

Quarterly Financial Information

[105000] Management commentary	2
[110000] General information about financial statements	18
[210000] Statement of financial position, current/non-current.....	19
[310000] Statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss, by function of expense	21
[410000] Statement of comprehensive income, OCI components presented net of tax.....	22
[520000] Statement of cash flows, indirect method	24
[610000] Statement of changes in equity - Accumulated Current	26
[610000] Statement of changes in equity - Accumulated Previous	29
[700000] Informative data about the Statement of financial position	32
[700002] Informative data about the Income statement.....	33
[700003] Informative data - Income statement for 12 months.....	34
[800001] Breakdown of credits	35
[800003] Annex - Monetary foreign currency position.....	37
[800005] Annex - Distribution of income by product.....	38
[800007] Annex - Financial derivate instruments	39
[800100] Notes - Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities	48
[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense.....	52
[800500] Notes - List of notes	53
[800600] Notes - List of accounting policies	56
[813000] Notes - Interim financial reporting	75
Footnotes	85

[105000] Management commentary

Management commentary [text block]

FIRST QUARTER 2023 RESULTS

The market dynamics and fundamentals for our business have unfolded better than expected during the first quarter of the year. We experienced resilient demand for both of our main products but led by the expansion in the US business, as a result of a positive performance from our “Better for You” product line and higher corn flour consumption in both the US and Mexico. We are pleased with our performance, which delivered consolidated sales growth of 25% and EBITDA growth of 28% stemming from the US division’s performance. We remain committed to protect profitability going forward, which grew 22% in terms of EBITDA per ton, our internal profitability measure, but also cautious about a potential change in consumer behavior, for which we are prepared should it take place during the year.

HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Financial Highlights	YoY		
	1Q23	1Q22	VAR (%)
Income Statement (USD millions)			
Volume (thousand tons)	1,090	1,043	5
Net Sales	1,585.6	1,263.6	25
Operating Income	157.8	116.1	36
Operating Margin (%)	10.0%	9.2%	80 bp
Ebitda ¹	210.6	164.9	28
Ebitda Margin (%)	13.3%	13.1%	20 bp
Majority Net Income	75.9	61.2	24

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.

Disclosure of results of operations and prospects [text block]

FISRT QUARTER 2023 RESULTS

The market dynamics and fundamentals for our business have unfolded better than expected during the first quarter of the year. We experienced resilient demand for both of our main products but led by the expansion in the US business, as a result of a positive performance from our “Better for You” product line and higher corn flour consumption in both the US and Mexico. We are pleased with our performance, which delivered consolidated sales growth of 25% and EBITDA growth of 28% stemming from the US division’s performance. We remain committed to protect profitability going forward, which grew 22% in terms of EBITDA per ton, our internal profitability measure, but also cautious about a potential change in consumer behavior, for which we are prepared should it take place during the year.

HIGHLIGHTS

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

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

1Q23 versus 1Q22

Sales volume increased 5% to 1,090 thousand metric tons compared to 1Q22 driven mainly by the U.S. division and GIMSA.

Net sales increased 25% to US\$1.6 billion due to (1) the transfer of incremental costs and expenses to the top line of the income statement; and (2) higher sales volume. Sales from non-Mexican operations represented 73% of consolidated figures.

Cost of sales (“COGS”) increased 27% to US\$1,044.8 million due to (1) the impact of a higher overall rate of inflation on raw material costs in all divisions; (2) higher labor costs; and (3) sales volume growth. As a percentage of net sales, COGS increased to 65.9% from 65.3%.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”) increased 17% to US\$372.2 million due to (1) higher commissions paid, in line with higher revenues and volume growth; and (2) elevated distribution and logistics costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 23.5% from 25.2%.

Other expense, net, was US\$10.8 million compared to US\$3.7 million last year. The change resulted mainly from losses on GRUMA's FX hedging positions.

Operating income increased by 36% to US\$157.8 million. Operating margin expanded 80 basis points to 10.0% from 9.2%.

EBITDA increased 28% to US\$210.6 million, and EBITDA margin increased 20 basis points to 13.3% from 13.1%. EBITDA from non-Mexican operations represented 87% of consolidated figures.

Net comprehensive financing cost rose by 130% to US\$35.2 million, mainly due to an increase in debt service reflecting greater net working capital needs and benchmark rate adjustments.

Income taxes were US\$46.7 million, an 18% increase compared to 1Q22, due to higher pretax earnings, resulting from the dynamics mentioned above. The effective tax rate for the quarter was 38.1% compared to 39.3% in 1Q22.

Majority net income increased 24% to US\$75.9 million.

We had a solid start of the year, with positive market dynamics across our operations. EBITDA per ton growth of 22% was achieved marking our continuous commitment to protect profitability. We remain cautious but with an optimistic tone for the following quarters

SUBSIDIARY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

1Q23 versus 1Q22

Gruma USA

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA USA	Sales Volume ¹	390		382		8	2
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	887.2		724.6		163	22
	Operating Income	124.5	14.0	83.3	11.5	41	49
	EBITDA	158.1	17.8	112.4	15.5	46	41

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

Sales volume increased 2% to 390 thousand metric tons driven mainly by the tortilla business. **The tortilla business** grew 3% in volume in 1Q23 on the back of GRUMA's "Better for You" product line, which kept being highly demanded in addition to a good performance at the food service channel, providing an additional driver of growth during the quarter.

In **corn flour**, volumes remained flat as some of GRUMA's industrial clients are still being impacted by price sensitivity as a result of recent price implementation strategies in previous quarters. This was offset by a strong performance from the retail channel in this business, given the ongoing preference for home cooking over restaurant dining.

Net sales increased 22% to US\$887.2 million reflecting (1) the passing of incremental costs and expenses to the top line of the income statement; and (2) higher volume sold.

Cost of sales grew 22% to US\$531.4 million due mainly to (1) higher raw material costs; (2) higher labor costs; and (3) greater volume. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales improved 20 basis points to 59.9% from 60.1% in 1Q22, as a result of the revenue and cost dynamics mentioned above.

SG&A increased 13% to US\$231.7 million due to higher sales expenses in connection to (1) greater commissions in line with higher revenues during the quarter; and (2) greater volume sold. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 26.1% from 28.4% in 1Q22, where extraordinary expenses created a higher comparison base.

Operating income increased 49% to US\$124.5 million, and operating margin grew 250 basis points to 14.0% from 11.5%.

EBITDA increased 41% to US\$158.1 million, and EBITDA margin increased to 17.8% from 15.5% in 1Q22.

Demand for our product line in the US started the year at a great pace and with no signs of down trading at this point. Profitability has increased as measured by EBITDA per ton as part of our commitment to protect profitability. Our focus on innovation and quality have helped us support this positive performance.

GIMSA

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GIMSA¹	Sales Volume ²	537		496		41	8
Corn flour and other	Net Sales	453.8		371.6		82	22
	Operating Income	14.0	3.1	29.8	8.0	(16)	(53)
	EBITDA	24.5	5.4	46.4	12.5	(22)	(47)

¹ Convenience translation at the exchange rate of Ps. 18.1052/dollar as of March 31, 2023. For further details see "Accounting Procedures".

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

Sales volume increased 8% to 537 thousand metric tons, reflecting a lower comparative base in 1Q22 as a result from a surge in demand in 4Q21. In addition to this, similarly to 4Q22, on going demand from corporate accounts also contributed in volume growth during 1Q23.

Net sales increased 22% to US\$453.8 million due to (1) inflation management on GIMSA's cost structure; and (2) greater volume sold.

Cost of sales rose 27% to US\$359.5 million mainly due to the higher cost of corn. As a percentage of net sales, it increased to 79.2% from 76.2% in connection with the higher pace of cost growth.

SG&A increased 19% to US\$67.9 million resulting mainly from (1) elevated distribution costs; (2) higher sales commissions paid in line with volume and net sales growth; and (3) higher marketing costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 15.0% from 15.3%.

Other expense, net, was US\$12.4 million compared to US\$2.0 million in 1Q22, resulting mostly from volatility in the valuation of FX hedging positions during the quarter.

Operating income decreased 53% to US\$14.0 million, and operating margin was 490 basis points lower at 3.1%.

EBITDA decreased to US\$24.5 million from US\$46.4 million and EBITDA margin contracted 710 basis points to 5.4% from 12.5%.

Market fundamentals remain robust in Mexico evidenced by volume growth, as a solid foundation for GRUMA.

Gruma Europe

		YoY					
Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA EUROPE	Sales Volume ¹	100		104		(4)	(4)
Com flour, tortillas, and other	Net Sales	110.1		91.0		19	21
	Operating Income	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1	73
	EBITDA	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.3	1	22

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

Sales volume decreased by 4% to 100 thousand metric tons as ongoing challenges brought on by the war in Ukraine in the corn milling business, in addition to a higher comparison base in 1Q22 prior to the war relative to 1Q23, offset the positive performance from the tortilla business, which grew 5%. The tortilla business was supported by greater and higher quality distribution across the continent, in addition to the recovery and the expansion of food service clients since the pandemic took place.

Net sales increased 21% to US\$110.1 million resulting from (1) the transfer of additional costs and expenses to the top line of the income statement; and (2) a more profitable product mix.

Cost of sales increased 20% to US\$86.5 million resulting from (1) overall higher raw material costs when compared to 1Q22; and (2) elevated fuel and energy prices. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 78.6% from 79.4% due to the dynamics mentioned above.

SG&A increased 24% to US\$21.6 million mainly due to (1) higher distribution and logistics costs; and (2) elevated marketing costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased to 19.6% from 19.1%.

Other income, net, totaled US\$0.3 million compared to US\$0.0 million in 1Q22 as a result of federal subsidies on energy prices.

Operating income was US\$2.3 million compared to US\$1.3 million in 1Q22. Operating margin expanded to 2.1% in 1Q23 from 1.5%.

EBITDA was US\$5.9 million, an improvement of 22% from US\$4.8 million in 1Q22, and EBITDA margin remained flat at 5.3%.

Through inflation management coupled with effective distribution expansion and stronger brand awareness in the tortilla business, we have been in a good position to recover this subsidiary's performance from the last few months of 2022. We expect this to continue as we keep seeing strong demand despite unprecedented inflation levels.

Gruma Asia and Oceania

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA ASIA & OCEANIA Com flour, tortillas, and other	Sales Volume ¹	23		24		(1)	(3)
	Net Sales	64.3		60.2		4	7
	Operating Income	4.3	6.7	3.5	5.9	1	21
	EBITDA	6.9	10.7	6.2	10.3	1	11

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

Sales volume decreased 3% to 23 thousand metric tons as volumes in China and Malaysia were impacted by a higher base of comparison in 2022 prior to the deceleration in China's economic activity, while a positive performance in Australia, partially offset this decline.

Net sales increased by 7% to US\$64.3 million as a result of the implementation of pricing strategies to manage inflation.

Cost of Sales increased 4% to US\$46.0 million during the quarter due to (1) higher raw material costs; and (2) higher labor costs in the quarter. As a percentage of net sales, it decreased to 71.6% from 73.2% in 1Q22.

SG&A increased 11% to US\$14.0 million, as a result of higher logistics and distribution costs. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A increased to 21.8% from 21.0% in 1Q22.

Operating Income increased by 21% to US\$4.3 million, while operating margin was 6.7% compared to 5.9% in 1Q22.

EBITDA grew by 11% to US\$6.9 million, and EBITDA margin increased 40 basis points to 10.7% from 10.3% in 1Q22.

Costs that hindered our operation, have started to stabilize and in addition to the pricing strategies implemented recently, this subsidiary has been able to bring back profitability to an upward sloping trend.

Gruma Centroamérica

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA CENTROAMÉRICA	Sales Volume ¹	58		59		(1)	(2)
Com flour and other	Net Sales	89.5		70.6		19	27
	Operating Income	10.2	11.4	4.7	6.6	6	118
	EBITDA	12.0	13.4	6.4	9.0	6	88

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

Sales volume decreased 2% to 58 thousand metric tons as a result of lower demand for rice products, which are produced by this subsidiary.

Net sales increased 27% to US\$89.5 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 20% to US\$59.2 million due to (1) higher cost of raw materials; (2) elevated packaging costs; and (3) higher labor costs. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales improved to 66.1% from 69.6% due to the abovementioned revenue and cost dynamics.

SG&A increased 21% to US\$20.2 million due to (1) higher logistics and distribution costs; and (2) higher marketing costs relative to 1Q22. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A improved to 22.6% from 23.7%.

Operating income increased 118% to US\$10.2 million and operating margin increased 480 basis points to 11.4% from 6.6% as a result of the revenue growth mentioned above.

EBITDA increased 88% to US\$12.0 million from US\$6.4 million in 1Q22, and EBITDA margin expanded 440 basis points to 13.4% from 9.0%.

Despite experiencing a temporary slowdown in demand for rice during the quarter, the effective inflation management and improvement in the core product mix offered by this subsidiary, have allowed GRUMA Centroamerica to reach attractive profitability levels.

Other Subsidiaries and Eliminations

Operating income increased to US\$2.0 million from a US\$7.0 million loss in 1Q22 as a result of higher corporate results supported by royalty revenue from all subsidiaries.

CONFERENCE CALL

The first quarter conference call will be held on Thursday, April 20, 2023, at 12:30 pm 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.18.1052/dollar as of March 31, 2023. 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 25,800 employees and 74 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

March 2023 versus December 2022

Balance Sheet Highlights

Total assets increased 9% to US\$4.8 billion when compared to December 2022. This change was mainly due to a 27% growth in inventories and a 2% growth in Property Plant and Equipment.

Total liabilities rose by 9% to US\$3.2 billion, mainly due to a 35% growth in accounts payable.

Majority shareholders' equity increased 8% to US\$1.5 billion.

Debt Profile

GRUMA's debt increased 2% to US\$2.0 billion in connection with the financing of working capital. Approximately 67% of GRUMA's debt was USD denominated.

Debt

(USD millions)

Var vs Mar'22				Var vs Dec'22		
Mar'23	Mar'22	(\$)	(%)	Dec'22	(\$)	(%)
2,016	1,644	372	23%	1,981	35	2%

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
Sotiabank Club Loan 2021	Libor + 1.00%				200.0				200.0
Sotiabank Term Loan 2019	Fixed 2.79%			250.0					250.0
Sotiabank 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%						110.5		110.5
Cebures Gruma22 (MXN \$4,500)	TIE + 0.29%					248.5			248.5
Other:									
MXN	10.70%	151.9							151.9
EUR	1.00%	11.7	11.7	9.8	9.8				43.0
TRY	15.58%	0.0							0.0
TOTAL	6.52% (avg.)	163.6	411.7	259.8	209.8	498.5	110.5		1,653.9

⁽¹⁾The US\$362 million related to leases are not included on the above debt figures.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAM

GRUMA's capital expenditures totaled US\$49 million in 1Q23, allocating it mostly to the following projects during the quarter: (1) equipment upgrades at the tortilla plant in Dallas; (2) general upgrades and maintenance across the company, particularly at GIMSA; (3) production expansion in Australia; and (4) construction at the new tortilla plant in Indiana.

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V., and Subsidiaries		YoY		
Income Statement (USD millions)		1Q23	1Q22	VAR (%)
Net Sales	1,585.6	1,263.6	25	
Cost Of Sales	1,044.8	825.1	27	
Gross Profit	540.8	438.5	23	
Gross Margin (%)	34.1%	34.7%	(60) bp	
Selling And Administrative Expenses	372.2	318.7	17	
Other Expense (Income), Net	10.8	3.7	190	
Operating Income	157.8	116.1	36	
Operating Margin (%)	10.0%	9.2%	80 bp	
Net Comprehensive Financing Cost	35.3	15.3	130	
Interest Expense	36.8	20.2	83	
Interest Income	(2.4)	(0.6)	(313)	
(Gain) Loss From Derivative Financial Instruments	0.0	0.0	0	
Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)	1.4	(4.3)	132	
Monetary Position (Gain) Loss	(0.5)	0.0	0	
Income Taxes	46.7	39.6	18	
Net Income	75.8	61.2	24	
Majority Net Income	75.9	61.2	24	
Earnings Per Share ¹	0.20	0.16	26	
Depreciation And Amortization	52.8	46.8		
Impairment Of Long Lived Assets	0.0	2.0		
Ebitda ²	210.6	164.9	28	
Ebitda Margin (%)	13.3%	13.1%	20 bp	
Capital Expenditures	49	63	(23)	

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V., and Subsidiaries		YoY			QoQ	
Balance Sheet Summary (USD millions)		Mar-23	Mar-22	VAR (%)	Dec-22	VAR (%)
Cash And Cash Equivalents	288	291	(1)		284	2
Trade Accounts Receivable	586	456	29		546	7
Other Accounts Receivable	133	261	(49)		123	8
Inventories	1,231	798	54		970	27
Current Assets	2,284	1,836	24		1,954	17
Property, Plant, And Equipment, Net	2,204	1,994	11		2,155	2
Total Assets	4,773	4,115	16		4,387	9
Short-Term Debt	213	201	6		196	9
Current Liabilities	1,256	1,020	23		1,031	22
Long-Term Debt	1,798	1,440	25		1,780	1
Total Liabilities	3,229	2,650	22		2,953	9
Majority Shareholders' Equity	1,544	1,466	5		1,434	8
Shareholders' Equity	1,544	1,465	5		1,434	8
Current Assets/Current Liabilities	1.82	1.80			1.90	
Total Liabilities/Shareholders' Equity	2.09	1.81			2.06	
Debt/Ebitda ³	2.35	2.24			2.45	
Ebitda/Interes Expense ³	6.84	9.06			7.47	
Book Value Per Share ¹	4.17	3.91			3.87	

¹ On the basis of 370'126,812 shares as of March 31, 2023, 375'183,848 shares as of March 31, 2022, and 370'308,994 shares as of December 31, 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 Subsidiary¹

Selected Income Statement Items (USD millions)		YoY					
		1Q23	%	1Q22	%	VAR (\$)	VAR (%)
GRUMA USA							
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Sales Volume ²	390		382		8	2
	Net Sales	887.2		724.6		163	22
	Cost of Sales	531.4	59.9	435.3	60.1	96	22
	Gross Profit	355.8	40.1	289.3	39.9	67	23
	SG&A	231.7	26.1	205.9	28.4	26	13
	Operating Income	124.5	14.0	83.3	11.5	41	49
	EBITDA	158.1	17.8	112.4	15.5	46	41
GIMSA							
Corn flour and other	Sales Volume ²	537		496		41	8
	Net Sales	453.8		371.6		82	22
	Cost of Sales	359.5	79.2	283.0	76.2	77	27
	Gross Profit	94.3	20.8	88.6	23.8	6	6
	SG&A	67.9	15.0	56.8	15.3	11	19
	Operating Income	14.0	3.1	29.8	8.0	(16)	(53)
	EBITDA	24.5	5.4	46.4	12.5	(22)	(47)
GRUMA EUROPE							
Corn flour, tortillas, and other	Sales Volume ²	100		104		(4)	(4)
	Net Sales	110.1		91.0		19	21
	Cost of Sales	86.5	78.6	72.3	79.4	14	20
	Gross Profit	23.6	21.4	18.7	20.6	5	26
	SG&A	21.6	19.6	17.4	19.1	4	24
	Operating Income	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1	73
	EBITDA	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.3	1	22
GRUMA CENTROAMÉRICA							
Corn flour and other	Sales Volume ²	58		59		(1)	(2)
	Net Sales	89.5		70.6		19	27
	Cost of Sales	59.2	66.1	49.2	69.6	10	20
	Gross Profit	30.4	33.9	21.4	30.4	9	42
	SG&A	20.2	22.6	16.7	23.7	3	21
	Operating Income	10.2	11.4	4.7	6.6	6	118
	EBITDA	12.0	13.4	6.4	9.0	6	88
GRUMA ASIA & OCEANIA							
Tortillas and other	Sales Volume ²	23		24		(1)	(3)
	Net Sales	64.3		60.2		4	7
	Cost of Sales	46.0	71.6	44.0	73.2	2	4
	Gross Profit	18.3	28.4	16.2	26.8	2	13
	SG&A	14.0	21.8	12.6	21.0	1	11
	Operating Income	4.3	6.7	3.5	5.9	1	21
	EBITDA	6.9	10.7	6.2	10.3	1	11
OTHER SUBSIDIARIES & ELIMINATIONS							
	Sales Volume ²	(19)		(23)		4	17
	Net Sales	(19)		(54)		35	65
	Cost of Sales	(38)	200.0	(59)	109.3	21	36
	Gross Profit	18	(94.7)	4	(7.4)	14	350
	SG&A	17	(89.5)	9	(16.7)	8	89
	Operating Income	2	(10.5)	(7)	13.0	9	129
	EBITDA	3	(15.8)	(11)	20.4	14	127
CONSOLIDATED							
	Sales Volume ²	1,090		1,043		48	5
	Net Sales	1,585.6		1,263.6		322.0	25
	Cost of Sales	1,044.8	65.9	825.1	65.3	219.7	27
	Gross Profit	540.8	34.1	438.5	34.7	102.3	23
	SG&A	372.2	23.5	318.7	25.2	53.5	17
	Other Exp. (Inc.), Net	10.8		3.7		7.1	190
	Operating Income	157.8	10.0	116.1	9.2	41.7	36
	EBITDA	210.6	13.3	164.9	13.1	45.7	28

¹ For further details see "Accounting Procedures".² All sales volume figures are expressed in thousand metric tons.

Internal control [text block]

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
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Period covered by financial statements:	2023-01-01 al 2023-03-31
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Date of end of reporting period:	2023-03-31
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Name of reporting entity or other means of identification:	GRUMA, S.A.B. de C.V.
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Description of presentation currency:	USD
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Level of rounding used in financial statements:	THOUSAND OF DOLLARS
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Consolidated:	Yes
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Number of quarter:	1
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Type of issuer:	ICS
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Explanation of change in name of reporting entity or other means of identification from end of preceding reporting period:	
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Description of nature of financial statements:	
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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, AMONG OTHER, GIVE ANALYSIS COVERAGE OF THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES.

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

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
Statement of financial position [abstract]		
Assets [abstract]		
Current assets [abstract]		
Cash and cash equivalents	288,348,000	283,864,000
Trade and other current receivables	716,352,000	668,038,000
Current tax assets, current	31,814,000	27,092,000
Other current financial assets	16,605,000	5,178,000
Current inventories	1,230,906,000	969,816,000
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	2,284,025,000	1,953,988,000
Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners	0	0
Total current assets	2,284,025,000	1,953,988,000
Non-current assets [abstract]		
Trade and other non-current receivables	6,890,000	6,727,000
Current tax assets, non-current	0	0
Non-current inventories	0	0
Non-current biological assets	0	0
Other non-current financial assets	7,190,000	7,123,000
Investments accounted for using equity method	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	1,872,724,000	1,821,817,000
Investment property	0	0
Right-of-use assets that do not meet definition of investment property	331,610,000	333,189,000
Goodwill	164,329,000	162,058,000
Intangible assets other than goodwill	27,339,000	26,957,000
Deferred tax assets	78,272,000	74,471,000
Other non-current non-financial assets	342,000	326,000
Total non-current assets	2,488,696,000	2,432,668,000
Total assets	4,772,721,000	4,386,656,000
Equity and liabilities [abstract]		
Liabilities [abstract]		
Current liabilities [abstract]		
Trade and other current payables	929,205,000	749,645,000
Current tax liabilities, current	48,092,000	28,654,000
Other current financial liabilities	212,419,000	187,297,000
Current lease liabilities	49,895,000	49,107,000
Other current non-financial liabilities	0	0
Current provisions [abstract]		
Current provisions for employee benefits	0	0
Other current provisions	16,719,000	16,312,000
Total current provisions	16,719,000	16,312,000
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	1,256,330,000	1,031,015,000
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0
Total current liabilities	1,256,330,000	1,031,015,000
Non-current liabilities [abstract]		
Trade and other non-current payables	3,293,000	3,604,000
Current tax liabilities, non-current	0	0

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,485,510,000	1,461,605,000
Non-current lease liabilities	312,320,000	318,305,000
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	0	0
Non-current provisions [abstract]		
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	67,675,000	58,580,000
Other non-current provisions	37,636,000	36,225,000
Total non-current provisions	105,311,000	94,805,000
Deferred tax liabilities	66,426,000	43,737,000
Total non-current liabilities	1,972,860,000	1,922,056,000
Total liabilities	3,229,190,000	2,953,071,000
Equity [abstract]		
Issued capital	371,150,000	371,274,000
Share premium	0	0
Treasury shares	0	0
Retained earnings	1,592,413,000	1,518,635,000
Other reserves	(419,692,000)	(455,970,000)
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	1,543,871,000	1,433,939,000
Non-controlling interests	(340,000)	(354,000)
Total equity	1,543,531,000	1,433,585,000
Total equity and liabilities	4,772,721,000	4,386,656,000

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

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Profit or loss [abstract]		
Profit (loss) [abstract]		
Revenue	1,585,575,000	1,263,607,000
Cost of sales	1,044,782,000	825,129,000
Gross profit	540,793,000	438,478,000
Distribution costs	297,577,000	260,679,000
Administrative expenses	74,639,000	57,993,000
Other income	0	0
Other expense	10,782,000	3,718,000
Profit (loss) from operating activities	157,795,000	116,088,000
Finance income	2,923,000	4,856,000
Finance costs	38,175,000	20,170,000
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	0	0
Profit (loss) before tax	122,543,000	100,774,000
Tax income (expense)	46,743,000	39,579,000
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	75,800,000	61,195,000
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0	(9,000)
Profit (loss)	75,800,000	61,186,000
Profit (loss), attributable to [abstract]		
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	75,854,000	61,186,000
Profit (loss), attributable to non-controlling interests	(54,000)	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	0.2	0.16
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	0	0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	0.2	0.16
Diluted earnings per share [abstract]		
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.2	0.16
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	0	0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.2	0.16

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

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Statement of comprehensive income [abstract]		
Profit (loss)	75,800,000	61,186,000
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
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on revaluation	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, gains (losses) on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments	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
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	0	0
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	(15,568,000)	(27,038,000)
Reclassification adjustments on exchange differences on translation, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, exchange differences on translation	(15,568,000)	(27,038,000)
Available-for-sale financial assets [abstract]		
Gains (losses) on remeasuring available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	0	0
Reclassification adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, available-for-sale financial assets	0	0
Cash flow hedges [abstract]		
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax	(365,000)	57,470,000
Reclassification adjustments on cash flow hedges, net of tax	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
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, cash flow hedges	(365,000)	57,470,000
Hedges of net investment in foreign operations [abstract]		
Gains (losses) on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, net of tax	52,279,000	17,620,000
Reclassification adjustments on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, hedges of net investments in foreign operations	52,279,000	17,620,000
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
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of time value of options, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of time value of options	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
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of forward elements of forward contracts, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of forward elements of forward contracts	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
Reclassification adjustments on change in value of foreign currency basis spreads, net of tax	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, change in value of foreign currency basis spreads	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
Reclassification adjustments on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	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

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	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	1,000	344,000
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	36,347,000	48,396,000
Total other comprehensive income	36,347,000	48,396,000
Total comprehensive income	112,147,000	109,582,000
Comprehensive income attributable to [abstract]		
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	112,133,000	109,568,000
Comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests	14,000	14,000

[520000] Statement of cash flows, indirect method

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Statement of cash flows [abstract]		
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities [abstract]		
Profit (loss)	75,800,000	61,186,000
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) [abstract]		
+ Discontinued operations	0	9,000
+ Adjustments for income tax expense	46,743,000	39,579,000
+ (-) Adjustments for finance costs	0	0
+ Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense	52,830,000	46,836,000
+ Adjustments for impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognised in profit or loss	0	2,003,000
+ Adjustments for provisions	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for unrealised foreign exchange losses (gains)	1,357,000	(4,282,000)
+ Adjustments for share-based payments	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for fair value losses (gains)	9,332,000	978,000
- Adjustments for undistributed profits of associates	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for losses (gains) on disposal of non-current assets	64,000	(578,000)
	0	0
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in inventories	(213,668,000)	(63,763,000)
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade accounts receivable	(29,085,000)	(17,505,000)
+ (-) Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other operating receivables	(21,688,000)	(43,007,000)
+ (-) Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade accounts payable	137,251,000	40,240,000
+ (-) Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other operating payables	47,889,000	61,972,000
+ 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)	31,025,000	62,482,000
Net cash flows from (used in) operations	106,825,000	123,668,000
- Dividends paid	0	0
	0	0
- Interest paid	(34,954,000)	(17,767,000)
+ Interest received	(2,065,000)	(477,000)
+ (-) Income taxes refund (paid)	23,549,000	25,576,000
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	116,165,000	115,382,000
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	4,829,000	950,000
- Purchase of property, plant and equipment	49,025,000	63,269,000
+ Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	0	0
- Purchase of intangible assets	2,000	25,000
+ Proceeds from sales of other long-term assets	0	0
- Purchase of other long-term assets	0	0

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
+ 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	2,065,000	477,000
	0	0
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	(2,170,000)	(77,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(44,303,000)	(61,944,000)
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	2,202,000	74,288,000
- Payments of other equity instruments	0	0
+ Proceeds from borrowings	170,852,000	364,132,000
- Repayments of borrowings	169,242,000	261,465,000
- Payments of finance lease liabilities	0	0
- Payments of lease liabilities	21,675,000	14,505,000
+ Proceeds from government grants	0	0
- Dividends paid	26,608,000	24,680,000
- Interest paid	25,242,000	6,574,000
+ (-) Income taxes refund (paid)	0	0
+ (-) Other inflows (outflows) of cash	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(74,117,000)	(17,380,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	(2,255,000)	36,058,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents [abstract]		
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,739,000	226,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,484,000	36,284,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	283,864,000	254,968,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	288,348,000	291,252,000

[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	371,274,000	0	0	1,518,635,000	0	(421,850,000)	(34,120,000)	0	0
Previously stated [member]	371,274,000	0	0	1,518,635,000	0	(421,850,000)	(34,120,000)	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	75,854,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	1,000	0	36,643,000	(365,000)	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	75,855,000	0	36,643,000	(365,000)	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	(293,000)	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	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	(124,000)	0	0	(2,370,000)	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	(124,000)	0	0	73,778,000	0	36,643,000	(365,000)	0	0
Equity at end of period	371,150,000	0	0	1,592,413,000	0	(385,207,000)	(34,485,000)	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	(455,970,000)	1,433,939,000	(354,000)	1,433,585,000
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	(455,970,000)	1,433,939,000	(354,000)	1,433,585,000
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	75,854,000	(54,000)	75,800,000
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	36,278,000	36,279,000	68,000	36,347,000
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	36,278,000	112,133,000	14,000	112,147,000
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	(293,000)	0	(293,000)
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	0	0	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	(2,494,000)	0	(2,494,000)
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	36,278,000	109,932,000	14,000	109,946,000
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	(419,692,000)	1,543,871,000	(340,000)	1,543,531,000

[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	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	61,186,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	344,000	0	(9,432,000)	57,470,000	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	61,530,000	0	(9,432,000)	57,470,000	0	0
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	(827,000)	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	(7,243,000)	0	0
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	(3,567,000)	0	0	(70,722,000)	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	(3,567,000)	0	0	(8,365,000)	0	(9,432,000)	50,227,000	0	0
Equity at end of period	374,287,000	0	0	1,409,738,000	0	(424,991,000)	107,158,000	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	(1,108,000)	1,436,221,000
Previously stated [member]	0	0	0	0	(358,628,000)	1,437,329,000	(1,108,000)	1,436,221,000
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	61,186,000	0	61,186,000
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	48,038,000	48,382,000	14,000	48,396,000
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	48,038,000	109,568,000	14,000	109,582,000
Issue of equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividends recognised as distributions to owners	0	0	0	0	0	(827,000)	0	(827,000)
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	(7,243,000)	(7,243,000)	0	(7,243,000)
Increase (decrease) through treasury share transactions, equity	0	0	0	0	0	(74,289,000)	0	(74,289,000)
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	40,795,000	28,863,000	14,000	28,877,000
Equity at end of period	0	0	0	0	(317,833,000)	1,466,192,000	(1,094,000)	1,465,098,000

[700000] Informative data about the Statement of financial position

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
Informative data of the Statement of Financial Position [abstract]		
Capital stock (nominal)	371,150,000	371,274,000
Restatement of capital stock	0	0
Plan assets for pensions and seniority premiums	0	0
Number of executives	0	0
Number of employees	9,356	8,082
Number of workers	16,439	15,424
Outstanding shares	370,126,812	370,308,994
Repurchased shares	5,581,047	5,398,865
Restricted cash	0	0
Guaranteed debt of associated companies	0	0

[700002] Informative data about the Income statement

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Informative data of the Income Statement [abstract]		
Operating depreciation and amortization	52,830,000	^[1] 48,839,000

[700003] Informative data - Income statement for 12 months

Concept	Current Year 2022-04-01 - 2023-03-31	Previous Year 2021-04-01 - 2022-03-31
Informative data - Income Statement for 12 months [abstract]		
Revenue	5,918,589,000	4,809,432,000
Profit (loss) from operating activities	651,852,000	544,470,000
Profit (loss)	333,806,000	299,037,000
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	333,892,000	299,018,000
Operating depreciation and amortization	202,694,000	12 187,113,000

[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]						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]
Banks [abstract]																
Foreign trade																
TOTAL					0	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	0
Commercial banks																
1. BBVA EUR 11.8MM	SI	2017-07-21	2024-07-21	FIJO 1.53%							1,854,000		1,837,000			
2. BBVA EUR 45MM	SI	2019-10-16	2026-10-16	FIJO 0.950%							9,823,000		9,832,000	9,832,000	9,891,000	
3. CLUB LOAN SCOTIABANK 5Y2026	SI	2021-03-31	2026-03-31	VAR. Libor + 1.00%											199,173,000	
4. TERM LOAN SCOTIABANK 6Y2025	SI	2019-12-19	2025-12-19	FIJO 2.79%										249,079,000		
5. TERM LOAN SCOTIABANK 7Y2027	SI	2022-09-28	2027-09-23	VAR SOFR 1.00%												124,360,000
6. RCF BBVA	NO	2022-08-31	2027-07-28	VAR SOFR 1.00%												124,260,000
7. INBURSA	NO	2023-03-30	2023-04-27	VAR. TIIE 11.59%	11,047,000											
8. INBURSA	NO	2023-03-09	2023-04-05	VAR. TIIE 11.48%	82,849,000											
9. INBURSA	NO	2023-03-16	2023-04-13	VAR. TIIE 11.52%	57,994,000											
TOTAL					151,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,677,000	0	11,669,000	258,911,000	209,064,000	248,620,000
Other banks																
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total banks																
TOTAL					151,890,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,677,000	0	11,669,000	258,911,000	209,064,000	248,620,000
Stock market [abstract]																
Listed on stock exchange - unsecured																
1. BONO 10Y2024	SI	2014-12-05	2024-12-03	FIJO 4.875%									399,218,000	0	0	0
2. CEBURE GRUMA21	NO	2021-05-21	2028-05-12	FIJO 7.00%						110,078,000						
3. CEBURE GRUMA22	NO	2022-10-13	2027-10-07	VAR. TIIE + 0.29%						247,950,000						
TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	358,028,000	0	0	399,218,000	0	0	0
Listed on stock exchange - secured																
TOTAL					0	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	0
Private placements - secured																
TOTAL					0	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	358,028,000	0	0	399,218,000	0	0	0
Other current and non-current liabilities with cost [abstract]																
Other current and non-current liabilities with cost																

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]
TOTAL					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
Suppliers [abstract]																
Suppliers																
VARIOS	NO	2023-03-31	2024-03-31		0	342,484,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VARIOS EXT	NO	2023-03-31	2024-03-31		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262,193,000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					0	342,484,000	0	0	0	0	0	262,193,000	0	0	0	0
Total suppliers																
TOTAL					0	342,484,000	0	0	0	0	0	262,193,000	0	0	0	0
Other current and non-current liabilities [abstract]																
Other current and non-current liabilities																
VARIOS CORTO PLAZO	NO				0	11,612,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					0	11,612,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total other current and non-current liabilities																
TOTAL					0	11,612,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total credits																
TOTAL					151,890,000	354,096,000	0	0	0	358,028,000	11,677,000	262,193,000	410,887,000	258,911,000	209,064,000	248,620,000

[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:

- 18.1052 Pesos per U.S. dollar
- 545.95 Costa Rica colons per U.S. dollar
- 1.4906 Australian dollars per U.S. dollar
- 6.8886 Chinese yuans per U.S. dollar
- 0.8074 Pound sterling per U.S. dollar
- 0.9134 Swiss franc per U.S. dollar
- 0.9169 Euro per U.S. dollar
- 4.4210 Malaysian ringgits per U.S. dollar
- 36.5686 Ukrainian hryvnias per U.S. dollar
- 77.0863 Russian rubles per U.S. dollar
- 19.1460 Turkish liras per U.S. dollar
- 1.3276 Singapore dollars per U.S. dollar

	Currencies [axis]				
	Dollars [member]	Dollar equivalent in pesos [member]	Other currencies equivalent in dollars [member]	Other currencies equivalent in pesos [member]	Total pesos [member]
Foreign currency position [abstract]					
Monetary assets [abstract]					
Current monetary assets	104,607,000	1,893,931,000	6,416,000	116,163,000	2,010,094,000
Non-current monetary assets	2,952,000	53,447,000	0	0	53,447,000
Total monetary assets	107,559,000	1,947,378,000	6,416,000	116,163,000	2,063,541,000
Liabilities position [abstract]					
Current liabilities	88,472,000	1,601,803,000	639,000	11,569,000	1,613,372,000
Non-current liabilities	1,108,544,000	20,070,411,000	0	0	20,070,411,000
Total liabilities	1,197,016,000	21,672,214,000	639,000	11,569,000	21,683,783,000
Net monetary assets (liabilities)	(1,089,457,000)	(19,724,836,000)	5,777,000	104,594,000	(19,620,242,000)

[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	436,291,000	0	0	436,291,000
MASECA, MISSION, GUERRERO				
CORN FLOUR, TORTILLAS, AND OTHERS	0	0	1,149,284,000	1,149,284,000
TOTAL	436,291,000	0	1,149,284,000	1,585,575,000

[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 March 31 2023, Gruma has margin calls with their counterparty for \$24,878 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 March 31, 2023, 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.

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:

March 31, 2023		
	Notional Amount	Fair Value (Thousand dollars)
Current Assets:		
Wheat Swap (b)	450,000 Bushels	\$ 289
Soybean oil futures (a)	8,880,000 Pounds	32
Corn swaps and options (a)	29,915,000 Bushels	3,785
Corn swaps (a)	36,525,000 Bushels	7,780
Exchange rate forwards (a)	27,000 Thousands USD	4,719
Total current assets of derivate financial instruments		<u>\$ 16,605</u>
Current Liabilities:		
Wheat and corn futures (a,d)	2,870,000 Bushels	\$ 10,073
Wheat swaps (a)	735,000 Bushels	1,028
Natural gas futures (a,d)	2,240,000 Mmbtu	6,611
Natural gas swaps (a)	3,520,000 Mmbtu	9,356
Diesel swaps (a)	1,512,000 Gallons	68
Exchange rate forwards (a)	190,000 Thousands USD	17,868
Exchange rate forwards (c)	103,800 Thousands USD	8,920
Subtotal		<u>53,924</u>
Margin calls (d)		<u>(16,684)</u>
Total current liabilities of derivate financial instruments		<u>\$ 37,240</u>

(a) Cash flow hedging: 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.

(b) Fair value hedge: 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.

(c) Trading: The Company uses derivative financial instruments only for hedging purposes and not as speculative trading. However, when the derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as "trading instruments" for accounting purposes and are recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

(d) As of March 31, 2023 in the Consolidated statement of financial position, the financial liability recognized for futures contracts is presented offset with the amount of margin calls required to the Company on this contracts for an amount of \$16,684 thousand dollars. Financial assets and liabilities recognized for the use of derivative financial instruments are not offset in the financial statements unless the Company has both the legal right and the intention to offset.

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 2023, the Company transferred the amount of \$16,283 thousand dollars from cash flow hedges reserve and applied it in the inventory item. This amount refers to the loss from the closed operations for corn and wheat hedges, in which the grain, subject to these hedges, was received. Additionally, as of March 31, 2023 the balance of the corn and wheat hedges terminated during the period and for which no grain has been received, represents a unfavorable effect of \$8,528 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income, and will be transferred to inventory once the grain is received.

As of March 31, 2023, the balance of terminated operations of exchange rate derivative financial instruments that qualified as cash flow hedge represents an unfavorable effect of \$20,222 thousand dollars, which is registered in comprehensive income within equity. And it is expected to be transferred to inventory in the year 2023.

The operations concluded during the first quarter of 2023, for financial instruments of corn, wheat and fuels, that did not qualify as hedge accounting, represent a gain of \$435 thousand dollars.

The operations concluded during the first quarter of 2023 regarding the foreign exchange financial instruments originated a loss of \$4,402 thousand dollars which is recognized in the income statement.

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

As of March 31, 2023, the company has revolving funds denominated "margin calls" for \$24,878 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 March 31, 2023 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 (U \$D)		Fair Value (Thousands of U \$D)		24. Installments (Thousands of U\$D)		25. Collateral / Lines of credit / Guarantees (Thousands of U\$D)	23. Long/ Short		
		1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2022	1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 20 22	1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 202 2	2023	20 24				
Corn futures	Hedge	(1,090,000)	Bushels	Bushels	5.7294	168	-	167	1	223	Short		
Wheat futures	Hedge	3,960,000	Bushels	7,770,000	Bushels	8.6406	8.7419	(10,242)	(21,452)	(10,242)	-	12,391	Long
Soybean oil futures	Hedge	8,880,000	Pounds	25,560,000	Pounds	0.5501	0.6218	32	(2,294)	32	-	285	Long
Swap wheat	Hedge	735,000	Bushels	1,030,000	Bushels	8.7399	8.8669	(1,028)	(1,605)	(1,028)	-	-	Long
Wheat option	Hedge	450,000	Bushels	600,000	Bushels	8.5988	8.8050	289	571	289	-	-	Long
Swap corn	Hedge	36,525,000	Bushels	11,745,000	Bushels	6.0618	6.7145	7,811	(13,467)	7,811	-	-	Long
Corn option	Hedge	29,915,000	Bushels	9,780,000	Bushels	6.3600	6.7650	3,785	15	3,785	-	-	Long
Swap diesel	Hedge	1,512,000	Gallons	410,000	Gallons	4.0837	4.7140	(68)	(151)	(68)	-	-	Long
Swap gas	Hedge	3,520,000	Mmbtu	4,620,000	Mmbtu	2.5864	4.2028	(9,387)	(5,522)	(9,387)	-	4,570	Long
Gas futures	Hedge	2,240,000	Mmbtu	3,800,000	Mmbtu	2.8439	5.0905	(6,611)	(3,814)	(6,611)	-	7,409	Long
						(15,251)	(47,719)	(15,252)	1	24,878			

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
				1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2022	1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2022	1st Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2022	2023	2024		
Forwards	Sell	Hedge	USD-MXN	27,000	37,200	21.8329	21.8329	4,719	3,477	4,719	-	-	Short
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{1,2}	USD-MXN	9,800	38,600	20.8355	20.8355	(975)	(2,213)	(975)	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{1,2}	USD-MXN	-	18,500	20.7295	20.7295	-	(1,159)	-	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	-	48,000	20.7706	20.7706	-	(2,797)	-	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	-	48,000	20.8500	20.8500	-	(3,049)	-	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ¹	USD-MXN	-	48,000	20.7945	20.7945	-	(3,065)	-	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{2,3}	USD-MXN	38,000	38,000	19.8049	19.8049	(3,431)	(6)	(3,431)	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation ^{2,3}	USD-MXN	56,000	56,000	19.9450		(4,514)	185	(4,514)	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ²	USD-MXN	60,000	60,000	20.1100		(5,822)	(436)	(5,822)	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ²	USD-MXN	70,000	70,000	20.0270	20.0270	(6,451)	(228)	(6,451)	-	-	Long
Forwards	Purchase	Hedge ²	USD-MXN	60,000	60,000	20.0691	20.0691	(5,595)	(307)	(5,595)	-	-	Long
				320,800	522,300			(22,068)	(9,597)	(22,068)	-	-	

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) 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 March 31, 2023, the financial instruments transactions of corn, wheat and fuels in long positions represented an unfavorable effect of \$15,419 thousand dollars and a favorable effect of \$168 thousand dollars in short positions. The financial instruments transactions of exchange rate represented an unfavorable effect of \$26,787 thousand dollars in long positions and a favorable effect of \$4,719 thousand dollars in short positions.

B. Sensitivity analysis

Exchange Rate Derivative Financial Instruments:

Based on our position as of March 31, 2023, a hypothetical appreciation of 10% of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar would result in an additional unfavorable effect of \$11,454 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 March 31, 2023, which includes the effects on the exchange rate variables, time and volatility. The result of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Type of Derivative	Purchase/ Sell	Hedging / Negotiation purpose	Currency exchange	Notional Amount (Thousands of USD)	As of March 31, 2023		Potential Loss (Thousands of USD)		
					Underlying Asset	Fair Value (Thousands of USD)	Variation 10%	Variation 25%	Variation 50%
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 9,800	20.8355	(975)	(1,128)	(2,819)	(5,639)
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 38,000	19.8049	(3,431)	(4,157)	(10,392)	(20,784)
Forwards	Purchase	Negotiation*	USD-MXN	\$ 56,000	19.9450	(4,514)	(6,169)	(15,423)	(30,845)
					<u>\$ 103,800</u>	<u>(8,920)</u>	<u>(11,454)</u>	<u>(28,634)</u>	<u>(57,268)</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 March 31, 2023, 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 \$11,454, \$28,634 and \$57,268 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 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
Subclassifications of assets, liabilities and equities [abstract]		
Cash and cash equivalents [abstract]		
Cash [abstract]		
Cash on hand	0	0
Balances with banks	282,935,000	280,145,000
Total cash	282,935,000	280,145,000
Cash equivalents [abstract]		
Short-term deposits, classified as cash equivalents	0	0
Short-term investments, classified as cash equivalents	5,413,000	3,719,000
Other banking arrangements, classified as cash equivalents	0	0
Total cash equivalents	5,413,000	3,719,000
Other cash and cash equivalents	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	288,348,000	283,864,000
Trade and other current receivables [abstract]		
Current trade receivables	586,333,000	545,592,000
Current receivables due from related parties	0	0
Current prepayments [abstract]		
Current advances to suppliers	0	0
Current prepaid expenses	45,625,000	31,299,000
Total current prepayments	45,625,000	31,299,000
Current receivables from taxes other than income tax	66,600,000	72,251,000
Current value added tax receivables	66,600,000	72,251,000
Current receivables from sale of properties	0	0
Current receivables from rental of properties	0	0
Other current receivables	17,794,000	18,896,000
Total trade and other current receivables	716,352,000	668,038,000
Classes of current inventories [abstract]		
Current raw materials and current production supplies [abstract]		
Current raw materials	963,292,000	751,027,000
Current production supplies	0	0
Total current raw materials and current production supplies	963,292,000	751,027,000
Current merchandise	0	0
Current work in progress	16,409,000	14,573,000
Current finished goods	145,786,000	121,410,000
Current spare parts	71,726,000	68,821,000
Property intended for sale in ordinary course of business	0	0
Other current inventories	33,693,000	13,985,000
Total current inventories	1,230,906,000	969,816,000
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	6,890,000	6,727,000
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 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
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	6,890,000	6,727,000
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	161,943,000	156,754,000
Buildings	459,371,000	441,232,000
Total land and buildings	621,314,000	597,986,000
Machinery	917,303,000	900,129,000
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	304,761,000	295,263,000
Construction prepayments	0	0
Other property, plant and equipment	29,346,000	28,439,000
Total property, plant and equipment	1,872,724,000	1,821,817,000
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	2,898,000	2,884,000
Intangible exploration and evaluation assets	0	0
Mastheads and publishing titles	0	0
Computer software	18,229,000	17,767,000
Licences and franchises	45,000	51,000
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	6,167,000	6,255,000
Total intangible assets other than goodwill	27,339,000	26,957,000
Goodwill	164,329,000	162,058,000
Total intangible assets and goodwill	191,668,000	189,015,000
Trade and other current payables [abstract]		
Current trade payables	604,677,000	446,795,000
Current payables to related parties	0	0
Accruals and deferred income classified as current [abstract]		

Concept	Close Current Quarter 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
Deferred income classified as current	0	0
Rent deferred income classified as current	0	0
Accruals classified as current	7,672,000	6,027,000
Short-term employee benefits accruals	7,672,000	6,027,000
Total accruals and deferred income classified as current	7,672,000	6,027,000
Current payables on social security and taxes other than income tax	10,064,000	8,918,000
Current value added tax payables	10,064,000	8,918,000
Current retention payables	0	0
Other current payables	306,792,000	287,905,000
Total trade and other current payables	929,205,000	749,645,000
Other current financial liabilities [abstract]		
Bank loans current	163,567,000	146,971,000
Stock market loans current	0	0
Other current liabilities at cost	0	0
Other current liabilities no cost	11,612,000	5,595,000
Other current financial liabilities	37,240,000	34,731,000
Total Other current financial liabilities	212,419,000	187,297,000
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	3,293,000	3,604,000
Total trade and other non-current payables	3,293,000	3,604,000
Other non-current financial liabilities [abstract]		
Bank loans non-current	728,264,000	727,696,000
Stock market loans non-current	757,246,000	733,909,000
Other non-current liabilities at cost	0	0
Other non-current liabilities no cost	0	0
Other non-current financial liabilities	0	0
Total Other non-current financial liabilities	1,485,510,000	1,461,605,000
Other provisions [abstract]		
Other non-current provisions	37,636,000	36,225,000
Other current provisions	16,719,000	16,312,000
Total other provisions	54,355,000	52,537,000
Other reserves [abstract]		
Revaluation surplus	0	0
Reserve of exchange differences on translation	(385,206,000)	(421,850,000)
Reserve of cash flow hedges	(34,486,000)	(34,120,000)
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 2023-03-31	Close Previous Exercise 2022-12-31
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	(419,692,000)	(455,970,000)
Net assets (liabilities) [abstract]		
Assets	4,772,721,000	4,386,656,000
Liabilities	3,229,190,000	2,953,071,000
Net assets (liabilities)	1,543,531,000	1,433,585,000
Net current assets (liabilities) [abstract]		
Current assets	2,284,025,000	1,953,988,000
Current liabilities	1,256,330,000	1,031,015,000
Net current assets (liabilities)	1,027,695,000	922,973,000

[800200] Notes - Analysis of income and expense

Concept	Accumulated Current Year 2023-01-01 - 2023-03-31	Accumulated Previous Year 2022-01-01 - 2022-03-31
Analysis of income and expense [abstract]		
Revenue [abstract]		
Revenue from rendering of services	0	0
Revenue from sale of goods	1,585,575,000	1,263,607,000
Interest income	0	0
Royalty income	0	0
Dividend income	0	0
Rental income	0	0
Revenue from construction contracts	0	0
Other revenue	0	0
Total revenue	1,585,575,000	1,263,607,000
Finance income [abstract]		
Interest income	2,374,000	574,000
Net gain on foreign exchange	0	4,282,000
Gains on change in fair value of derivatives	0	0
Gain on change in fair value of financial instruments	0	0
Other finance income	549,000	0
Total finance income	2,923,000	4,856,000
Finance costs [abstract]		
Interest expense	34,952,000	17,767,000
Net loss on foreign exchange	1,355,000	0
Losses on change in fair value of derivatives	0	0
Loss on change in fair value of financial instruments	0	0
Other finance cost	1,868,000	2,403,000
Total finance costs	38,175,000	20,170,000
Tax income (expense)		
Current tax	38,952,000	32,495,000
Deferred tax	7,791,000	7,084,000
Total tax income (expense)	46,743,000	39,579,000

[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 2% to US\$2.0 billion in connection with the financing of working capital. Approximately 67% of GRUMA's debt was USD denominated.

Debt (USD millions)

Var vs Mar'22				Var vs Dec'22		
Mar'23	Mar'22	(\$)	(%)	Dec'22	(\$)	(%)
2,016	1,644	372	23%	1,981	35	2%

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%						110.5		110.5
Cebures Gruma22 (MXN \$4,500)	TIIE + 0.29%					248.5			248.5
Other:									
MXN	10.70%	151.9							151.9
EUR	1.00%	11.7	11.7	9.8	9.8				43.0
TRY	15.58%	0.0							0.0
TOTAL	6.52% (avg.)	163.6	411.7	259.8	209.8	498.5	110.5		1,653.9

⁽³⁾ The US\$362 million related to leases are not included on the above debt figures.

Disclosure of issued capital [text block]

The Company's outstanding common stock consists of 370,126,812 Series "B", Class I shares, amounting to \$371,150 thousand dollars.

As of March 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 5,581,047 shares.

Disclosure of joint ventures [text block]

As of March 31, 2023, 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). 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 March 31, 2023.

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 2022 annual financial statements.

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V. (GRUMA) is a Mexican company with subsidiaries located in Mexico, the United States of America, Central America, Europe, Asia and Oceania, together referred to as the “Company”. The Company’s main activities are the production and sale of corn flour, tortillas and related products.

[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). 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 March 31, 2023.

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 2022 annual financial statements.

Gruma, S.A.B. de C.V. (GRUMA) is a Mexican company with subsidiaries located in Mexico, the United States of America, Central America, Europe, Asia and Oceania, together referred to as the "Company". The Company's main activities are the production and sale of corn flour, tortillas and related products.

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 related 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. When material, the value is discounted.

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 outstanding 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.
- 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 value 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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when the right to offset the recognized amounts is legally enforceable and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

-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 financial instruments 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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when the right to offset the recognized amounts is legally enforceable and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

-FOREIGN CURRENCY

a. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions that are realized in a different functional currency of each consolidated entity 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 entities

Currency translation of entities for subsidiaries with non-hyperinflationary economies

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 american 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 "Cumulative translation adjustments".

Currency translation of entities for subsidiaries with hyperinflationary economies

Previous to the translation to dollars, the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is from an hyperinflationary environment, are adjusted by the inflation factor 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 presents the hyperinflation effects and reporting currency translation in equity in the item cumulative translation adjustments, because it is considered that the combination of both effects meets the definition of exchange difference in accordance with IAS 21.

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 “Cumulative translation adjustments” while the hedge is effective.

c. 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:

- 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 or contribution date.
- 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.
- Gain or loss of monetary assets held is presented in income statement and is determined by applying the inflation factor of the period 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. From that date, the financial information of the subsidiary located in Turkey have been adjusted to recognize the cumulative effects of inflation with retroactive effects from January 1, 2022. 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. The presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements is the American dollar.

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, right-of-use assets 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) and in some cases they are grouped to evaluate them at the operating segment level.

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 and 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:

	Years
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 March 31, 2023, the Company has no investments in associated companies.

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

As of March 31, 2023, 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 statement of financial position. Contracts celebrated by the Company for more than a 12-month term and whose underlying asset has a value greater than five thousand American 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, determination of high costs to be 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 recognized 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 March 31, 2023, the main subsidiaries included in the consolidation are:

	% of ownership
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 Trade accounts payable 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]

BASIS OF PREPARATION

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). 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 March 31, 2023.

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 2022 annual financial statements. The interim non-audited consolidated financial statements of the Company were authorized by the Chief Administrative Office on April 10, 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. The presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements is the American dollar.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. The revisions 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 March 31, 2023 and for the three 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	\$ 885,538	\$ 404,157	\$ 109,927	\$ 185,953	\$ -	\$ 1,585,575
Inter-segment net sales	1,639	41,837	194	46,149	(89,819)	-
Operating income	124,539	13,914	2,310	12,925	4,107	157,795
Depreciation and amortization	33,596	10,317	3,553	8,170	(2,806)	52,830
Total assets	1,989,263	1,466,396	537,665	889,447	(110,050)	4,772,721
Total liabilities	766,651	495,696	169,413	197,497	1,599,933	3,229,190
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	24,804	11,327	4,125	9,466	(697)	49,025

Segment information as of March 31, 2022 and for the threemonths 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	\$ 723,580	\$ 295,848	\$ 90,870	\$ 152,933	\$ 376	\$ 1,263,607
Inter-segment net sales	1,043	33,269	154	35,112	(69,578)	-
Operating income	83,304	26,439	1,338	7,274	(2,267)	116,088
Depreciation and amortization	29,085	14,731	3,459	7,424	(7,863)	46,836
Total assets	1,781,962	1,287,255	506,029	788,190	(248,526)	4,114,910
Total liabilities	668,520	397,556	173,631	191,466	1,218,639	2,649,812
Expenditures paid for fixed assets	43,815	8,802	2,091	9,179	(618)	63,269

Information by geographic segment:

Thousands of Dollars	First Quarter			
	2023	%	2022	%
<u>Net Sales:</u>				
United States	\$ 885,538	56	\$ 723,580	57
Mexico	436,290	27	318,345	25
Europe	109,927	7	90,870	7
Central America	89,538	6	70,616	6
Asia and Oceania	64,282	4	60,196	5
	<u>\$ 1,585,575</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,607</u>	<u>100</u>

Expenditures paid in the year for fixed assets:

United States	\$ 24,804	51	\$ 43,815	69
Mexico	16,903	35	14,614	23
Europe	4,125	8	2,091	4
Central America	1,556	3	694	1
Asia and Oceania	1,637	3	2,055	3
	<u>\$ 49,025</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 63,269</u>	<u>100</u>

Thousands of Dollars	Total Assets				Total Liabilities			
	As of March 31, 2023	%	As of December 31, 2022	%	As of March 31, 2023	%	As of December 31, 2022	%
United States	\$ 1,989,263	42	\$ 1,918,446	44	\$ 766,651	24	\$ 749,080	25
Mexico	1,747,419	37	1,463,374	33	2,187,786	68	1,930,613	65
Europe	537,665	11	526,385	12	169,413	5	173,062	6
Central America	206,069	4	191,062	4	42,665	1	41,932	2
Asia and Oceania	292,305	6	287,389	7	62,675	2	58,384	2
	<u>\$ 4,772,721</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 4,386,656</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,190</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,953,071</u>	<u>100</u>

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in property, plant and equipment for the three months ended as of March 31, 2023 were as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Leasehold improvement s	Construction in progress	Total
<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>					
Cost	735,763	2,343,523	190,918	295,263	3,565,467
Accumulated depreciation	(244,901)	(1,414,955)	(83,796)	-	(1,743,652)
Net book value as of december 31, 2022	490,862	928,568	107,122	295,263	1,821,815
<u>For the three months ended as of March 31, 2023</u>					
Opening net book value	490,862	928,568	107,122	295,263	1,821,815
Exchange differences	12,368	27,035	1,059	4,075	44,537
Additions	153	16,265	-	30,546	46,964
Disposals/derecognition	(68)	(721)	-	(978)	(1,767)
Depreciation charge of the period	(3,860)	(31,434)	(2,188)	-	(37,482)
Other Transfers	1,954	4,876	13,911	(24,145)	(3,404)
Other assets leased, net of depreciation	-	2,061	-	-	2,061
Final Balance as of March 31, 2023	501,409	946,650	119,904	304,761	1,872,724
<u>At March 31, 2023</u>					
Cost	756,804	2,403,659	206,449	304,761	3,671,673
Accumulated depreciation	(255,395)	(1,457,009)	(86,545)	-	(1,798,949)
Net book value as of March 31, 2023	501,409	946,650	119,904	304,761	1,872,724

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Contractual Maturity of Short and Long Term Financial Liabilities				
	Less than a year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As of March 31, 2023 (Thousands of Dollars):					
Short and long term debt	163,560	671,510	708,396	110,507	1,653,972
Interest payable short and long term debt	90,794	152,490	79,931	869	324,084
Short and long term lease liability	56,775	111,043	71,171	279,776	518,765
Trade accounts and other payables	957,571	-	-	-	957,571
Derivative financial instruments	37,240	-	-	-	37,240
	1,305,940	935,043	859,498	391,151	3,491,632
As of December 31, 2022 (Thousands of Dollars):					
Short and long term debt	146,971	671,117	692,089	103,338	1,613,515
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	771,552	-	-	-	771,552
Derivative financial instruments	34,731	-	-	-	34,731
	1,097,807	926,679	846,976	389,438	3,260,900

The outstanding loans documentation contains various obligations, mainly regarding compliance with financial ratios and delivery of financial information, which if not complied with or remedied within a certain period to the satisfaction of the creditors, could be considered as a cause for early termination.

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 of the last twelve months, should not be less than 2.5 times.
- Net Leverage ratio, defined as the ratio of consolidated net debt (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 minus cash and cash equivalents), to consolidated EBITDA of the last twelve months, should be no greater than 3.5 times.

At March 31, 2023 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 370,126,812 Series "B", Class I shares, amounting to \$371,150 thousand dollars.

As of March 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 5,581,047 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.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	First Quarter	
Thousand dollars	2023	2022
Income before Income Tax	122,543	100,774
Current tax	(38,952)	(32,495)
Deferred tax	(7,791)	(7,084)
Total Income tax expense	(46,743)	(39,579)
Effective income tax (%)	(38.1)	(39.3)

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

Impacts of the conflict 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.

The impact in the first quarter of 2023, 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

There are no significant effects on assets, liabilities, equity, results or cash flows, due to items that are unusual due to their nature, amount and incidence.

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 March 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 5,581,047 shares.

Dividends paid, ordinary shares:	26,608,000
Dividends paid, other shares:	0
Dividends paid, ordinary shares per share:	0.0719
Dividends paid, other shares per share:	0

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 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). 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] ↑

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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 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] ↑

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The depreciation and amortization expense for the 12-month period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 that is presented in this section includes: A non-monetary charge in the operating results of 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, as well as a fixed assets impairment for \$2,319 thousand dollars.