

**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

**Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024  
and Independent Auditor's Report

**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

**Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

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## Independent auditor's report

**To the Stockholders' of  
Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**

### Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended, and its notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V., as of December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year ended in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS).

### Basis for qualified opinion

As mentioned in Note 4m to the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2025, the Company recognized the employee benefits effect, as required by International Financial Reporting Standard (IAS 19), however such obligations must be recognized in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS). Had the liability been recognized, it would have resulted in a debit to the income statement of Ps.8,327,460, a debit to retained earnings from prior years of Ps.46,235,993. and a debit to deferred income tax of Ps.36,375,636, whit an increase in the labor obligation liabilities by Ps.90,939,089.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in México in accordance with the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants A. C.'s Code of Professional Ethics (MIPA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA and MIPA Codes. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

## **Other Information – Sustainability Information**

Management is responsible for the other information, which includes the sustainability information presented in Note 17 to the financial statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the sustainability information, and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of assurance regarding it.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information (Sustainability Information) and, in doing so, consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the sustainability information and the financial statements or the knowledge obtained by us in the audit, or whether a material misstatement in the sustainability information appears to exist for any other reason. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information (Sustainability Information) we are required to report it. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of the management for the financial statements**

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

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

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**


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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or 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 significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management, 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.

Baker Tilly México  
Independent member firm of  
Baker Tilly International



CPA Gabriel Barranco Hernández  
Audit Partner

Aguascalientes, Ags. México  
May 6, 2026

**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

Statements of financial position  
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Stated in Mexican pesos)

	Notes	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 5	Ps. 18,064,816	Ps. 8,140,430
MSSL Wiring System, Inc. related party	Note 7	173,165,691	131,009,563
Value added tax		10,814,579	16,457,037
Prepaid expenses		6,192,689	7,008,917
Total current assets		208,237,775	162,615,947
Non current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	Note 8	55,224,199	62,216,631
Right of use assets	Note 9	10,452,821	16,787,702
Deferred income tax	Nota 13	1,122,697	-
Other assets		1,642,950	2,003,236
Total assets		Ps. 276,680,442	Ps. 243,623,516
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>			
Short term liabilities:			
Accounts payable		Ps. 13,655,673	Ps. 5,141,724
Direct benefits to employees		37,945,734	46,128,646
Short-term lease obligations	Note 9	5,290,766	5,697,599
Income tax	Note 13	1,741,813	1,322,527
Employees' statutory profit sharing	Nota 12	6,886,076	8,407,542
Accrued expenses and other payables	Nota 11	33,859,392	31,903,869
Total current liabilities		99,379,454	98,601,907
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term lease obligations	Note 9	6,085,899	12,367,981
Employees' benefits	Note 10	23,569,569	20,197,730
Total liabilities		129,034,922	131,167,618
Stockholders' equity:			
Capital	Note 14	1,810,328	1,810,328
Retained earnings		145,835,192	110,645,570
Total stockholders' equity		147,645,520	112,455,898
Commitments and contingencies	Note 16		
Total liabilities and equity		Ps. 276,680,442	Ps. 243,623,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements which were authorized for their issuance on May 6, 2026 by the officer that sign these financial statements and their notes.

Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala  
Controller



**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

Statements of comprehensive income  
For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024  
(Stated in Mexican pesos)

	Notes	2025	2024
Maquila revenues	Note 7	Ps. 895,008,619	Ps. 1,018,597,766
Other income		6,027,372	4,240,180
		<u>901,035,991</u>	<u>1,022,837,946</u>
Maquila cost and expenses	Note 15	<u>848,878,376</u>	<u>957,364,767</u>
Operating profit		<u>52,157,615</u>	<u>65,473,179</u>
Comprehensive financial result:			
Lease interest		549,081	812,465
Foreign exchange gain, net		(154,512)	(4,075,936)
		<u>394,569</u>	<u>(3,263,471)</u>
Profit before income taxes		<u>51,763,046</u>	<u>68,736,650</u>
Income tax	Note 13	<u>15,358,327</u>	<u>20,627,688</u>
Comprehensive profit for the year		<u>Ps. 36,404,719</u>	<u>Ps. 48,108,962</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements which were authorized for their issuance on May 6, 2026 by the officers that sign these financial statements and their notes.

Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala  
Controller

**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

Statements of changes in stockholders' equity  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Stated in Mexican pesos)

	Capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	Ps. 1,810,328	Ps. 62,536,608	Ps. 64,346,936
Comprehensive profit for the year	-	48,108,962	48,108,962
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,810,328	110,645,570	112,455,898
Other capital movements	-	(1,215,097)	(1,215,097)
Comprehensive profit for the year	-	36,404,719	36,404,719
Balance as of December 31, 2025	Ps. 1,810,328	Ps. 145,835,192	Ps. 147,645,520

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements which were authorized for their issuance on May 6, 2026 by the officers that sign these financial statements and their note.

Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala  
Controller



**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

Statements of cash flows  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Stated in Mexican pesos)

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Profit before provision for income tax	Ps. 51,763,046	Ps. 68,736,650
Item related to investing activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,256,858	13,139,608
Employee benefits	3,371,839	(208,047)
Other capital movements	(1,215,097)	-
Items related to financing activities:		
Interest of leased	549,081	812,465
Fluctuations in lease payments	5,802	(5,094,814)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	816,227	(1,760,602)
Other assets, net	360,286	688,518
Accountant payables and others	8,513,949	(1,860,166)
Related parties	(42,156,127)	(43,361,466)
Employees' benefits	(9,704,378)	3,100,414
Accrued expenses and other taxes	7,597,981	(2,400,425)
Income tax payment	(16,061,738)	(21,560,024)
Net cash flow from operating activities	16,097,729	10,232,111
Investment activities:		
Acquisition of machinery equipment and leasehold Improvements	(351,866)	-
Excess cash to be obtained in financing activities	15,745,863	(425,997)
Financing activities:		
Net cash flow from financing activities by lease payments	(5,821,477)	(6,490,942)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,924,386	3,315,172
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,140,430	4,825,258
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	Ps. 18,064,816	Ps. 8,140,430

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements which were authorized for their issuance on May 6, 2026 by the officers that sign these financial statements and their note.

Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala  
Controller

**Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V.**  
(Subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited)

Notes to the financial statement  
For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024  
(Stated in Mexican pesos)

**1. Information of the Company and nature of its operations**

Alphabet de México, S. A. de C. V. (The “Company”) started July 1, 2014 a subsidiary of MSSL (GB) Limited, (MSSL) it was founded in 1981, in accordance with Mexican law under the protection of the maquila program established by the Mexican Government.

The main activity is to assemble harnesses for the automotive industry under a maquila agreement with MSSL Wiring System, Inc., (a related party).

For practical purposes, the Company has defined that its normal operating period covers from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31 of each year.

The Company operates under a temporary importation permit issued by the Ministry of the Economy known as Industria Manufacturera Maquiladora y de Servicios de Exportación (IMMEX by its acronym in Spanish), in accordance with the rules issued by that agency. That permit establishes certain obligations for maquiladoras (contract manufacturers) and initially allows for tax-free importation of materials and other items used in the manufacturing and assembly process in Mexico. Once that process has been concluded, those goods are exported as finished products within the deadlines established for the permit. Furthermore, this program allows for temporary importation, free of value added tax, of the machinery and equipment used in the maquila operation, which must also be returned to the country of origin upon conclusion of the maquila operation, or when it ceases to be used.

As mentioned, the Company belongs to its related party engaged in the manufacture of items used in the automobile industry. The company operates in Mexico in order to take advantage of the possibility of carrying out a certain production process under the aforementioned IMMEX permit. In the case of a maquila service provider rendering services to unrelated parties, Mexican tax provisions require maquila companies to comply with transfer pricing rules applicable to income from maquila services.

Due to the fact that these maquila services are invoiced to its related party MSSL Wiring System, Inc., the Company is economically dependent on this entity.

Under the maquila agreement, MSSL Wiring System, Inc., retains ownership of inventory, and the Company merely processes that inventory as per the specifications and supervision of the MSSL Wiring System, Inc. The related party assumes the risk and responsibility of the physical integrity of that inventory and of the quality of the production processes.

## **2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) as issued by the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards Board (MFRSB) except for what is described in Notes 4m and 4n to the financial statements they have been prepared under the assumption that the Company operates on a going concern basis.

### **Use of estimates**

In preparing the financial statements, MFRS require the use of estimates and assumptions that are critical to measure some of their line items as well as disclosing some contingent assets and liabilities, if any. Actual amounts sometimes can differ from when such estimates and assumptions were originally determined.

MFRS also require Management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. Areas that imply major judgements and uncertainty or, where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are described further below.

### **Reporting currency**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in Mexican pesos, which is the Company's functional currency.

For purposes of disclosure, "pesos" or "Ps." means Mexican pesos and "dollars" or "USD" means U.S. dollars.

### **Authorization of the issued financial statements**

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, were authorized for the Controller, Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala on May 6, 2026. These financial statements must be further approved by the Company's Board of Directors and the Stockholders. In accordance with the General Corporate Law, this body is entitled to amend the financial statements after issuance.

## **3. New accounting pronouncements**

### **a) New standards and improvements adopted, beginning January 1, 2025**

The Company did not adopt any new accounting pronouncements released by Mexican Council of Financial Reporting and Sustainability, A.C. (CINIF) with effective date January 1, 2025, as they are deemed not applicable.

## **Improvements to MFRS 2025**

### **MFRS A-1 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting Standards**

The disclosure of important accounting policies was included so that entities can make a more effective disclosure of them, in accordance with the concept of relative importance, which is necessary for users to understand the information on transactions and other events recognized or disclosed in the financial statements, considering not only the size of the transaction but also its nature.

The disclosure of accounting policies is more useful to the user when it included entity-specific information instead of only standardized information or information that duplicates or summarizes the content of the requirements of the MFRSs.

The provisions of this improvement come into force as of January 1, 2025, allowing its early application for the year 2024. Provided that the entity has chosen to apply in advance the disclosures indicated in the MFRS according to the type of entity that corresponds to it. Any accounting changes arising should be recognized based on MFRS B-1 Accounting and Errors Corrections.

### **MFRS B-3 Statements of Comprehensive Income, MFRS B-16 Financial Statements of Non-Profit Entities, MFRS C-3, Accounts Receivable.**

In order to maintain consistency with the requirements of MFRS D-1 "Income from Contracts with Customers", the requirements are introduced to present in the financial statements the income or sales of the period decreased by bonuses, discounts and returns of the period; that is, on a net basis; however, a disclosure of mentioned concepts in notes is permitted separately.

The above modifications impact the presentation requirements of MFRS B-3, MFRS B-6 and MFRS C-3 and came into effect as of January 1, 2025 allowing their early application for fiscal year 2024, provided that entity has chosen to apply in advance the disclosures indicated in the specific MFRSs according to the type of entity that corresponds to it, any accounting changes that arise, if any, must be recognized based on MFRS B-1 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections".

### **MFRS B-15 Foreign currency translation**

It was concluded that MFRS B-15 does not establish what an entity should do when on the date of translation of foreign currencies, it is determinate that a certain currency is not exchangeable, so it is suggested to include the applicable regulation, in convergence with the modification made to IAS 21, "Effects of Variations in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates".

This improvement allows convergence between MFRS B-15 and IAS 21, this eliminates this difference.

The provision of this improvement came into force as of January 1, 2025, allowing its early application for the year 2024, provided that the entity has chosen to apply in advance the disclosure indicated in the specific MFRSs according to the type of entity that corresponds to it. The accounting changes that arise, if applicable, must be recognized based on MFRS B-1 "Accounting changes and error corrections"

### **MFRS C-6 Property, Plant and equipment**

Various methods of depreciation of fixed assets are established, including the "special depreciation" method; however, currently, after several years of having issued this MFRS, it was concluded that mentioned method should not be considered properly a depreciation method, but only a practical way of applying any other of the methods is based on using average depreciation rate on a group of unimportant assets, an entity may continue using these weighted determinations, provided that the concept of relative importance is taken into account

Additionally, the MFRS included a description of each of the depreciation methods.

The provision of this improvement came into force as of January 1, 2025, allowing its early application for the year 2024, provided that the entity has chosen to apply in advance the disclosure indicated in the specific MFRSs according to the type of entity that corresponds to it. The accounting changes that arise, if applicable, must be recognized based on MFRS B-1 "Accounting changes and error corrections"

### **MFRS C-19 Financial instruments payable**

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

In line with the changes made to International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 Financial instruments, certain requirements were added to derecognize a financial liability when payment is made in cash using an electronic payment system.

This improvement will take effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026; early application is permitted for fiscal year 2024 (and consequently 2025). Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with MFRS B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

Likewise, the following are included as part of the improvements to MFRS C-19

#### Disclosure of contingent events

In order to better understand the nature and scope of the risks arising from financial instruments with contingent clauses, for example ESG or thematic bonds, which are linked to the fulfillment of an environmental, social or governance objective, it was suggested that an entity disclosure information that allows users of the financial statements to know the uncertainty of future cash flows, as an investor and/ or issuer of this type of instruments. The proposed disclosure requirements will be applicable only to EIP.

This improvement will take effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026; early application is permitted for fiscal year 2024 (and consequently 2025). Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with MFRS B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

### **MFRS D-1 Revenue from Contracts with customers**

A modification was included to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, in which for the accounting recognition of contracts whose main purpose is the provision of services at a fixed payment and whose economic substance is similar to that of an insurance contract, and entity may choose to apply IFRS 15 revenue from ordinary Activities from contracts with Customer, instead of IFRS 17 if, and only if, the specific conditions are met.

For its part, the CINIF considers that an entity that applies MFRS, when issuing contracts that in economic substance are similar to an insurance contract, that is, a contract in which one of the parties (issuer of the contract) accepts a significant insurance risk from the other party (contract holder), aggregating to compensate the holder if an uncertain future event occurs (the insured event) that adversely affects the policyholder, must apply MFRS D-1 Revenue from contracts with clients, for its accounting recognition, eliminating in these case the option of applying MFRS 17 as a supplementary measure. For this reason, a modification to the scope of MFRS D-1 is suggested, as long as the condition specific in the regulation themselves are met.

This improvement will take effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026; early application is permitted for fiscal year 2024 (and consequently 2025). Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with MFRS B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

## **a) Amendments and improvements issued that are not yet in force**

CINIF issued a new MFRS, and the document called “improvements to MFRS 2026, which contains specific modification to some existing MFRS. It is considered that these MFRS and improvements to the MFRS will not have a significant impact on the company’s financial information. The main improvements that generate accounting changes are the following.

### **New MFRS 2026:**

#### **MFRS A-2 Uncertainty about going concern**

This MFRS establishes that if during the development of an entity’s activities events and conditions arise that generate uncertainties about its continuity, the entity must evaluate it presumption continuously and determine whether the appropriate basis for preparing its financial statements is as a going concern or not. Also considered are the valuation, presentation and disclosure standard applicable to the financial statements of an entity that:

- i) is a going concern but has significant uncertainties about its status to continue as a going concern,
- ii) continues as going concern but is in a process of legal reorganization with the purposes of maintaining its status as a going concern; or
- iii) is not a going concern.

This MFRS comes into force for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, allowing for early application

#### **MFRS B-1, Basis for the preparation of financial statements (currently MFRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections)**

MFRS B-1, Accounting changes and corrections of errors, issued by the CINIF came into force on January 1, 2006 with the purpose of strengthening the comparability of the financial information presented in the financial statements. To achieve this, it incorporated accounting treatments that required the retrospective application of the effects of both the accounting changes and the correction of errors, in order to reflect the financial information as if said events had not occurred. This allowed the financial information for all periods presented to be prepared on a uniform basis, facilitating trend analysis and improving the quality of financial information.

In December 2025, a new MFRS B-1, Basis for the preparation of financial statements, was promulgated, providing for its entry into force for entities whose fiscal years begin on or after January 1, 2028, with the proposal to allow its early application for January 1, 2027.

The update of MFRS B-1 responds to the convenience of maintaining its alignment with IFRS, in particular with International Accounting Standard 8 (IAS 8), Basis for the Preparation of Financial Statements, and with IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will come into force as of January 1, 2027.

The current MFRS B-1 focuses solely on the treatment of accounting changes and error corrections. As part of its modifications, its scope is expanded and its objective is redefined. Consequently, the standard becomes the particular MFRS that establishes the fundamental requirements for the preparation and presentation of financial statements, adopting the new name: “Basis for the preparation of financial statements.”

The expansion of its scope incorporates the establishment of general standards applicable to the presentation of the financial statements, their content, their identification, their structure, compensation standards, periodicity and comparative information, as well as the basis for the preparation of the financial statements, including the fair presentation and the going concern hypothesis and disclosures in notes. Incorporated into this particular standard are some standards included in the Conceptual Framework that must be taken into account in the preparation of the financial statements.

In the case of corrections of errors, it is emphasized that the financial statements do not comply with MFRS if they contain intentional errors, regardless of their relative importance.

### **MFRS B-3, Statements of comprehensive income**

Considering the international changes in the presentation and disclosures of the statement of comprehensive income, specifically, those derived from the issuance of IFRS 18, Presentation of Disclosed Information in Financial Statements, by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in April 2024 and in force as of the years beginning on January 1, 2027, the CINIF decided to develop a new MFRS B-3 to align it with IFRS 18 in everything applicable to entities that operate in the Mexican environment.

In December 2025, CINIF promulgated a new MFRS B-3, Statement of Comprehensive Income, providing for its entry into force for entities whose fiscal years begin on or after January 1, 2028, with the proposal to allow its early application for January 1, 2027.

#### **(i) Basis for the preparation of the statement of comprehensive income**

It is established that, when preparing the statement of comprehensive income, in addition to applying this MFRS, an entity must comply with the provisions of MFRS B-1, Basis for the preparation of financial statements.

#### **(ii) Change in structure of the statement of comprehensive income**

A change is made to the structure of the statement of comprehensive income, because the income, costs and expenses must be presented in one of the five categories defined in this MFRS B-3:

- a) operation category;
- b) investment category;
- c) financing category;
- d) category of income taxes; and
- e) category of discontinued operations.

The new proposed structure highlights the incorporation of investment and financing categories, as well as the elimination of the current item called "Comprehensive Financing Result", which is no longer required because the items that compose it must be presented in the category of the item that gave rise to them; Consequently, some classification rules in each category change.

## **4. Significant accounting policies**

### **a) Foreign currency transactions**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and/or from re measurement of foreign currency denominated balances using the exchange rate at the reporting date, are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate of the transaction date (historical cost).

## **b) Recognition of inflation in the financial information**

In accordance with MFRS B-10, effective January 1, 2008, the effects of inflation in the financial information ceased to be recognized.

Inflation for the years 2025 and 2024, determined through the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) was 3.69% and 4.21%; respectively. Accumulated inflation for the last three years to year end 2025 and 2024 is 13.10% and 17.60% respectively; levels which, pursuant to MFRS, correspond to a non-inflationary environment for the reporting years and the next one.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are prepared under historical cost basis. Pursuant to MFRS B10, the Company does not recognize the effects of inflation in the financial information as it operates in a non-inflationary economic environment since its incorporation and commencement of its operations.

## **c) Presentation of the statement of comprehensive income**

Costs and expenses, shown in the accompanying statements of profit or loss, are presented based on their function as such classification allows for appropriately assessing gross profit and operating margins.

## **d) Statements of cash flows**

Statements of cash flows have been prepared under the indirect method, presenting cash flows from operating activities beginning by pre-tax net income, and reconciled with non-cash flows items arising from investing and financing activities; then followed by working capital changes, cash flows from investing activities and those from financing activities.

## **e) Income from contracts with related parties**

The Company's income is comprised by the income of services provided in the manufacturing and assembling of wire harnesses for the automotive industry under the "maquila" treatment to MSSL Wiring System, Inc., a related party based in the United States of America.

To recognize revenue, the Company follows the five-step model:

- Identifying the contract with the customer
- Identifying the performance obligations
- Determining the transaction price
- Allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation, and
- Recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognized at the transaction price, being the expected right of consideration in exchange to transfer the promised good to the customer adjusted by any variable payment or any rebate promised to the customer.

## **Service income**

Maquila services are generally contracted for a profit margin over the general expenses consideration and revenue is recognized based on the portion of the service already provided as the customer takes control of the service as it is being provided. Billings for the services are based on a payment schedule; and accordingly, any excess of billed amounts over the effective service provided is adjusted to revenue and a contract liability is recognized. Likewise, any effective portion of the service rendered not yet billed accounts for revenue and a contract asset recognition (unbilled revenue).

### **f) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are primarily represented by petty cash, bank and time deposits. Cash is presented at nominal value; changes in value of this caption are recognized in the comprehensive financial result. (See Note 5).

### **g) Trade accounts receivables with related party**

Trade receivables are initially recognized at the transaction price and subsequently measured at the unconditional consideration amounts, less any expected loss.

To recognize any impairment, the Company uses a simplified matrix approach to determine expected credit losses (ECL) for the lifetime of the receivable. To measure ECL, accounts receivable is grouped based on common credit risk characteristics and/or different patterns of non-performance losses. Estimated rates (percentages) are applied based on default periods and are increased as default periods become longer. (See Note 7)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no accounts receivable that have a probability of default.

### **h) Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid expenses mainly comprise insurance and other upfront payments to service suppliers) for which the benefit or inherent risk for the goods or services acquired are not yet transferred to the Company. They are recognized at the amounts paid; when receiving the good or service they are transferred to an asset or expense based on which the payment was intended. Prepayments in foreign currency are recognized at the exchange rate of the transaction date and are not subject to remeasurement due to foreign exchange fluctuation.

### **i) Property, plant and equipment**

They are initially recognized for their acquisition or construction cost. Acquisition cost includes all purchasing or construction costs incurred until the date in which they are in use conditions, as well as any subsequent cost to enhance their potential service. If an item of machinery and equipment is made up of various components with different estimated useful lives, the important individual components are depreciated over their individual useful lives. Repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is determinates on the value resulting from the acquisition cost less the residual value of the property, plant and equipment, using the straight-line method (as it is considered by the company management that such method is the one that best reflects the use of such assets) and based on its estimated useful life.

Depreciation is calculated upon the value of the assets, using the straight-line method and based on their estimated useful lives (See Note 8), which are annually reviewed considering their residual value.

When these assets are comprised in various components with different estimated useful lives, material individual components are depreciated during their individual useful lives. Maintenance costs and repair costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

The Company periodically assesses net carrying values, useful lives, and depreciation methods. Where appropriate, the effect of any change in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively at year end.

Type	Useful life
Buildings	10 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	20 years
Software	3 years
Furniture	10 years

When there is a substantial period of construction or installation of property, plant and equipment, the accrued comprehensive financial result is capitalized to the qualifying assets.

The Company periodically assesses net carrying values, useful lives, and depreciation methods. Where appropriate, the effect of any change in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively at year end.

When the Company incurs major inspections or maintenance costs, the cost is recognized in the carrying value of the corresponding asset as a replacement, provided that all recognition requirements are met. The remaining portion of any major repairs or maintenance previously recognized must be cancelled. The Company subsequently depreciates the recognized cost based on the estimated useful life.

Improvements to leased facilities are accounted for at their acquisition cost and amortized during the lease term.

The value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed when there are indications of impairment in the book value. When the recovery value, which is the greater of the selling price and the use value (which is the present value of future cash flow) is less than the net book value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss. The impairment loss is reversed when the circumstances that previously gave rise such loss no longer exist and there is clear evidence of an increase in the netbook value of the impairment property, plant, and equipment. The amount of impairment loss is reversed, reducing the depreciation of the period in which the review occurs.

As of December 2025 and 2024, there are no indications of impairment.

#### **j) leases**

The Company accounts for a right-to-use asset arising from lease agreements entered as a lessee. Its cost comprises the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any cost of dismantling the asset at the end of the lease contract, and any lease payments made prior to the lease official commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the inception date to the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, whichever is shorter. In the case of leasing assets whose value is not significant or contracts of less than one year, the rents are directly affected in the results of the year upon accrual.

The liability is measured at the present value of the future payments at the beginning of the lease, discounted at an interest rate implied in the lease, if that rate is easily determinable, the Company's incremental financing rate or a free risk rate. After the initial measurement, the liability will be reduced by the payments made and increased by the interest. The liability is re-measured to reflect any re-evaluation or modification, or if there is a change in payments that are essentially fixed. The measurement adjustment affects the right-of-use asset or affects income if the asset has already been reduced to zero. (See Note 9).

#### **k) financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include bank loans, lease obligations, suppliers, and other accounts payable.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and, when applicable, adjusted for transaction costs, unless the Company has designated the financial liability in its initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except for derivatives and financial liabilities originally designated at FVTPL.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in the fair value of an instrument, are recognized in profit or loss and included within the comprehensive financial result.

#### **l) Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognized when (i) there is a present obligation (legal or assumed) because of a past event, (ii) there is a likely need of outflow of economic resources, and (iii) amounts can be estimated reliably. (See Note 11).

Contingent liabilities are only recognized when the outflow of economic resources for their settlement is probable and there are reasonable bases for its quantification. Likewise, commitments are recognized only when a loss is known.

#### **m) Employees' benefits**

##### Direct benefits

Obligations for short-term employee direct benefits such as salaries, profit sharing, year-end bonus, paid vacation, illness leave are recognized as expenses in the year the employees are entitled for the benefits.

##### Seniority premium and indemnifications

The Federal Labor Law in Mexico sets forth payment of seniority premium to personnel being employed for 15 or more years, as well as indemnifications for voluntary or involuntary termination, that are mandatory at the time the labor relationship ceases for termination or retirement. These benefits are determined based on actuarial appraisals considering personnel years of service to cover defined benefit obligations DBO in a long-term liability. (See Note 10).

Adjustments to DBO arising from actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI and then reclassified to profit or loss based on the remaining average labor life. Costs of unaccrued past services, less fair value of plan asset (if any) are recognized in profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company recognized the employee benefits effect, as required by International Financial Reporting Standard (IAS 19), however such obligations must be recognized in accordance with Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS). Had the liability been recognized, it would have resulted in a debit to the income statement of Ps.8,327,460, a debit to retained earnings from prior years of Ps.46,235,993. and a debit to deferred income tax of Ps.36,375,636, whit an increase in the labor obligation liabilities by Ps.90,939,089.

#### **n) Employees' statutory profit sharing (ESPS)**

Current ESPS is recognized in profit or loss for the year in which it is deemed payable and is allocated in its belonging expense item within the statement of comprehensive income.

Effective January 1, 2022, ESPS is initially calculated based on taxable income as provided in Section II of Article 10 of the Income Tax Law (tax mechanism). As a result of the Reform to Federal Labor Law (LFT for its Spanish acronym) released on April 23, 2023, the mechanism to determine ESPS payable considers a maximum amount; this is compared to ESPS calculated under the tax mechanism to determine current ESPS of the year

Deferred ESPS is determined from temporary differences arising from comparing books against tax values of assets and liabilities. The rate is determined based upon the current ESPS as described in the preceding paragraph, either the tax rate, or that which is determined by the Company pursuant the maximum amount payable as set forth in the LFT. Deferred ESPS assets are recognized only if it is probable that they will be recoverable in the future. (See Note 12).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not recognize deferred employees profit sharing as established in MFRS D-3 "Employee benefits".

#### **o) Comprehensive income**

Total comprehensive income represents the equity gained during the year, comprised by the net income and other comprehensive items. The Company's other comprehensive items are the result of accumulated translation effects, defined benefit plan adjustment, fair value reassessments, and the effect pf deferred taxes being applied directly to equity

#### **p) Income taxes**

Income tax expense is comprised by the current and deferred income tax of the year. The current income tax of the year is presented as a short-term liability, net of any prepayment made during the same year.

Deferred income tax is determined based on temporary differences arising from comparing books against tax values of assets and liabilities using the expected tax rate will be in force in the year the asset would be realized, or the liability would be settled.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for temporary deductible differences, including the benefit of tax loss carryforwards and other tax credits, only if it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilize those temporary differences or losses. The carrying amount of the assets is reviewed at the reporting date and is reduced to the extent it is unlikely to have sufficient tax benefits available to which the asset can be realized. Accordingly, any deferred tax asset allowance previously created is reversed otherwise.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company did not recognized the totality the effects of deferred taxes on the movement of temporary items under the provisions of MFRS D-4 "Income tax".

Deferred income tax of applicable items recognized aside of profit or loss are associated to the underlying transaction, and therefore, recognized in OCI. (See Note 13).

## q) Stockholders' equity

The stockholders' equity, the legal reserve, the contributions for future capital increases, the share subscription premium, the retained earnings, are expressed as follows: i) movements made as January 1, 2008, as of historical cost and ii) movements made before January of 2008, at their updated values, determinates by applying to their historical values factors derived from the INCP until December 31, 2007. Consequently, the different concepts as stockholders 'equity are expressed at its modified historical cost. (See Note 14)

## Uncertain tax treatments

The Company assesses every year the uncertainty over tax treatments in connection with income tax, considering any new positions taken by the tax authority and/or tax amendments during the year that can affect those tax treatments adopted by the Company in prior years.

For those uncertain treatments where Management may conclude are not probable that the tax authority will accept them, Management uses the "most likely amount" method to estimate income tax determinations.

## 5. Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, cash and cash equivalents are comprised as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Petty cash	Ps. 15,000	Ps. 15,000
Bank deposits	18,049,816	8,125,430
	<u>Ps. 18,064,816</u>	<u>Ps. 8,140,430</u>

## 6. Inventory for maquila process

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held inventory of raw materials, imported on a temporary basis for maquila process of USD.21,843,571 and USD.21,922,664, respectively; which must be returned or exported to another country once such inventory has been transformed, in accordance with the fast track export program.

## 7. Related parties

a. The account receivable, with MSSL Wiring System, Inc. (related party) by Ps.173,165,691 and Ps.131,009,563 as of December 2025 and 2024 are by maquila's contract which states that income will be calculated based on the cost and expenses incurred in the conduct of its operations plus a percentage of profit.

b. Transactions with related parties, carried out in the ordinary course of business were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue for maquilas service	Ps. 895,008,619	Ps. 1,018,597,766

## 8. Property, plant and equipment

a) Property, plant and equipment are comprised as follows:

	As of December 31,		Depreciation rate
	2025	2024	
Building	Ps. 94,346,793	Ps. 94,346,793	5%
Machinery and equipment	31,508,953	31,157,087	10%
Computer equipment	4,818,754	4,818,754	25%
Furniture and fixtures	4,357,024	4,357,024	10%
	135,031,524	134,679,658	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(81,368,302)	(74,024,004)	
	53,663,222	60,655,654	
Land	1,560,977	1,560,977	
	Ps. 55,224,199	Ps. 62,216,631	

b) Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 amounted to Ps.7,344,298 and Ps.7,357,365, respectively.

c) During the year ending December 31, 2025, the Company had assets received in maquila. Also, in connection to those assets, the Company has incurred certain commitments (See Note 16).

## 9. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of property and plant generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years, while equipment generally have lease terms between 1 and 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the lease's assets. Some lease contracts include extension and termination options and variable lease payments, which are further discussed below.

Information related to right of use assets, is shown below:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Right-of-use asset (industrial facility and machinery)	Ps. 16,787,702	Ps. 20,085,120
(Decrease) addition	(1,422,321)	2,484,825
Amortization accumulated	(4,912,560)	(5,782,243)
	Ps. 10,452,821	Ps. 16,787,702

Set out are the carrying amount of lease liabilities and movements during the period

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Lease obligations	Ps. 18,065,580	Ps. 26,354,046
Remediation	(1,422,321)	2,484,825
Rents paid	(5,821,477)	(6,490,942)
Exchange fluctuation	5,802	(5,094,814)
Interest expense generated	549,081	812,465
Rents pending payment	11,376,665	18,065,580
Short-term lease obligations	(5,290,766)	(5,697,599)
Long-term lease obligations	Ps. 6,085,899	Ps. 12,367,981

Amortization and interest amount into the P&L as of December 31, 2025 y 2024 were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Amortization	Ps. 4,912,560	Ps. 6,490,942
Exchange fluctuation	5,802	(5,094,814)
Interest expense generated	549,081	812,465

## 10. Employees' benefits

a) The value of the Defined Benefit Obligations (DBO) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to Ps.23,569,569 and Ps.20,197,730, respectively.

b) Reconciliation of the initial and final balances of the PNBD:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
ODB at the beginning of the year	Ps. 20,197,730	Ps. 20,405,777
Present service cost	2,284,134	2,618,808
Financial cost of OBD	2,096,781	1,820,063
Remediations	(1,009,076)	(4,646,918)
PNC recognized in income or loss profit	Ps. 23,569,569	Ps. 20,197,730

c. Main actuarial assumptions

The main actuarial assumptions used, expressed in absolute terms, as well as the discount rates, return on plan assets, salary increase and changes in the indices or other variables, referred to December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown below:

### Demographic:

	EMSSA 2009 EISS 97 table	
	2025	2024
Financial assumptions	%	%
Discount rate	9.65	11.00
Minimum salary increase	5.00	5.00
Long-term inflation	4.00	4.00

## 11. Accruals and other provisions

Movements on provisions and accrued liabilities were as follows:

	Balance as of December 31, 2024		Increasing		Payments		Balance as of December 31, 2025	
Current:								
Local taxes	Ps.	24,184,334	Ps.	213,374,948	Ps.	211,116,247	Ps.	26,443,035
Salaries		5,569,297		186,035,539		187,850,008		3,754,828
Fees and service		908,859		5,959,363		5,938,195		930,027
Other provisions		1,241,379		31,973,145		30,483,022		2,731,502
	Ps.	31,903,869	Ps.	437,342,995	Ps.	435,387,472	Ps.	33,859,392

Include provision of vacation and vacation premium:

	Balance as of December 31, 2024		Increasing		Payments		Balance as of December 31, 2025	
Vacations	Ps.	32,313,989	Ps.	16,895,081	Ps.	21,339,265	Ps.	27,869,805

## 12. Employees' statutory profit sharing (ESPS)

The Company is subject to the payment of the ESPS, which is calculated using the procedures established by the Law of income tax (LIT). On January 1, 2014, the new LIT entered into force, which modifies the procedure to determine the taxable base for the calculation of the ESPS, which must be determined based on the provisions of Article 9 of the LIT, where the taxable base for ESPS is the reported taxable income for income tax purposes, without reducing the ESPS paid or deferred tax losses and decreasing the amount of non-deductible exempt wages, as well as historical tax depreciation that would have been determined if there had not been applied immediate deductions to property, plant and equipment in prior years to 2014.

In 2025 the Company determined a basis ESPS payable of Ps.62,995,130 (Ps.76,982,162 in 2024). The taxable base of ESPS differs from the accounting result mainly due to the fact that historical depreciation is recognized for accounting purposes, while for the purposes of ESPS caused, the same taxable base is recognized as for income tax, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, which generates differences in the time in which some items are accrued or deducted from accounting and for effects of ESPS caused, as well as those items that only affect the accounting result or ESPS caused by the year.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the employees' profit-sharing provision recognized in the statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Employees' statutory profit sharing	Ps. 6,299,513	Ps. 7,698,861

### 13. Income tax

- i. The tax income law establishes that the applicable income tax rate for 2025, and 2024 years is 30% of tax income.

Likewise, on December 26, 2013, a presidential decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF by its Spanish acronym), which grants the following benefits to the maquiladora industry:

- An additional deduction of 47% or 53%, as the case may be, on the benefits exempted from taxes paid to employees in the relevant activity of the maquila operation (since 2014, the Law limits the deduction of these payments up to 47% of them, under certain conditions the deduction can amount to 53%). The maquiladoras that apply this benefit must inform the Mexican authorities of the amount and determination thereof, for which they will have until the month of March of the corresponding year (for 2025 the due date is March 2026).
- For product sales made in Mexico between a resident abroad and the maquiladora, valued at 16% VAT, if certain requirements are met, the acquirer will be able to credit and receive VAT from the operation in the same month as the sale.

Additionally, according to the miscellaneous fiscal resolution in force, among other rules, the following are applicable to the maquiladora industry:

The Income tax law establishes that income associated with productive activities must originate only from maquila activities. In this sense, said rule establishes that such income may also include those obtained by other maquila services provided to related parties residing abroad and other miscellaneous income, indicating that this type of income must be clearly identified in the records of the maquila their relative expenses and as long as they do not exceed 10% of the maquila income.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, revenues other than maquila correspond to less than 1% in both years, in relation to the total income of the Company. The Income tax law modified the definition of "Maquila Operation". Income related to productive activities should now come only from maquila activities, as indicated in the IMMEX Decree. Additionally, the law provides rules on the machinery and equipment used for the maquila activity, which are consistent with the current definition of the IMMEX Decree.

Derived from the reform that amended the Income Tax Law for 2022, which eliminated the paragraph of Article 182 that allowed the use of APAs (Advance Pricing Agreements), leaving the Safe Harbor as the sole and mandatory option for maquiladora companies (IMMEX) in Mexico to comply with their transfer pricing obligations before the Mexican tax authority (SAT).

The “Safe Harbor” option establishes a mechanism under which maquiladora companies are required to determine taxable income equal to the higher of applying 6.9% to the value of the assets used in the maquila operation (based on certain criteria) or 6.5% to the total costs and expenses of the operation. During 2025, the Company complied with the Safe Harbor provisions.

During 2024, the Company applied the APA option under the “Fast Track” method, through which a 6.07% markup was determined. The Qualified Maquiladora Approach (QMA) determined for 2024 was considered in the determination of the revenue reflected in the statement of comprehensive income. On December 10, 2021, the Company submitted a request to the Mexican Tax Administration Service (SAT) to obtain authorization to apply, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, the provisions set forth in the penultimate paragraph of Article 182 of the Income Tax Law.

The 2024 fiscal year was the last year of application of this scheme, so the Company's Administration is in the process of complying with the obligations of articles 179 and 180 in the MITL regarding transfer pricing requirements.

- ii. In accordance with the current Income tax law and the rules, in 2025 the Company determined an income tax of Ps.54,936,746 (Ps.68,758,959 in 2024). The fiscal result differs from the accounting result, mainly for those items that accumulate over time and are deducted differently for accounting and tax purposes, due to the recognition of the effects of inflation for fiscal purposes, as well as those items that only affect the accounting result or the fiscal.
- iii. The income tax provision is analyzed as follows:

	Years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Current income tax	Ps. 16,481,024	Ps. 20,627,688
Deferred income tax	(1,122,697)	-
	<u>Ps. 15,358,327</u>	<u>Ps. 20,627,688</u>

- iv. The effective rate and statutory rate reconciliation at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Profit for income tax	Ps. 51,763,046	Ps. 64,599,731
Tax rate	30%	30%
Income tax at legal rate	<u>15,528,914</u>	<u>19,379,919</u>
Plus (less) the following items		
Annual inflation adjustment	620,465	937,721
Non-deductible	385,537	596,231
Accruals	(527,661)	1,197,563
Other items, net	(648,928)	(1,483,746)
Income tax	<u>Ps. 15,358,327</u>	<u>Ps. 20,627,688</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>30%</u>	<u>32%</u>

- v. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the effects of temporary differences of assets and liabilities to determine deferred income tax are detailed below:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Fixed assets - Net	Ps. 2,023,067	Ps. 1,366,966
Prepaid expenses	(1,628,303)	(1,697,487)
Provisions	304,986	423,273
Leases	422,947	3,074,417
Deferred reserve	-	(3,167,169)
Deferred income tax asset - Net	Ps. 1,122,697	Ps. -

#### 14. Stockholders' equity

- a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the share capital is variable, with an authorized fixed minimum of \$1,810,328 fully subscribed and paid in cash, the maximum share capital of the company will be unlimited. The minimum fixed share capital is represented by nominative, common and released representative of the fixed portion of the capital without the right to withdrawal. Both the fixed and the variable portion of the share capital are represented by shares of the series "B", with a nominal value of one peso each and are subscribed in their entirety by foreign investors, these shares will be freely subscribed.

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	Number of stocks	Amount
Fixed capital, series B	25 Ps.	25
Variable capital, series B	1,810,303	1,810,303
	1,810,328 Ps.	1,810,328

- b) According to the general law of commercial companies, the company must separate from the net income of each year at least 5% to increase the legal reserve until it reaches 20% of the share capital. At December 31, 2025 and 2024 the legal reserve have not been recognized.
- c) Fiscal values

Stock reimbursements and dividends, except for those restated tax balances of paid in common stock (CUCA, for its Spanish acronym) and retained earnings (CUFIN, for its Spanish acronym) will be subject to income tax to the Company at the rate in effect at distribution date. The tax paid may be credited against the annual income tax for the year in which the tax on dividend is paid and the two immediately following years.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the CUFIN and CUCA accounts have the following values:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
CUCA	Ps. 4,272,004	Ps. 4,119,977
CUFIN	224,757,903	180,911,664

## 15. Maquila cost and expenses

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maquila cost and expenses are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	Ps. 543,378,835	Ps. 584,051,896
Social security and payroll tax	113,131,554	120,090,164
Professional fees and services	75,402,867	112,730,580
Transportation expenses	47,374,185	56,764,543
Travel expenses	653,662	2,672,533
Other expenses	68,937,273	81,055,051
	<u>Ps. 848,878,376</u>	<u>Ps. 957,364,767</u>

## 16. Commitments and contingencies

### Commitments

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company has the following inherent commitments to the IMMEX program:

- All income from production operations must arise exclusively from its maquila operation, although the company may receive income from services rendered, goods leased, waste sold, goods sold (not manufactured by the Company) and other income pertaining to its operations, provided certain requirements are met and that income does not exceed 10% of the maquila operation income.
- To allocate the goods temporarily imported under the IMMEX program for authorized purposes.
- Return the merchandise abroad in the corresponding terms according to what is established in the Customs Law or in the maquila program. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has in its custody inventories owned by its related party, temporarily imported, with an approximated value of USD.21,843,571 and USD.21,922,664 respectively.
- Keep the imported goods temporarily at the addresses registered in the program.
- Request the Ministry of Economy, prior processing before the Tax Administration Service (TAS), the registration of changes in the data stated in the application for the approval of the maquila program, such as company name, address and federal taxpayer registry, as well as suspension of activities.
- Keep an automated inventory control with certain minimum information.
- Submit an annual report electronically to the Ministry of Economy and the TAS, regarding total sales and exports, corresponding to the immediately preceding fiscal year, no later than the last business day of the month of May of the following year.
- Additionally, when returning temporarily imported materials and supplies, the maquiladora must pay the import taxes corresponding to those materials whose country of origin has not signed a free trade agreement; Likewise, the VAT corresponding to the importation of machinery and equipment must be paid, once the IMMEX program is canceled and these assets remain in México.

## Contingencies

- a) There is a contingent liability arising from the labor obligations referred to in the Note 2.
- b) The Company has entered into service agreements with related parties, under which the Company provides services of maquila necessary for the Company's operation. These agreements are for an undefined period.

In compliance with Mexican Income Tax Law, the Company is subject to tax reviews from authorities up to five fiscal years prior to the last annual tax return filed. Therefore, the Company is contingent to any tax assessment as a result of a tax authority review, plus fines and penalties.

Companies that carry out transactions with domestic and foreign related parties are subject to tax limitations and obligations regarding their determined agreed-upon prices. These prices must be equal to those that would be used with or between independent-related parties in comparable transactions. In the case the tax authority determined differences on such prices in a review, the Company would be liable for the assessed tax omitted plus fines and surcharges and, an additional penalty that could reach the total amount of the omitted tax assessed by the authority.

- c) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has made imports under the temporary importation program, which in case of exceeding the limit set by the authorities, must be liquidated with final import taxes.
- d) At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had under custody temporarily imported assets by its holding company with an approximate value of Ps.60,576,663 and Ps.83,156,654, respectively. (Unaudited amounts).

## **17. Sustainability Reporting Standards (NIS)**

On May 13, 2024, the Mexican Financial Reporting and Sustainability Standards Board (CINIF) issued the Sustainability Reporting Standards (Normas de Información de Sostenibilidad, or "NIS"), which aim to promote the disclosure of information that enables entities to consistently identify, assess, and communicate their performance, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, in order to support decision-making by users of financial information and contribute to sustainable growth.

The NIS represent the first step toward aligning the Mexican regulatory framework with international sustainability disclosure standards and were issued under a two-phase implementation strategy. In Phase 1, CINIF issued the following standards:

- **NIS A-1, Conceptual Framework for Sustainability Reporting Standards**, which establishes the basis for the preparation and disclosure of sustainability information by entities that issue financial statements in accordance with the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (NIF), including the qualitative characteristics that such information must meet.
- **NIS B-1, Basic Sustainability Indicators**, which defines the guidelines for the identification and disclosure of the Basic Sustainability Indicators (IBSO), consisting of quantitative and qualitative metrics of general application, organized under the Environmental, Social, and Governance pillars.

NIS A-1 and NIS B-1 are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted. In accordance with these standards, in the initial year of application, entities are only required to present information for the most recent reporting period, i.e., the year ended December 31, 2025, without comparative information for prior periods.

Phase 2 of the NIS, expected to become effective in 2027, will focus on the incorporation of risk management strategies, governance, and financial planning.

Management considers that the adoption of the NIS does not modify the recognition, measurement, or presentation of the line items in the financial statements as of December 31, 2025; however, it will result in the progressive strengthening of sustainability-related disclosures, as well as greater integration of ESG factors into decision-making processes, risk management, and oversight by the Entity's governing bodies.

The company will continue to monitor the evolution of the Sustainability Reporting Standards, as well as the issuance of thematic NIS corresponding to Phase 2 of CINIF's strategy, and will timely assess their impact on future policies, controls, and disclosures, considering at all times regulatory expectations and market best practices.



Gwendolyne Cabrera Sigala  
Controller