signatory.

During the reporting period, the Committee met in five regular sessions on February 16, April 19, July 22, October 18, and November 22, 2024.

Minutes were recorded for each meeting, signed by all attending members, and the requirements for notice and legal quorum were duly met. This was in compliance with the bylaws of the Corporate Practices Committee, which were previously approved by the Board of Directors. Several meetings of this Committee were attended, as required, by Mr. Raúl del Signo Guembe, Human Resources Director of the Company, among other officers.

In addition to the activities carried out by the Committee during fiscal year 2024 as described below, the members of this corporate body addressed the following matters, among others:

• The compensation plans for the executive staff were reviewed and approved, ensuring the relevance and currency of the criteria, common practices, historical data, and other elements used to carry out this task.
• The performance evaluations of senior management executives based on the results as of December 31, 2023, were reviewed and approved, along with their performance bonuses and EBITDA bonuses (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization).
• The Committee reviewed and recommended to the Board of Directors the approval of the budget prepared for fiscal year 2024 and reviewed the guidelines for the preparation of the budget for fiscal year 2025.
• The contracts and compensation plans for the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Chairman, and senior management were reviewed. Once analyzed and approved, they were presented to the Board of Directors.
• The organizational charts and structures of the several departments of the Company were reviewed, validating the responsibilities and functions of each department, and the succession planning chart was updated.
• The performance evaluation of the Corporate Practices Committee was conducted, based on the assessment format designed for this purpose.
• The Committee, jointly with the Audit Committee, reviewed and the latter submitted for approval by the Board of Directors the related-party transactions carried out during fiscal year 2024. It was verified that existing transactions were conducted under competitive market conditions, and no significant findings were reported.

In preparing this report we have listened to the Company's relevant officers and found no difference of opinion among them. Likewise, when we deemed it convenient, we requested the opinion of independent experts.

Yours sincerely,

ALBERTO SAAVEDRA OLAVARIETA

Alberto Saavedra Olavarrieta
President of the Corporate Practices Committee of *La Comer*.

La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V., and Subsidiarias

Consolidated Financial Statement
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

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La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V.
and subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(With Independent Auditors´ Report Thereon)

KPMG Cárdenas Dosal, S.C.
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Reforma Social, Miguel Hidalgo,
C.P. 11650, Ciudad de México.
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Independent auditors' report

(Translation from Spanish Language Original)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V.

(Thousands of Pesos)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (Accounting Standards IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Mexico, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Intangible assets with an indefinite life	
See note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
At December 31, 2024 the Group has recognized intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for a total amount of $6,277,998. The annual impairment testing of intangible assets with indefinite useful live is considered as a key audit matter due to the complexity of the calculation and the significant judgments required in determining the recoverable amount. The Group has a single Cash Generating Unit (CGU) that includes the operations of its convenience stores, real estate, and other businesses. The indefinite-lived asset is also allocated to this same CGU. The recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is based on the higher of the value in use and the fair value and is derived from cash flow models projected. These models use several key assumptions, including estimates of sales growth, gross margins, operating costs, inflation and long-term value growth rates, as well as well as the estimation of the weighted average cost of capital (discount rate).	Our audit procedures in this key matter included, among others, the following: a) We evaluate the assumptions applied by the Group of the key inputs such as sales growth, gross margins, operating costs, inflation and long-term value growth rates, which included compare this data whith third party information, as well our evaluation was based on the knowledge about the Group and its industry. b) We involve our specialists to assist us in the methodology evaluation used by the Group to perform impairment test, as well as to evaluate the reasonableness of discount rate used, corroborating was calculated with market information; in addition to perform alternative scenarios of the recovering value as of the valuation date. c) We carry out our sensibility analysis, which included the evaluation of the potential effects related to a reasonable reduction in growth rates and projected cash flows. d) We evaluate the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including key disclosures of significant assumptions and judgments.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024, which must be submitted to the National Banking and Securities Commission and to the Mexican Stock Exchange (the “Annual Report”), but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors’ report thereon. The Annual Report is estimated to be made available to us after the date of this auditors’ report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the mater to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- We planned and performed the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

KPMG Cárdenas Dosal, S. C.

Rogelio Berlanga Coronado

Mexico City, as of March 21 2025.

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of financial position

For the years ended on December 31st, 2024 and 2023

(thousands of pesos)

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

Assets	**Note**	**2024**	**2023**
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	$ 2,925,357	2,313,821
Trade receivables - net		128,747	200,562
Current tax assets	9	1,093,947	1,026,801
Related parties	19	985	586
Inventories - net	10	5,678,236	5,114,972
Prepayments		68,067	48,347
Intangible assets with a finite useful life and others - net	14	74,430	108,355
Total current assets		9,969,769	8,813,444
Intangible assets with finite useful lives and others - net	14	34,504	106,060
Investment property - net	11	616,857	618,910
Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements - net	12	22,038,049	20,588,177
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life	13	6,277,998	6,277,998
Deferred tax assets	23	79,618	198,770
Right-of-use assets - net	26	1,956,055	1,715,121
Total assets		$ 40,972,850	38,318,480

Liabilities and stockholders' equity	**Note**	**2024**	**2023**
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	15	$ 5,741,602	5,428,289
Related parties	19	67,387	57,924
Provisions	17	75,940	79,795
Provision for employee benefits	17	374,348	326,729
Other payables	16	1,031,911	937,410
Current income tax	23	53,276	82,052
Other tax payable		263,016	195,586
Short-term lease liabilities	26	88,885	78,835
Total current liabilities		7,696,365	7,186,620
Deferred tax liabilities	23	156,994	45,447
Employee benefits	18	285,823	249,124
Long-term lease liabilities	26	2,132,687	1,838,472
Total non-current liabilities		2,575,504	2,133,043
Total liabilities		10,271,869	9,319,663
Stockholders' equity:			
Capital stock	24	1,966,662	1,966,662
Net premium on paid-in capital	24	305,200	267,377
Reserves	24	1,328,041	1,669,414
Retained earnings	24	27,130,244	25,127,676
Other comprehensive income	24	(29,166)	(32,312)
Total equity		30,700,981	28,998,817
Commitments and contingent liabilities	25		
Total liabilities and equity		$ 40,972,850	38,318,480

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

Years ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023

(thousands of pesos)

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

	Note		2024	2023
Operating income:				
Net sales of goods	2.17 a. c. & d.	$	42,790,811	38,030,888
Leasing income	2.17 b., f. & 2.18		398,364	359,116
Other revenue	2.17 e.		88,021	75,262
Total revenue			43,277,196	38,465,266
Cost of goods sold	20		30,606,936	27,424,063
Gross profit			12,670,260	11,041,203
Selling expenses	20		8,198,976	7,126,707
Administrative expenses	20		1,438,269	1,283,625
			9,637,245	8,410,332
Other expenses	21		(115,144)	(141,668)
Other income	21		84,618	89,846
			(30,526)	(51,822)
Operating income			3,002,489	2,579,049
Financial (costs) income:				
Financial costs	22		(256,863)	(227,778)
Financial income	22		301,292	281,353
Net financial income			44,429	53,575
Income before income taxes and other comprehensive income			3,046,918	2,632,624
Income taxes	23		689,373	525,124
Consolidated net income			2,357,545	2,107,500
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of empoyee benefits, net of deferred tax	23		3,146	(4,314)
Other comprehensive income for the period			3,146	(4,314)
Consolidated comprehensive income		$	2,360,691	2,103,186
Basic and diluted earnings per share:	2.19		2.17	1.94

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Years ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023

(thousands of pesos)

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

	Note	Capital stock	Net premium on paid-in capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total stockholders' equity
Balances as of December 31st, 2022		$ 1,966,662	264,724	1,717,200	23,269,301	(27,998)	27,189,889
Comprehensive income for the period:							
Profit for the period		-	-	-	2,107,500	-	2,107,500
Remeasurement of empoyee benefits, net of deferred tax	23	-	-	-	-	(4,314)	(4,314)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	2,107,500	(4,314)	2,103,186
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividends paid	24	-	-	-	(249,125)	-	(249,125)
Capital gain on sale of shares	24	-	2,653	-	-	-	2,653
Shares buy backs, net	24	-	-	(47,786)	-	-	(47,786)
Total transactions with shareholders		-	2,653	(47,786)	(249,125)	-	(294,258)
Balances as of December 31st, 2023		1,966,662	267,377	1,669,414	25,127,676	(32,312)	28,998,817
Comprehensive income for the period:							
Profit for the period		-	-	-	2,357,545	-	2,357,545
Remeasurement of empoyee benefits, net of deferred tax	23	-	-	-	-	3,146	3,146
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	2,357,545	3,146	2,360,691
Transactions with shareholders:							
Dividends paid	24	-	-	-	(298,532)	-	(298,532)
Capital gain on sale of shares	24	-	37,823	-	-	-	37,823
Shares buy backs, net	24	-	-	(341,373)	(56,445)	-	(397,818)
Total transactions with shareholders		-	37,823	(341,373)	(354,977)	-	(658,527)
Balances as of December 31st, 2024		$ 1,966,662	305,200	1,328,041	27,130,244	(29,166)	30,700,981

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of cash flows

Years ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023

(thousands of pesos)

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

	Nota	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Consolidated net income		$ 2,357,545	2,107,500
Income taxes	23	689,373	525,124
Income before income taxes		3,046,918	2,632,624
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements	12	1,221,122	1,095,187
Amortization of right-of-use assets	26	163,826	140,702
Amortization of intangible assets with finite an useful life	14	108,490	108,806
Depreciation of investment property	11	2,053	2,053
Loss on sale of property, furniture and equipment		131,722	54,622
Employee benefits net cost	18	54,342	45,936
Interest income	22	(284,737)	(254,540)
Items related to financing activities:			
Interest costs	22	236,423	200,481
Subtotal		4,680,159	4,025,871
Changes in:			
Trade receivables		47,570	(21,652)
Inventories		(563,264)	(658,295)
Receivable current tax assets		(67,146)	(98,901)
Other receivables and related parties		31,938	(3,458)
Prepayments		(19,719)	(329)
Trade payables		313,313	993,475
Other payables and other tax liabilities, provisions and related parties		200,660	298,219
Income taxes paid		(487,450)	(613,880)
Net cash flows from operating activities		4,136,061	3,921,050
Cash flows from investment activities:			
Interest received	22	284,737	254,540
Acquisition of property, furniture and equipment	12	(2,803,974)	(3,365,003)
Proceeds from sale of property, furniture and equipment		1,257	454
(Acquisition) sale of licenses and other assets	11	(11,100)	8,082
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,529,080)	(3,101,927)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchase of shares, net	24	(359,995)	(45,133)
Payment of lease liabilities	26	(100,495)	(88,224)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	26	(236,423)	(200,481)
Dividends paid	24	(298,532)	(249,125)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(995,445)	(582,963)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		611,536	236,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,313,821	2,077,661
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	$ 2,925,357	2,313,821

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(Thousands of pesos)

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

(1) Reporting entity-

La Comer, S. A. B. de C.V. (La Comer, ultimate parent company) [together with its subsidiaries, "the Company, the Group"] arose as a result of the spin-off of Controladora Comercial Mexicana, S. A. B. de C. V. (CCM), and became legally listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV) on January 4, 2016. La Comer is a holding company that invests mainly in companies involved in the purchase, sale and distribution of groceries, perishables and merchandise in general, for an indefinite duration.

The Company's address and main business location is Av. Insurgentes Sur 1517, Module 2, Col. San José Insurgentes, 03900, Benito Juárez, Mexico City.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, La Comer is the parent company of the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries	Activity	Percentage ownership interest	Country
Comercial City Fresko, S. de R. L. de C. V. (CCF) [a]	Self-service store chain	99.99	Mexico
Real state subsidiaries [b]	Group of companies with properties where stores are located	99.99	Mexico
Districomex, S. A. de C. V.	Purchase and distribution imported merchandise to CCF.	99.99	Mexico

(a) CCF

CCF is a retail chain that operates self-service stores within Mexico under four different names: La Comer, City Market, Fresko and Sumesa. They offer a variety of products ranging from groceries, gourmet items, perishable goods, pharmaceuticals, and general merchandise. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the Company operated 89 and 84 stores, respectively. Additionally, the Company leases out commercial property to third parties. The Company has a growth and expansion plan for its points of sale (openings and remodeling), and as such invests in investment properties, property, furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements. (See notes 11 and 12).

(b) Real Estate subsidiaries

The real estate subsidiaries are the owners of some of the properties where the company´s stores are located, including Hipertiendas Metropolitanas, S. de R. L. de C.V., Arrendacomer, S. A. de C. V., Merca del Valle, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Before D+I La Rioja, S. A. de C. V.) and Plaza Bosques, S. de R.L. de C.V. (See note 12).

(Continued)

(2) Basis for the preparation of the financial statements and summary of material accounting policies-

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (Accounting Standards IFRS) According to the Rules for Public Companies and Other Participants in the Mexican Stock Market, issued on March 19, 2003 and the amendments as of January 28, 2025 by the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV for its Spanish acronym), require the Company to prepare its financial statements in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB and its interpretations.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for cash, cash equivalents as well as plan assets corresponding to employee benefits, which are measured at fair value.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. The areas subject to a higher degree of judgment or complexity or the areas where the assumptions and estimates have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described in Note 4.

Going concern

The Company operates mainly with the cash flow stemming from store sales and certain supplier loans. Management has reasonable expectation that the Company has sufficient resources to continue operating as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The main accounting policies used in preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements are described below. They have been applied consistently throughout the period presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transaction, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transaction, are eliminated. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. When necessary, the amounts reported by the subsidiaries are adjusted to comply with the Company's accounting policies.

The consolidation includes the financial statements of all the subsidiaries of the Group. (See note 1).

Loss of control

When the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

2.2 Segments Information

Operating segment information reflect the way financial information is regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), which is defined as the Executive Board. It is responsible for operational decision-making, the authorization of capital investments and assessment of its returns. For the year ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the Company operates one single business segment which includes self-service stores, corporate operations and the real estate business. Resources are assigned to each segment based on each segment's importance within the entity's operations, the strategies and returns established by Management. (See note 27).

2.3 Foreign currency transactions

a. Functional and presentation currency

The subsidiaries' financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (the functional currency). The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Mexican pesos, which in turn is the functional currency of the Company and all its subsidiaries and is used for compliance with its legal, tax and stock markets obligations.

b. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences arising from the liquidation of operations or from the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates of the reporting date, are recognized in profit or loss. Foreign currency differences related to qualifying cash flow hedges, qualifying net investment hedges or net investment in foreign operations are recognized in equity.

Foreign currency differences related to loans, cash and cash equivalents are recognized in profit or loss and presented within financial (cost) revenue.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position include cash on hand, bank deposits in checking accounts, bank deposits in foreign currency and short-term investments made in highly liquid securities which are easily convertible into cash, mature within three months and are not exposed to significant risks of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Cash are recognized in nominal value and cash equivalents are recognized in fair value; changes are recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

Cash equivalents consist mainly of on-demand or very short-term investments, as well as investments in highly liquid government securities with short-term maturities. Bank deposits include bankcard vouchers which have not yet been deposited to the Company's bank account. Bankcard vouchers recovery is usually processed within one day. (See note 8).

2.5 Financial assets

2.5.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

— Those measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or profit or loss), and

— Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Gains and losses for assets measured at fair value are recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading are recognized in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income, depending on whether the Company irrevocably elected at the time of initial recognition to record the investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

2.5.2 Recognition and disposal

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the transaction date, which is the date on which the Company commits to buy or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or the rights to receive the contractual cash flows have been transferred in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are paid or cancelled or have expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its conditions are changed and the cash flows of the changed liability are substantially different.

In this case, a new financial liability is recognized based on the new conditions at fair value.

When a financial liability is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished financial liability and the consideration paid (including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

2.5.3 Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value plus, for an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The transaction costs of financial assets at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow terms. The Company uses the following three measurement categories to classify its financial assets:

— Amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if its objective is to collect contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The income received from these financial assets is included in financial income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss resulting from the derecognition of the instrument is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains / (losses) along with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate item in the statement of comprehensive income.

— FVTPL: All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Gains or losses from a financial asset which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss and are presented as a net amount in other gains / (losses) in the period in which it incurred.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this reflects better the way the business is managed, and the information is provided to management.

Management maintains a financial asset at a portfolio level until the due date.

According to the financial asset manage, these are maintained until the contractual cash flows ending.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

— contingent events that would change the amount or timing of the cash flows;
— terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
— prepayment and extension features; and
— terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

(Continued)

The cash flows that the Company receives for the financial assets it holds, which are mainly trade and other receivables and related parties, are payments of principal and interest. No features have been identified in those assets, as part of the analysis performed, which would indicate otherwise.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified and measured as at fair value through profit or loss if it is a derivative with liability nature, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

Trade and other accounts payables

Trade and other accounts payables represent liabilities for goods and services rendered to the Company before the end of the fiscal year, which have not yet been paid. The balances are not guaranteed.

Trade and other accounts payables are presented as current liabilities, unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Company participates in a supplier financing agreement in which its suppliers can choose to receive early payment of their invoices from a bank. In the agreement, the bank commits to paying the amounts owed to the participating suppliers regarding the invoices owed by the Company, and the Company reimburses that bank at a later date. The main goal of this agreement is to facilitate the efficient processing of payments and provide the suppliers with early payment terms, compared to the due date of the related invoice

From the Company's perspective, the agreement does not extend the payment terms beyond the normal terms agreed with other non-participating vendors; however, the agreement offers willing vendors the benefit of early payment. Furthermore, the Company does not incur any additional interest to the bank on the amounts owed to the vendors. Therefore, the Company includes the amounts subject to the agreement within accounts payable because the nature and function of these accounts payable remain the same as those of other accounts payable.

The supplier financing agreement is recognized once the suppliers discount the documents with the bank. The book values of the agreements with suppliers are considered equal to their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The financial cost of the agreements is borne by the third parties involved.

Payments made to financial entities for factoring are presented and recognized in consolidated cash flow as operating activities according to the nature of activity which are associated.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the balance of other payables is mainly made up of various creditors and deferred income, the latter generated by the loyalty programs that the Company has established. (See note 2.17c).

2.5.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5.5 Impairment of financial assets

The Company's main source of income is the sale of its products in its stores, for which payment is made immediately by means of cash, bankcards, grocery coupons or coupons. The Company's accounts receivable is mainly composed of the amounts to be recovered from companies issuing grocery coupons and coupons as well as lease payments to be collected from subletting commercial and promotional spaces to third parties. The Company's has experienced not difficulties in collecting receivables related to the grocery coupons and coupons. However, the same cannot be said for lease payments.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach allowed by IFRS 9, which requires losses expected over the lifetime of the instrument to be recognized on initial recognition of the receivable.

2.6 Tax to be credited and receivables

The Company classifies such as tax to be credited and receivables as receivable taxes. If the collection rights or the recoveries of these amounts are realized within 12 months starting from the period end date, they are shown under current assets, otherwise they are presented under non-current assets.

2.7 Inventories

The merchandise inventory is determined using the retail method. According to the retail method the inventory is segregated into different departments with common characteristics and are valued at their selling price. Based on this value inventory are determined based on its cost net of discounts, applying specific cost factors for each merchandise department.

Cost factors represent the average cost of each department based on its initial inventory and purchases for the period.

The percentage applied takes into consideration the part of the inventories, which have been marked down to below its original selling price. The retail method has been consistently applied by the Company for all periods presented. Inventory cost valued in this manner results in an approximation and does not exceed its net realizable value.

Inventories is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

At CCF physical inventories are performed on a monthly basis for perishable goods and semi-annually for non-perishable goods. Inventory records are adjusted for the results of the physical inventory.

The Company uses estimates to determine inventory write-downs due to losses and other causes that indicate that the use or realization of inventory will be lower than its carrying amount.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The cost of inventories of the distribution centers is based on the weighted average cost method, considering they do not use cost factors.

2.8 Prepayments

Prepayments represent disbursements made by the Company for which the inherent benefits and risks of the goods that are to be acquired or the services that are to be received have not yet been transferred. Prepayments are recorded at cost and are presented in the statement of financial position as current assets if their maturity is equal to or less than 12 months, or non-current, if the maturity is greater than 12 months at the reporting end period. Once the goods and services are received, these amounts are recognized as an asset or as an expense in the statement of profit or loss for the period, respectively.

When advance payments lose their ability to generate future economic benefits, the amount that is considered non-recoverable is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which this occurs. The main items recognized in prepayments are insurance premiums, payments made for licenses and IT system maintenance.

2.9 Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements

The land is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if applicable. The rest of the items of property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if applicable. Costs include all costs incurred and directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for Management’s intended use. (See note 12).

For qualifying assets the cost includes capitalized financial costs in accordance with the company´s policies. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, there were no capitalized loan costs for this concept.

Expansion, remodeling or improvement costs that represent an increase in capacity and therefore an extension of the useful life of the assets are also capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses are expensed and shown in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. The carrying amount of replaced assets is derecognized at the time of replacement and the impact is recognized in the statement of profit or loss under other income or other expenses.

Work in progress represent the stores and shopping centers under construction and include the investments and costs directly attributable to putting them into operation. They are reclassified to the corresponding category within property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements when the stores are available for use and subsequently depreciation begins.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as shown below:

Buildings (*)	50 years
Branch equipment	10 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Electronic equipment	3.3 years
Leasehold improvements	20 years or lease period, whichever period is shorter

(*) The buildings are comprised of several components, which on average depreciate over the same estimated useful live period as the buildings in which they form part of.

The Company allocates the overall amount initially recognized for an item of property, plant and equipment to its different significant parts (components) and depreciates each of those components separately.

The residual values and the useful life of the assets and their depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, at each financial statement reporting date. Management determinate the residual values from assets at zero, based on their decision about use them until due.

The carrying amount of an asset is written down to its recoverable amount if the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The gain or loss on disposal is the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount and are recognized in profit and loss under other income and expenses.

2.10 Investment properties

The Company owns several shopping centers which house both the Company's own stores, but also commercial space leased to third parties. Own stores are recognized in the statement of financial position as property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements (See note 12) and commercial premises are presented under investment properties (See note 11).

Investment property is property (land or buildings) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and are initially valued at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment properties continue to be valued at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if applicable.

Expansion, remodeling or improvement costs that represent an increase in capacity and therefore an extension of the useful life of the assets are also capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses are expensed and shown in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. The carrying amount of replaced assets is derecognized at the time of replacement and the impact is recognized in the statement of profit or loss under other income or other expenses.

The depreciation of investment properties is calculated to write off the cost less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as shown below:

Buildings	50 years

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

2.11 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recorded if, and only if the following two conditions are met: a) it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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All software licenses which stay on cloud are not capitalized and are recognized directly in expenses. Licenses acquired for the use of programs, software and other systems are capitalized at its acquisition costs in addition to any costs incurred to get the asset ready for its intended use. Maintenance costs are recorded as expenses as they are incurred. The licenses acquired for the use of programs that are recognized as intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives; at a maximum over 3.3 years.

The rights to use and operate self-service stores are recognized at historical cost and are amortized based on term specified in the leasing contracts ranging from five to ten years. These assets are presented in the statement of financial position as current assets if their maturity is equal to or less than 12 months, or non-current, if the maturity is greater than 12 months at the reporting end period. Once the rights expire, the amounts are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss for the period. When other assets lose its ability to generate future economic benefits, the amount that is considered non-recoverable is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which this occurs. (See note 14).

The individual brands acquired are recognized at historical cost. Brands purchased through a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

The rights of the acquired brands are recognized under intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as the Company considers that those rights are very unlikely to cease generating cash inflows for the Company in future accounting periods. The brand rights are not amortized, and the Company performs an annual impairment test to determine if the carrying amount of the brand will be recovered through future cash inflows that the Company is expected to generate.

The distinctive rights of the acquired brands have an indefinite useful life, and are recorded at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if applicable (See note 13). As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, no impairment loss has been identified for the any of the brands' distinctive rights.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are assessed annually for impairment. On the other hand, assets subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment losses correspond to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the assets is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash generating unit.

For purposes of the impairment test, assets are grouped at the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows (cash generating unit). The Company has identified the total of its stores to be the cash-generating unit at which intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment. Non-financial assets, for which impairment losses have previously been recognized, are assessed at each reporting date to identify potential reversals of such impairments.

The Company performs impairment tests of non-monetary assets on an annual basis, or when an impairment indicator has been triggered. Non-monetary assets include the following items in the statement of financial position: intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements, investment properties (excluding land), and other non-current assets.

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As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, no impairment indicator of non- current assets subject to depreciation or amortization has been triggered nor did the annual impairment tests performed over intangible assets with indefinite useful lives indicate a need for impairment.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recorded at the present value of Management's best estimate of the future cash outflow expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks to the liability. The increase in provision through time is recognized as an interest expense. (See note 17).

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present or assumed legal or constructive obligation as result of past events, payment is probable (‘more likely than not’) and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Provision of employee benefits. Bonus to executives according to the results of the year, as well as what is related to the calculation of employee profit sharing for the year.

Various provisions. For service provided but not yet recorded for payment and payments where the authorities have not yet issued the supporting documentation.

2.14 Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity. In which case the tax impact is also recognized in the respective caption.

Current income tax comprises the expected income tax expense on the taxable income of the year and is recorded in the profit of the period when was incurred.

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates the position assumed in relation to its tax returns regarding situations in which the tax laws are subject to interpretation.

Also, the deferred income tax is determined using the tax rates and laws that have been promulgated as of the date of the financial position statement or whose approval process is substantially completed and which are expected to be applicable when the deferred income tax (asset) is realized or the deferred income tax (liability) is paid. The current income tax rate for 2024 and 2023 is 30%.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. However, deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects either accounting not taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of the relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of the taxable temporary difference is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed on each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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At the end of each reporting period, the Company will reassess the unrecognized deferred tax assets and record a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset, provided it is probable that future taxable profits will allow the recovery of the tax asset deferred.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available, against which they can be used.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, but only to the extent that the entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the differences and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. (See note 23).

The balances of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is an enforceable legal right to offset taxes caused assets with taxes caused liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are related to the same tax authority and is the same tax entity or different tax entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not offset any deferred taxes.

The Company considers the interests and penalties related to income tax payments as an income tax definition, therefore the accounting treatment is under IAS 12 Income taxes.

2.15 Employee benefits

Employee benefits granted by the Company, including benefit plans are described as follows:

Short-term employee benefits

Direct benefits (wages and salaries, overtime, vacations, holidays, and paid leave of absence, etc.) expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which the employees rendered the respective service, are recorded for the amounts expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service. They are presented as employee benefits under current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Paid absences according to legal or contractual regulations are not cumulative.

Long-term benefits

The Company contributes to various retirement plans, including defined benefit and defined contribution plans, as well as post-employment medical benefits.

a. Retirement and seniority premium

The Company recognizes the obligation for defined benefits of seniority and a defined contribution retirement plan, as well as the obligation for defined benefits of retirement health care for a selected group of participants. Defined benefit plan defines the amount an employee will receive upon retirement, including retirement health care plans, which usually depend on various factors, such as the employee's age, years of service, and compensation. Defined contribution plans show the cost of the plan but do not determine the benefit to be paid out at retirement.

(Continued)

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Thousands of pesos)

The net defined benefit liability or asset recognized in the statement of financial position is the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of the date of the statement of financial position less the fair value of the plan's assets.

The defined benefit liability is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows using the interest rates of government bonds denominated in the same currency in which the benefits will be paid, and which have maturity terms that approximate the terms of the defined benefit obligation. The main assumptions for determining employee benefits are mentioned in note 18.

Actuarial gains and losses resulting from the remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset due to changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in equity under other comprehensive income during the period in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

b. Employee Statutory Profit Sharing (ESPS) and bonuses

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses and for the ESPS; the latter based on a calculation considering current tax regulations. The Company recognizes a provision when it has a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events.

c. Termination benefits established in labor laws

A termination benefit liability is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the employment relationship is terminated prior to the retirement date or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits on termination. The Company recognizes compensation on the first of the following dates:

(i) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer on those benefits,

(ii) when the Company recognizes restructuring costs under IAS 37 " Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” which involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of offers to encourage voluntary termination, termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Termination benefits with a maturity greater than one year from the date of the statement of financial position are discounted at their present value.

2.16 Stockholders’ equity

Company shares are classified as capital stock. (See note 24).

In accordance with the provisions of article 56 of the Securities Market Act (“Ley de Mercado de Valores”) and Title Six of the Regulations Applicable to Users (“Circular Única de Emisoras”), which establishes that under certain rules own shares may be acquired, the Company carries out the procedure for the purchase or sale of treasury shares from the repurchase fund.

The purchase of own shares issued by the Company that operate under the repurchase reserve is recorded as a reduction in the Company´s stockholders’ equity until such time as those shares are canceled or issued once again. When those shares are reissued, the consideration received is recorded in the La Comer stockholders’ equity.

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2.17 Revenue recognition

The Company operates a chain of self-service stores (retail industry).

a. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of consumer goods in self-services stores is recognized when the Company sells a product to the customer. Payment of the transaction price is made immediately when the customer buys the goods which are transferred to the customer at the store.

Customer discounts and returns reduce the revenue. The sale of goods is settled by customers using credit and debit bankcards, cash and grocery coupons. Company's policy gives the customer a right to return various products; however, history shows that returns on sales are not representative compared to total sales, which is why the Company does not recognize such a provision. Because the level of returned goods has remained invariably low over the past years, it is highly unlikely that there will be any significant changes in the accumulated recognized income.

b. Lease income

Revenue from lease payments received under operating leases are mainly related to the Company's investment properties and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company does not have financial leases.

c. Electronic wallets

The Company offers promotions, some of which involve the granting of benefits to its clients in the form of electronic wallets whose value represents a percentage of the selling price. The electronic wallets granted may be used by clients to settle future purchases in the Company's stores or other stores based on the contract signed with the program administrator. The amount granted to customers through in the form of electronic wallets are subtracted from revenue.

The Company's history shows that the redemption of points is highly unlikely if an electronic wallet has been inactive for more than six months. Therefore, that points are cancelled after an inactivity of 12 months. Hence, in accordance with those contracts, electronic wallets which meet these criteria are canceled with a credit to revenue.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the value of unredeemed electronic wallets points issued as part of promotions and expected to be redeemed in the future are recognized at fair value and shown as deferred income, the balance of at that dates represented $161,606 and $131,136, respectively. Theses balances are included in other accounts payable into the consolidated statement of financial position. (See note 16)

d. Vouchers redeemable for goods

Revenue from vouchers issued by the Company and redeemable for goods in its stores, are recognized as deferred income at the point in time the Company makes the physical delivery of the vouchers to the customer and are recognized as revenue in the statement of profit or loss at the point of time when the voucher is redeemed by its owner.

e. Service charge commissions

The revenue from commissions for services rendered by the Company in its stores, and other commissions are recorded as revenue as they incur. When the Company acts as an agent in the sale of goods or services, only the profit from the commission is recognized as revenue.

f. Parking lot

Revenue related to parking is recognized under other income at the time services are rendered.

2.18 Leases

The Company determines at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

i. As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis on its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and to account for the lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of the costs to dismantle, remove or restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term; unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflect that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be easily determined, at the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

– fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

– amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

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

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when: (i) there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; (ii) there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; (iii) if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, expansion or termination option (iv) or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

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

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value asset and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks or not and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sublease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'. Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Company as lessor in the comparative period did not differ from IFRS 16, except for the classification of the sub-lease entered during the current reporting period, that resulted in a finance leasing classification.

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2.19 Basic and diluted earnings

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the controlling interest by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding was 1,086,000,000 units. (See note 24).

Diluted earnings per ordinary share outstanding is determined by adjusting the controlling interest and ordinary shares, assuming that the Company's commitments to issue or exchange own shares will be realized. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, basic earnings are equal to diluted earnings because there are no transactions that could potentially dilute earnings.

2.20 Supplier rebates

The Company receives rebates from its suppliers as reimbursement of discounts granted to customers.

Supplier reimbursements of discounts granted by the Company to its customers regarding goods sold, are negotiated and documented by the procurement area and are credited to cost of sales in the period in which they are received.

The Company also receives contributions from its suppliers as reimbursement of costs and expenses incurred by the Company. Those amounts are recorded as a reduction of the respective costs and expenses.

2.21 Dividends

The distribution of dividends to the La Comer's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which they are approved by La Comer's shareholders. The Ordinary General Shareholder's Meeting agreed to distribute dividends from profit retained during 2024 and 2023. (See note 24).

2.22 Interest income

Interest income and interest expense are recognized using the effective interest method.

2.23 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability if, and only if, its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

(3) Risk Management-

The Company's risk Management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk Management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company, through its training and Management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: a) market risk, including: i) currency risk; ii) market price risk, and iii) interest rate risk; b) credit risk, and c) liquidity risk. The Company's risk Management seeks to minimize the impact of adverse effects from these risks on business operations.

(Continued)

Risk Management is carried out by the centralized treasury department under the policies established by the Company. Treasury identifies, assesses and hedges financial risks with the close cooperation with its operating units. The Company maintains written general risk Management policies, as well as specific policies to address exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess cash.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices- e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk Management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

i. Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to risks associated with movements in the exchange rate of the Mexican peso with respect to the US dollar, mainly due to letters of credit in dollars. Currency risk arises from the existence of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

Purchases of imported goods paid in currencies other than the Mexican peso are not considered an exposure to exchange rate risk, since the Company estimates to be able to pass on exchange rate fluctuations through its selling prices of goods. These imports are guaranteed with letters of credit.

Based on the analysis of the current situation of the Mexican foreign exchange rate market, the Company assesses that a 10% increase (decrease) in the peso against the dollar and the euro, assuming that all other variables remain constant, would result in a loss (profit) of approximately $5,452 and $(2,319) in 2024 and 2023, respectively, in relation to the monetary position held in dollars, and $(242) and $(692) in 2024 and 2023, respectively, in relation to the monetary position held in euros.

The sensitivity analysis includes only the monetary items pending settlement denominated in foreign currency at the end of December 2024 and 2023.

The Company holds the following monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
In thousands of US dollars:			
Monetary assets	US	5,841	287
Monetary liabilities		(1,012)	(163)
Long position, net	US	**4,829**	**124**
Equivalents in pesos	$	100,371	2,091
In thousands of euros:			
Monetary assets	€	6	48
Long position, net	€	**6**	**48**
Equivalents in pesos	$	135	889

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The following significant exchange rates, in pesos, have been applied at the reporting date:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Dollar	$	20.7862	16.9190
Euro	$	21.2842	18.6631

ii. Price risk

The price risk in the goods that constitutes the Company's inventory is not considered significant as the Company estimates to be able to pass on exchange rate fluctuations through its selling prices of goods.

iii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from long-term financing. As such, the Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risk as it does not hold any long-term loans as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023. The Company does not have any exposure to variable rates instruments.

The Company has a policy to invest its excess cash in on-demand or very short-term instruments; therefore, the market price risk is insignificant. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, all the Company's excess cash investments were invested in on-demand.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and accounts deposited at financial institutions, credit exposure from receivables with financial institutions for goods purchased with credit cards and entities issuing grocery coupons and from receivables from lessees. Receivables from financial institutions for credit card purchases and from entities issuing grocery coupons are short-term (less than 15 days).

Considering that the Company's sales are made with the general public there is no risk concentration in one single client or group of clients. The investment of excess cash is made in financial institutions with a high credit rating and is invested in short-term government bonds or short-term bank instruments. The analysis of the credit qualifications of the counterparties can be reflected in note 6.

The Company has a diversified base of real estate properties distributed in 15 states of Mexico, owns 46 self-service stores and owns 10 shopping centers. The Management Committee, which comprises most of the directors, is responsible for authorizing the purchase of land and properties proposed by the Company's New Projects department.

Real estate activities represent a source of revenue through the rent of commercial premises.

The Company does not have a concentration of risks in accounts receivable from lessees, since it has a diversified basis and periodically evaluates its ability to pay, especially before renewing lease agreements. As a Company policy, tenants are asked to make security deposits before taking possession of the commercial premises, as collateral. The occupancy rate of the Company's commercial premises is approximately 95%.

The Company has insurance that adequately covers its assets against the risks of fire, earthquake and damages caused by natural disasters. All insurances have been contracted with leading companies in the insurance industry.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

c. Liquidity risk

The risk of liquidity is the risk that the Company has difficulties to comply with its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are liquidated through the delivery of cash or other financial assets.

Cash flow forecasts are developed at a consolidated level by the Company's finance department. The treasury department monitors liquidity requirements to ensure that enough cash is available to meet operational needs to avoid default on its financial commitments. The months during which the Company has most operational activity, and consequently the highest amount of cash, are June, July, August and the last quarter of the year. Cash flow forecasts consider the Company's financing plans, compliance with financial restrictions, as well as compliance with the objectives of internal financial metrics.

The excess cash over the Company's working capital requirements are managed by the treasury department that invests them in financial institutions with high credit ratings, choosing the instruments with the appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity that give the Company the sufficient margin in accordance with the cash flow forecasts mentioned above.

The Company finances its operations through the combination of 1) reinvestment of a significant part of its profits; 2) loans from suppliers, and 3) financing denominated in pesos. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the Company has lines of credit with financial institutions which can be accessed immediately and is used for its financing program in the amount of approximately $2,409,500 and $2,390,750, respectively, of which $258,210 and $258,529 are used, respectively.

The contractual maturities of the Company’s financial liabilities are detailed according to the maturity periods. The table has been prepared based on contractual undiscounted cash flows, from the first date that the Company may be required to pay. The table includes the cash flows corresponding to the principal amount and its interests.

		Contractual cash flows					
December 31st, 2024	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**2 months or less**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More tan 5 years**
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	$ 5,741,602	5,741,602	5,342,795	398,807	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	1,031,911	1,031,911	1,031,911	-	-	-	-
Related parties	67,387	67,387	67,387	-	-	-	-
Short-term lease liabilities	88,885	346,783	58,942	287,841	-	-	-
Long-term lease liabilities	2,132,687	5,095,946	-	-	647,108	582,620	3,866,218
	$ **9,062,472**	**12,283,629**	**6,501,035**	**686,648**	**647,108**	**582,620**	**3,866,218**

		Contractual cash flows					
December 31st, 2023	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**2 months or less**	**2-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More tan 5 years**
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	$ 5,428,289	5,428,289	5,124,936	303,353	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	937,410	937,410	937,410	-	-	-	-
Related parties	57,924	57,924	57,924	-	-	-	-
Short-term lease liabilities	78,835	300,340	50,586	249,754	-	-	-
Long-term lease liabilities	1,838,472	4,445,523	-	-	563,263	511,016	3,371,244
	$ **8,340,930**	**11,169,486**	**6,170,856**	**553,107**	**563,263**	**511,016**	**3,371,244**

d. Capital Management

The Company's objectives for managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, maximize shareholder benefits, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount, of dividends to be paid to the shareholders, repurchase own shares in the Mexican Stock Exchange, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with other industry participants, the Company monitors capital based on the operating leverage ratio. This index is calculated by dividing net debt by EBITDA (operating profit plus depreciation and amortization) generated over the last 12 months. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the operating leverage ratio was (0.65) and (0.59), respectively. Net debt is determined as total financing (including short-term and long-term financing), excluding liabilities related to IFRS 16 leases, less cash and cash equivalents.

(4) Critical accounting estimates and judgments-

Estimates and assumptions are periodically reviewed based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management must make judgments, estimates and considers assumptions about the future. The resulting accounting estimates will be by definition, very rarely equal to the real results. The estimates and assumptions at December 31, 2024 that have a risk of resulting in an adjustment to the accounting value of assets and liabilities within the next exercise are mentioned below:

Note 15- Reverse factoring: presentation of amounts related to supplier finance arrangements in the statement of financial position and in the statement of cash flow;

Note 26 - lease term: whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year is included in the following notes:

Note 6 - measurement of expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables: key assumptions in determining the weighted-average loss rate

Note 13 - impairment test of non-current assets.

Note 17 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 18 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.

Note 23 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized;

(Continued)

(5) Accounting changes-

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective-

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2024.

A. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments, issued in 2020 and 2022, aim to clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current, and require new disclosures for non-current liabilities that are subject to future covenants. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The adoption of this amendment had no effect on the Company.

B. Supplier finance arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendments introduce new disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements that assist users of the financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows and on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

The changes resulting from this amendment in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 are disclosed in note 15.

C. Lease liability in a sale and leaseback (IFRS 16)

The adoption of this amendment did not have a significant impact on the Company's/ consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective-

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

A. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

— Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the income statement: operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations, and income tax. Entities must also present a subtotal for operating income.
— Entities' net income will not change. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note to the financial statements.
— Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities must use the operating income subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The Company is still in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Company's income statement, the statement of cash flows, and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Company is also evaluating the impact on the way information is grouped in the financial statements, including items currently labeled "other."

B. Non-publicly accountable subsidiaries: Disclosures. IFRS 19

Specifies the disclosure requirements that an entity is permitted to apply in lieu of the disclosure requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards.

An entity applying this Standard need not apply the disclosure requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards or apply any statements about, or references to, those disclosure requirements.

An entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of this Standard shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but companies may apply it earlier.

C. Other accounting standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- Lack of interchangeability (amendments to IAS 21)
- Classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

(6) Categories of financial instruments-

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities as shown below:

December 31st, 2024		Financial assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss *	Total
Financial assets:				
Cash	$	-	1,242,171	1,242,171
Cash equivalents		-	1,683,186	1,683,186
Trade receivables – net		128,747	-	128,747
Related parties		985	-	985

December 31st, 2024		Financial assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss *	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payable	$	5,741,602	-	5,741,602
Related parties		67,387	-	67,387
Other payables		1,031,911	-	1,031,911

(Continued)

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Thousands of pesos)

December 31st, 2023		Financial assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss *	Total
Financial assets:				
Cash	$	-	746,631	746,631
Cash equivalents		-	1,567,190	1,567,190
Trade receivables – net		200,562	-	200,562
Related parties		586	-	586

December 31st, 2023		Financial assets at amortized cost	Assets at fair value through profit or loss *	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payable	$	5,428,289	-	5,428,289
Related parties		57,924	-	57,924
Other payables		937,410	-	937,410

* The fair value of the cash equivalents was determined based on its market value

Financial instruments recorded at their fair value in the statement of financial position are categorized into different levels based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data in active markets (i.e. unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

At December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no changes in valuation techniques.

a. Level 1 financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments quoted in an active market is based on market price quotes as of the reporting date. A market is considered active if the quoted prices are easily and frequently accessible through an agent, industrial group, listing services or regulatory agencies, and these prices represent real and frequent transactions at market value. The market value used for the Company's financial assets is the bid price. The instruments included in level 1 include cash equivalents (debt issued by the federal government).

December 31st, 2024		Carrying amount	Fair value Level 1
Bank deposits*	$	1,208,817	1,208,817
Cash equivalents		1,683,186	1,683,186

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

December 31st, 2023		Carrying amount	Fair value Level 1
Bank deposits*	$	732,254	732,254
Cash equivalents		1,567,190	1,567,190

* Are held with banks and financial institutions which are rated AA and AAA.

b. Level 2 financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data, where available and entity-specific estimates are limited.

If all the significant input data to value a financial instrument at fair value is observable, the instrument is included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant input data is not based on an observable market, the instrument is included in Level 3.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized approximate their carrying amount as their maturity is short-term.

The fair value of the following asset and financial liabilities are approximation of their carrying amount:

- Trade and other receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts).
- Trade payables (including financing programs to suppliers) and other payables
- Related parties.

The instruments included in Level 2 are comprised as follows:
Financial Assets

December 31st, 2024		Carrying amount	Fair value Level 2
Trade receivables – net	$	128,747	128,747
Related parties		985	985
December 31st, 2023			
Trade receivables – net	$	200,562	200,562
Related parties		586	586

Financial Liabilities

December 31st, 2024		Carrying amount	Fair value Level 2
Related parties	$	67,387	67,387
Other trade payables		1,031,911	1,031,911
Trade payables		5,741,602	5,741,602

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

December 31st, 2023		Carrying amount	Fair value Level 2
Related parties	$	57,924	57,924
Other trade payables		937,410	937,410
Trade payables		5,428,289	5,428,289

c. Level 3 financial instruments

The fair value is measured based on valuation techniques which include indicators for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market information.

For the year ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2. No instruments whose hierarchy of fair value is level 3 are presented as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023.

(7) Credit quality of financial instruments-

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed with reference to external credit ratings, where they exist, or based on historical information on counterparty default rates are as follow.

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Bank deposits (a)*	$	1,208,817	732,254
Investments rated*		1,683,186	1,567,190
	$	**2,892,003**	**2,299,444**

(a) See note 2.4

* Are held with banks and financial institutions which are rated AA and AAA.

		2024	**2023**
Bank card vouchers with external risk ratings:			
Banamex	$	168,949	259,118
American Express Bank (México) AMEX cards mxA-1		104,378	120,983
Santander Debit – PROSA		50,604	125,593
	$	**323,931**	**505,694**
Trade receivable (i)	$	**32,424**	**79,594**

(i) No external risk calification

(Thousands of pesos)

(8) Cash and cash equivalents-

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised as shown below:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Cash	$	33,354	14,377
Bank deposits		1,208,817	732,254
Investments		1,683,186	1,567,190
Total cash and cash equivalents	$	**2,925,357**	**2,313,821**

On-demand investments are presented as cash equivalents if they mature within three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable in the short term. The Company maintains its cash and temporary investments with well-known financial institutions and has not experienced any loss due to the concentration of credit risk.

(9) Current tax assets-

Current tax assets are comprised as follow.

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Receivable current tax assets:			
Value added tax	$	767,269	727,116
Special tax on production and services		303,552	279,966
Withholding tax receivable		23,126	19,719
Total current tax assets	$	**1,093,947**	**1,026,801**

(10) Inventories-

Inventories are comprised as follows:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Goods available for sale	$	5,682,543	5,184,669
Write-down of inventory		(88,877)	(102,058)
In transit merchandise		84,570	32,361
Total inventories	$	**5,678,236**	**5,114,972**

The cost of sales related to inventory write-offs as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023 amounts to $139,702 and $152,986, respectively. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the value of the inventory recognized in the statement of profit or loss (included "Cost of goods sold") amounted to $29,643,922 and $26,614,142, respectively.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

(11) Investment properties-

Investment properties are comprised as shown below:

		Lands	Buildings and constructions	Total
As of January 1st, 2024				
Beginning balance	$	312,851	306,059	618,910
Depreciation		-	(2,053)	(2,053)
Ending balance	$	**312,851**	**304,006**	**616,857**

		Lands	Buildings and constructions	Total
As of December 31st, 2024				
Carrying amount	$	312,851	364,959	677,810
Accumulated depreciation		-	(60,953)	(60,953)
Ending balance	$	**312,851**	**304,006**	**616,857**

		Lands	Buildings and constructions	Total
As of January 1st, 2023				
Beginning balance	$	312,851	308,112	620,963
Depreciation		-	(2,053)	(2,053)
Ending balance	$	**312,851**	**306,059**	**618,910**

		Lands	Buildings and constructions	Total
As of December 31st, 2023				
Carrying amount	$	312,851	364,959	677,810
Accumulated depreciation		-	(58,900)	(58,900)
Ending balance	$	**312,851**	**306,059**	**618,910**

The depreciation of investment properties is recorded in cost of sales and amounted to $2,053 and $2,053 as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, respectively, no impairment losses were recorded. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, there are no restrictions on the use of such investment properties.

To determinate the fair value of a the investment properties it was used the expected rent income associated to such rentals less their related expenses. Discount rates used for the years ended of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 13.37% y 13.46% respectively. Leases are presented in leases income (See note 2.17 b) and the related maintenance and operative expenses are recognized in operative expenses (See note 20).

The Company's Management determined that there are no indications of impairment of the investment properties as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. The estimated fair value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is $1,260,187 and $1,175,040, respectively.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

(12) Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements-

Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements are comprised as follows.

	Land	Buildings and constructions	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Electronic equipment	Office equipment	Work in progress and others *	Total
As of December 31st, 2024								
Beginning balance	$ 6,710,203	6,149,419	3,738,013	2,625,467	486,122	67,893	811,060	20,588,177
Acquisitions a	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,771,907	2,771,907
Acquisitions b	72,721	57,117	-	-	-	-	(75,000)	54,838
Disposals	-	(130,000)	(107,929)	-	(10,237)	(3,197)	-	(251,363)
Disposal depreciation	-	-	105,467	-	10,216	2,700	-	118,383
Transfers	95,357	964,928	605,357	537,168	208,341	20,150	(2,431,301)	-
Transfers to depreciation	-	(22,771)	-	-	-	-	-	(22,771)
Depreciation	-	(150,626)	(749,892)	(169,131)	(138,383)	(13,090)	-	(1,221,122)
Ending balance	**$ 6,878,281**	**6,868,067**	**3,591,016**	**2,993,504**	**556,059**	**74,456**	**1,076,666**	**22,038,049**
As of December 31st, 2024								
Carrying amount	$ 6,878,281	8,070,624	7,361,624	3,783,373	1,658,165	137,922	1,076,666	28,966,655
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,202,557)	(3,770,608)	(789,869)	(1,102,106)	(63,466)	-	(6,928,606)
Ending balance	**$ 6,878,281**	**6,868,067**	**3,591,016**	**2,993,504**	**556,059**	**74,456**	**1,076,666**	**22,038,049**

	Land	Buildings and constructions	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Electronic equipment	Office equipment	Work in progress and others *	Total
As of December 31st, 2023								
Beginning balance	$ 5,990,503	4,933,544	3,445,460	2,330,605	431,481	52,058	1,198,100	18,381,751
Acquisitions a	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,356,689	3,356,689
Disposals	-	(50,529)	(43,265)	(138)	(13,229)	(503)	-	(107,664)
Disposal depreciation	-	-	41,603	3	13,218	453	-	55,277
Transfers	719,700	1,396,004	958,641	444,292	196,539	25,864	(3,741,040)	-
Transfers to depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,689)	(2,689)
Depreciation	-	(129,600)	(664,426)	(149,295)	(141,887)	(9,979)	-	(1,095,187)
Ending balance	**$ 6,710,203**	**6,149,419**	**3,738,013**	**2,625,467**	**486,122**	**67,893**	**811,060**	**20,588,177**
As of December 31st, 2023								
Carrying amount	$ 6,710,203	7,178,579	6,864,195	3,246,205	1,460,061	120,969	811,060	26,391,272
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,029,160)	(3,126,182)	(620,738)	(973,939)	(53,076)	-	(5,803,095)
Ending balance	**$ 6,710,203**	**6,149,419**	**3,738,013**	**2,625,467**	**486,122**	**67,893**	**811,060**	**20,588,177**

* Others include prepayments for the acquisition of equipment and leasehold improvements to facilities under construction for $736,030 and $454,996 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively; once completed, this investments will be reclassified to the specific asset that they are related to.

a Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are included in cash flows within investment activities. As of December 31st, 2023 the Company made payments for $8,314.

(Thousands of pesos)

b On January 24, 2024, the Company acquired 100% of the shares of a retail property for $100 million pesos, gaining control over the property. The Company has determined that the acquired property is an asset. As of the acquisition date, it consists of land and a building located in Mexico City. The Company has determined that the acquired assets significantly contribute to its ability to generate revenue through the future establishment of a branch.

Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment losses, if applicable.

Depreciation for the year was recorded in selling expenses, administrative expenses and cost of sales for $1,151,950, $44,899 and $24,273 and $1,025,199, $47,424 and $22,564, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The work in progress balance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 includes various construction projects since the Company is building some stores and remodeling another existing ones, all this activities are estimated to be completed during 2024.

(13) Intangible assets with an indefinite life-

Intangible assets are comprised as follows:

		Brand rights December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Ending balance	$	6,277,998	6,277,998

On December 22, 2014, Controladora Comercial Mexicana (CCM), transmitted for consideration, its ownership of the rights to the various word and mixed brand names "Comercial Mexicana" (the Brands) that were registered in its favor by the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, transferring them to CCF, the Company's most significant subsidiary.

Therefore, CCF has formats that already have recognized brands and positioned in the market, such as "La Comer", "City Market", "Fresko" and Sumesa. Likewise, CCF is the owner of campaigns such as “Miércoles de plaza”, own product brands such as “Golden Hills”, and “Farmacom”, among others. The 336 brands names owned by the Company have different record expiration dates, expiring in the periods from 2015 to 2024. When these expire, administrative procedures must be conducted with the authorities in order to continue to operate.

The Company performs impairment tests on its intangible assets on an annual basis, or when there are indicators that these may have been impaired. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, no impairment was determined to be recognized in the Company's profit or loss.

The Company determined an indefinite useful life based on the analysis of the elements mentioned below.

- The retail stores of the Company currently operate using the Brands, and the Company's Management has a reasonable expectation about its continuity in the future. The brands have a history in the Mexican retail market for many years, being administered by different Management teams, and have built a reputation in the national market as a high-quality Mexican brand, with more than 50 years and strong preference among its consumers.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

- The retail sector of self-service stores in which the Brands operate, is a very stable market with little risk of obsolescence, mainly due to consumer products sold in stores such as perishables, general merchandise, etc. Furthermore, significant changes in demand are not expected, since, although new product brands are offered, the purchasing trend of basic consumer products (perishables, fruits and vegetables, groceries, etc.) remains constant.

- The Brands names recognition in the market is highly identified. The retail business market in Mexico is occupied by large chain stores, which offer products to various audiences and in the case of the Company, it has its own space in this market, since it is focused on a very specific consumer sector through Premium formats which have been positioned successfully among them.

- The actions that the Company has to carry out to maintain the Brands as a profitable asset, are in essence the strategic plan that the Company has established for business continuity (the ability to maintain and increase consumption in its stores), which largely depends on factors such as; the quality of the products sold in its stores; costumer service; the competitive prices offered for the various products; investments in remodeling to keep stores at the forefront; periodic maintenance of both the interior and exterior of the stores, the periodic training of its workforce; value relationships with its business partners; among others, which generally contribute to the permanence of the Company's place in the Mexican retail industry.

- The rights to the Brands are the property of the Company and therefore it has full control over them.

- The life of the Brands will depend largely on the proper Management of the business carried out by the Company and therefore on the ability it has to continue with an ongoing business.

Impairment test of the Brands.

The Company conducts annual tests to determine whether its Brands have been impaired. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company performed the annual impairment tests without determining any impairment adjustment.

The recoverable value of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is based on fair value less disposal costs.

The fair value less disposal costs of the CGU is determined by projections of discounted future cash flows before taxes, which are prepared based on the historical results and expectations about the development of the market in the future included in the business plan.

The impairment tests for the end of the 2024 and 2023 fiscal year were carried out taking into account the assumptions shown below:

	Value	
	2024	**2023**
Pre-tax discount rate	14.26%	13.46%
After-tax discount rate	11.60%	11.15%
Average EBITDA margin in projection period	10.30%	10.39%
Sales growth rate in projection period to calculate expected future results	10.12%	9.02%
Residual value	8.3x EBITDA last year	9.4x EBITDA last year
Cash flow projection period	15 years	15 years

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

Management considers 15 years for their cash flow projections as it is considered that in this period of time the business will reach its maturity; in addition to the prior mentioned Management estimates a 5-year sensitivity. The Company has not identified any impairment in the prior mentioned scenarios.

If the discount rates in the year ended December 31st, 2024, were 1.8 percentage points higher / lower, there would be no recognition for impairment provision.

If the projected EBITDA flows were 10% higher/lower, there would be no recognition for impairment provision.

If, in the future, the business's performance, or its future cash flow generation prospects, deteriorate significantly, the Company would have to recognize an impairment in the value of its Brands that would impact its financial results.

As of December 31st, 2024, the market value of La Comer shares is higher than the carrying amount.

(14) Defined life intangible assets and others, net-

December 31st, 2024		**Assignment of rights and operation of self-service store**	**Licenses and others**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$	182,920	31,495	214,415
Additions		-	17,844	17,844
Used in the year		-	(14,835)	(14,835)
Amortization		(108,490)	-	(108,490)
		74,430	34,504	108,934
Less short-term		(74,430)	-	(74,430)
Ending balance long-term	$	**-**	**34,504**	**34,504**
Carrying amount	$	1,197,900	34,504	1,232,404
Accumulated amortization		(1,123,470)	-	(1,123,470)
Ending balance	$	**74,430**	**34,504**	**108,934**

December 31st, 2023		**Assignment of rights and operation of self-service store**	**Licenses and others**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$	291,726	47,596	339,322
Additions		-	7,487	7,487
Used in the year		-	(23,588)	(23,588)
		182,920	31,495	214,415
Less short-term		(108,355)	-	(108,355)
Ending balance long-term	$	**74,565**	**31,495**	**106,060**
Carrying amount	$	1,197,900	31,495	1,229,395
Accumulated amortization		(1,014,980)	-	(1,014,980)
Ending balance	$	**182,920**	**31,495**	**214,415**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the balance of assignment of rights to use and operation of self-service stores of some branches that the Company acquired during previous years, amounts to $74,430 and $182,920, respectively.

The amortization of this intangible asset is determined based on the straight-line method to distribute its cost at its residual value during its estimated useful lives, which on average are ten years.

Amortization for the year was recorded in selling expenses and cost of sales of $105,720 and $2,770, respectively as of December 31st, 2024, and in selling expenses and cost of sales of $106,036 and $2,770, respectively as of December 31st, 2023.

(15) Trade payables-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the supplier balance amounts $5,741,602 and $5,428,289, respectively. Most of the suppliers balance is in Mexican pesos. The balance in foreign currency with suppliers in some cases are paid with letters of credit.

Note 3c includes information on the group´s exposure to currency and liquidity risks.

The Company has established the following financing programs, through which suppliers can discount their documents in the financial institutions mentioned.

Line of credit Banco Inbursa, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple.

The Company entered into a supplier factoring agreement for up to $400,000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the company´s supplier have utilized the facility for $116,152 and $107,006, respectively.

Line of credit Banco Santander México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple.

A supplier factoring facility for up to $400,000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the company´s suppliers have utilized the facility for $34,202 and $61,047, respectively.

Arrendadora y Factor Banorte, S. A. de C. V. Credit line.

The Company entered into a supplier factoring agreement for up to $150,000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's suppliers have no used balance of this line of credit.

All accounts payable under the agreement are classified as current as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table presents additional information about suppliers.

Balance at December 31:		2024	2023
Presented as suppliers	$	150,354	168,053
Payments received from baks	$	150,354	168,053
Payment period:			
Suppliers payment		26 - 120	26 – 120
Suppliers payment under the agreement		1 - 112	1 - 105

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

(16) Other accounts payable-

The balance of other accounts payable as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023 is comprised as shown below:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Other accounts payable	$	317,678	332,943
Deferred income*		240,834	268,638
Creditors		280,768	184,548
Holidays payable		192,631	151,281
Total other accounts payable	$	**1,031,911**	**937,410**

* Loyalty programs and others deferred income.

(17) Provisions-

		Various provisions (1)	Provision of employee benefits (2)	Total
As of January 1st, 2024	$	79,795	326,729	406,524
Recognize in profit and loss		25,269	1,220,213	1,245,482
Used in the year		(29,124)	(1,172,594)	(1,201,718)
As of December 31st, 2024	$	**75,940**	**374,348**	**450,288**

		Various provisions (1)	Provision of employee benefits (2)	Total
As of January 1st, 2023	$	93,191	313,692	406,883
Recognize in profit and loss		18,852	954,191	973,043
Used in the year		(32,248)	(941,154)	(973,402)
As of December 31st, 2023	$	**79,795**	**326,729**	**406,524**

(1) Included store and property maintenance, water and contingencies.
(2) Employee benefit provision: These provisions are paid within the first three months after the end of the year.

(18) Employee benefits-

The value of the defined benefit obligations as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023 amounted to $285,823 and $249,124 as shown below:

		December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
a. Retirement benefits	$	-	(1,227)
b. Pension plan		7,939	-
c. Seniority premium		175,969	165,275
d. Retirement health benefits (*)		101,915	85,076
Employee benefits	$	**285,823**	**249,124**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

(*) The Company has established an additional retirement plan that provides a retirement health benefit for a certain group of employees, the amount of which generates an additional liability.

a. Retirement benefits

The economic assumptions in nominal and real terms used are described below:

	2024		2023	
	Nominal	**Real**	**Nominal**	**Real**
Discount rate	10.50%	6.76%	9.10%	5.41%
Inflation rate	3.50%	N/A	3.50%	N/A
Salary increase rate	8.50%	4.83%	8.50%	4.83%
Health sector growth rate	15.00%	11.11%	15.00%	11.11%

A net period cost of retirement benefits was not recognized during 2024 and 2023.

The amount included as an (asset) in the consolidated statements of financial position is comprised as follows:

		December 31st 2024	December 31st 2023
Defined benefit obligations	$	698	1,357
Defined retirement plan		-	(1,227)
Fair value of plan assets		(698)	(1,357)
Liabilities in the statement of financial position	$	-	**(1,227)**

The movement of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1st	$	1,357	2,916
Interest cost		92	188
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from:			
Financial assumptions		(3)	1
Experience adjustment		(267)	26
Benefits paid		(481)	(1,774)
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**698**	**1,357**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The movement of net assets was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance to January 1st	$	(1,227)	(4,889)
Benefits paid		(481)	(1,774)
Actuarial losses		(263)	(26)
Defined retirement plan		1,227	3,661
Resource allocation		744	1,801
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**-**	**(1,277)**

The movement of plan assets was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1st	$	1,357	2,916
Return on plan assets		92	188
Actuarial gains		(7)	54
Resource allocation		(744)	(1,801)
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**698**	**1,357**

The main categories of plan assets at the end of the reporting period are:

		Fair value of plan assets as of December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Debt instruments	$	550	1,074
Capital instrument		148	283
	$	**698**	**1,357**

Sensitivity analysis		**(Increase)**	**Decrease**
Impact on the obligation for discount rate 0.50%	$	(1)	(5)

b. Seniority premium

The economic assumptions in nominal and real terms used are those shown below:

	2024		2023	
	Nominal	**Real**	**Nominal**	**Real**
Discount rate	10.50%	6.76%	9.10%	5.41%
Inflation rate	3.50%	N/A	3.50%	N/A
Salary increase rate	8.50%	4.83%	8.50%	4.83%

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The net period cost is comprised as follows:

		2024	2023
Seniority premium cost	$	35,527	30,593

The amount included as a liability in the consolidated statements of financial position is comprised as follows:

		December 31st	
		2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation	$	177,135	166,316
Fair value of plan assets		(1,166)	(1,041)
Liabilities in the statement of financial position	$	**175,969**	**165,275**

The movement of net liabilities was as shown below:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1st	$	165,275	144,218
Provision of the year		35,527	30,593
Benefits paid from net liabilities		(20,602)	(15,724)
Actuarial (gains) losses		(4,231)	6,188
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**175,969**	**165,275**

The movement of the defined benefit obligation was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1st	$	166,316	145,338
Labor cost		20,540	17,372
Financial cost		14,546	12,891
Actuarial losses (gains):			
Financial assumptions		(13,279)	1,565
Demographic assumptions		-	(340)
Experience		9,614	5,214
Benefits paid		(20,602)	(15,724)
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**177,135**	**166,316**

(Thousands of pesos)

The movement of plan assets was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January 1st	$	(1,041)	(1,120)
Return on plan assets		440	330
Actuarial gains		(565)	(251)
Benefits paid		-	-
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**(1,166)**	**(1,041)**

The main categories of plan assets at the end of the reporting period are:

		Fair value of plan assets as of December 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Debt instruments	$	(919)	(824)
Capital instrument		(247)	(217)
	$	**(1,166)**	**(1,041)**

Sensitivity analysis		**(Increase)**	**Decrease**
Impact on the obligation for discount rates 0.50%	$	(7,483)	(7,584)
Impact on the obligation for salary increase 0.50%		(4,535)	(4,055)

c. Retirement Health Policy

The cost of health provision at retirement is comprised as follows:

		2024	2023
Retirement health plan	$	18,815	15,343
Retirement health plan cost	$	**18,815**	**15,343**

The amount of the reserve of the health policy liability at defined contribution retirement was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January	$	85,076	71,288
Retirement health plan		18,815	15,343
Benefits paid		(1,976)	(1,555)
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**101,915**	**85,076**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

d. Pension plan

The cost of pension plan is comprised as follows:

		2024	2023
Pension plan	$	7,939	-
Pension plan cost	$	**7,939**	**-**

The amount of the reserve of pension plan was as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance as of January	$	-	-
Defined pension plan contribution		35,967	-
Resource allocations		(10,676)	-
Contributions made		(17,352)	-
Ending balance as of December 31st	$	**7,939**	**-**

Plans in Mexico generally expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and wage risk, in accordance with the following:

Investment risk: the expected rate of return for investment funds is equivalent to the discount rate, which is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to long-term government bonds; if the return on assets is less than that rate, this will create a deficit in the plan. Currently the plan has a majority investment in debt instruments.

Interest rate risk: a decrease in the interest rate will increase the plan's liabilities; rate volatility depends exclusively on the economic environment.

Longevity risk: the present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of plan participants will increase liabilities.

Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future wages of the participants. Therefore, an increase in the participant's salary expectation will increase the plan's liabilities.

(19) Related parties-

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the main balances that the Company has for operations carried out with related parties are shown below:

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

		2024	2023
Receivable from affiliates:			
Tintorerías Gofer, S. A. de C. V. [e]	$	812	581
Operadora OMX, S. A. de C. V. [e]		65	-
Bed Bath & Beyond México, S. de R. L. de C. V. [e]		52	-
Nova Distex, S. A. de C. V. [e]		25	-
Others [e]		31	5
Total	$		**586**
Payable to affiliates:			
VCT & D&G de México, S. A. de C. V. [a]	$	36,330	24,728
Marindustrias, S. A. de C. V. [a]		12,719	13,108
Alimentos del Campo y Ganadería, S. A. de C. V. [a]		4,759	3,616
Farmaceutica Pha, S. A. de C. V. [a]		4,717	2,568
Importadora y Distribuidora Ucero, S. A. de C. V. [a]		1,721	2,750
Productos Lili, S. A. de C. V. [a]		1,488	954
Operadora OMX, S. A. de C. V. [a]		1,440	1,804
Manufacturas y Confecciones Agapsa, S. A. de C. V. [a]		1,132	2,172
Compañía Cervecera Hércules, S.A. De C.V. [a]		1,025	744
Palma y Regalos, S. A. de C. V. [a]		891	784
Activos Gráficos, S. de R. L. de C. V. [d]		97	-
Inverglez, S. de R. L. de C. V. [a]		53	204
Nova Distex, S. A. de C. V. [a]		1	150
Agro Dagosa, S. P. R. de R. L. [a]		-	1,378
Ediglobo, S.A. de C.V. [a]		-	1,521
Otras partes relacionadas		1,014	1,443
Total	$	**67,387**	**57,924**

During the period ended December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the following operations were carried out with related parties:

		2024	2023
Expenses:			
Civil work [c]	$	313,075	325,991
Purchase of goods [a]		137,845	263,442
Services [b]		106,675	151,949
Brochure [d]		17,584	14,903
Others		16,619	16,852
Total	$	**591,798**	**773,137**

		2024	2023
Income:			
Rents [e]	$	20,267	20,027
Services		7,344	5,134
Total	$	**27,611**	**25,161**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

a) Purchase of different goods such as clothing, groceries, household items and general goods to sell to the public through its stores were mainly made from VCT & DG de México, S. A de C. V., Marindustrias, S. A. de C. V. and Alimentos del Campo y Ganadería, S. A. de C. V.

b) Payment of executive services provided to several of the group's affiliates.

c) Payment of construction services in some of the new stores opened during the year, which were carried out by Metálica y Tecnología Estructural BIM, S. A. de C. V., and Constructora Jaguarundy, S. A. de C. V.

d) Purchase of brochures and other printed material mainly from Activos Gráficos, S. A. de C. V., for distribution to customers in stores.

e) Income received from the rental of premises, which were mainly carried out with Operadora OMX, S. A. de C. V., Bed Bath and Beyond, S. de R. L. de C. V., and Tintorerías Gofer, S. A. de C. V.

Compensation to key Management personnel

The total amount of direct short-term benefits granted to key Management personnel or relevant executives amounted to $300 million and $264 million as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, respectively (See note 2.15).

(20) Costs and expenses by nature-

Cost of sales and administrative and selling expenses are comprised as show below.

		2024	2023
Cost of goods sold*	$	**30,606,936**	**27,424,063**
Employee compensation and benefits		4,452,860	3,845,033
Depreciation and amortization		1,464,451	1,317,696
Services received		1,492,894	1,303,411
Leases and maintenance		557,394	506,709
Public services		580,293	543,430
Others**		1,089,353	894,053
Expenses		**9,637,245**	**8,410,332**
Total	$	**40,244,181**	**35,834,395**

* 97% Cost of sales is made up of purchase goods in both years, as of December 31st, 2024 and 2023.

** Includes cleaning, packaging, containers, labels, surveillance, insurance and bond premium, property tax and other minor items.

(Thousands of pesos)

The remuneration and benefits to employees are comprised as follows:

		2024	2023
Salaries and bonuses	$	4,091,230	3,497,312
Other remuneration		361,630	347,721
	$	**4,452,860**	**3,845,033**

Other remunerations include mainly employer contributions to social security and major medical expenses.

(21) Other income and other expenses-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 other income and other expenses amounted as $115,144, $84,618 and $141,668, $89,846, respectively.

Other expenses mainly included provision of extraordinary contingencies, disposal fixed assets and donations.

Other incomes mainly included provisions canceled, other items and taxes recovery.

(22) Financial (cost) income-

		2024	2023
Financial cost			
Interest expense *	$	236,423	200,481
Foreign exchange losses		20,440	27,297
	$	**256,863**	**227,778**
Financial income			
Interest income	$	284,737	254,540
Foreign exchange gains		16,555	26,813
	$	**301,292**	**281,353**

*Mainly are leases (See note 26)

(23) Current and deferred income taxes-

The Company determined a taxable income of $1,563,327 and $1,429,721 in December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The tax income differs from accounting income, mainly for those items that accumulate and deduct differently over time for accounting and tax purposes, for the recognition of the effects of inflation for tax purposes, as well as those items that only affect the accounting or taxable income. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023 the current income tax liability is $53,276 y $82,052, respectively.

The Income Tax Law establishes that the applicable tax rate for the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 and subsequent fiscal years is 30% on taxable income.

(Continued)

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Thousands of pesos)

The tax expense is presented as shown follow:

		2024	2023
In the profit period:			
Current	$	468,998	428,916
Deferred		220,375	96,208
	$	**689,373**	**525,124**

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the main temporary differences for which deferred taxes were recognized are presented net in the statement of financial position for comparability purposes and are analyzed are as follow.

Deferred income tax breakdown		**2024**	**2023**
Deferred tax asset:			
Estimates and provisions	$	483,039	441,196
IFRS 16 leases		87,157	67,710
Property, furniture and equipment leasehold improvements and investment properties		1,098,996	1,048,322
Unused loss carryforwards		9,064	6,132
		1,678,256	1,563,360
Offsetting at the subsidiary level		(1,598,638)	(1,364,590)
December 31st	$	**79,618**	**198,770**
Deferred tax liability:			
Property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements	$	(68,764)	(70,850)
Intangible assets		(1,686,868)	(1,339,187)
		(1,755,632)	(1,410,037)
Offsetting at the subsidiary level		1,598,638	1,364,590
December 31st	$	**(156,994)**	**(45,447)**

The net movement in deferred assets and liabilities are shown below:

Active deferred tax		**Property, leasehold Improvements, furniture, equipment and investment properties**	**Estimates and provisions**	**Unused loss carryforwards**	**IFRS 16 leases**	**Total**
As of January 1st, 2023	$	1,048,322	441,196	6,132	67,710	1,563,360
Effect on the income statement		50,674	43,190	1,742	19,447	115,053
Plaza Bosques		-	-	1,190	-	1,190
Effect on other comprehensive income		-	(1,347)	-	-	(1,347)
As of December 31st, 2024	$	**1,098,996**	**483,039**	**9,064**	**87,157**	**1,678,256**

(Continued)

La Comer, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(Thousands of pesos)

Deferred liabilities:		Property, leasehold Improvements, furniture, equipment and investment properties	Intangible assets	Total
As of January 1st, 2023	$	(70,850)	(1,339,187)	(1,410,037)
Plaza Bosques		(10,167)	-	(10,167)
Effect on the income statement		12,253	(347,681)	(335,428)
As of December 31st, 2024	$	**(68,764)**	**(1,686,868)**	**(1,755,632)**

The deferred income tax expense related to the components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

		2024	2023
Before taxes	$	(4,493)	6,161
Deferred income tax		1,347	(1,847)
Net of deferred tax	$	**3,146**	**4,314**

The reconciliation between the current and effective tax rate is shown below:

		Year ended December, 31st	
		2024	**2023**
Income before income tax	$	3,046,918	2,632,624
Income tax rate		30%	30%
Income tax at the statutory rate		914,075	789,787
Increase (reduction) resulting from:			
Non-taxable income		(2,649)	(3,296)
Tax effect of:			
Tax inflation adjustment		(5,407)	3,119
Inflation tax adjustment of brands and transfer of rights		(15,375)	(31,774)
Inflation tax adjustment of fixed assets and loss carryforwards		(256,452)	(300,836)
Other items		55,181	68,124
		(224,702)	(264,663)
Current income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$	**689,373**	**525,124**
Effective income tax rate		**23%**	**20%**

Tax loss carryforwards

Tax losses whose rights to be amortized against future profits expire as shown below:

Date		Amount
2031	$	20,920
2032		1,158
2033		8,137
	$	**30,215**

(Continued)

(24) Stockholders' equity-

The capital stock is represented by shares without expression of nominal value, of which those of Series "B" are ordinary, with voting rights and those of Series "C" are neutral, without voting rights; The shares are grouped into related units, which may be of the UB type (consisting of four Series "B" shares), or of the UBC type (consisting of three Series "B" shares and one Series "C" share).

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, 1,086,000,000 units are subscribed and paid, of which 586,094,600 and 586,094,600 are of the UB type and 499,905,400 are of the UBC type, respectively. The units are listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange.

The nominal capital stock subscribed and paid amounts to $1,086,000 represented by 1,086,000,000 of related units UB and UBC.

The nominal capital stock paid for $1,086,000 is made up of cash contributions of $ 94,937, capitalized earnings of $ 806,648 and capitalization of inflation adjustment effects in value of $184,415.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the majority shareholders have their investment in a trust held in Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., which includes 570,848,654 and 586,042,000 UB units representing 52.5643% and 53.9634% of the capital stock and 59.4001% and 60.9810% of the voting power, respectively.

Dividends

On April 17, 2024, a Unanimous Stockholders' Resolution was agreed to declare a dividend payment from retained earnings in the amount of $298,532 by $0.276 per share outstanding at the payment date on May 2, 2024.

On April 19, 2023, a Unanimous Stockholders' Resolution was agreed to declare a dividend payment from retained earnings in the amount of $249,125 by $0.23 per share outstanding at the payment date on May 3, 2023.

Dividends paid will not be taxable if they come from the Net Tax Profit Account (CUFIN). Dividends in excess of CUFIN will be taxable to 42.86% if paid in 2025. The tax incurred may be credited against the income tax for the year or the two immediately following years. Dividends paid out from profits, which were previously subject to income tax, will not be subject to any withholding or additional tax payment.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the CUFIN amounted to approximately $4,793,633 and $4,479,851, respectively.

Starting 2014, the Income Tax Law establishes an additional 10% tax on profits generated from 2014 on dividends distributed to residents abroad and to Mexican individuals.

The Income Tax Law provides a tax incentive to individuals' residents in Mexico who are subject to the additional payment of 10% on dividends or distributed profits.

When the Company distributes dividends or profits regarding shares placed among the general investing public, it must inform the brokerage houses, credit institutions, investment operators, the persons who carry out the distribution of shares of investment companies, or any another intermediary of the stock market, the financial year from which the dividends come so that said intermediaries carry out the corresponding withholding.

(Thousands of pesos)

Stockholders' equity reserves

Capital reserves are comprised as follows:

		2024	2023
Statutory legal reserve	$	217,200	217,200
Reserve for stock buybacks		1,110,841	1,452,214
	$	**1,328,041**	**1,669,414**

The profit for the year is subject to legal regulations that requires that at least 5% of the profit for each year is to be used to increase the statutory legal reserve until it is equal to one fifth of the amount of the paid-in capital. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the Company had already covered the amount of the legal reserve required.

As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the Company has a reserve to purchase own shares for $ 1,110,841 and $1,452,214, respectively. This reserve fluctuates based on the purchases and sales made by the Company in the stock market.

Treasury shares as of December 31st, are made up as follows:

		2024	2023
Beginning balance	$	4,119,087	2,841,501
Purchases		14,822,336	1,369,588
Sales		(4,511,573)	(92,002)
Ending balance	$	**14,429,850**	**4,119,087**

In the event of a capital reduction, the procedures established by the Income Tax Law provide that any surplus of shareholder's equity over the balances of the contributed capital accounts be given the same tax treatment as the one applicable to dividends. As of December 31st, 2024 and 2023, the balance of the Contribution Capital amounted to approximately $2,379,434 and $2,283,307, respectively.

Surplus of shareholder's sales amounted as December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $37,823 and $2,653, respectively.

(25) Commitments and contingent liabilities-

i. The Company is involved in lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course business, as well as in some legal processes related to tax matters.

ii. In accordance with current tax legislation, the authorities are entitled to review up to five fiscal years prior to the last income tax return submitted.

(Thousands of pesos)

iii. In accordance with the Income Tax Law, companies carrying out transactions with related parties are subject to certain requirements as to the determination of prices, which should be similar to those that would be used in arm's-length transactions. Should the tax authorities examine the transactions and reject the related-party prices, they could assess additional taxes plus the related inflation adjustment and interest, in addition to penalties of up to 100% of the omitted taxes

iv. The tax authorities in Mexico in recent years have had much more aggressive stances with taxpayers. This has resulted in several companies reaching out-of-court agreements with the "SAT" (the Mexican tax authority) to make payments for relevant amounts.

The SAT, in its capacity as tax authority, carried out reviews of the tax reports of some Group companies validated by the external audit firm, specifically for the year 2015.

Although the Company's Management considers that the criteria used in the tax determination is correct and it has opinions from recognized external firms in that regard; decided to dialogue with the tax authorities, in order to avoid uncertain legal confrontations, since matters of this nature can represent a long waste of time and resources for the Company.

v. The tax authorities initiated a direct review of a group subsidiary for the fiscal years of 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. As of the date of this report, the Company clarify by the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 has a SAT's letter which specify there are some criteria differences. The Company's Management and its legal advisors do not expect any significant additional costs to arise as a result of such review.

vi. The Company maitains long-term contracts with Naturgy: Fuerza y Energía Bii Hioxo, S. A. de C. V. who supplies electricity in 17 stores and with Alfa Cogeneracion de Altamira, S. A de C. V. for using electricity from combined cycle generation in 31 of their stores.

(26) Right of use assets and lease liabilities-

Right of use assets and lease liabilities-

Assets by right-of-use related to real estate and cars are comprised as follows.

Right of use		**2024**	**2023**
Buildings			
Opening balance	$	1,688,261	1,601,055
Additions net (i)		252,532	85,549
Remeasurements		144,750	131,498
Early contract term		(14,238)	(5,059)
Amortization (i)		(144,789)	(124,782)
Ending balance buildings		1,926,516	1,688,261
Ending balance cars		29,539	26,680
Total right of use	$	**1,956,055**	**1,715,121**

(i) It includes $54,079 and $39,842 of disposals due to contract determination as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

Buildings obligations	**2024**	**2023**
Opening balance	$ 1,889,662	1,750,560
Additions	252,532	85,549
Remeasurement	144,750	131,498
Payments	(307,770)	(267,271)
Early contract term	(17,933)	(5,977)
Interest	229,290	195,303
Ending balance	2,190,531	**1,889,662**
Short-term properties	74,582	66,918
Long-term properties	2,115,949	1,822,744
Short-term cars	14,303	11,917
Long-term cars	16,738	15,728
Total short-term	88,885	78,835
Total long-term	$ **2,132,687**	**1,838,472**

The right-of-use amortization is recognized in the following captions:

		2024	**2023**
Selling expenses	$	148,485	126,472
Administrative expenses		13,397	12,567
Cost of sales		1,944	1,663
	$	**163,826**	**140,702**

Lessee

The Company has entered into lease contracts in local currency for some stores, office spaces, warehouses and distribution centers. Some contracts require that the fixed portion of the rent needs to be reviewed each year. Some contracts also specify the use of variable rents based on store sales.

When contracts expire, they are expected to be renewed or replaced in the normal course of business.

The expense for operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is comprised as follows:

		2024	**2023**
Minimum rent	$	275,567	247,282
Variable rent		129,015	115,514
	$	**404,582**	**362,796**

(Continued)

(Thousands of pesos)

The minimum commitments for operating leases of non-cancellable properties as of December 31st, 2024 are as follows:

Year ending December 31st,		Amount
2025	$	271,312
2026		198,815
2027		151,694
2028 and later years		1,270,919
	$	**1,892,740**

a. Lessor

Operating leases relate to leases of commercial premises. The lease terms are one year, at the end of which the terms of the lease are renegotiated. The contracts do not provide the option for tenants to buy the leased premises at the end of the lease term.

(27) Segment reporting-

Segment information is reported based on the information used by Management for strategic and operational decision-making. An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity for which there is separate financial information which is regularly evaluated.

IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" requires the disclosure of the assets and liabilities of a segment if the measurement is regularly provided to the decision-making body, however, in the case of the Company; Management only evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on the analysis of sales and operating profit, but not of each segment's assets and liabilities.

The revenue reported by the Company represents the revenue generated by external customers, as the Company does not have any inter-segment sales. The Company identifies and reports the following business segment.

La Comer Group

Includes self-service store operations, corporate operations, real estate business and others.

Since the Company specializes in the commercialization of retail goods to the general public, it does not have major clients that concentrate a significant percentage of total sales, nor does it dependent on a single product that represents at least 5% of its consolidated sales.

In addition, the Company engages a broad base of different size vendors and hence, does not dependent on any particular vendor regarding the sale of its products.

Taxes and financing costs are managed at Group level rather than within each reported segment. As a result, those costs are not included in the reported segments. Operating profit and cash flows are the key performance indicators considered by the Company's Management, which are reported each time the Board of Directors meets.

All revenue from third parties is generated in Mexico. Hence, it is not necessary to disclose information by geographic segments.

(Continued)

(28) Authorization of issuance the consolidated financial statements-

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto were authorized by Company's General Management, the Administration and Finance Direction and by their Board of Directors on March 21, 2025 and are subject to approval by the Shareholders' Meeting.

B. LETTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

Mexico City. April 9, 2025

The undersigned state under oath that, within the scope of our respective functions, we prepared the information relating to La Comer, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2024 contained in this annual report, which, to the best of our knowledge, reasonably reflects their condition. We further state that we are not aware of any material misrepresentation or omission in this annual report or that this annual report contains any information that may mislead investors.

SANTIAGO GARCIA GARCIA

Santiago García García
Chief Executive Officer

ROGELIO GARZA GARZA

Rogelio Garza Garza
Chief Administrative and Financial Officer

RODOLFO GARCIA GÓMEZ DE PARADA

Rodolfo García Gómez de Parada
Corporate Tax and Legal Officer