

Quarterly Financial Information

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[105000] Management commentary

Management commentary [text block]

FOURTH QUARTER 2022 RESULTS

Our business continues to deliver solid results amidst this inflationary environment and stem from our excellent performance in our non-Mexican subsidiaries. Demand for our products remains strong, as evidenced by volume growth of 3% and sales growth of 26%, although we have started to see consumers be more selective and price sensitive in varying degrees in the countries where we operate. Innovation has paid huge dividends with the introduction of new products in the tortilla business. While logistics and distribution costs have grown significantly, it is a variable we are prepared to address during the year; we have been successful at managing inflation on our cost structure, as evidenced by EBITDA growth of 27%, which came completely from non-Mexican operations, while protecting profitability by expanding EBITDA per ton by 23%. With these results, 75% of our consolidated EBITDA was generated outside of Mexico and we also achieved our objectives in line with the guidance we provided to the market. Given the uncertain global economic outlook, we remain cautious but optimistic about 2023 and the opportunities ahead.

HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Financial Highlights

Income Statement (USD millions)	YoY		
	4Q22	4Q21	VAR (%)
Volume (thousand tons)	1,116	1,081	3
Net Sales	1,556.9	1,230.8	26
Operating Income	196.1	149.6	31
Operating Margin (%)	12.6%	12.2%	40 bp
Ebitda ¹	249.4	196.7	27
Ebitda Margin (%)	16.0%	16.0%	0 bp
Majority Net Income	112.6	87.6	28

¹ EBITDA = operating income + depreciation, amortization and impairment of long lived assets +(-) other expenses (income) unrelated to core business operations.

Disclosure of nature of business [text block]

GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., is one of the world's leading tortilla and corn flour producers. With leading brands in most of its markets, GRUMA has operations in the United States, Mexico, Central America, Europe, Asia and Oceania.

Disclosure of management's objectives and its strategies for meeting those objectives [text block]

Our strategy is to focus on our core business—corn flour and tortilla—as well as to expand our product portfolio towards the flatbreads category in general. We will continue taking advantage of the increasing popularity of Mexican food and, more importantly, tortillas, in the U.S., European, Asian and Oceanian markets. We will also continue taking advantage of the adoption of tortillas by the consumers of several regions of the world for the preparation of different recipes other than Mexican food. Our strategy includes the following key elements:

Expand in the Tortilla Market in the United States: We believe that the size and growth of the tortilla market in this country still offer us significant opportunities for expansion, mainly in the retail channel, looking to continuously innovate our products with emphasis on healthy alternatives based on the preferences of our customers.

Enter and Expand in the Tortilla, Flatbread Markets and Flavored Corn Chips in Europe, Asia and Oceania: We believe that markets in other continents such as Europe, Asia and Oceania offer us significant opportunities. We believe our current operations will enable us to better serve our customers in those regions, with fresher products and respond more quickly to their needs.

Gradually Enter the Flat Bread and Flavored Corn Chips Markets in the United States and Mexico.

Maintain MISSION® and GUERRERO® Tortilla Brands as the First and Second National Brands in the United States and Position our Mission Brand in Other Regions of the World: We intend to achieve this by increasing our efforts at building brand name recognition, and by expanding and having presence in more supermarket chains.

Encourage Transition from the Traditional Cooked-Corn Method to the Corn Flour Method as Well as New Uses for Corn Flour: GRUMA introduced the corn flour method for the production of tortilla and other corn-based products to the market. We believe that there is still much growth potential and that the transition from the Traditional Method to the corn flour method of making tortillas and other corn-based products, is the primary opportunity for increased corn flour sales, particularly in Mexico. We continue working in expanding the use of corn flour in the manufacture of different types of products.

Invest in our Core Business and Focus on Optimizing Operational Matters: We intend to focus our capital expenditure program on our core business to enable us to meet future demand, consolidate our leading position in the industry and continue generating returns to the shareholders above our cost of capital.

Disclosure of entity's most significant resources, risks and relationships [text block]

Our financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by some of the following factors:

- level of demand for tortillas and corn flour;
 - increase or decrease in the Hispanic population in the United States;
 - increases in Mexican food consumption by the non-Hispanic population in the United States; and use of tortillas in non-Mexican cuisine in the United States, Europe, Asia and Oceania;
 - costs and availability of corn and wheat flour;
 - costs of energy and other related products;
 - acquisitions, plant expansions and divestitures;
 - effects of government initiatives and policies;
 - effects from variations of interest rates and exchange rates;
 - volatility in corn and wheat prices and energetics costs;
 - competition from tortilla manufacturers, especially in the United States;
 - competition in the corn flour business; and
 - general economic conditions in the countries where we operate and worldwide.
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Disclosure of results of operations and prospects [text block]

FOURTH QUARTER 2022 RESULTS

Our business continues to deliver solid results amidst this inflationary environment and stem from our excellent performance in our non-Mexican subsidiaries. Demand for our products remains strong, as evidenced by volume growth of 3% and sales growth of 26%, although we have started to see consumers be more selective and price sensitive in varying degrees in the countries where we operate. Innovation has paid huge dividends with the introduction of new products in the tortilla business. While logistics and distribution costs have grown significantly, it is a variable we are prepared to address during the year; we have been successful at managing inflation on our cost structure, as evidenced by EBITDA growth of 27%, which came completely from non-Mexican operations, while protecting profitability by expanding EBITDA per ton by 23%. With these results, 75% of our consolidated EBITDA was generated outside of Mexico and we also achieved our objectives in line with the guidance we provided to the market. Given the uncertain global economic outlook, we remain cautious but optimistic about 2023 and the opportunities ahead.

HIGHLIGHTS

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

4Q22 versus 4Q21

For comparative purposes, it is worth noting that during this quarter, performance at Gruma USA and Gruma Asia and Oceania, reflected the extraordinary effect of one additional week of operations, in line with the closing of their fiscal year-end accounting, which occurs every six years.

Sales volume increased 3% to 1,116 thousand metric tons compared to 4Q21 driven mainly by the U.S. division and GIMSA, in addition to having an extraordinary extra week of operations at GRUMA's U.S. division. Excluding this effect, volume would have marginally increased by 0.5% relative to a year ago.

Net sales increased 26% to US\$1.6 billion due to (1) transferring incremental costs and expenses to the top line of the income statement, (2) the extraordinary effect of an additional week of operations at Gruma USA during 4Q22; and (3) higher sales volume. Sales from non-Mexican operations represented 74% of consolidated figures.

Cost of sales (“COGS”) increased 25% to US\$992.4 million due to (1) the impact of higher overall rate of inflation on raw material costs in all divisions; (2) the extraordinary effect of the extra week of operations at Gruma USA during 4Q22; (3) an increase in volume sold; (4) higher energy and fuel costs; and (5) greater labor costs in the U.S. compared to last year. As a percentage of net sales, COGS improved to 63.7% from 64.3%.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”) increased 26% to US\$360.2 million due to (1) higher commissions paid, in line with higher revenues and volume growth; (2) the extra week of operations at Gruma USA (3) elevated distribution and logistics costs; and (4) higher marketing costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 23.1% from 23.3%.

Other expense, net, was US\$8.2 million compared to an expense of US\$3.5 million last year. The change resulted mainly from losses on GRUMA’s hedging positions.

Operating income increased by 31% to US\$196.1 million. Operating margin expanded 40 basis points to 12.6% from 12.2%.

EBITDA increased 27% to US\$249.4 million, and EBITDA margin remained flat at 16.0%. Please note that margins in specific are affected by the passing of incremental costs, which add to the top line of the income statement. EBITDA from non-Mexican operations represented 75% of consolidated figures.

Net comprehensive financing cost rose by 8% to US\$24.9 million, mainly due to an increase in debt service reflecting greater net working capital needs and benchmark rate adjustments.

Income taxes were US\$58.7 million, a 51% increase compared to a year ago, due to higher pretax earnings, resulting from the dynamics mentioned above. The effective tax rate for the quarter was 34.3% compared to 30.7% in 4Q21 in line with the higher effect of inflation on monetary positions.

Majority net income increased 28% to US\$112.6 million.

We continue to protect profitability, with EBITDA per ton expanding 23% during the quarter, and are very pleased with our overall results. The fundamentals in our markets remain strong despite selective price sensitivity but we are well prepared to overcome any obstacles ahead and benefit from opportunities in 2023.

SUBSIDIARY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

4Q22 versus 4Q21

Gruma USA

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA USA	Sales Volume ¹	418		388		31	8
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	890.7		690.4		200	29
	Operating Income	140.7	15.8	107.3	15.5	33	31
	EBITDA	175.0	19.6	136.9	19.8	38	28

¹ All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Sales volume increased 8% to 418 thousand metric tons driven by both the tortilla and corn flour businesses. Gruma USA had an extraordinary effect of one more week of operations during 4Q22, which occurs every six years according to its fiscal year-end accounting closings. The last time this extraordinary effect took place was in 2016. Excluding the additional week, sales volume would have remained flat relative to a year ago, as the solid performance from the tortilla business was offset by a volume contraction in the corn flour business on the back of recently implemented price increases in this business unit.

The **tortilla** business grew 12.8% in volume in 4Q22. Excluding the effect from the additional week, tortilla volume would have grown 5% and benefited from higher consumption of corn products in light of inflation pressures, in addition to stable ongoing growth from GRUMA's "Better for You" product line. Demand for new products in that market, continues to contribute to volume performance. In **corn flour**, volumes rose 2% during the quarter; excluding the additional week however, volumes would have contracted by 5%. Normal price sensitivity as a result of a recent higher price implementation strategy, took place among some of GRUMA's industrial clients, which offset a strong performance from the retail channel in this business, on the back of rising preference for home cooking over of restaurant dining.

Net sales increased 29% to US\$890.7 million reflecting (1) effective management of incremental costs and expenses by passing them on to the top line of the income statement; (2) higher volume sold; and (3) the extra week of operations at Gruma USA.

Cost of sales grew 29% to US\$516.0 million due mainly to (1) higher raw material costs; (2) higher labor costs; (3) greater volume, and (4) the extra week of operations. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales improved to 57.9% from 58.1%, as a result of the revenue and cost dynamics mentioned above.

SG&A increased 27% to US\$231.2 million due to higher sales expenses in connection to (1) greater volume sold; (2) greater commissions in line with higher revenues during the quarter; (3) greater distribution costs; and (4) the extra week of operations. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 26.0% from 26.3%.

Operating income increased 31% to US\$140.7 million, and operating margin grew 30 basis points to 15.8% from 15.5%.

EBITDA increased 28% to US\$175.0 million, and EBITDA margin decreased to 19.6% from 19.8% in 4Q21.

Profitability as measured by EBITDA per ton, continues to be a priority for GRUMA, and expanded by 18% in the US division during the fourth quarter of 2022.

GIMSA

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)	YoY					
	4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GIMSA¹						
Sales Volume ²	540		530		11	2
Corn flour and other						
Net Sales	421.9		357.0		65	18
Operating Income	30.9	7.3	35.0	9.8	(4)	(12)
EBITDA	46.8	11.1	50.3	14.1	(3)	(7)

¹ Convenience translation at the exchange rate of Ps. 19.3615/dollar as of December 31, 2022. For further details see "Accounting Procedures".

² All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Sales volume increased 2% to 540 thousand metric tons, reflecting mainly an increase in demand from corporate accounts as a result of the strategic commercial selectivity process GIMSA carried out during the year.

Net sales increased 18% to US\$421.9 million due to (1) inflation management on GRUMA's cost structure; and (2) greater volume sold.

Cost of sales rose 18% to US\$320.6 million mainly due to (1) the higher cost of corn; and (2) elevated energy and fuel prices. As a percentage of net sales, it improved to 76.0% from 76.3% in connection with the higher pace of revenue growth when compared to costs.

SG&A increased 38% to US\$64.8 million resulting mainly from (1) higher sales commissions paid in line with volume and net sales growth; (2) higher marketing costs; (3) increased logistics and distribution expenses; and (4) elevated IT expenses, which were deferred from previous quarters. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased to 15.4% from 13.2%.

Other expense, net, was US\$5.6 million, US\$2.8 million more than in 4Q21, resulting mostly from volatility in the valuation of FX and corn hedging positions during the quarter.

Operating income decreased 12% to US\$30.9 million, and operating margin was 250 basis points lower at 7.3%.

EBITDA decreased to US\$46.8 million from US\$50.3 million and EBITDA margin contracted 300 basis points to 11.1% from 14.1%.

Cost pressures including rising distribution and logistics costs at GIMSA continue to outpace revenue growth and putting pressure on profitability; we expect to continue incurring these additional costs over the next few quarters.

Gruma Europe

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)	YoY					
	4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA EUROPE						
Sales Volume ¹	101		108		(6)	(6)
Corn flour, tortillas, and other						
Net Sales	111.1		89.5		22	24
Operating Income	(2.7)	(2.4)	3.4	3.8	(6)	(180)
EBITDA	0.9	0.8	6.8	7.6	(6)	(87)

¹ All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Sales volume decreased by 6% to 101 thousand metric tons on the back of higher price sensitivity relative to other regions in the world. Coupled with this, the retail channel at Gruma Europe, started a strategic client selectivity process to improve profitability, which also impacted volume sold during the quarter. As a result, the **tortilla** operation showed a 2% volume contraction when compared to 4Q21. In the **corn milling** business, volumes contracted by 8% as a result of logistic challenges.

Net sales increased 24% to US\$111.1 million resulting from the transfer of additional costs and expenses to the top line of the income statement.

Cost of sales increased 29% to US\$91.4 million resulting from (1) overall higher raw material costs when compared to 4Q21; and (2) elevated fuel and energy prices. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales increased to 82.3% from 78.9% due to the dynamics mentioned above.

SG&A increased 46% to US\$22.8 million mainly due to higher distribution and logistics costs in the period. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased to 20.5% from 17.4%.

Other income, net, totaled US\$0.4 million compared to US\$0.1 million in 4Q21 as a result of federal subsidies on energy prices.

Operating loss was US\$2.7 million compared to US\$3.4 million operating income in 4Q21. Operating margin contracted to (2.4)% in 4Q22.

EBITDA was US\$0.9 million, a decline from US\$6.8 million in 4Q21, and EBITDA margin decreased 680 basis points to 0.8% from 7.6%.

Although cost pressures in Europe remain high; the demand and overall market fundamentals for our subsidiary remain attractive. We are confident that once our pricing strategy is implemented, we will be able to counter the substantial cost growth we are seeing.

Gruma Asia and Oceania

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA ASIA & OCEANIA	Sales Volume ¹	26		25		1	4
Com flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	65.4		62.8		3	4
	Operating Income	1.3	2.0	6.2	9.8	(5)	(79)
	EBITDA	4.4	6.7	9.1	14.5	(5)	(52)

¹ All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Sales volume increased 4% to 26 thousand metric tons mainly supported by demand in Australia and Malaysia, while China undergoes a paced recovery as it reopens its economy.

Net sales increased by 4% to US\$65.4 million in line with sales volume growth.

Cost of Sales increased 15% to US\$49.8 million during the quarter mainly as a result of (1) higher raw material costs and (2) higher volume. As a percentage of net sales, it increased to 76.2% from 68.9% in 4Q21.

SG&A increased 6% to US\$14.2 million, as a result of (1) higher volume and (2) higher logistics and distribution costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased to 21.7% from 21.3% in 4Q21.

Operating Income decreased by 79% to US\$1.3 million, while operating margin was 2.0% compared to 9.8% in 4Q21. This change in operating income is a result of pending price increases in the region.

EBITDA decreased by 52% to US\$4.4 million, and EBITDA margin decreased 780 basis points to 6.7% from 14.5% in 4Q21.

Cost growth outpaced higher price implementation particularly in Australia during the quarter in addition to the pressure from the prior lockdown in China. We expect this temporary performance will shift once the Gruma Asia and Oceania division implements further pricing strategies to protect profitability from inflation and China continues to reopen.

Gruma Centroamérica

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA CENTROAMÉRICA	Sales Volume ¹	60		62		(2)	(3)
Com flour and other	Net Sales	90.1		73.9		16	22
	Operating Income	6.1	6.7	4.7	6.4	1	29
	EBITDA	7.8	8.6	6.4	8.7	1	20

¹ All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Sales volume decreased by 3% to 60 thousand metric tons as a result of price sensitivity after the implementation of new prices to counter inflation in the markets served by this subsidiary.

Net sales increased 22% to US\$90.1 million in line with (1) the passing of additional costs and expenses to revenues; and (2) a more profitable product mix.

Cost of sales increased 18% to US\$62.0 million due to (1) higher cost of raw materials; and (2) elevated costs of utilities and fuel. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales improved to 68.7% from 71.0% due to the abovementioned revenue and cost dynamics.

SG&A increased 34% to US\$22.1 million due to (1) higher distribution costs; and (2) elevated marketing costs relative to 4Q21. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A grew to 24.5% from 22.3%.

Operating income increased 29% to US\$6.1 million and operating margin increased 30 basis points to 6.7% from 6.4% as a result of the revenue growth mentioned above.

EBITDA increased 20% to US\$7.8 million from US\$6.4 million in 4Q21 and EBITDA margin contracted 10 basis points to 8.6% from 8.7%.

We are very pleased with the results from this subsidiary. The timely introduction of new products to the market in addition to very efficient inflation management has led this subsidiary to increase profitability by 24% when compared to the year ago period.

Other Subsidiaries and Eliminations

Operating income increased to US\$20.0 million from a US\$7.0 million loss in 4Q21 as a result of a positive performance in GRUMA's technology division and Mission México in addition to higher corporate results.

CONFERENCE CALL

The fourth quarter conference call will be held on Thursday, February 23, 2023, at 11:30 am Eastern Time (10:30 am Monterrey Time). To access the call, please dial: domestic US +1 (877) 407-0784, international +1 (201) 689-8560.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

The consolidated figures have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, currency that corresponds to the presentation currency of the Company. The results of the entities that have a functional currency which differs from the Company's presentation currency are translated into U.S. dollars applying the average exchange rate for the period. Nevertheless, under the section "Subsidiary Results of Operations" and the table "Financial Highlights by Subsidiary" of this report, figures for GIMSA were translated into U.S. dollars using a convenience translation at the exchange rate of Ps.19.3615/dollar as of December 31, 2022. The differences between the use of convenience translation and the average exchange rate for the period are recorded under the line "Convenience Translation Effect" of the same table.

ABOUT GRUMA

Since 1949, GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., is one of the world's leading tortilla and corn flour producers. With leading brands in most of its markets, GRUMA has operations in the United States, Mexico, Central America, Europe, Asia and Oceania. GRUMA is headquartered in San Pedro Garza García, Mexico, and has approximately 23,500 employees and 73 plants. In 2022, GRUMA had net sales of US\$5.6 billion, of which 75% came from non-Mexican operations. For further information, please visit www.gruma.com.

This report may contain certain forward-looking statements and information relating to GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., and its subsidiaries (collectively, "GRUMA") that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information then available to GRUMA. Such statements reflect the views of GRUMA with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of GRUMA to be materially different from historical results or any future results, performance, or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, changes in economic, political, social, governmental, business, or other factors globally or in Mexico, the United States, Latin America, or any other countries in which GRUMA does business, and world corn and wheat costs. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materializes, or underlying assumptions are proven incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, or targeted. GRUMA does not intend, and undertakes no obligation, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

This report was translated from Spanish into English and presented only for purpose of complying with the requirements of GRUMA's US\$400 million 4.875% senior notes due 2024. None of the information contained in this report is prepared and published with the intention of claiming an exemption under Rule 12g3-2 (b) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. GRUMA does not authorize, endorse, support, or encourage the creation of any unsponsored ADR program in respect of its securities and disclaims any liability whatsoever arising out of an unsponsored ADR program. Under no circumstances should the contents of this report be construed as a solicitation to purchase any securities of GRUMA.

Financial position, liquidity and capital resources [text block]

FINANCIAL POSITION

December 2022 versus September 2022

Balance Sheet Highlights

Total assets increased 5% to US\$4.4 billion when compared to September 2022. This change was mainly due to 7% higher current assets in line with higher prices of products in accounts receivable and higher raw material costs in inventories; and 4% growth in Property Plant and Equipment.

Total liabilities rose by 5% to US\$3.0 billion, mainly due to 13% growth in long term debt.

Majority shareholders' equity increased 5% to US\$1.4 billion.

Debt Profile

GRUMA's debt increased 5% to US\$2.0 billion in connection with the financing of working capital. Approximately 68% of GRUMA's debt was USD denominated.

Debt

(USD millions)

Dec'22	Dec'21	Var vs Dec'21		Sep'22	Var vs Sep'22	
		(\$)	(%)		(\$)	(%)
1,981	1,511	470	31%	1,886	95	5%

Debt Maturity Profile ⁽¹⁾

(USD millions)

	Rate	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
Senior Notes 2024	Fixed 4.875%		400.0						400.0
Scotiabank Club Loan 2021	Libor + 1.00%				200.0				200.0
Scotiabank Term Loan 2019	Fixed 2.79%			250.0					250.0
Scotiabank Term Loan 2022	SOFR + 1.00%					125.0			125.0
BBVA Committed RCF	SOFR + 1.00%					125.0			125.0
Cebures Gruma21 (MXN \$2,000)	Fixed 7.00%						103.3		103.3
Cebures Gruma22 (MXN \$4,500)	TIE + 0.29%					232.4			232.4
Other:									
MXN	10.70%	131.7							131.7
EUR	1.00%	11.5	11.5	9.7	9.7				42.4
TRY	15.58%	3.8							3.8
TOTAL	6.09% (avg.)	147.0	411.5	259.7	209.7	482.4	103.3		1,613.6

⁽¹⁾ The US\$367 million related to leases are not included on the above debt figures.

On October 11, 2022, GRUMA raised Ps.4.5 billion in debt (CEBURE 22) in the domestic market to refinance debt, including its existing CEBURE 18 issuance. This is part of the Revolving Short-Term and Long-Term revolving Debt Securities (Certificados Bursátiles) Program for a total amount of Ps.10 billion. CEBURE 22 has a 5-year maturity (2027), and pays a coupon based on a variable rate of 28-day TIE plus 29 basis points.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

GRUMA's capital expenditures totaled US\$298 million for the full year 2022, and US\$73 million in 4Q22, allocating it mostly to the following projects during the quarter: (1) construction at the new tortilla plant in Indiana; (2) general upgrades and maintenance across the company, particularly at GIMSA; (3) equipment upgrades at the tortilla plant in Dallas; and (4) production expansion in China.

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V., and Subsidiaries Income Statement (USD millions)	YoY			YTD		
	4Q22	4Q21	VAR (%)	2022	2021	VAR (%)
Net Sales	1,556.9	1,230.8	26	5,596.6	4,623.6	21
Cost Of Sales	992.4	791.2	25	3,617.1	2,960.5	22
Gross Profit	564.5	439.7	28	1,979.5	1,663.1	19
Gross Margin (%)	36.3%	35.7%	60 bp	35.4%	36.0%	(60) bp
Selling And Administrative Expenses	360.2	286.5	26	1,351.3	1,144.2	18
Other Expense (Income), Net	8.2	3.5	132	18.1	(34.9)	152
Operating Income	196.1	149.6	31	610.1	553.7	10
Operating Margin (%)	12.6%	12.2%	40 bp	10.9%	12.0%	(110) bp
Net Comprehensive Financing Cost	24.9	23.1	8	100.1	81.6	23
Interest Expense	35.3	20.8	70	108.2	80.8	34
Interest Income	(2.3)	0.5	(561)	(4.5)	(2.1)	(116)
(Gain) Loss From Derivative Financial Instruments	(3.3)	(0.5)	(593)	(2.2)	0.8	(371)
Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	(2.2)	2.3	(193)	1.6	2.1	(25)
Monetary Position (Gain) Loss	(2.6)	0.0	0	(3.0)	0.0	0
Income Taxes	58.7	38.9	51	190.9	169.9	12
Net Income	112.6	87.6	28	319.2	302.2	6
Majority Net Income	112.6	87.6	28	319.2	302.2	6
Earnings Per Share ⁴	0.30	0.23	32	0.86	0.79	9
Depreciation And Amortization	53.3	44.9		196.6	179.3	
Impairment Of Long Lived Assets	0.0	2.1		2.1	2.5	
Ebitda ²	249.4	196.7	27	808.8	735.5	10
Ebitda Margin (%)	16.0%	16.0%	0 bp	14.5%	15.9%	(140) bp
Capital Expenditures	73	70	4	298	286	4

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V., and Subsidiaries Balance Sheet Summary (USD millions)	YoY			QoQ	
	Dec-22	Dec-21	VAR (%)	Sep-22	VAR (%)
Cash And Cash Equivalents	284	255	11	232	22
Trade Accounts Receivable	546	439	24	527	4
Other Accounts Receivable	151	144	5	136	11
Inventories	970	724	34	940	3
Current Assets	1,982	1,594	24	1,859	7
Property, Plant, And Equipment, Net	2,155	1,937	11	2,071	4
Total Assets	4,414	3,827	15	4,196	5
Short-Term Debt	196	92	113	311	(37)
Current Liabilities	1,059	818	29	1,120	(6)
Long-Term Debt	1,780	1,415	26	1,570	13
Total Liabilities	2,981	2,391	25	2,837	5
Majority Shareholders' Equity	1,434	1,437	(0)	1,360	5
Shareholders' Equity	1,434	1,436	(0)	1,359	6
Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.87	1.95		1.66	
Total Liabilities/Shareholders' Equity	2.08	1.66		2.09	
Debt/Ebitda ³	2.45	2.05		2.49	
Ebitda/Interest Expense ³	7.47	9.10		8.07	
Book Value Per Share ⁴	3.87	3.77		3.66	

⁴ On the basis of 370'308,994 shares as of December 31, 2022, 381'031,849 shares as of December 31, 2021, and 371'263,826 shares as of September 30, 2022.

² EBITDA = operating income + depreciation, amortization and impairment of long lived assets +/- other expenses (income) unrelated to core business operations.

³ Last twelve months.

Financial Highlights by Subsidiary ¹		YoY						YTD					
		4Q22	%	4Q21	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)	2022	%	2021	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
<i>Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)</i>													
GRUMA USA	Sales Volume ²	418		388		31	8	1,605		1,522		83	5
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	890.7		690.4		200	29	3,196.7		2,597.3		599	23
	Cost of Sales	516.0	57.9	401.2	58.1	115	29	1,889.4	59.1	1,493.4	57.5	396	27
	Gross Profit	374.7	42.1	289.3	41.9	85	30	1,307.3	40.9	1,103.9	42.5	203	18
	SG&A	231.2	26.0	181.6	26.3	50	27	863.6	27.0	733.8	28.3	130	18
	Operating Income	140.7	15.8	107.3	15.5	33	31	440.9	13.8	368.9	14.2	72	20
	EBITDA	175.0	19.6	136.9	19.8	38	28	566.6	17.7	483.3	18.6	83	17
GIMSA	Sales Volume ²	540		530		11	2	2,076		2,047		29	1
Corn flour and other	Net Sales	421.9		357.0		65	18	1,522.0		1,289.7		232	18
	Cost of Sales	320.6	76.0	272.3	76.3	48	18	1,154.1	75.8	982.5	76.2	172	17
	Gross Profit	101.3	24.0	84.8	23.7	17	20	367.9	24.2	307.2	23.8	61	20
	SG&A	64.8	15.4	47.0	13.2	18	38	233.9	15.4	209.4	16.2	25	12
	Operating Income	30.9	7.3	35.0	9.8	(4)	(12)	119.6	7.9	120.5	9.3	(1)	(1)
	EBITDA	46.8	11.1	50.3	14.1	(3)	(7)	182.4	12.0	180.4	14.0	2	1
GRUMA EUROPE	Sales Volume ²	101		108		(6)	(6)	410		389		21	5
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	111.1		89.5		22	24	420.8		334.6		86	26
	Cost of Sales	91.4	82.3	70.6	78.9	21	29	334.0	79.4	259.0	77.4	75	29
	Gross Profit	19.7	17.7	18.9	21.1	1	5	86.8	20.6	75.6	22.6	11	15
	SG&A	22.8	20.5	15.6	17.4	7	46	78.9	18.8	64.5	19.3	14	22
	Operating Income	(2.7)	(2.4)	3.4	3.8	(6)	(180)	8.5	2.0	27.8	8.3	(19)	(69)
	EBITDA	0.9	0.8	6.8	7.6	(6)	(87)	22.5	5.3	41.1	12.3	(19)	(45)
GRUMA CENTROAMÉRICA	Sales Volume ²	60		62		(2)	(3)	243		237		6	3
Corn flour and other	Net Sales	90.1		73.9		16	22	322.6		264.1		59	22
	Cost of Sales	62.0	68.7	52.5	71.0	9	18	220.2	68.3	187.5	71.0	33	17
	Gross Profit	28.2	31.3	21.4	29.0	7	32	102.4	31.7	76.6	29.0	26	34
	SG&A	22.1	24.5	16.5	22.3	6	34	77.2	23.9	61.7	23.4	15	25
	Operating Income	6.1	6.7	4.7	6.4	1	29	25.4	7.9	15.2	5.8	10	67
	EBITDA	7.8	8.6	6.4	8.7	1	20	32.0	9.9	22.5	8.5	10	43
GRUMA ASIA & OCEANIA	Sales Volume ²	26		25		1	4	97		95		1	1
Tortillas and other	Net Sales	65.4		62.8		3	4	241.5		240.2		1	1
	Cost of Sales	49.8	76.2	43.3	68.9	7	15	179.3	74.2	165.7	69.0	14	8
	Gross Profit	15.5	23.8	19.6	31.1	(4)	(21)	62.2	25.8	74.5	31.0	(12)	(17)
	SG&A	14.2	21.7	13.4	21.3	1	6	51.0	21.1	49.4	20.6	2	3
	Operating Income	1.3	2.0	6.2	9.8	(5)	(79)	11.2	4.6	25.1	10.4	(14)	(55)
	EBITDA	4.4	6.7	9.1	14.5	(5)	(52)	21.7	9.0	36.1	15.0	(14)	(40)
OTHER SUBSIDIARIES & ELIMINATIONS	Sales Volume ²	(29)		(31)		1	4	(103)		(85)		(18)	(21)
	Net Sales	(22)		(43)		21	49	(107)		(102)		(5)	(5)
	Cost of Sales	(47)	213.6	(49)	114.0	2	4	(160)	149.5	(128)	125.5	(32)	(25)
	Gross Profit	25	(113.6)	6	(14.0)	19	317	53	(49.3)	25	(24.5)	28	112
	SG&A	5	(22.7)	12	(27.9)	(7)	(58)	47	(43.9)	25	(24.5)	22	88
	Operating Income	20	(90.9)	(7)	16.3	27	386	4	(3.7)	(4)	3.9	8	200
	EBITDA	15	(68.2)	(13)	30.2	28	215	(16)	15.0	(28)	27.5	12	43
CONSOLIDATED	Sales Volume ³	1,116		1,081		36	3	4,329		4,206		123	3
	Net Sales	1,556.9		1,230.8		326.0	26	5,596.6		4,623.6		973.1	21
	Cost of Sales	992.4	63.7	791.2	64.3	201.2	25	3,617.1	64.6	2,960.5	64.0	656.7	22
	Gross Profit	564.5	36.3	439.7	35.7	124.9	28	1,979.5	35.4	1,663.1	36.0	316.4	19
	SG&A	360.2	23.1	286.5	23.3	73.7	26	1,351.3	24.1	1,144.2	24.7	207.1	18
	Other Exp. (Inc.), Net	8.2		3.5		4.7	132	18.1		(34.9)		52.9	152
	Operating Income	196.1	12.6	149.6	12.2	46.4	31	610.1	10.9	553.7	12.0	56.4	10
	EBITDA	249.4	16.0	196.7	16.0	52.7	27	808.8	14.5	735.5	15.9	73.3	10

¹ For further details see "Accounting Procedures".

² All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

We carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms, and that it is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer and other personnel, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (v.2013) by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (v.2013), our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely that could materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure of critical performance measures and indicators that management uses to evaluate entity's performance against stated objectives [text block]

Management evaluates operating and financial indicators to measure improvement or deterioration of the company's performance; the main operating indicators include profitability as a percentage of sales and those demonstrating profitability of investment such as EBITDA, ROIC, ROE and ROA; liquidity, leverage and hedging ratios are also assessed.

[110000] General information about financial statements

Ticker:	GRUMA
Period covered by financial statements:	2022-01-01 al 2022-12-31
Date of end of reporting period:	2022-12-31
Name of reporting entity or other means of identification:	GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V.
Description of presentation currency:	USD
Level of rounding used in financial statements:	THOUSAND OF DOLLARS
Consolidated:	Yes
Number of quarter:	4
Type of issuer:	ICS
Explanation of change in name of reporting entity or other means of identification from end of preceding reporting period:	
Description of nature of financial statements:	

Disclosure of general information about financial statements [text block]**Follow-up of analysis [text block]**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MEXICAN STOCK EXCHANGE, ARTICLE 4.033.01 SECTION VIII, WE INFORM YOU THAT BANK OF AMERICA MERRILL LYNCH, BANCO BRADESCO, BARCLAYS, BBVA, BTG PACTUAL, CITI, GBM, HSBC, INTERCAM, J.P. MORGAN, MONEX, MORGAN STANLEY, NAU SECURITIES, SANTANDER, SCOTIABANK, SIGNUM RESEARCH, VECTOR, AMONG OTHER, GIVE ANALYSIS COVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES.

[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Statement of financial position [abstract]		
Assets [abstract]		
Current assets [abstract]		
Cash and cash equivalents	283,864,000	254,968,000
Trade and other current receivables	695,795,000	541,889,000
Current tax assets, current	27,092,000	26,511,000
Other current financial assets	5,178,000	47,021,000
Current inventories	969,816,000	723,872,000
Current biological assets	0	0
Other current non-financial assets	0	0
Total current assets other than non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners	1,981,745,000	1,594,261,000
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners	0	0
Total current assets	1,981,745,000	1,594,261,000
Non-current assets [abstract]		
Trade and other non-current receivables	6,727,000	6,021,000
Current tax assets, non-current	0	696,000
Non-current inventories	0	0
Non-current biological assets	0	0
Other non-current financial assets	7,123,000	4,543,000
Investments accounted for using equity method	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	1,821,817,000	1,647,683,000
Investment property	0	0
Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property	333,189,000	289,292,000
Goodwill	162,058,000	166,771,000
Intangible assets other than goodwill	26,958,000	27,276,000
Deferred tax assets	74,471,000	90,267,000
Other non-current non-financial assets	325,000	313,000
Total non-current assets	2,432,668,000	2,232,862,000
Total assets	4,414,413,000	3,827,123,000
Equity and liabilities [abstract]		
Liabilities [abstract]		
Current liabilities [abstract]		
Trade and other current payables	749,591,000	682,378,000
Current tax liabilities, current	28,653,000	24,992,000
Other current financial liabilities	214,859,000	62,864,000
Current lease liabilities	49,107,000	37,538,000
Other current non-financial liabilities	0	0
Current provisions [abstract]		
Current provisions for employee benefits	0	0
Other current provisions	16,312,000	9,852,000
Total current provisions	16,312,000	9,852,000
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	1,058,522,000	817,624,000
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0
Total current liabilities	1,058,522,000	817,624,000
Non-current liabilities [abstract]		
Trade and other non-current payables	3,602,000	4,836,000
Current tax liabilities, non-current	0	0

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,461,605,000	1,134,053,000
Non-current lease liabilities	318,305,000	281,542,000
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	0	0
Non-current provisions [abstract]		
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	58,580,000	54,263,000
Other non-current provisions	36,474,000	31,401,000
Total non-current provisions	95,054,000	85,664,000
Deferred tax liabilities	43,737,000	67,184,000
Total non-current liabilities	1,922,303,000	1,573,279,000
Total liabilities	2,980,825,000	2,390,903,000
Equity [abstract]		
Issued capital	371,274,000	377,854,000
Share premium	0	0
Treasury shares	0	0
Retained earnings	1,518,893,000	1,418,103,000
Other reserves	(456,225,000)	(358,628,000)
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	1,433,942,000	1,437,329,000
Non-controlling interests	(354,000)	(1,109,000)
Total equity	1,433,588,000	1,436,220,000
Total equity and liabilities	4,414,413,000	3,827,123,000

[310000] Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by function of expense

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31	Quarter Current Year 2022-10-01 - 2022-12-31	Quarter Previous Year 2021-10-01 - 2021-12-31
Profit or loss [abstract]				
Profit (loss) [abstract]				
Revenue	5,596,621,000	4,623,571,000	1,556,872,000	1,230,850,000
Cost of sales	3,617,119,000	2,960,468,000	992,360,000	791,197,000
Gross profit	1,979,502,000	1,663,103,000	564,512,000	439,653,000
Distribution costs	1,096,183,000	943,808,000	289,751,000	241,404,000
Administrative expenses	255,116,000	200,424,000	70,473,000	45,081,000
Other income	0	34,855,000	0	0
Other expense	18,060,000	0	8,218,000	3,539,000
Profit (loss) from operating activities	610,143,000	553,726,000	196,070,000	149,629,000
Finance income	9,713,000	2,107,000	10,374,000	476,000
Finance costs	109,800,000	83,707,000	35,295,000	23,613,000
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	0	0	0	0
Profit (loss) before tax	510,056,000	472,126,000	171,149,000	126,492,000
Tax income (expense)	190,865,000	169,914,000	58,670,000	38,851,000
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	319,191,000	302,212,000	112,479,000	87,641,000
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0	(31,000)	109,000	(2,000)
Profit (loss)	319,191,000	302,181,000	112,588,000	87,639,000
Profit (loss), attributable to [abstract]				
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	319,222,000	302,156,000	112,614,000	87,639,000
Profit (loss), attributable to non-controlling interests	(31,000)	25,000	(26,000)	0
Earnings per share [text block]				
Earnings per share [abstract]				
Earnings per share [line items]				
Basic earnings per share [abstract]				
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.85	0.77	0.3	0.22
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	0.85	0.77	0.3	0.22
Diluted earnings per share [abstract]				
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.85	0.77	0.3	0.22
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	0	0	0	0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.85	0.77	0.3	0.22

[410000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented net of tax

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31	Quarter Current Year 2022-10-01 - 2022-12-31	Quarter Previous Year 2021-10-01 - 2021-12-31
Statement of comprehensive income [abstract]				
Profit (loss)	319,191,000	302,181,000	112,588,000	87,639,000
Other comprehensive income [abstract]				
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax [abstract]				
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on revaluation	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,889,000	1,210,000	1,889,000	1,210,000
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments	0	0	0	0
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	1,889,000	1,210,000	1,889,000	1,210,000
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax [abstract]				
Exchange differences on translation [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on exchange differences on translation, net of tax	(98,490,000)	(18,397,000)	(59,815,000)	(4,555,000)
Reclassification adjustments on exchange differences on translation, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation	(98,490,000)	(18,397,000)	(59,815,000)	(4,555,000)
Available-for-sale financial assets [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Reclassification adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, available-for-sale financial assets	0	0	0	0
Cash flow hedges [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax	69,436,000	82,309,000	44,820,000	38,211,000
Reclassification adjustments on cash flow hedges, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Amounts removed from equity and included in carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) whose acquisition or incurrence was hedged highly probable forecast transaction, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, cash flow hedges	69,436,000	82,309,000	44,820,000	38,211,000
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, net of tax	45,851,000	(13,703,000)	37,957,000	(5,586,000)
Reclassification adjustments on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, hedges of net investments in foreign operations	45,851,000	(13,703,000)	37,957,000	(5,586,000)
Change in value of time value of options [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on change in value of time value of options, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of time value of options, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of time value of options	0	0	0	0
Change in value of forward elements of forward contracts [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on change in value of forward elements of forward contracts, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of forward elements of forward contracts, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of forward elements of forward contracts	0	0	0	0
Change in value of foreign currency basis spreads [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on change in value of foreign currency basis spreads, net of tax	0	0	0	0

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31	Quarter Current Year 2022-10-01 - 2022-12-31	Quarter Previous Year 2021-10-01 - 2021-12-31
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of foreign currency basis spreads, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of foreign currency basis spreads	0	0	0	0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [abstract]				
Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Amounts removed from equity and adjusted against fair value of financial assets on reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, net of tax	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	380,000	(813,000)	66,000	(1,137,000)
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	17,177,000	49,396,000	23,028,000	26,933,000
Total other comprehensive income	19,066,000	50,606,000	24,917,000	28,143,000
Total comprehensive income	338,257,000	352,787,000	137,505,000	115,782,000
Comprehensive income attributable to [abstract]				
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	337,502,000	352,761,000	136,799,000	115,772,000
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	755,000	26,000	706,000	10,000

[520000] Statement of cash flows, indirect method

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31
Statement of cash flows [abstract]		
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities [abstract]		
Profit (loss)	319,191,000	302,181,000
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) [abstract]		
+ Discontinued operations	0	31,000
+ Adjustments for income tax expense	190,865,000	169,914,000
+ (-) Adjustments for finance costs	0	0
+ Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense	196,560,000	179,350,000
+ Adjustments for impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognised in profit or loss	2,147,000	2,465,000
+ Adjustments for provisions	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for unrealised foreign exchange losses (gains)	1,601,000	2,111,000
+ Adjustments for share-based payments	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for fair value losses (gains)	11,494,000	(19,895,000)
- Adjustments for undistributed profits of associates	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for losses (gains) on disposal of non-current assets	(3,473,000)	(8,591,000)
	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in inventories	(220,557,000)	(148,974,000)
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable	(96,902,000)	26,083,000
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other operating receivables	(157,929,000)	43,051,000
+ (-) Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable	15,132,000	124,702,000
+ (-) Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other operating payables	112,538,000	(29,687,000)
+ Other adjustments for non-cash items	0	0
+ Other adjustments for which cash effects are investing or financing cash flow	0	0
+ Straight-line rent adjustment	0	0
+ Amortization of lease fees	0	0
+ Setting property values	0	0
+ (-) Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	0	0
+ (-) Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	51,476,000	340,560,000
Net cash flows from (used in) operations	370,667,000	642,741,000
- Dividends paid	0	0
	0	0
- Interest paid	(95,968,000)	(66,761,000)
+ Interest received	(4,041,000)	(1,678,000)
+ (-) Income taxes refund (paid)	163,635,000	146,877,000
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	298,959,000	560,947,000
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities [abstract]		
+ Cash flows from losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	0	0
- Cash flows used in obtaining control of subsidiaries or other businesses	0	0
+ Other cash receipts from sales of equity or debt instruments of other entities	0	0
- Other cash payments to acquire equity or debt instruments of other entities	0	0
+ Other cash receipts from sales of interests in joint ventures	0	0
- Other cash payments to acquire interests in joint ventures	0	0
+ Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	1,358,000	35,476,000
- Purchase of property, plant and equipment	297,515,000	286,481,000
+ Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	0	0
- Purchase of intangible assets	654,000	6,069,000
+ Proceeds from sales of other long-term assets	0	0
- Purchase of other long-term assets	0	0

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31
+ Proceeds from government grants	0	0
- Cash advances and loans made to other parties	0	0
+ Cash receipts from repayment of advances and loans made to other parties	0	0
- Cash payments for futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts	0	0
+ Cash receipts from futures contracts, forward contracts, option contracts and swap contracts	0	0
+ Dividends received	0	0
- Interest paid	0	0
+ Interest received	4,041,000	1,678,000
	0	0
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	(4,278,000)	(2,767,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(297,048,000)	(258,163,000)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities [abstract]		
+ Proceeds from changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control	0	0
- Payments from changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control	0	0
+ Proceeds from issuing shares	0	0
+ Proceeds from issuing other equity instruments	0	0
- Payments to acquire or redeem entity's shares	131,334,000	184,492,000
- Payments of other equity instruments	0	0
+ Proceeds from borrowings	2,117,582,000	1,010,597,000
- Repayments of borrowings	1,715,346,000	957,423,000
- Payments of finance lease liabilities	0	0
- Payments of lease liabilities	62,624,000	60,220,000
+ Proceeds from government grants	0	0
- Dividends paid	97,500,000	106,096,000
- Interest paid	75,034,000	49,199,000
+ (-) Income taxes refund (paid)	0	0
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	(1,126,000)	(804,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	34,618,000	(347,637,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	36,529,000	(44,853,000)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents [abstract]		
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7,633,000)	(9,610,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	28,896,000	(54,463,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	254,968,000	309,431,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	283,864,000	254,968,000

[610000] Statement of changes in equity - Accumulated Current

Sheet 1 of 3	Components of equity [axis]								
	Issued capital [member]	Share premium [member]	Treasury shares [member]	Retained earnings [member]	Revaluation surplus [member]	Reserve of exchange differences on translation [member]	Reserve of cash flow hedges [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments [member]	Reserve of change in value of time value of options [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]									
Equity at beginning of period	377,854,000	0	0	1,418,103,000	0	(415,559,000)	56,931,000	0	0
Previously stated [member]	377,854,000	0	0	1,418,103,000	0	(415,559,000)	56,931,000	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]									
Comprehensive income [abstract]									
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	319,222,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	2,270,000	0	(53,426,000)	69,436,000	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	321,492,000	0	(53,426,000)	69,436,000	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	95,951,000	0	0	0	0	0
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(113,607,000)	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	(6,580,000)	0	0	(124,751,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	(6,580,000)	0	0	100,790,000	0	(53,426,000)	(44,171,000)	0	0
Equity at end of period	371,274,000	0	0	1,518,893,000	0	(468,985,000)	12,760,000	0	0

Sheet 2 of 3	Components of equity [axis]								
	Reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts [member]	Reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets [member]	Reserve of share-based payments [member]	Reserve of remeasurements of defined benefit plans [member]	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale [member]	Reserve of gains and losses from investments in equity instruments [member]	Reserve of change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]									
Equity at beginning of period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]									
Comprehensive income [abstract]									
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Components of equity [axis]								

Sheet 3 of 3	Reserve for catastrophe [member]	Reserve for equalisation [member]	Reserve of discretionary participation features [member]	Other comprehensive income [member]	Other reserves [member]	Equity attributable to owners of parent [member]	Non-controlling interests [member]	Equity [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]								
Equity at beginning of period	0	0	0	0	(358,628,000)	1,437,329,000	(1,109,000)	1,436,220,000
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	(358,628,000)	1,437,329,000	(1,109,000)	1,436,220,000
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]								
Comprehensive income [abstract]								
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	319,222,000	(31,000)	319,191,000
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	16,010,000	18,280,000	786,000	19,066,000
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	16,010,000	337,502,000	755,000	338,257,000
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	95,951,000	0	95,951,000
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	(113,607,000)	(113,607,000)	0	(113,607,000)
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	(131,331,000)	0	(131,331,000)
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0	0	0	0	(97,597,000)	(3,387,000)	755,000	(2,632,000)
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	(456,225,000)	1,433,942,000	(354,000)	1,433,588,000

[610000] Statement of changes in equity - Accumulated Previous

Sheet 1 of 3	Components of equity [axis]								
	Issued capital [member]	Share premium [member]	Treasury shares [member]	Retained earnings [member]	Revaluation surplus [member]	Reserve of exchange differences on translation [member]	Reserve of cash flow hedges [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments [member]	Reserve of change in value of time value of options [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]									
Equity at beginning of period	387,648,000	0	0	1,391,162,000	0	(383,458,000)	(7,579,000)	0	0
Previously stated [member]	387,648,000	0	0	1,391,162,000	0	(383,458,000)	(7,579,000)	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]									
Comprehensive income [abstract]									
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	302,156,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	397,000	0	(32,101,000)	82,309,000	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	302,553,000	0	(32,101,000)	82,309,000	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	102,512,000	0	0	0	0	0
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(17,799,000)	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	(9,794,000)	0	0	(173,100,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	(9,794,000)	0	0	26,941,000	0	(32,101,000)	64,510,000	0	0
Equity at end of period	377,854,000	0	0	1,418,103,000	0	(415,559,000)	56,931,000	0	0

Sheet 2 of 3	Components of equity [axis]								
	Reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts [member]	Reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income [member]	Reserve of gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets [member]	Reserve of share-based payments [member]	Reserve of remeasurements of defined benefit plans [member]	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale [member]	Reserve of gains and losses from investments in equity instruments [member]	Reserve of change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]									
Equity at beginning of period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]									
Comprehensive income [abstract]									
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Components of equity [axis]								

Sheet 3 of 3	Reserve for catastrophe [member]	Reserve for equalisation [member]	Reserve of discretionary participation features [member]	Other comprehensive income [member]	Other reserves [member]	Equity attributable to owners of parent [member]	Non-controlling interests [member]	Equity [member]
Statement of changes in equity [line items]								
Equity at beginning of period	0	0	0	0	(391,037,000)	1,387,773,000	(630,000)	1,387,143,000
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	(391,037,000)	1,387,773,000	(630,000)	1,387,143,000
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy and corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to changes in accounting policy required by IFRSs [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to voluntary changes in accounting policy [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) due to corrections of prior period errors [member]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity [abstract]								
Comprehensive income [abstract]								
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	0	302,156,000	25,000	302,181,000
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	50,208,000	50,605,000	1,000	50,606,000
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	50,208,000	352,761,000	26,000	352,787,000
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	102,512,000	39,000	102,551,000
Increase through other contributions by owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease through other distributions to owners, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	0	0	0	0	(17,799,000)	(17,799,000)	0	(17,799,000)
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	(182,894,000)	0	(182,894,000)
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	(466,000)	(466,000)
Increase (decrease) through share-based payment transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of cash flow hedges and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of time value of options and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount removed from reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads and included in initial cost or other carrying amount of non-financial asset (liability) or firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0	0	0	0	32,409,000	49,556,000	(479,000)	49,077,000
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	(358,628,000)	1,437,329,000	(1,109,000)	1,436,220,000

[700000] Informative data about the Statement of financial position

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Informative data of the Statement of Financial Position [abstract]		
Capital stock (nominal)	371,274,000	377,854,000
Restatement of capital stock	0	0
Plan assets for pensions and seniority premiums	0	0
Number of executives	0	0
Number of employees	8,082	7,846
Number of workers	15,424	14,646
Outstanding shares	370,308,994	381,031,849
Repurchased shares	5,398,865	13,174,067
Restricted cash	0	0
Guaranteed debt of associated companies	0	0

[700002] Informative data about the Income statement

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31	Quarter Current Year 2022-10-01 - 2022-12-31	Quarter Previous Year 2021-10-01 - 2021-12-31
Informative data of the Income Statement [abstract]				
Operating depreciation and amortization	^[1] 198,703,000	^[2] 181,814,000	53,289,000	47,053,000

[700003] Informative data - Income statement for 12 months

Concept	Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31
Informative data - Income Statement for 12 months [abstract]		
Revenue	5,596,621,000	4,623,571,000
Profit (loss) from operating activities	610,143,000	553,726,000
Profit (loss)	319,191,000	302,181,000
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	319,222,000	302,156,000
Operating depreciation and amortization	^[1] 198,703,000	^[2] 181,814,000

[800001] Breakdown of credits

Institution [axis]	Foreign institution (yes/no)	Contract signing date	Expiration date	Interest rate	Denomination [axis]										
					Domestic currency [member]						Foreign currency [member]				
					Time interval [axis]										
					Current year [member]	Until 1 year [member]	Until 2 years [member]	Until 3 years [member]	Until 4 years [member]	Until 5 years or more [member]	Current year [member]	Until 1 year [member]	Until 2 years [member]	Until 3 years [member]	Until 4 years [member]
Banks [abstract]															
Foreign trade															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks - secured															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial banks															
1. BBVA EUR 11.8MM	SI	2017-07-21	2024-07-21	FIJO 1.53%							1,812,000	1,812,000			
2. BBVA EUR 45MM	SI	2019-10-16	2026-10-16	FIJO 0.950%							9,654,000	9,652,000	9,652,000	9,710,000	
3. HSBC	SI	2022-10-01	2023-03-31	VAR. 13.55%							749,000	0	0	0	
4. HSBC	SI	2022-10-06	2023-03-03	VAR. 13.55%							513,000	0	0	0	
5. HSBC	SI	2022-10-14	2023-01-11	VAR. 18.10%							802,000	0	0	0	
6. CLUB LOAN SCOTIABANK 5Y2026	SI	2021-03-31	2026-03-31	VAR. Libor + 1.00%							0	0	0	199,163,000	0
7. TERM LOAN SCOTIABANK 6Y2025	SI	2019-12-19	2025-12-19	FIJO 2.79%							0	0	249,064,000	0	0
8. TERM LOAN SCOTIABANK 5Y2027	SI	2022-09-28	2027-09-23	VAR SOFR 1.00%							0	0	0	0	124,372,000
9. RCF BBVA	NO	2022-08-01	2027-07-28	VAR SOFR 1.00%							0	0	0	0	124,271,000
10. INBURSA	NO	2022-12-15	2023-01-12	VAR. TIE 10.54%			77,473,000								
11. INBURSA	NO	2022-12-22	2023-01-19	VAR. TIE 10.92%			54,231,000								
12. HSBC	SI	2022-11-24	2023-02-22	VAR. 15.90%							1,604,000	0	0	0	
13. HSBC	SI	2022-11-29	2023-02-27	VAR. 15.90%							134,000	0	0	0	
TOTAL					0	131,704,000	0	0	0	0	15,268,000	11,464,000	258,716,000	208,873,000	248,643,000
Other banks															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total banks															
TOTAL					0	131,704,000	0	0	0	0	15,268,000	11,464,000	258,716,000	208,873,000	248,643,000
Stock market [abstract]															
Listed on stock exchange - unsecured															
1. BONO 10Y2024	SI	2014-12-05	2024-12-03	FIJO 4.875%							0	399,169,000	0	0	0
2. CEBURE GRUMA21	NO	2021-05-21	2028-05-12	FIJO 7.00%		0	0	0	0	102,922,000					
3. CEBURE GRUMA22	NO	2022-10-13	2027-10-07	VAR. TIE + 0.29%		0	0	0	0	231,818,000					
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	334,740,000	0	0	399,169,000	0	0
Listed on stock exchange - secured															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private placements - unsecured															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private placements - secured															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total listed on stock exchanges and private placements															
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	334,740,000	0	0	399,169,000	0	0

Institution [axis]	Foreign institution (yes/no)	Contract signing date	Expiration date	Interest rate	Denomination [axis]												
					Domestic currency [member]						Foreign currency [member]						
					Time interval [axis]						Time interval [axis]						
					Current year [member]	Until 1 year [member]	Until 2 years [member]	Until 3 years [member]	Until 4 years [member]	Until 5 years or more [member]	Current year [member]	Until 1 year [member]	Until 2 years [member]	Until 3 years [member]	Until 4 years [member]	Until 5 years or more [member]	
Other current and non-current liabilities with cost [abstract]					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other current and non-current liabilities with cost																	
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other current and non-current liabilities with cost																	
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppliers [abstract]																	
Suppliers																	
VARIOS	NO	2022-12-31	2023-12-31		0	165,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VARIOS EXT	NO	2022-12-31	2023-12-31		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280,872,000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					0	165,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	280,872,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total suppliers																	
TOTAL					0	165,923,000	0	0	0	0	0	280,872,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other current and non-current liabilities [abstract]																	
Other current and non-current liabilities																	
VARIOS CORTO PLAZO	NO				0	5,595,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					0	5,595,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other current and non-current liabilities																	
TOTAL					0	5,595,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total credits																	
TOTAL					0	303,222,000	0	0	0	0	334,740,000	0	296,140,000	410,633,000	258,716,000	208,873,000	248,643,000

[800003] Annex - Monetary foreign currency position**Disclosure of monetary foreign currency position [text block]**

The closing exchange rates used for preparing the financial information are as follows:

19.3615	Pesos per U.S. dollar
601.99	Costa Rica colons per U.S. dollar
1.4677	Australian dollars per U.S. dollar
6.9646	Chinese yuans per U.S. dollar
0.8281	Pound sterling per U.S. dollar
0.9236	Swiss franc per U.S. dollar
0.9340	Euro per U.S. dollar
4.4040	Malaysian ringgits per U.S. dollar
36.5686	Ukrainian hryvnias per U.S. dollar
70.3375	Russian rubles per U.S. dollar
18.6983	Turkish liras per U.S. dollar
1.3392	Singapore dollars per U.S. dollar

	Currencies [axis]				Total pesos [member]
	Dollars [member]	Dollar equivalent in pesos [member]	Other currencies equivalent in dollars [member]	Other currencies equivalent in pesos [member]	
Foreign currency position [abstract]					
Monetary assets [abstract]					
Current monetary assets	104,463,000	2,022,560,000	6,459,000	125,056,000	2,147,616,000
Non-current monetary assets	2,886,000	55,877,000	0	0	55,877,000
Total monetary assets	107,349,000	2,078,437,000	6,459,000	125,056,000	2,203,493,000
Liabilities position [abstract]					
Current liabilities	87,531,000	1,694,731,000	636,000	12,314,000	1,707,045,000
Non-current liabilities	1,109,794,000	21,487,277,000	0	0	21,487,277,000
Total liabilities	1,197,325,000	23,182,008,000	636,000	12,314,000	23,194,322,000
Net monetary assets (liabilities)	(1,089,976,000)	(21,103,571,000)	5,823,000	112,742,000	(20,990,829,000)

[800005] Annex - Distribution of income by product

	Income type [axis]			
	National income [member]	Export income [member]	Income of subsidiaries abroad [member]	Total income [member]
MASECA, MISSION				
CORN FLOUR, TORTILLAS, AND OTHERS	1,421,937,000	0	0	1,421,937,000
MASECA, MISSION, GUERRERO				
CORN FLOUR, TORTILLAS, AND OTHERS	0	0	4,174,684,000	4,174,684,000
TOTAL	1,421,937,000	0	4,174,684,000	5,596,621,000

[800007] Annex - Financial derivate instruments

Management discussion about the policy uses of financial derivate instruments, explaining if these policies are allowed just for coverage or for other uses like trading [text block]

1. Derivative financial instruments contracting policies.

Gruma's policies regarding financial instruments establish that the acquisition of any derivative financial instruments agreement must be associated with the hedging of an underlying operation of the company, such as the purchase of inventory or fuel consumption (commodities), interest payment at a determined rate, foreign currency payments at an exchange rate, among others.

Gruma has a Risks Management policy that details the procedure to authorize their contracting.

2. General description of the objectives for using derivative financial instruments.

The availability and price of corn and other agricultural commodities are subject to important fluctuations due to factors that are beyond our control, such as the weather, planting seasons, agricultural programs and government policies (both national and foreign), changes in the global supply/demand created by population growth, competitors and global production of similar harvests. The objective of using derivative financial instruments is to reduce the aforementioned risks.

Also, in the normal course of business, Gruma enters into transactions in which it could be exposed to risks due to changes in the interest rates or fluctuations of the exchange rates. The variations in the exchange rates can result from changes in the economic conditions, tax and monetary policies, volatile conditions, global markets liquidity, international and local political events, among others. In order to minimize these risks Gruma has entered into certain financial instruments.

3. Instruments used and hedging or negotiation strategies implemented.

We hedge a part of our production requirements through futures, swaps and options contracts in order to minimize the risk generated by the fluctuations in the price and supply of corn, wheat, natural gas and diesel, risks that exist as an ordinary part of our business.

Additionally, Gruma has entered into various financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards (FX).

4. Allowed negotiation markets and eligible counterparties.

In order to minimize the counterparty solvency risk, Gruma enters into derivative financial instruments only with major national and international financial institutions, using mainly when applicable depending on the derivative instrument used, the standard International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") authorized forms and long form confirmation agreements.

5. Policies on the appointment of calculation or valuation agents.

Gruma appoints the counterparties as calculation agents who periodically send the account statements of the open positions of the financial instruments.

6. Policies on margins, collaterals, credit lines, VAR.

The Central Risks Committee of Gruma establishes that the derivative financial transactions may be performed with collaterals or using credit lines for that purpose.

The majority of the executed transactions establish certain obligations on behalf of the Issuer to guarantee, from time to time, the differential between fair value and the credit line (risk margin) established with the respective financial institutions, consequently the timely compliance of those obligations are assured. Additionally, it is made clear that, upon failure to fulfill the obligations of providing collateral, the counterparty will have the right, but not the obligation, to early terminate the transactions in place, and to demand the corresponding consideration pursuant to the agreed terms. In addition, and in order to maintain a risk exposure level within the boundaries authorized by the Central Risks Committee and the Audit Committee, the Corporate Treasury department reports, in a weekly and monthly manner, the information about the Derivative Financial Instruments to the Central Risks Committee, and quarterly to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

As of December 31 2022, Gruma has margin calls with their counterparty for \$34,190 thousand dollars.

7. Internal control procedures to manage the exposure to market and liquidity risks.

The Corporate Treasury and the Finance Department of each region in which the company has operations, evaluate the changes in the exposure of the derivative financial instruments and periodically informs them to the Chief Financial Officer, and the latter informs Chief Executive Officer and the Central Risks Committee when the market conditions have materially changed. The execution of the derivative financial instruments is authorized pursuant to the guidelines set forth in the Risks Management policy of the company.

8. Existence of an independent third party who reviews the aforementioned procedures.

The procedures are reviewed in the external audit process performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers, S. C. annually.

9. Information regarding the authorization of the use of derivatives and if there is a committee in charge of giving those authorizations and the derivatives risk management.

All derivative financial transactions must be previously authorized by a Divisional Risks Committee and by the Central Risks Committee which is formed by members of the senior management and is designated by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

General description about valuation techniques, standing out the instruments valued at cost or fair value, just like methods and valuation techniques [text block]

10. Description of methods, valuation techniques and valuation frequency:

Derivative financial instruments that are not reported as hedging instruments for accounting purposes are initially recorded at fair value. The result of this valuation is recognized in the income statement. All accounting records comply with applicable regulations and are based on the official financial statements of each Financial Institution.

For derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges, the effects of changes in the fair value of such derivative financial instrument are included within the other comprehensive income in equity, based on an evaluation of the hedge effectiveness. Such changes in the fair value are reclassified to income in the period when the firm commitment or projected transaction is carried out. Derivative financial instruments that qualify as fair value hedges are initially recorded at fair value and the effects of changes in the fair value are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

11. Clarification concerning if the valuation is performed by an independent third party or if it is an internal valuation and on which cases one or the other valuation is used. If it is performed by a third party, if his arranger, seller or counterparty of the derivative financial instrument is mentioned.

Gruma determines the fair value based on recognized market prices. When not quoted in markets, fair value is determined using valuation techniques commonly used in the financial sector. Fair value reflects the credit risk of the instrument and includes adjustments to consider the credit risk of the Company or the counterparty, when applicable. Regarding purchases of corn, wheat, natural gas and diesel futures the market values of the US Chicago and New York futures exchanges are taken as reference, through the specialized Financial Institutions engaged for such purposes. These valuations are made periodically.

12. For hedging instruments, explanation of the method used to determine its effectiveness, identifying the current available hedging level of the global position.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

When a hedge is no longer effective as well as when the hedge does not comply with the documentation requirements set forth in the International Financial Reporting Standards the

results of the valuation of the financial instruments at their fair value are recognized in the income statement.

As of December 31, 2022, the open positions of financial instruments of corn that qualified as hedges had 100% of effectiveness.

Management discussion about intern and extern sources of liquidity that could be used for attending requirements related to financial derivate instruments [text block]

13. Discussion on the internal and external sources of liquidity that could be used to attend the requirements related to derivative financial instruments.

There is potential liquidity requirements under our derivative financial instruments described in Section II below. Gruma plans to use its available cash flow as well as other available liquidity sources to satisfy such liquidity requirements.

Changes and management explanation in principal risk exposures identified, as contingencies and events known by the administration that could affect future reports [text block]

14. Description of the changes in the exposure to major identified risks, its management and contingencies that could affect it in future reports.

The availability and price of corn and other agricultural commodities are subject to important fluctuations due to factors that are beyond our control, such as the weather, planting seasons, agricultural programs and government policies (both national and foreign), changes in the global supply/demand created by population growth, competitors and global production of similar harvests. We hedge a part of our production requirements through futures contracts, options and swaps in order to reduce the risk generated by the fluctuations in price and supply of corn, wheat, natural gas and diesel, risks that exist in the normal course of our business.

Gruma carried out forward and options transactions with the intention of hedging the currency risk of the Mexican peso with respect to the U.S. dollar, related with the price of corn purchases for domestic and imported harvest. Sometimes the Company also uses forwards to hedge net sales in dollars of exports of some local divisions in order to secure margins. The variations in the exchange rate can result from changes in the economic conditions, tax and monetary policies, volatile conditions, global markets liquidity, international and local political events, among others.

Gruma carried out interest rate swap contracts with the intention of hedging the interest rate risk of Debt Securities Gruma18, which expires in September 2023, whereby the TIIE 28D variable rate

is exchanged for a fixed rate of 8.14%. These interest rate swap contracts were settled in advance in September 2022 and in October 2022 an early amortization of Debt Securities Gruma18 was carried out.

15. Disclosure of eventualities, such as changes on the value of the underlying asset, which cause it to differ from the one originally agreed, that modify it, or that the hedging level has changed, pursuant to which the issuer is required to assume new obligations or affect its liquidity.

Gruma carried out forward and options transactions with the intention of hedging the currency risk of the Mexican peso with respect to the U.S. dollar, related with the price of corn purchases for domestic and imported harvest.

The fair value of these derivative instruments can decrease or increase in the future before the instruments expire. The variations in the exchange rate can result from changes in the economic conditions, tax and monetary policies, volatile conditions, global markets liquidity, international and local political events, among others.

16. Include Influence on results or cash flow of the mentioned derivative transactions:

As of December 31, 2022, the open positions of corn, wheat and fuels financial instruments were valued at their fair value.

The market value result as of December 31, 2022 of financial instruments of corn and wheat that qualified as hedges for accounting purposes represents an unfavorable effect of \$38,803 thousand dollars which is registered in other comprehensive income in equity.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has commitments for corn purchases as well as financial instruments that qualified as fair value hedges. This hedging instrument represents a gain of \$571 thousand dollars. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that were designated and classified as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item. As of December 31, 2022, the effectiveness of these hedges was 100%.

The changes in the fair value of open positions of corn and wheat financial instruments that did not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes represent an unfavorable effect of \$189 thousand dollars which is registered in the income statement.

The market value result as of December 31, 2022 of open positions of fuels financial instruments that qualify as hedges for accounting purposes represent a unfavorable effect of \$9,486 thousand dollars which is registered in other comprehensive income in equity.

The changes in the fair value of open positions of fuels financial instruments that did not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes represent a gain of \$54 thousand dollars which is registered in the income statement.

As of December 31, 2022, the foreign exchange derivative financial instruments were valued at fair value. The market value result of open positions of these instruments that qualified as hedges for accounting purposes represent an unfavorable effect of \$6,405 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income in equity.

As of December 31, 2022, the changes in the fair value of the foreign exchange derivative financial instruments that did not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes represent an unfavorable effect of \$2,872 thousand dollars, which is registered in the income statement.

17. Description and number of the derivative financial instruments that had expired during the quarter and those which its position has been closed:

During the year of 2022, the Company transferred the amount of \$169,227 thousand dollars from cash flow hedges reserve and applied it in the inventory item. This amount refers to the gain from the closed operations for corn and wheat hedges, in which the grain, subject to these hedges, was received. Additionally, as of December 31, 2022 the balance of the corn and wheat hedges terminated during the period and for which no grain has been received, represents a favorable effect of \$9,803 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income, and will be transferred to inventory once the grain is received.

As of December 31, 2022, the balance of terminated operations of fuels derivative financial instruments that qualified as cash flow hedge represents a favorable effect of \$300 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income within equity.

As of December 31, 2022, the balance of terminated operations of exchange rate derivative financial instruments that qualified as cash flow hedge represents an unfavorable effect of \$7,754 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income within equity. And it is expected to be transferred to inventory in the year 2023. During the year of 2022, a net loss of \$12,902 thousand dollars of these instruments were transferred from cash flow hedges reserve and applied in the inventory item.

The operations concluded during the fourth quarter of 2022, for financial instruments of corn, wheat and fuels, that did not qualify as hedge accounting, represent a loss of \$2,796 thousand dollars. During the year of 2022, the loss in the results of the period of the concluded transactions of these instruments is of \$4,810 thousand dollars.

The operations concluded during the fourth quarter of 2022 regarding the foreign exchange financial instruments originated a gain of \$1,000 thousand dollars which is recognized in the income statement. During the year of 2022, the loss in the results of the period of the concluded transactions of these instruments is of \$5,190 thousand dollars.

The gain of \$3,225 thousand dollars of the contracts settled in advance of the interest rate swap to hedge the interest rate risk of the Debt Securities Gruma18 presented in comprehensive income within equity, was transferred to results within the cost of financing during the fourth quarter.

18. Description and number of the margin calls presented during the quarter.

As of December 31, 2022, the company has revolving funds denominated “margin calls” for \$34,190 thousand dollars. The margin calls are required upon the variations in the prices of the underlying asset as collateral in favor of the counterparty to reduce the risk of non-payment in an event of default.

19. Disclosure of any breach that has been presented to the respective agreements.

The company has complied with all obligations under its derivative financial instruments agreements.

Quantitative information for disclosure [text block]

A. Characteristics of the derivative financial instruments as of the date of this report.

Summary of Derivative Financial Instruments as of December 31, 2022 Amounts in Thousands of Dollars

Corn, Wheat and Fuels Derivative Financial Instruments

20. Type of Derivative	21. Hedging / Negotiation purpose	22. Notional Amount		22. Underlying Asset (USD)		Fair Value (Thousands of USD)		24. Installments (Thousands of USD)		25. Collateral / Lines of credit / Guarantees (Thousands of USD)	23. Long / Short			
		4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	2022	2023					
Corn futures	Hedge	-	Bushels (9,080,000)	Bushels	6.7900	-	(1,990)	-	-	-	Short			
Wheat futures	Hedge	7,770,000	Bushels 7,660,000	Bushels	8.7419	9.4142	(21,452)	(15,899)	-	(21,452)	28,265	Long		
Soybean oil futures	Hedge	25,560,000	Pounds 25,560,000	Pounds	0.6218	0.6146	(2,294)	(2,499)	-	(2,294)	-	Long		
Swap wheat	Hedge	1,030,000	Bushels 1,145,000	Bushels	8.8669	9.7890	(1,605)	(714)	-	(1,605)	-	Long		
Wheat option	Hedge	600,000	Bushels 600,000	Bushels	8.8050	9.5983	571	452	-	571	-	Long		
Swap corn	Hedge	42,270,000	Bushels 54,780,000	Bushels	6.7144	6.7537	(15,403)	(7,481)	-	(15,403)	-	Long		
Swap corn	Hedge	(30,525,000)	Bushels (32,785,000)	Bushels	6.7843	6.8280	1,936	(696)	-	1,936	-	Short		
Corn option	Hedge	9,780,000	Bushels 9,780,000	Bushels	6.7850	6.8400	15	235	-	15	-	Long		
Swap diesel	Hedge	410,000	Gallons 1,620,000	Gallons	4.7140	4.8091	(151)	(441)	(151)	-	-	Long		
Swap gas	Hedge	4,620,000	Mmbtu 5,880,000	Mmbtu	4.2028	4.6511	(5,522)	(1,110)	-	(5,522)	2,500	Long		
Gas futures	Hedge	3,800,000	Mmbtu 4,440,000	Mmbtu	5.0905	6.2816	(3,814)	2,753	(196)	(3,618)	3,425	Long		
										(47,719)	(27,391)	(346)	(47,372)	34,190

Exchange Rate Derivative Financial Instruments

20. Type of Derivative	Purchase / Sell	21. Hedging / Negotiation purpose	Currency exchange	22. Notional Amount (Thousands of USD)		22. Underlying Asset		Fair Value (Thousands of USD)		24. Installments (Thousands of USD)		25. Collateral / Lines of credit / Guarantees (Thousands of USD)	Long / Short
				4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	4th Quarter 2022	3rd Quarter 2022	2022	2023		
Forwards	Sell	Hedge	USD-MXN	37,200	57,780	21.8329	21.6713	3,477	1,349	-	3,477	-	Short
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{1,4}	USD-MXN	38,600	38,600	20.8355	20.8355	(2,213)	(452)	-	(2,213)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{3,4}	USD-MXN	18,500	62,500	20.7295	20.7295	(1,159)	(1,312)	-	(1,159)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	48,000	89,000	20.7706	20.7706	(2,797)	(1,780)	-	(2,797)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	48,000	89,000	20.8500	20.8500	(3,049)	(2,015)	-	(3,049)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	48,000	89,000	20.7945	20.7945	(3,065)	(1,239)	-	(3,065)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	-	51,000	-	20.6080	-	(957)	-	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{2,4}	USD-MXN	38,000	-	19.8049	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{3,4}	USD-MXN	56,000	-	19.9450	-	185	-	-	185	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	60,000	-	20.1100	-	(436)	-	-	(436)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	70,000	-	20.0270	-	(228)	-	-	(228)	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	60,000	-	20.0691	-	(307)	-	-	(307)	-	Long
				<u>522,300</u>	<u>476,880</u>			<u>(9,597)</u>	<u>(6,405)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,597)</u>		

1)Forward hedge with a cap of \$23.00 pesos per dollar.

2)Forward hedge with a cap of \$22.20 pesos per dollar.

3)Forward hedge with a cap of \$22.40 pesos per dollar.

4)The sole purpose of the Company's acquisition of derivative financial instruments is hedging market and liquidity risks, notwithstanding, the accounting rules require specific documentation and evidence to classify a derivative financial instrument as a hedging instrument, and consequently the company classified its derivative financial instruments as negotiation instruments.

23. As of December 31, 2022, the financial instruments transactions of corn, wheat and fuels in long positions represented an unfavorable effect of \$49,655 thousand dollars and a favorable effect of \$1,936 thousand dollars in short positions. The financial instruments transactions of exchange rate represented an unfavorable effect of \$13,074 thousand dollars in long positions and a favorable effect of \$3,477 thousand dollars in short positions.

B. Sensitivity analysis

Exchange Rate Derivative Financial Instruments:

Based on our position as of December 31, 2022, a hypothetical appreciation of 10% of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar would result in an additional unfavorable effect of \$15,790 thousand dollars (for non-qualifying contracts). This sensitivity analysis is based in the value of the underlying assets given in the valuation made by the counterparty as of December 31, 2022, which includes the effects on the exchange rate variables, time and volatility.

Type of Derivative	Purchase / Sell	Hedging / Negotiation purpose	Currency exchange	Notional Amount (Thousands of USD)	As of December 31, 2022		Potential Loss (Thousands of USD)		
					Underlying Asset	Fair Value (Thousands of USD)	Variation 10%	Variation 25%	Variation 50%
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 38,600	20.8355	(2,213)	(4,154)	(10,385)	(20,769)
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 18,500	20.7295	(1,159)	(1,981)	(4,952)	(9,904)
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 38,000	19.8049	(6)	(3,887)	(9,718)	(19,435)
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 56,000	19.9450	185	(5,769)	(14,422)	(28,844)
				<u>\$ 151,100</u>		<u>(3,193)</u>	<u>(15,790)</u>	<u>(39,477)</u>	<u>(78,952)</u>

* The sole purpose of the Company's acquisition of derivative financial instruments is hedging market and liquidity risks, notwithstanding, the accounting rules require specific documentation and evidence to classify a derivative financial instrument as a hedging instrument, and consequently the company classified its derivative financial instruments as negotiation instruments.

26. For derivative financial instruments with negotiation purposes or those whose Ineffectiveness of the hedge must be acknowledged, description of the method applied in determining the expected losses or the price sensitivity of the derivatives, including volatility.

The potential losses of the derivative financial instruments were determined pursuant to the underlying assets' value and their volatility, under a sensibility analysis considering a 10%, 25% and 50% loss in the underlying assets' value.

27. Presentation of a sensitivity analysis for such transactions that includes, at least, the following elements:

a) Identification of the risks that may create losses in the issuer for derivative transactions.

b) Identification of the instruments that would create such losses.

The fair value of corn and fuels derivative financial instruments can decrease or increase in the future before the date of maturity of the instruments. These variations can be the result of factors that are beyond our control, such as the weather, planting seasons, agricultural programs and government policies (both national and foreign), changes in the global supply/demand created by population growth, competitors and global production of similar harvests.

The fair value of the foreign exchange financial instruments can decrease or increase in the future before the expiration date. These variations in the exchange rate can be the result of changes in the economic, fiscal policies or monetary conditions, volatility, liquidity in global markets, international or local political events, among others.

28. Presentation of 3 scenarios (probable, possible and remote or stress) that can create negative circumstances for the issuer, identifying the assumptions and factors taken into consideration in their execution.

a) Possible scenario with a variation of at least 25% in the underlying asset's price and remote scenario with a variation of at least 50%.

The sensitivity chart already contains this information.

29. Estimation of the potential loss reflected in the income statement and cash flow for each scenario.

For the foreign exchange financial instruments, based on our position as of December 31, 2022, a hypothetical change of 10%, 25% and 50% of appreciation of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar would result in an additional charge of \$15,790, \$39,477 and \$78,952 thousand dollars, respectively.

30. For hedging financial instruments, indication of the level of stress or the variation of the underlying assets under which the effectiveness measures result sufficient.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

When a hedge is no longer effective as well as when the hedge does not comply with the documentation requirements set forth in the International Financial Reporting Standards the results of the valuation of the financial instruments at their fair value are recognized in the income statement.

[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities [abstract]		
Cash and cash equivalents [abstract]		
Cash [abstract]		
Cash on hand	0	0
Balances with banks	280,145,000	244,863,000
Total cash	280,145,000	244,863,000
Cash equivalents [abstract]		
Short-term deposits, classified as cash equivalents	0	0
Short-term investments, classified as cash equivalents	3,719,000	10,105,000
Other banking arrangements, classified as cash equivalents	0	0
Total cash equivalents	3,719,000	10,105,000
Other cash and cash equivalents	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	283,864,000	254,968,000
Trade and other current receivables [abstract]		
Current trade receivables	545,836,000	439,469,000
Current receivables due from related parties	0	0
Current prepayments [abstract]		
Current advances to suppliers	0	0
Current prepaid expenses	31,299,000	31,610,000
Total current prepayments	31,299,000	31,610,000
Current receivables from taxes other than income tax	72,251,000	60,887,000
Current value added tax receivables	72,251,000	60,887,000
Current receivables from sale of properties	0	0
Current receivables from rental of properties	0	0
Other current receivables	46,409,000	9,923,000
Total trade and other current receivables	695,795,000	541,889,000
Classes of current inventories [abstract]		
Current raw materials and current production supplies [abstract]		
Current raw materials	751,027,000	531,564,000
Current production supplies	0	0
Total current raw materials and current production supplies	751,027,000	531,564,000
Current merchandise	0	0
Current work in progress	14,573,000	9,813,000
Current finished goods	121,410,000	111,667,000
Current spare parts	68,821,000	53,359,000
Property intended for sale in ordinary course of business	0	0
Other current inventories	13,985,000	17,469,000
Total current inventories	969,816,000	723,872,000
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners [abstract]		
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for distribution to owners	0	0
Total non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners	0	0
Trade and other non-current receivables [abstract]		
Non-current trade receivables	6,727,000	6,021,000
Non-current receivables due from related parties	0	0
Non-current prepayments	0	0
Non-current lease prepayments	0	0
Non-current receivables from taxes other than income tax	0	0
Non-current value added tax receivables	0	0

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Non-current receivables from sale of properties	0	0
Non-current receivables from rental of properties	0	0
Revenue for billing	0	0
Other non-current receivables	0	0
Total trade and other non-current receivables	6,727,000	6,021,000
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates [abstract]		
Investments in subsidiaries	0	0
Investments in joint ventures	0	0
Investments in associates	0	0
Total investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0	0
Property, plant and equipment [abstract]		
Land and buildings [abstract]		
Land	156,754,000	122,907,000
Buildings	441,232,000	426,882,000
Total land and buildings	597,986,000	549,789,000
Machinery	900,129,000	914,279,000
Vehicles [abstract]		
Ships	0	0
Aircraft	0	0
Motor vehicles	0	0
Total vehicles	0	0
Fixtures and fittings	0	0
Office equipment	0	0
Tangible exploration and evaluation assets	0	0
Mining assets	0	0
Oil and gas assets	0	0
Construction in progress	295,263,000	155,965,000
Construction prepayments	0	0
Other property, plant and equipment	28,439,000	27,650,000
Total property, plant and equipment	1,821,817,000	1,647,683,000
Investment property [abstract]		
Investment property completed	0	0
Investment property under construction or development	0	0
Investment property prepayments	0	0
Total investment property	0	0
Intangible assets and goodwill [abstract]		
Intangible assets other than goodwill [abstract]		
Brand names	2,884,000	3,127,000
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	0	0
Mastheads and publishing titles	0	0
Computer software	17,767,000	17,120,000
Licences and franchises	51,000	59,000
Copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, service and operating rights	0	0
Recipes, formulae, models, designs and prototypes	0	0
Intangible assets under development	0	0
Other intangible assets	6,256,000	6,970,000
Total intangible assets other than goodwill	26,958,000	27,276,000
Goodwill	162,058,000	166,771,000
Total intangible assets and goodwill	189,016,000	194,047,000
Trade and other current payables [abstract]		
Current trade payables	446,795,000	425,337,000
Current payables to related parties	0	0
Accruals and deferred income classified as current [abstract]		

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Deferred income classified as current	0	0
Rent deferred income classified as current	0	0
Accruals classified as current	6,027,000	4,521,000
Short-term employee benefits accruals	6,027,000	4,521,000
Total accruals and deferred income classified as current	6,027,000	4,521,000
Current payables on social security and taxes other than income tax	8,918,000	8,727,000
Current value added tax payables	8,918,000	8,727,000
Current retention payables	0	0
Other current payables	287,851,000	243,793,000
Total trade and other current payables	749,591,000	682,378,000
Other current financial liabilities [abstract]		
Bank loans current	146,972,000	54,679,000
Stock market loans current	0	0
Other current liabilities at cost	0	0
Other current liabilities no cost	5,595,000	3,535,000
Other current financial liabilities	62,292,000	4,650,000
Total Other current financial liabilities	214,859,000	62,864,000
Trade and other non-current payables [abstract]		
Non-current trade payables	0	0
Non-current payables to related parties	0	0
Accruals and deferred income classified as non-current [abstract]		
Deferred income classified as non-current	0	0
Rent deferred income classified as non-current	0	0
Accruals classified as non-current	0	0
Total accruals and deferred income classified as non-current	0	0
Non-current payables on social security and taxes other than income tax	0	0
Non-current value added tax payables	0	0
Non-current retention payables	0	0
Other non-current payables	3,602,000	4,836,000
Total trade and other non-current payables	3,602,000	4,836,000
Other non-current financial liabilities [abstract]		
Bank loans non-current	727,696,000	492,532,000
Stock market loans non-current	733,909,000	641,163,000
Other non-current liabilities at cost	0	0
Other non-current liabilities no cost	0	0
Other non-current financial liabilities	0	358,000
Total Other non-current financial liabilities	1,461,605,000	1,134,053,000
Other provisions [abstract]		
Other non-current provisions	36,474,000	31,401,000
Other current provisions	16,312,000	9,852,000
Total other provisions	52,786,000	41,253,000
Other reserves [abstract]		
Revaluation surplus	0	0
Reserve of exchange differences on translation	(468,985,000)	(415,559,000)
Reserve of cash flow hedges	12,760,000	56,931,000
Reserve of gains and losses on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments	0	0
Reserve of change in value of time value of options	0	0
Reserve of change in value of forward elements of forward contracts	0	0
Reserve of change in value of foreign currency basis spreads	0	0
Reserve of gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0
Reserve of gains and losses on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets	0	0
Reserve of share-based payments	0	0
Reserve of remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0	0

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2022-12-31	Close Previous Exercise 2021-12-31
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale	0	0
Reserve of gains and losses from investments in equity instruments	0	0
Reserve of change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	0	0
Reserve for catastrophe	0	0
Reserve for equalisation	0	0
Reserve of discretionary participation features	0	0
Reserve of equity component of convertible instruments	0	0
Capital redemption reserve	0	0
Merger reserve	0	0
Statutory reserve	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total other reserves	(456,225,000)	(358,628,000)
Net assets (liabilities) [abstract]		
Assets	4,414,413,000	3,827,123,000
Liabilities	2,980,825,000	2,390,903,000
Net assets (liabilities)	1,433,588,000	1,436,220,000
Net current assets (liabilities) [abstract]		
Current assets	1,981,745,000	1,594,261,000
Current liabilities	1,058,522,000	817,624,000
Net current assets (liabilities)	923,223,000	776,637,000

[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-12-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31	Quarter Current Year 2022-10-01 - 2022-12-31	Quarter Previous Year 2021-10-01 - 2021-12-31
Analysis of income and expense [abstract]				
Revenue [abstract]				
Revenue from rendering of services	0	0	0	0
Revenue from sale of goods	5,596,621,000	4,623,571,000	1,556,872,000	1,230,850,000
Interest income	0	0	0	0
Royalty income	0	0	0	0
Dividend income	0	0	0	0
Rental income	0	0	0	0
Revenue from construction contracts	0	0	0	0
Other revenue	0	0	0	0
Total revenue	5,596,621,000	4,623,571,000	1,556,872,000	1,230,850,000
Finance income [abstract]				
Interest income	4,542,000	2,107,000	2,279,000	0
Net gain on foreign exchange	0	0	2,174,000	0
Gains on change in fair value of derivatives	2,175,000	0	3,301,000	476,000
Gain on change in fair value of financial instruments	0	0	0	0
Other finance income	⁽³⁾ 2,996,000	0	2,620,000	0
Total finance income	9,713,000	2,107,000	10,374,000	476,000
Finance costs [abstract]				
Interest expense	95,959,000	66,761,000	30,497,000	17,583,000
Net loss on foreign exchange	1,592,000	2,111,000	0	2,347,000
Losses on change in fair value of derivatives	0	804,000	0	0
Loss on change in fair value of financial instruments	0	0	0	0
Other finance cost	12,249,000	14,031,000	4,798,000	3,683,000
Total finance costs	109,800,000	83,707,000	35,295,000	23,613,000
Tax income (expense)				
Current tax	178,590,000	139,262,000	65,529,000	35,704,000
Deferred tax	12,275,000	30,652,000	(6,859,000)	3,147,000
Total tax income (expense)	190,865,000	169,914,000	58,670,000	38,851,000

[800500] Notes - List of notes

Disclosure of notes and other explanatory information [text block]

Since the information presented herein refers to interim financial information, the Company opted to prepare its information according to IAS 34.

Disclosure of associates [text block]

The Company has no investment in associated companies.

Disclosure of debt instruments [text block]

Debt Profile

GRUMA's debt increased 5% to US\$2.0 billion in connection with the financing of working capital. Approximately 68% of GRUMA's debt was USD denominated.

Debt

(USD millions)

Dec' 22	Dec' 21	Var vs Dec' 21		Sep' 22	Var vs Sep' 22	
		(\$)	(%)		(\$)	(%)
1,981	1,511	470	31%	1,886	95	5%

Debt Maturity Profile ⁽¹⁾

(USD millions)

	Rate	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	TOTAL
Senior Notes 2024	Fixed 4.875%		400.0						400.0
Scotiabank Club Loan 2021	Libor + 1.00%				200.0				200.0
Scotiabank Term Loan 2019	Fixed 2.79%			250.0					250.0
Scotiabank Term Loan 2022	SOFR + 1.00%					125.0			125.0
BBVA Committed RCF	SOFR + 1.00%					125.0			125.0
Cebures Gruma21 (MXN \$2,000)	Fixed 7.00%						103.3		103.3
Cebures Gruma22 (MXN \$4,500)	TIE + 0.29%					232.4			232.4
Other:									
MXN	10.70%	131.7							131.7
EUR	1.00%	11.5	11.5	9.7	9.7				42.4
TRY	15.58%	3.8							3.8
TOTAL	6.09% (avg.)	147.0	411.5	259.7	209.7	482.4	103.3		1,613.6

⁽¹⁾ The US\$367 million related to leases are not included on the above debt figures.

On October 11, 2022, GRUMA raised Ps.4,500 million in debt (Cebures Gruma22) in the domestic market to refinance debt, including its existing Cebures Gruma18 issuance. This is part of the Revolving Short-Term and Long-Term revolving Debt Securities (Certificados Bursátiles) Program for a total amount of Ps.10,000 million. Cebures Gruma22 has a 5-year maturity (2027), and pays a coupon based on a variable rate of 28-day TIE plus 29 basis points.

On July 28, 2022, the Company obtained a committed line of credit for up to \$150,000 dollars, which will be used for general corporate purposes. The committed line of credit was granted by BBVA Mexico, S.A., Institucion de Banca Multiple, Grupo Financiero BBVA Mexico for a term of 5 years, with a SOFR rate plus a spread of 100 basis points. As of December 31 2022 \$125,000 were disposed.

On September 27, 2022, the Company obtained a credit facility for \$125 million dollars, which was used to refinance various existing liabilities. The credit was granted by The Bank of Nova Scotia for a term of 5 years, with a SOFR rate plus a spread of 100 basis points, payable in a single installment at maturity.

On September 30, 2022, the Company obtained a committed line of credit for \$100 million dollars which will be used for general corporate purposes. The committed line of credit was granted by Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. New York Branch and Bank of America, N.A., with a 7 years term, at a term SOFR rate that includes a 10 basis points adjustment plus a spread of 105 basis points. As of December 31, 2022, the line of credit was not used.

Disclosure of issued capital [text block]

The Company's outstanding common stock consists of 370,308,994 Series "B" shares, amounting to \$371,274 thousand dollars.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 5,398,865 shares.

Disclosure of joint ventures [text block]

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no investments in business combinations.

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [text block]

The consolidated financial statements non-audited of Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V. and Subsidiaries for all the periods presented have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IAS 34). The IFRS also include the International Accounting Standards (IAS) in force, as well as all the related interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, including those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee. The Company applied the IFRS as of December 31, 2022.

The Company's consolidated interim financial statements non-audited do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read together with the Company's 2021 annual financial statements.

[800600] Notes - List of accounting policies

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [text block]

The consolidated financial statements non-audited of Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V. and Subsidiaries for all the periods presented have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IAS 34). The IFRS also include the International Accounting Standards (IAS) in force, as well as all the related interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, including those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee. The Company applied the IFRS as of December 31, 2022.

The Company's consolidated interim financial statements non-audited do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read together with the Company's 2021 annual financial statements.

Description of accounting policy for biological assets [text block]

The Company does not have this type of assets.

Description of accounting policy for business combinations [text block]

-BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are recognized through the acquisition method of accounting. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred by the Company with the previous owners and the equity instruments issued by the Company. The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent payment.

The related acquisition costs are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

The Company recognizes any non-controlling interest as the proportional share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired entity.

The Company recognizes goodwill when the cost including any amount of non-controlling interest in the acquired entity exceeds the fair value at acquisition date of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the entity or entities acquired are, before and after the acquisition, ultimately controlled by the same entity, and such control is not temporary, it is assumed that the entities are under common control and therefore, there is no business combination. Transactions and exchanges between entities under common control are recognized on the basis of the carrying value of assets and liabilities transferred on the date of the transaction, and therefore, goodwill is not recognized.

Description of accounting policy for derivative financial instruments and hedging [text block]

-DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value; the transaction costs are recognized in the income statement when incurred. Derivative financial instruments are classified as current, except for maturities exceeding twelve months.

Fair value is determined based on recognized market prices. When not quoted in markets, fair value is determined using valuation techniques commonly used in the financial sector. Fair value reflects the credit risk of the instrument and includes adjustments to consider the credit risk of the Company or the counterparty, when applicable.

The method for recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge and the nature of the item being hedged.

For derivative financial instruments that are entered into to hedge certain risks and do not qualify for hedge accounting, the changes in the fair value of such instruments are recognized immediately in the income statement as Other (expenses) income, net or Comprehensive financing cost, net, according to the nature of the hedged item.

The derivative financial instruments that the Company designates and qualifies as accounting hedges, are classified as follows:

- Hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge);
- Hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge); or
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

The Company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including objectives, strategies for risk management and the method for assessing effectiveness in the hedge relationship. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

a. Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

b. Cash flow hedges

For cash flow hedge transactions, changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument are included as other comprehensive income in equity, based on the evaluation of the hedge effectiveness.

When option contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the options as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses related to the effective portion of the change in the intrinsic value of the options are recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. Changes in the time value of options that are relate to the hedged item (aligned time value) are recognized in other comprehensive income within equity. The intrinsic value of options on foreign currency transactions is determined by reference to the spot exchange rate of the relevant market. The spread between the contracted strike price and the discounted market spot rate is defined as time value. It is discounted when it is material.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in income as Other (expenses) income, net.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecasted transaction is ultimately registered in the income statement. However, when the forecasted transaction recognizes a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the cumulative gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

c. Net investment hedge

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. Gains and losses accumulated in equity are included in the income statement when the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold.

Description of accounting policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents [text block]

-CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months. These items are recognized at historical cost, which do not differ significantly from its fair value.

Description of accounting policy for earnings per share [text block]

-EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which include convertible debt and share options.

Description of accounting policy for employee benefits [text block]

-EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a. Post-employment benefits

In Mexico, the Company has the following defined benefit plans:

- Single-payment retirement plan, when employees reach the required retirement age, which is 60.
- Seniority premium, after 15 years of service.

The Company has established trust funds to meet its obligations for the seniority premium. Employees do not contribute to these funds.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation, less the fair value of plan assets. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset). The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated cash outflows using discount rates in accordance with IAS 19, that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized immediately in the income statement.

In the United States, the Company has saving and investment plans that incorporate voluntary employees 401(k) contributions with matching contributions of the Company in this country. The Company's contributions are recognized in the income statement when incurred.

b. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by decision of the Company, before the normal retirement date.

The Company recognizes termination benefits as a liability at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognizes restructuring costs that represents a provision and involves the payment of termination benefits. Termination benefits that do not meet this requirement are recognized in the income statement in the period when incurred.

c. Short term benefits

Short term employee benefits are measured at nominal base and are recognized as expenses as the related service is provided. If the Company has the legal or constructive obligation to pay as a result of a service rendered by the employee in the past and the amount can be estimated, an obligation is recognized for short term bonuses or profit sharing.

Description of accounting policy for financial assets [text block]

Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Those to be measured at amortized cost, and
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss).

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

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 Company classifies a financial asset to be measured at amortized cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company classifies a financial asset to be measured at fair through other comprehensive income if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

(ii) Recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet on the trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as expense.

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets at amortized cost or at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income or in results of the year.

(iv) Impairment

The Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the trade receivables and long-term notes and accounts receivable.

To measure the expected credit losses, the assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past since their initial recognition. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 12 months before December 31, 2022, and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

Accounts receivable and long-term receivables are canceled when there is no reasonable expectation of collection.

Description of accounting policy for financial instruments [text block]

-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet on the trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to purchase or sell the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Description of accounting policy for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss [text block]

See description of the accounting policy for financial assets and financial liabilities.

Description of accounting policy for financial liabilities [text block]

Financial liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities to be measured at amortized cost, except for the liabilities from derivative Regular purchases that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt and financial liabilities

Debt and financial liabilities that are non-derivatives are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs directly attributable to them; subsequently, these liabilities are recognized at amortized cost. The difference between the net proceeds and the amount payable is recognized in the income statement during the debt term, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities for trading (derivative financial instruments).

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in income.

Description of accounting policy for foreign currency translation [text block]

-FOREIGN CURRENCY

a. Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions that are realized in a different functional currency of Gruma and subsidiaries are translated using the exchange rates effective at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at year-end exchange rates. The differences that arise from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the income statement.

b. Currency translation of Gruma and subsidiaries

The financial statements of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the main economic environment where each entity operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in dollars, currency that corresponds to the presentation currency of the Company.

The financial position and results of the entities that have a functional currency which differs from the Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate of the year.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates when it has not fluctuated significantly during the period.
- Equity is translated at the effective exchange rate in the date when the contributions were made and the earnings were generated.
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income as a separate component of equity denominated "Foreign currency translation adjustments".

Previous to the translation to dollars, the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries with functional currency from a hyperinflationary environment are adjusted by inflation in order to reflect the changes in purchasing power of the local currency. Subsequently, assets, liabilities, equity, income, costs, and expenses are translated to the presentation currency at the closing rate at the end of the period. To determine the existence of hyperinflation, the Company evaluates the qualitative characteristics of the economic environment, as well as the quantitative characteristics established by IFRS of an accumulated inflation rate equal or higher than 100% in the past three years.

The Company applies hedge accounting to foreign exchange differences originated between the functional currency of a foreign subsidiary and the functional currency of the Company. Exchange differences resulting from the translation of a financial liability designated as hedge for a net investment in a foreign subsidiary, are recognized in "other comprehensive income" as a separate component denominated "Currency translation effects" while the hedge is effective.

-RECOGNITION OF THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION IN COUNTRIES WITH HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES.

The company recognize the effects of inflation in the financial information of its subsidiaries when they operate in a hyperinflationary economy.

The main procedures to apply the effects of inflation to the financial information of the subsidiary are the following:

- a) Non-monetary assets such as property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories that are not registered in actual values at the date of the balance sheet, as well as equity components, are restated by applying the corresponding inflation factors since the acquisition date.
- b) Items of the statement of comprehensive income are restated by applying the inflation factors, except for depreciation and amortization, and the cost impact of the inventories at the time of consumption.
- c) Gain or loss of monetary assets held is presented in income statement and is determined by applying the period inflation to the difference between monetary assets and liabilities.

Turkey

Starting April 2022, Turkey is considered a hyperinflationary economy due mainly to the accumulated inflation in the last 3 years that surpass the 100%. The downturn of the economic condition and the foreign exchange controls, support the conclusion that, for accounting purposes, is a hyperinflationary economy. Starting January 1st of 2022, the financial information of the subsidiary located in Turkey have been adjusted to recognize de effects of inflation. These effects do not represent a significant impact in the consolidated accounts of the Company.

Description of accounting policy for functional currency [text block]

-FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The functional currency of GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., parent company, is in Mexican pesos.

In accordance with the International Accounting Standard 21, “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates” (IAS 21) and with the approval of the Board of Directors and prior favorable opinion of the Audit Committee, the Company decided to change its presentation currency from the Mexican peso to the US dollar for the consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2022. This decision considered that: a) the accounting rules allow choosing the presentation currency, based on the measure used by management to control and monitor the financial position and performance of the Company, b) the Company operates internationally, with the US dollar being the principal currency in the markets in which it participates; and c) greater ease of analysis is expected for the different users of the consolidated financial information, including comparability with the financial reports of other global entities.

Description of accounting policy for impairment of assets [text block]

-IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company performs impairment tests for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives, when certain events and circumstances suggest that the carrying value of the assets might not be recovered. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill are subject to impairment tests at least once a year.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. To determine value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted at present value, using a discount rate after tax that reflect time value of money and considering the specific risks associated with the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating unit).

Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. For other assets, impairment losses are reversed if a change in the estimates used for determining the recoverable amount has occurred. Impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the book value does not exceed the book value that was determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss was recognized.

Description of accounting policy for income tax [text block]

-INCOME TAXES

The tax expense of the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized from the analysis of the balance sheet considering temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been approved or substantially approved at the date of the balance sheet and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carry-forwards not used, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. In each period-end deferred income tax assets are reviewed and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that the benefits will be realized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities and are related to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Description of accounting policy for intangible assets and goodwill [text block]

-INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, or whenever the circumstances indicate that the value of the asset might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to the operating segment.

b. Intangible assets with finite useful lives

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Non-compete agreements.....	3 - 20
Patents and trademarks.....	3 - 20
Customer lists.....	5 - 20
Software for internal use.....	3 - 7

c. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but subject to impairment tests on an annual basis or whenever the circumstances indicate that the value of the asset might be impaired.

d. Research and development

Research costs are expensed when incurred.

Costs from development activities are recognized as an intangible asset when such costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits will be obtained, and the

Company pretends and has sufficient resources in order to complete the development and use or sell the asset. The amortization is recognized in income based on the straight-line method during the estimated useful life of the asset.

Development costs that do not qualify as intangible assets are recognized in income when incurred.

Description of accounting policy for investment in associates [text block]

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no investments in associated companies.

Description of accounting policy for investments in joint ventures [text block]

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no investments in business combination.

Description of accounting policy for issued capital [text block]

-SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Description of accounting policy for leases [text block]

-LEASES

Contracts with counterparties celebrated by the Company, in which the transfer of the right to control the use of an identified asset for a certain term in exchange for a consideration, are classified as leases. There is control if the Company obtains the economic benefits from the use of the asset and has the right to direct and decide on the use of the asset during the term of the lease.

The Company applies the lease accounting model, which consists in the recognition of all leases within the balance sheet. Contracts celebrated by the Company for more than a 12-month term and whose underlying asset has a value greater than five thousand dollars are recognized as leases.

For contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company, in its capacity as lessee, allocates the component value as follows:

- When there is an observable individual price for each component, it is separated and allocated according to the specific individual prices of the components, and applies for all assets of that class.
- When there is no individual price for some or all the components, the components will not be separated and are accounted for as a single lease component, and applies to all assets of that class.

The term of a lease is determined based on the non-cancellable period of the lease contract, plus the optional renewable periods agreed in such contract, if the Company is reasonably certain to extend by considering factors such as: improvements made to the leased asset, penalties for not extending the contract, the adjustment of high costs incurred for the replacement of the leased asset, among others; and that the extension option can only be exercised by the Company.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- a) Fixed lease payments, minus lease incentives receivable;
- b) Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate.
- c) Amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees.
- d) The exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

For leases, the Company recognizes, at the beginning of the contract, a liability equivalent to the present value of the lease payments agreed in the contract, discounted using the incremental interest rate. After the start date, the lease liability is measured by increasing its carrying value to reflect the accrued interest and decreasing its carrying value to reflect the lease payments made.

The incremental interest rate is determined using the interest rates of comparable bonds of companies with similar credit ratings as the Company, plus the Company's credit risk factor and the risk factor from the country where the asset is located. The above mentioned is considering a similar lease contract and similar security.

For property, plant and equipment leases containing terms of variable payments in which lease payments are modified during the term of the lease, possible future increases in variable lease payments are considered as part of the lease liability. Until effective, the lease liability is reassessed, and the right-of-use asset is adjusted.

The interest expense of a lease liability is recognized monthly by applying the incremental interest rate the term of the lease.

At the beginning of the lease contract, the right-of-use asset is recognized at cost. The cost of the asset includes the present value of the lease payments agreed in the contract and the initial direct costs incurred by the Company, such as restorations or dismantling; after that date, the carrying value of the right-of-use asset is measured decreasing the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment losses.

The Company applies the straight-line method for the depreciation of the right-of-use assets, which begins on the start date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are normally depreciated in a straight line during the shortest period between the useful life of the asset and the lease term. If the Company has reasonable certainty to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset depreciates over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Company recognizes in income the payments for short-term leases or those in which the underlying asset is of low value, applying the straight-line method during the lease period.

For full or partial termination of lease contracts, the Company as lessee will recognize the new measurement of the lease liability adjusting the book value of the right-of-use asset resulting from the lease termination and the related gains or losses, will be recognize in income of the year.

The Company applies impairment tests to the right-of-use assets when there are indications that the carrying value of the assets may not be recovered.

Description of accounting policy for measuring inventories [text block]

-INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the average cost method. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventory in the normal course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. The cost of finished goods and production in process includes raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads. Cost of inventories could also include the transfer from comprehensive income within equity of any gains or losses on cash flow hedges for purchases of raw materials.

Description of accounting policy for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale and discontinued operations [text block]

-LONG-LIVED ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Long-lived assets are classified as held for sale when (a) their carrying amount is to be recovered mainly through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use, (b) the assets are held immediately for sale and (c) the sale is considered highly probable in its current condition.

For the sale to be considered highly probable:

- Management must be committed to a sale plan.
- An active program must have begun in order to locate a buyer and to complete the plan.
- The asset must actively be quoted for its sale at a price that is reasonable to its current fair value; and
- The sale is expected to be completed within a year starting the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Discontinued operations are the operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the entity, that either have been disposed of or have been classified as held for sale, and:

- Represent a line of business or geographical area of operations.
- Are part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a line of business or geographical area of operations, or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Description of accounting policy for property, plant and equipment [text block]

-PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are valued at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and recognized impairment losses. Cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the asset acquisition.

Subsequent costs, including major improvements, are capitalized and are included in the carrying value of the asset or recognized as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the specific asset will flow to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance are recognized in the income statement when incurred. Major improvements are depreciated during the remaining useful life of the related asset. Replacement and spare parts that the Company expects to use in more than one year and are attributable to a specific machine should be recognized within Property, plant and equipment. Leasehold improvements are depreciated in accordance with the useful life of the improvement component or the remaining lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Costs of borrowings, general and specific, of qualifying assets that require a substantial period of time (over one year) for acquisition or construction, are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost of these assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Depreciation is calculated over the asset cost less residual value, considering its components separately. Depreciation is recognized in income using the straight-line method and applying annual rates that reflect the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are summarized as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings.....	25 – 50

Machinery and equipment..... 5 – 25

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses from sale of assets result from the difference between revenues of the transaction and the book value of the assets, which is included in the income statement as other (expenses) income, net.

Description of accounting policy for provisions [text block]

-PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognized when (a) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Description of accounting policy for recognition of revenue [text block]

-REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company produces and sells corn flour, packaged tortilla and other related products such as flat bread, snacks and corn grits. The Company serves wholesale and retail markets, as well as institutional markets. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products, the risks of loss and obsolescence have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract.

Revenue from sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of discounts, volume rebates and returns. Volume rebates are estimated, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

A refund liability is recognized for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a short-term credit.

A receivable is recognized when the products are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional.

The payments made to customers, which represent a modification of the transaction price, are presented as a decrease of revenue.

Description of accounting policy for segment reporting [text block]

-SEGMENT INFORMATION

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity. Operating results from an operating segment are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief executive officer to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Description of accounting policy for subsidiaries [text block]

-SUBSIDIARIES

The subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company 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. The financial statements of subsidiaries are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements starting on the date on which the control begins, until the date such control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Subsidiaries' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

At December 31, 2022, the main subsidiaries included in the consolidation are:

	<u>% of ownership</u>
Gruma Corporation and subsidiaries.....	100.00
Grupo Industrial Maseca, S.A. de C.V. and subsidiaries.....	100.00
Gruma International Foods, S.L. and subsidiaries.....	100.00
Mission Foods México, S. de R.L. de C.V.....	100.00

Description of accounting policy for trade and other payables [text block]

- TRADE ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

These balances represent the liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company before the end of the year that have not been paid. The amounts are not guaranteed and are generally paid within 30 days of recognition. Suppliers and other accounts payable are presented as current liabilities, unless the balance is not payable within 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company has established supplier financing programs, through which they can discount their documents with different financial institutions. The balance payable derived from these programs is recognized within the supplier account in the consolidated balance sheet, without generating a payment obligation with the financial institution. The financial cost of these operations is by the suppliers. This supplier program is presented as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows.

Accounts payable are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Description of accounting policy for trade and other receivables [text block]

-ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. The Company has determined that the amortized cost does not represent significant differences with respect to the invoiced amount from short-term trade receivables, since the transactions do not have relevant associated costs.

Allowances for doubtful accounts or impairment represent expected future credit losses. The recognition of these losses is obliged since the moment the trade receivable is recognized.

Description of accounting policy for transactions with non-controlling interests [text block]

-TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST WITHOUT CHANGE OF CONTROL

The Company applies a policy of treating transactions with non-controlling interest as transactions with equity owners of the Company. When purchases from non-controlling interest take place, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant interest acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recognized as equity transactions; therefore, no goodwill is recognized with these acquisitions. Disposals of non-controlling interests result in gains or losses for the Company and are recorded in equity when there is no loss of control.

[813000] Notes - Interim financial reporting

Disclosure of interim financial reporting [text block]

CHANGE OF PRESENTATION CURRENCY

In accordance with the International Accounting Standard 21, “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates” (IAS 21) and with the approval of the Board of Directors and prior favorable opinion of the Audit Committee, the Company decided to change its presentation currency from the Mexican peso to the US dollar for the consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2022. This decision considered that: a) the accounting rules allow choosing the presentation currency, based on the measure used by management to control and monitor the financial position and performance of the Company, b) the Company operates internationally, with the US dollar being the principal currency in the markets in which it participates; and c) greater ease of analysis is expected for the different users of the consolidated financial information, including comparability with the financial reports of other global entities.

The Company applied the change in presentation currency retrospectively as a change in accounting policy and restated the consolidated financial statements as if the presentation currency had always been the US dollar, in accordance with IAS 21 and IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The non-audited consolidated financial statements of Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V. and Subsidiaries for all the periods presented have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IAS 34). The IFRS also include the International Accounting Standards (IAS) in force, as well as all the related interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, including those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee. The Company applied the IFRS as of December 31, 2022.

The Company's non-audited consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read together with the Company's 2021 annual financial statements. The interim non-audited consolidated financial statements of the Company were authorized by the Chief Administrative Office on February 21, 2023, subsequent events have been considered.

BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost, except for the fair value of certain financial instruments as described in the policies shown below.

The preparation of financial statements requires that management make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The key factors in the estimates and assumptions remain the same as those applied in the previous year.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The functional currency of GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., parent company, is in Mexican pesos.

In accordance with the International Accounting Standard 21, “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates” (IAS 21) and with the approval of the Board of Directors and prior favorable opinion of the Audit Committee, the Company decided to change its presentation currency from the Mexican peso to the US dollar for the consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2022. This decision considered that: a) the accounting rules allow choosing the presentation currency, based on the measure used by management to control and monitor the financial position and performance of the Company, b) the Company operates internationally, with the US dollar being the principal currency in the markets in which it participates; and c) greater ease of analysis is expected for the different users of the consolidated financial information, including comparability with the financial reports of other global entities.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. The review of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future period that is affected.

In particular, the information for assumptions, uncertainties from estimates, and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies, that have the most significant effect in the recognized amounts in these consolidated financial statements are described below:

- The assumptions used for the determination of fair values of financial instruments.
- The assumptions and uncertainties with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income.
- The key assumptions in impairment testing for long-lived assets used for the determination of the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units.
- The actuarial assumptions used for the determination of employee benefits obligations.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company’s reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products in different geographical regions. These business units are managed separately because each business segment requires different technology and marketing strategies.

The Company’s reportable segments are as follows:

- **Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (United States):**
Manufactures and distributes more than 20 varieties of corn flour that are used mainly to produce and distribute different types of tortillas and tortilla chip products in the United States. The main brands are MASECA for corn flour and MISSION and GUERRERO for packaged tortillas.
- **Corn flour division (Mexico):**
Engaged principally in the production, distribution and sale of corn flour in Mexico under MASECA brand. Corn flour produced by this division is used mainly in the preparation of tortillas and other related products.
- **Corn flour and packaged tortilla and other (Europe):**
Manufactures and distributes varieties of flour that are used to produce different types of tortillas, flat breads, grits and other in the same category in Europe. The main brands are MASECA for corn flour and MISSION for packaged products.
- **Other segments:**

This section represents those segments whose amounts on an individual basis do not exceed 10% of the consolidated total of net sales, operating income and assets. These segments are:

- a) Corn flour, hearts of palm, rice, and other products (Central America).
- b) Packaged tortillas (Mexico).
- c) Wheat flour tortillas and snacks (Asia and Oceania).
- d) Technology and equipment, which conducts research and development regarding flour and tortilla manufacturing equipment, produces machinery for corn flour and tortilla production and is engaged in the construction of the Company's corn flour manufacturing facilities.
- e) Balanced feed for livestock (Mexico)

All inter-segment sales prices are market-based. The Chief Executive Officer evaluates performance based on operating income of the respective business units.

Figures presented in thousands of american dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

Segment information as of December 31, 2022 and for the months ended in the period

Thousands of Dollars	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (United States)	Corn flour division (Mexico)	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (Europe)	Other segments	Eliminations and corporate expenses	Total
Net sales to external customers	\$ 3,190,405	\$ 1,321,559	\$ 420,195	\$ 664,462	\$ -	\$ 5,596,621
Inter-segment net sales	6,317	150,033	588	160,786	(317,724)	-
Operating income	440,935	115,633	8,529	35,764	9,282	610,143
Depreciation and amortization	125,681	60,484	13,934	30,535	(34,074)	196,560
Total assets	1,946,006	1,227,818	526,385	839,098	(124,894)	4,414,413
Total liabilities	776,640	317,406	173,062	179,894	1,533,823	2,980,825
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	156,400	48,861	13,146	81,512	(2,404)	297,515

Segment information as of December 31, 2021 and for the months ended in the period

Thousands of Dollars	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (United States)	Corn flour division (Mexico)	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (Europe)	Other segments	Eliminations and corporate expenses	Total
Net sales to external customers	\$ 2,592,686	\$ 1,104,507	\$ 333,962	\$ 591,410	\$ 1,006	\$ 4,623,571
Inter-segment net sales	4,623	120,877	624	122,373	(248,497)	-
Operating income	368,898	114,642	27,814	32,169	10,203	553,726
Depreciation and amortization	112,587	56,855	13,316	29,788	(33,196)	179,350
Total assets	1,655,463	1,113,524	516,875	753,475	(212,214)	3,827,123
Total liabilities	624,186	288,821	167,229	173,775	1,136,892	2,390,903
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	151,668	49,339	46,161	39,465	(152)	286,481

Segment information for Fourth Quarter 2022

Thousands of Dollars	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (United States)	Corn flour division (Mexico)	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (Europe)	Other segments	Eliminations and corporate expenses	Total
Net sales to external customers	\$ 889,314	\$ 373,657	\$ 110,955	\$ 182,946	\$ -	\$ 1,556,872
Inter-segment net sales	1,371	45,250	161	52,702	(99,484)	-
Operating income	140,717	30,669	(2,718)	10,846	16,556	196,070
Depreciation and amortization	34,248	15,800	3,589	8,239	(8,584)	53,292
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	40,407	14,428	6,065	16,872	(5,115)	72,657

Segment information for Fourth Quarter 2021

Thousands of Dollars	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (United States)	Corn flour division (Mexico)	Corn flour and packaged tortilla division (Europe)	Other segments	Eliminations and corporate expenses	Total
Net sales to external customers	\$ 688,379	\$ 296,559	\$ 89,301	\$ 156,356	\$ 255	\$ 1,230,850
Inter-segment net sales	2,053	34,392	169	32,121	(68,735)	-
Operating income	107,297	32,394	3,378	4,955	1,605	149,629
Depreciation and amortization	27,804	14,181	3,423	7,683	(8,181)	44,910
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	28,295	15,754	6,167	17,451	2,374	70,041

Information by geographic segment:

Thousands of Dollars	As of December 31, 2022 and 2021				Fourth Quarter			
	2022	%	2021	%	2022	%	2021	%
Net Sales:								
United States	\$ 3,190,405	57	\$ 2,592,686	56	\$ 889,314	57	\$ 688,379	56
Mexico	1,421,937	25	1,192,566	26	401,104	26	316,465	26
Europe	420,195	8	333,962	7	110,955	7	89,301	7
Central America	322,617	6	264,107	6	90,137	6	73,866	6
Asia and Oceania	241,467	4	240,250	5	65,362	4	62,839	5
	<u>\$ 5,596,621</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,623,571</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,556,872</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,850</u>	<u>100</u>

Expenditures paid in the year for fixed assets:

United States	\$ 156,400	53	\$ 151,668	53	\$ 40,407	56	\$ 28,295	40
Mexico	101,317	34	69,546	24	13,810	19	25,599	37
Europe	13,146	4	46,161	16	6,065	8	6,167	9
Central America	7,946	3	5,312	2	3,091	4	1,616	2
Asia and Oceania	18,706	6	13,794	5	9,284	13	8,364	12
	<u>\$ 297,515</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 286,481</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 72,657</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 70,041</u>	<u>100</u>

Thousands of Dollars	Total Assets				Total Liabilities			
	As of December 31, 2022	%	As of December 31, 2021	%	As of December 31, 2022	%	As of December 31, 2021	%
United States	\$ 1,946,006	44	\$ 1,655,463	43	\$ 776,640	26	\$ 624,186	26
Mexico	1,463,571	33	1,197,341	31	1,930,807	65	1,512,682	63
Europe	526,385	12	516,875	14	173,062	6	167,229	7
Central America	191,062	4	158,044	4	41,932	1	23,714	1
Asia and Oceania	287,389	7	299,400	8	58,384	2	63,092	3
	<u>\$ 4,414,413</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,827,123</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,980,825</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,390,903</u>	<u>100</u>

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended as of December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
<u>As of December 31, 2021</u>					
Cost	667,669	2,262,674	183,777	155,965	3,270,085
Accumulated depreciation	(224,842)	(1,320,746)	(76,814)	-	(1,622,402)
Net book value as of december 31, 2021	442,827	941,928	106,963	155,965	1,647,683
<u>For the year ended as of December 31, 2022</u>					
Opening net book value	442,827	941,928	106,963	155,965	1,647,683
Exchange differences	4,688	9,868	734	1,344	16,634
Additions	40,779	57,089	56	193,031	290,955
Disposals/derecognition	(56)	(2,239)	-	(358)	(2,653)
Depreciation charge of the period	(14,494)	(120,052)	(6,913)	-	(141,459)
Other Transfers	5,481	43,661	778	(49,920)	-
Other Assets	11,639	(8,103)	5,504	(4,799)	4,241
Impairment	-	(144)	-	-	(144)
Other assets leased, net of depreciation	-	6,560	-	-	6,560
Final Balance as of December 31, 2022	490,864	928,568	107,122	295,263	1,821,817
<u>At December 31, 2022</u>					
Cost	735,763	2,343,523	190,918	295,263	3,565,467
Accumulated depreciation	(244,899)	(1,414,955)	(83,796)	-	(1,743,650)
Net book value as of December 31, 2022	490,864	928,568	107,122	295,263	1,821,817

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2022 (Thousands of Dollars):	Contractual Maturity of Short and Long Term Financial Liabilities				Total
	Less than a year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Short and long term debt	146,972	671,117	692,089	103,338	1,613,516
Interest payable short and long term debt	84,174	145,443	82,766	2,615	314,998
Short and long term lease liability	60,379	110,119	72,121	283,485	526,104
Trade accounts and other payables	771,522	-	-	-	771,522
Derivative financial instruments	62,292	-	-	-	62,292
	1,125,339	926,679	846,976	389,438	3,288,432
<u>As of December 31, 2021 (Thousands of Dollars):</u>					
	Less than a year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short and long term debt	54,679	569,995	470,415	97,215	1,192,304
Interest payable short and long term debt	49,679	79,690	23,650	9,280	162,299
Short and long term lease liability	47,374	89,221	58,641	288,434	483,670
Trade accounts and other payables	695,765	-	-	-	695,765
Derivative financial instruments	4,650	358	-	-	5,008
	852,147	739,264	552,706	394,929	2,539,045

The outstanding credit agreements contain covenants mainly related to compliance with certain financial ratios and delivery of financial information, which, if not complied with during the period, as determined by creditors, may be considered a cause for early maturity of the debt.

Financial ratios are calculated according with the formulas established in the credit agreements. The main financial ratios contained in the credit agreements are the following:

- Interest coverage ratio, defined as the ratio of consolidated earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of the last twelve months to consolidated interest charges, should not be less than 2.5 times.
- Leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of total consolidated indebtedness, net (determined as the sum of the outstanding principal balance of consolidated indebtedness and guarantees of the Company for obligations with third parties unrelated to the Company's core business less cash and cash equivalents), to consolidated EBITDA, should be no greater than 3.5 times.

At December 31, 2022 the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants, as well as with the delivery of the required financial information.

EQUITY

The Company's outstanding common stock consists of 370,308,994 Series "B" shares, amounting to \$371,274 thousand dollars.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 5,398,865 shares.

DIVIDENDS

At the Shareholders' Meeting of GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., held on April 22, 2022, it was agreed to pay a cash dividend at a rate of \$5.40 pesos per outstanding share. This payment will be made in cash in 4 partial exhibitions, each of \$1.35 pesos on July 8 and October 7, 2022, January 6 and April 10, 2023.

At the Shareholders' Meeting of GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V., held on April 23, 2021, it was agreed to pay a cash dividend at a rate of \$5.20 pesos per outstanding share. This payment will be made in cash in 4 partial exhibitions, each of \$1.30 pesos on July 9 and October 8, 2021, January 7 and April 8, 2022.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	As of December		Fourth Quarter	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Income before Income Tax	510,056	472,126	171,149	126,492
Current tax	(178,590)	(139,262)	(65,529)	(35,704)
Deferred tax	(12,275)	(30,652)	6,859	(3,147)
Total Income tax expense	(190,865)	(169,914)	(58,670)	(38,851)
Effective income tax (%)	(37.4)	(36.0)	(34.3)	(30.7)

CONTINGENCIES

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to litigation arising during the normal course of business. It is the Company's policy to accrue for amounts related to these legal matters if it is probable that a liability has been incurred

and an amount is reasonably estimable. In the opinion of the Company, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Description of significant events and transactions

Impact of the Russian invasion in Ukraine

During February 2022, Russian military forces invaded Ukraine. This has resulted in the imposition of sanctions on Russia and Bielorrusia by the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the European Union and other countries, as well as counter sanctions imposed by Russia to such countries. This has caused an abrupt change in the geopolitical situation, with significant uncertainty about the duration of the conflict.

The conflict has also contributed to increased volatility in currency markets, energy prices, raw materials and other input costs, as well as supply chain tensions and rising inflation in many countries.

The Company has assessed the consequences of this conflict in the consolidated financial statements, with the following conclusions:

Control Evaluation: In accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" the Company has evaluated and confirms that the changes in the legal and operating environment of its subsidiaries located in Russia and Ukraine have not affected the ability to exercise control over the entities in these countries.

Goodwill impairment: In March 2022, the Company recognized a non monetary impairment charge of \$2,003 in the operating results in "Other expenses" for the impairment of goodwill of the cash-generating unit "Altera, LLC" located in Ukraine and associated with the Corn flour and packaged tortilla Europe business segment. This impairment loss reflects a decrease in the recoverable value of the CGU, due to the impacts that this country has had due to the invasion of Russia in February 2022.

The impact in the operations of the subsidiaries located in Ukraine and Russia in the year was not material to consolidated revenues, operating income and consolidated financial position.

The Company will continue to monitor the events resulting from this ongoing conflict, evaluating the options available to try to mitigate a greater risk of loss and we will continue to evaluate the possible impact on the investment in these subsidiaries.

Description of accounting policies and methods of computation followed in interim financial statements [text block]

The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies and methods as in the preparation of the audited consolidated financial statements for the most recent year, except for income tax expense. For interim reporting, the Company determines the income tax expense using the annual average effective rate for its most important subsidiaries.

See section of accounting policies and calculation methods in [800600 - Notes - List of Accounting Policies]

Explanation of seasonality or cyclicity of interim operations

The Company's products do not have significant seasonality, however the sales volume of some products change slightly during the year.

Explanation of nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature size or incidence

During the first quarter of 2022, the company recognized a non monetary charge in the operating results, in “Other expenses”, of \$2 million dollars due to the goodwill impairment associated with the business segment of Altera Azteca Milling, LLC, located in Ukraine. This impairment loss represents a decrease in the recoverable value of the cash generating unit due to the impact of the Russian invasion on February 24, 2022. Due to this conflict, normal production operations at the Ukraine plant have been temporarily suspended. After Russian invasion, the Ukrainian main macroeconomic impacts (at impairment recognition date) were: a) An 8% devaluation of the Ukrainian currency at the beginning of the conflict, b) the country’s GDP expected to fall by more than 40% during 2022, c) the country risk rate as of December 2021 was 5.17% and as of March 31, 2022 (impairment recognition date) was 24.61%, and d) the ports on the Black Sea ceased to operate.

Explanation of nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods or prior financial years

There are no changes in estimates.

Explanation of issues, repurchases and repayments of debt and equity securities

The Company does not have repayments of debt and equity securities.
As of December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 5,398,865 shares.

Dividends paid, ordinary shares:	97,500,000
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Dividends paid, other shares:	0
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Dividends paid, ordinary shares per share:	0.2602
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Dividends paid, other shares per share:	0
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Explanation of events after interim period that have not been reflected

There are no subsequent events that need to be disclosed.

Explanation of effect of changes in composition of entity during interim period

There are no changes in the Company's composition.

Description of compliance with IFRSs if applied for interim financial report

-BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V. and Subsidiaries for all the periods presented have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The IFRS also include the International Accounting Standards (IAS) in force, as well as all the related interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, including those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee.

Description of nature and amount of change in estimate during final interim period

There are no changes in estimates.

Footnotes

[1] ↑

The depreciation and amortization expense in 2022 presented in this section and the one disclosed in the Cash flow statement [520000], includes a non-monetary charge in the operating results of \$2,147 thousand dollars, mainly the first quarter of 2022 for \$2,003 thousand dollars due to the goodwill impairment associated with the Altera Azteca Milling, LLC cash generating unit, located in Ukraine

[2] ↑

The depreciation and amortization expense in 2021 presented in this section, includes long-term assets impairment for approximately \$2,465 thousand dollars

[3] ↑

The financial income presented in this section includes within other financial income the balance derived from the gain or loss on net monetary position.