

INFORMACIÓN FINANCIERA
TRIMESTRAL DE GENERAL MOTORS
FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

PART I

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions, except per share amounts) (Unaudited)

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,028	\$ 5,282
Finance receivables, net of allowance for loan losses of \$2,355 and \$2,344 (Note 3 ; Note 7)	85,771	84,637
Leased vehicles, net (Note 4 ; Note 7)	30,106	30,582
Goodwill and intangible assets	1,183	1,184
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates (Note 5)	1,670	1,670
Related party receivables (Note 2)	643	540
Other assets (Note 7)	8,821	8,116
Total assets	\$ 133,221	\$ 132,011
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Secured debt (Note 6 ; Note 7)	\$ 44,212	\$ 45,243
Unsecured debt (Note 6)	61,698	60,084
Deferred income	2,303	2,313
Related party payables (Note 2)	714	445
Other liabilities	8,698	8,383
Total liabilities	117,625	116,468
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Shareholders' equity (Note 10)		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	—	—
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	8,789	8,783
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,246)	(1,208)
Retained earnings	8,054	7,967
Total shareholders' equity	15,596	15,542
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 133,221	\$ 132,011

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In millions) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue		
Finance charge income	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,368
Leased vehicle income	1,800	1,818
Other income	225	156
Total revenue	3,811	3,343
Costs and expenses		
Operating expenses	458	442
Leased vehicle expenses	1,047	1,039
Provision for loan losses (Note 3)	204	131
Interest expense	1,396	1,000
Total costs and expenses	3,106	2,613
Equity income (Note 5)	32	41
Income before income taxes	737	771
Income tax provision (Note 11)	200	186
Net income (loss)	536	584
Less: cumulative dividends on preferred stock	30	30
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholder	\$ 507	\$ 555

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	\$ 536	\$ 584
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax (Note 10)		
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedges, net of income tax (expense) benefit of \$(8), \$17	26	(52)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(65)	102
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(39)	49
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 498	\$ 633

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In millions) (Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,742	\$ (1,373)	\$ 7,641	\$ 15,010
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	584	584
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	49	—	49
Stock-based compensation	—	—	7	—	—	7
Dividends paid (Note 10)	—	—	—	—	(450)	(450)
Balance at March 31, 2023	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8,749</u>	<u>\$ (1,323)</u>	<u>\$ 7,775</u>	<u>\$ 15,201</u>
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,783	\$ (1,208)	\$ 7,967	\$ 15,542
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	536	536
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	6	—	—	6
Dividends paid (Note 10)	—	—	—	—	(450)	(450)
Balance at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 8,789</u>	<u>\$ (1,246)</u>	<u>\$ 8,054</u>	<u>\$ 15,596</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 536	\$ 584
Depreciation and amortization	1,342	1,316
Accretion and amortization of loan and leasing fees	(363)	(315)
Undistributed earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates, net	(32)	(41)
Provision for loan losses	204	131
Deferred income taxes	8	(233)
Gain on termination of leased vehicles	(202)	(206)
Other operating activities	51	(67)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	(218)	141
Other liabilities	130	38
Related party payables	144	375
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,601	1,724
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases and funding of finance receivables	(8,392)	(9,105)
Principal collections and recoveries on finance receivables	7,650	6,774
Net change in floorplan and other short-duration receivables	(529)	734
Purchases of leased vehicles	(3,436)	(3,154)
Proceeds from termination of leased vehicles	3,085	3,264
Other investing activities	(4)	(6)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,626)	(1,493)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net change in debt (original maturities of three months or less)	(223)	(143)
Borrowings and issuances of secured debt	7,577	6,960
Payments on secured debt	(8,604)	(7,920)
Borrowings and issuances of unsecured debt	6,720	4,526
Payments on unsecured debt	(4,484)	(2,670)
Debt issuance costs	(44)	(31)
Dividends paid	(509)	(509)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	432	213
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	407	443
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(9)	29
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	8,249	6,676
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 8,646	\$ 7,148

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the condensed consolidated balance sheet:

	March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,028
Restricted cash included in other assets	3,618
Total	\$ 8,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Business and Basis of Presentation

General Motors Financial Company, Inc. (sometimes referred to as we, us, our, the Company, or GM Financial), the wholly-owned captive finance subsidiary of General Motors Company (GM), is a global provider of automobile finance solutions. We provide retail loan and lease lending across the credit spectrum to support vehicle sales. Additionally, we offer commercial lending products to dealers, including floorplan financing, which is lending to finance new and used vehicle inventory, and dealer loans, which are loans to finance improvements to dealership facilities, to provide working capital, or to purchase and/or finance dealership real estate.

Basis of Presentation The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our consolidated subsidiaries, including certain special purpose entities (SPEs) utilized in secured financing transactions, which are considered variable interest entities (VIEs). All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, are condensed and do not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2024 (2023 Form 10-K).

The condensed consolidated financial statements at March 31, 2024, and for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, are unaudited and, in management's opinion, include all adjustments, which consist of normal recurring adjustments and transactions or events discretely impacting the interim periods, considered necessary by management to fairly state our results of operations. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2023 was derived from audited annual financial statements. Except as otherwise specified, dollar amounts presented within tables are stated in millions. Certain columns and rows may not add due to rounding.

Note 2. Related Party Transactions

We offer loan and lease finance products through GM-franchised dealers to customers purchasing new vehicles manufactured by GM and certain used vehicles and make commercial loans directly to GM-franchised dealers and their affiliates. We also offer commercial loans to dealers that are consolidated by GM and those balances are included in finance receivables, net.

Under subvention programs, GM makes cash payments to us for offering incentivized rates and structures on retail loan and lease finance products. In addition, GM makes cash payments to us to cover interest payments on certain commercial loans we make to GM-franchised dealers. We received subvention payments from GM of \$777 million and \$749 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023. Subvention due from GM is recorded as a related party receivable.

Amounts due to GM for commercial finance receivables originated but not yet funded are recorded as a related party payable.

Cruise is the GM global segment responsible for the development and commercialization of autonomous vehicle technology. We have a multi-year credit agreement with Cruise whereby we may provide advances to Cruise, over time, through 2024, to fund the purchase of autonomous vehicles from GM. Advances under this credit agreement are guaranteed by GM Cruise Holdings LLC. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Cruise had \$395 million and \$353 million of borrowings outstanding and access to an additional \$3.4 billion in advances under the credit agreement. Amounts due from Cruise are included in finance receivables, net.

We are included in GM's consolidated U.S. federal income tax returns and certain U.S. state returns, and we are obligated to pay GM for our share of the related tax liabilities. During both the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, no payments were made to GM for state and federal income taxes. Amounts owed to GM for income taxes are recorded as a related party payable.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

The following tables present related party transactions:

Balance Sheet Data	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Commercial finance receivables due from dealers consolidated by GM	\$	183	\$	164
Commercial finance receivables due from Cruise	\$	395	\$	353
Subvention receivable from GM	\$	600	\$	508
Commercial loan funding payable to GM	\$	179	\$	55
Taxes payable to GM	\$	529	\$	384

Income Statement Data	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2024		2023	
Interest subvention earned on retail finance receivables ^(a)	\$	308	\$	257
Interest subvention earned on commercial finance receivables ^(a)	\$	27	\$	22
Leased vehicle subvention earned ^(b)	\$	364	\$	393

(a) Included in finance charge income.

(b) Included as a reduction to leased vehicle expenses.

Under the support agreement with GM (the Support Agreement), if our earning assets leverage ratio at the end of any calendar quarter exceeds the applicable threshold set in the Support Agreement, we may require GM to provide funding sufficient to bring our earning assets leverage ratio within the applicable threshold. In determining our earning assets leverage ratio (net earning assets divided by adjusted equity) under the Support Agreement, net earning assets means our finance receivables, net, plus leased vehicles, net, and adjusted equity means our equity, net of goodwill and inclusive of outstanding junior subordinated debt, as each may be adjusted for derivative accounting from time to time.

Additionally, the Support Agreement provides that GM will own all of our outstanding voting shares as long as we have any unsecured debt securities outstanding. GM also agrees to certain provisions in the Support Agreement intended to ensure we maintain adequate access to liquidity. Pursuant to these provisions, GM provides us with a \$1.0 billion junior subordinated unsecured intercompany revolving credit facility, and GM will use commercially reasonable efforts to ensure that we will continue to be designated as a subsidiary borrower under GM's corporate revolving credit facilities. We have access, subject to available capacity, to \$14.1 billion of GM's unsecured revolving credit facilities consisting of a five-year, \$10.0 billion facility and a three-year, \$4.1 billion facility. We also have exclusive access to GM's \$2.0 billion 364-Day Revolving Credit Facility (GM Revolving 364-Day Credit Facility). We had no borrowings outstanding under any of the GM revolving credit facilities at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. In March 2024, GM renewed the GM Revolving 364-Day Credit Facility, which now matures on March 27, 2025.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
Note 3. Finance Receivables

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Retail finance receivables		
Retail finance receivables ^(a)	\$ 73,230	\$ 72,729
Less: allowance for loan losses	(2,320)	(2,308)
Total retail finance receivables, net	70,911	70,421
Commercial finance receivables		
Commercial finance receivables ^{(a)(b)}	14,895	14,251
Less: allowance for loan losses	(35)	(36)
Total commercial finance receivables, net	14,860	14,216
Total finance receivables, net	\$ 85,771	\$ 84,637
Fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs	\$ 14,860	\$ 14,216
Fair value utilizing Level 3 inputs	\$ 71,427	\$ 70,911

(a) Net of unearned income, unamortized premiums and discounts, and deferred fees and costs.

(b) Includes dealer financing of \$14.1 billion and \$13.4 billion, and other financing of \$773 million and \$830 million at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Commercial finance receivables are presented net of dealer cash management balances of \$2.8 billion and \$2.6 billion at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Rollforward of Allowance for Retail Loan Losses A summary of the activity in the allowance for retail loan losses is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Allowance for retail loan losses beginning balance	\$ 2,308	\$ 2,062
Provision for loan losses	205	137
Charge-offs	(405)	(322)
Recoveries	213	186
Foreign currency translation and other	(1)	60
Allowance for retail loan losses ending balance	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,123

The allowance for retail loan losses as a percentage of retail finance receivables was 3.2% at both March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Retail Credit Quality Our retail finance receivables portfolio includes loans made to consumers and businesses to finance the purchase of vehicles for personal and commercial use. The following tables are consolidated summaries of the amortized cost of the retail finance receivables by FICO score or its equivalent, determined at origination, for each vintage of the portfolio at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	Year of Origination						March 31, 2024	
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Total	Percent
Prime - FICO Score 680 and greater	\$ 6,124	\$ 21,739	\$ 14,060	\$ 8,080	\$ 4,274	\$ 1,055	\$ 55,332	75.6 %
Near-prime - FICO Score 620 to 679	902	2,981	2,076	1,566	787	380	8,692	11.9
Sub-prime - FICO Score less than 620	967	2,821	2,172	1,682	878	685	9,206	12.6
Retail finance receivables	\$ 7,993	\$ 27,542	\$ 18,308	\$ 11,329	\$ 5,938	\$ 2,120	\$ 73,230	100.0 %

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

	Year of Origination						December 31, 2023	
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Total	Percent
Prime - FICO Score 680 and greater	\$ 23,940	\$ 15,581	\$ 9,039	\$ 4,926	\$ 1,076	\$ 320	\$ 54,882	75.5 %
Near-prime - FICO Score 620 to 679	3,234	2,281	1,746	906	350	129	8,647	11.9
Sub-prime - FICO Score less than 620	3,079	2,397	1,884	1,010	573	257	9,200	12.6
Retail finance receivables	<u>\$ 30,253</u>	<u>\$ 20,259</u>	<u>\$ 12,670</u>	<u>\$ 6,842</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 707</u>	<u>\$ 72,729</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

We review the ongoing credit quality of our retail finance receivables based on customer payment activity. A retail account is considered delinquent if a substantial portion of a scheduled payment has not been received by the date the payment was contractually due. Retail finance receivables are collateralized by vehicle titles, and, subject to local laws, we generally have the right to repossess the vehicle in the event the customer defaults on the payment terms of the contract. The following tables are consolidated summaries of the amortized cost of retail finance receivables by delinquency status, for each vintage of the portfolio at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, as well as summary totals for March 31, 2023. The first table also presents our charge-offs by vintage for the three months ended March 31, 2024:

	Year of Origination						March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0 - 30 days	\$ 7,973	\$ 27,054	\$ 17,743	\$ 10,856	\$ 5,689	\$ 1,911	\$ 71,225	97.3 %	\$ 66,109	97.6 %
31 - 60 days	19	342	406	352	188	156	1,463	2.0	1,188	1.8
Greater than 60 days	1	125	140	109	56	50	482	0.7	363	0.5
Finance receivables more than 30 days delinquent	20	467	547	461	245	206	1,945	2.7	1,551	2.3
In repossession	—	21	19	12	4	3	60	0.1	44	0.1
Finance receivables more than 30 days delinquent or in repossession	20	488	566	473	249	209	2,005	2.7	1,595	2.4
Retail finance receivables	<u>\$ 7,993</u>	<u>\$ 27,542</u>	<u>\$ 18,308</u>	<u>\$ 11,329</u>	<u>\$ 5,938</u>	<u>\$ 2,120</u>	<u>\$ 73,230</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 67,704</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>
Charge-offs	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 119</u>	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 405</u>			

	Year of Origination						December 31, 2023	
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Total	Percent
0 - 30 days	\$ 29,816	\$ 19,602	\$ 12,098	\$ 6,533	\$ 1,825	\$ 599	\$ 70,472	96.9 %
31 - 60 days	318	470	415	227	130	78	1,637	2.3
Greater than 60 days	102	168	142	76	42	29	559	0.8
Finance receivables more than 30 days delinquent	421	637	557	302	172	107	2,196	3.0
In repossession	17	20	14	6	3	1	61	0.1
Finance receivables more than 30 days delinquent or in repossession	437	657	572	308	175	108	2,257	3.1
Retail finance receivables	<u>\$ 30,253</u>	<u>\$ 20,259</u>	<u>\$ 12,670</u>	<u>\$ 6,842</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 707</u>	<u>\$ 72,729</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

The accrual of finance charge income had been suspended on retail finance receivables with contractual amounts due of \$721 million and \$809 million at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Accrual of finance charge income on retail finance receivables is generally suspended on accounts that are more than 60 days delinquent, accounts in bankruptcy and accounts in repossession.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

Loan Modifications Under certain circumstances, we may agree to modify the terms of an existing loan with a borrower for various reasons, including financial difficulties, and we may provide interest rate reductions, principal forgiveness, payment deferrals, term extensions or a combination thereof. A loan that is deferred greater than six months in the preceding twelve months would be considered to be other-than-insignificantly delayed. In such circumstances, we must determine whether the modification should be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original loan and a creation of a new loan, or the continuation of the original loan with modifications.

The amortized costs at March 31, 2024 and 2023 of the loans modified during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were insignificant. The unpaid principal balances, net of recoveries, of loans charged off during the reporting period that were modified within 12 months preceding default were insignificant for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Commercial Credit Quality Our commercial finance receivables consist of dealer financing, primarily for dealer inventory purchases, and other financing, which includes loans to commercial vehicle upfitters, as well as advances to certain GM subsidiaries.

For our dealer financing, we use proprietary models to assign a risk rating to each dealer and perform periodic credit reviews of each dealership. We adjust the dealership's risk rating, if necessary. There is limited credit risk associated with other financing due to the structure of the business relationships.

Our dealer risk model and risk rating categories are as follows:

Dealer Risk Rating	Description
I	Performing accounts with strong to acceptable financial metrics with at least satisfactory capacity to meet financial commitments.
II	Performing accounts experiencing potential weakness in financial metrics and repayment prospects resulting in increased monitoring.
III	Non-Performing accounts with inadequate paying capacity for current obligations and that have the distinct possibility of creating a loss if deficiencies are not corrected.
IV	Non-Performing accounts with inadequate paying capacity for current obligations and inherent weaknesses that make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable or improbable.

Dealers with III and IV risk ratings are subject to additional monitoring and restrictions on funding, including suspension of lines of credit and liquidation of assets. The following tables summarize the dealer credit risk profile by dealer risk rating at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Dealer Risk Rating	Year of Origination							March 31, 2024	
	Revolving	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Total	Percent
I	\$ 12,192	\$ 64	\$ 263	\$ 403	\$ 289	\$ 294	\$ 72	\$ 13,578	96.1 %
II	274	—	3	7	—	—	—	284	2.0
III	217	4	5	15	12	—	7	261	1.8
IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 12,682</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>	<u>\$ 271</u>	<u>\$ 425</u>	<u>\$ 302</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 79</u>	<u>\$ 14,122</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Dealer Risk Rating	Year of Origination							December 31, 2023	
	Revolving	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Total	Percent
I	\$ 11,638	\$ 295	\$ 417	\$ 297	\$ 301	\$ 85	\$ 11	\$ 13,043	97.2 %
II	182	—	2	2	—	—	—	187	1.4
III	152	1	15	12	—	11	—	192	1.4
IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 11,971</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 435</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>	<u>\$ 301</u>	<u>\$ 96</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 13,422</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Floorplan advances comprise 99.1% and 99.7% of the total revolving balances at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Dealer term loans are presented by year of origination.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, substantially all of our commercial finance receivables were current with respect to payment status, and activity in the allowance for commercial loan losses was insignificant for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023. There were no commercial finance receivables on nonaccrual status at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

There were no charge-offs, and no loan modifications were extended to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 4. Leased Vehicles

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Leased vehicles ^(a)	\$ 37,119	\$ 37,921
Less: accumulated depreciation	(7,013)	(7,338)
Leased vehicles, net	<u>\$ 30,106</u>	<u>\$ 30,582</u>

(a) Net of vehicle acquisition costs, less manufacturer incentives and investment tax credits.

Depreciation expense related to leased vehicles, net was \$1.2 billion for both the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

The following table summarizes minimum rental payments due to us as lessor under operating leases at March 31, 2024:

	Years Ending December 31,						Total
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	
Lease payments under operating leases	\$ 3,793	\$ 3,651	\$ 1,758	\$ 253	\$ 9	\$ 1	\$ 9,464

Note 5. Equity in Net Assets of Nonconsolidated Affiliates

We use the equity method to account for our equity interest in joint ventures. Revenue and expenses of our joint ventures are not consolidated into our financial statements; rather, our proportionate share of the earnings of each joint venture is reflected as equity income.

There have been no ownership changes in our joint ventures since December 31, 2023. The following table presents certain aggregated operating data of our joint ventures:

Summarized Operating Data	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Finance charge income	\$ 286	\$ 392
Income before income taxes	\$ 120	\$ 155
Net income	\$ 90	\$ 116

At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had undistributed earnings of \$868 million and \$837 million related to our nonconsolidated affiliates.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
Note 6. Debt

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Secured debt				
Revolving credit facilities	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,522	\$ 4,960	\$ 4,960
Securitization notes payable	42,689	42,370	40,284	40,012
Total secured debt	44,212	43,892	45,243	44,971
Unsecured debt				
Senior notes	51,299	51,001	49,990	49,537
Credit facilities	1,890	1,889	2,034	2,026
Other unsecured debt	8,509	8,541	8,060	8,088
Total unsecured debt	61,698	61,430	60,084	59,651
Total secured and unsecured debt	\$ 105,910	\$ 105,322	\$ 105,327	\$ 104,622
Fair value utilizing Level 2 inputs		\$ 103,049		\$ 102,262
Fair value utilizing Level 3 inputs		\$ 2,274		\$ 2,360

Secured Debt Most of the secured debt was issued by VIEs and is repayable only from proceeds related to the underlying pledged assets. Refer to [Note 7](#) for further information.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, we renewed credit facilities with a total borrowing capacity of \$2.4 billion, and we issued \$7.3 billion in aggregate principal amount of securitization notes payable with an initial weighted average interest rate of 5.38% and maturity dates ranging from 2024 to 2036.

Unsecured Debt During the three months ended March 31, 2024, we issued \$4.4 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior notes with an initial weighted average interest rate of 5.33% and maturity dates ranging from 2027 to 2031.

General Motors Financial Company, Inc. is the sole guarantor of its subsidiaries' unsecured debt obligations for which a guarantee is provided.

Compliance with Debt Covenants Several of our revolving credit facilities require compliance with certain financial and operational covenants as well as regular reporting to lenders, including providing certain subsidiary financial statements. Certain of our secured debt agreements also contain various covenants, including maintaining portfolio performance ratios as well as limits on deferment levels. Our unsecured debt obligations contain covenants including limitations on our ability to incur certain liens. At March 31, 2024, we were in compliance with these debt covenants.

Note 7. Variable Interest Entities

Securitizations and Credit Facilities The following table summarizes the assets and liabilities related to our consolidated VIEs:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Restricted cash ^(a)	\$ 3,423	\$ 2,765
Finance receivables	\$ 44,566	\$ 46,648
Lease related assets	\$ 15,639	\$ 15,794
Secured debt	\$ 44,271	\$ 45,299

^(a) Included in other assets.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

Note 8. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to certain risks arising from both our business operations and economic conditions. We manage economic risks, including interest rate risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of our assets and liabilities and by using derivative financial instruments. Specifically, we enter into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the receipt or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. Our derivative financial instruments are used to manage differences in the amount, timing, and duration of our known or expected cash receipts and our known or expected cash payments principally related to our borrowings.

Certain of our foreign operations expose us to fluctuations of foreign interest rates and exchange rates. We primarily finance our earning assets with debt in the same currency to minimize the impact to earnings from our exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates. When we use a different currency, these fluctuations may impact the value of our cash receipts and payments in terms of our functional currency. We enter into derivative financial instruments to protect the value or fix the amount of certain assets and liabilities in terms of the relevant functional currency.

The table below presents the gross fair value amounts of our derivative financial instruments and the associated notional amounts:

	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Notional	Fair Value of Assets	Fair Value of Liabilities	Notional	Fair Value of Assets	Fair Value of Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedges						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 21,991	\$ 9	\$ 352	\$ 18,379	\$ 75	\$ 238
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swaps	2,447	16	10	2,381	17	16
Foreign currency swaps	9,208	88	428	8,003	144	311
Derivatives not designated as hedges						
Interest rate contracts	123,103	1,576	2,024	134,683	1,573	1,997
Foreign currency contracts	940	2	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 157,689</u>	<u>\$ 1,691</u>	<u>\$ 2,815</u>	<u>\$ 163,446</u>	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 2,563</u>

The gross amounts of the fair value of our derivative instruments that are classified as assets or liabilities are included in other assets or other liabilities, respectively. Amounts accrued for interest payments in a net receivable position are included in other assets. Amounts accrued for interest payments in a net payable position are included in other liabilities. All our derivatives are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value for Level 2 instruments was derived using the market approach based on observable market inputs including quoted prices of similar instruments and foreign exchange and interest rate forward curves.

We primarily enter into derivative instruments through AmeriCredit Financial Services, Inc. (AFSI); however, our SPEs may also be parties to derivative instruments. Agreements between AFSI and its derivative counterparties include rights of setoff for positions with offsetting values or for collateral held or posted. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of derivative instruments that are classified as assets or liabilities available for offset was \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion. At March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we held \$447 million and \$457 million of collateral from counterparties that was available for netting against our asset positions. At both March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had \$1.2 billion of collateral posted to counterparties that was available for netting against our liability positions.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

The following amounts were recorded in the condensed consolidated balance sheet related to items designated and qualifying as hedged items in fair value hedging relationships:

	Carrying Amount of Hedged Items		Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustments ^(a)	
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unsecured debt	\$ 34,433	\$ 33,551	\$ 1,158	\$ 1,029

(a) Includes \$865 million and \$872 million of unamortized losses remaining on hedged items for which hedge accounting has been discontinued at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

The table below presents the effect of our derivative financial instruments in the condensed consolidated statements of income:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Interest Expense ^(a)	Operating Expenses ^(b)	Interest Expense ^(a)	Operating Expenses ^(b)
Fair value hedges				
Hedged items - interest rate swaps	\$ 129	\$ —	\$ (29)	\$ —
Interest rate swaps	(157)	—	46	—
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate swaps	7	—	9	—
Hedged items - foreign currency swaps ^(c)	—	178	—	(136)
Foreign currency swaps	(41)	(176)	(37)	136
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	33	—	52	—
Foreign currency contracts	—	2	—	—
Total income (loss) recognized	\$ (28)	\$ 3	\$ 40	\$ —

(a) Total interest expense was \$1.4 billion and \$1.0 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

(b) Total operating expenses were \$458 million and \$442 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

(c) Transaction activity recorded in operating expenses related to foreign currency-denominated debt.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

The tables below present the effect of our derivative financial instruments in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	Gains (Losses) Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flow hedges		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 9	\$ 1
Foreign currency swaps	(141)	29
Total	\$ (132)	\$ 30
	(Gains) Losses Reclassified From Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Into Income (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flow hedges		
Interest rate swaps	\$ (5)	\$ (7)
Foreign currency swaps	163	(76)
Total	\$ 158	\$ (82)

All amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were recorded to interest expense. During the next 12 months, we estimate an insignificant amount of losses will be reclassified into pre-tax earnings from derivatives designated for hedge accounting.

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings We are subject to various pending and potential legal and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of business, including litigation, arbitration, claims, investigations, examinations, subpoenas and enforcement proceedings. Some litigation against us could take the form of class actions. The outcome of these proceedings is inherently uncertain, and thus we cannot confidently predict how or when proceedings will be resolved. An adverse outcome in one or more of these proceedings could result in substantial damages, settlements, fines, penalties, diminished income or reputational harm.

In accordance with the current accounting standards for loss contingencies, we establish reserves for legal matters when it is probable that a loss associated with the matter has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The actual costs of resolving legal matters may be higher or lower than any amounts reserved for these matters. At March 31, 2024, we estimated our reasonably possible legal exposure for unfavorable outcomes to be approximately \$151 million, and we have accrued \$137 million.

Other Administrative Tax Matters We accrue non-income tax liabilities for contingencies when management believes that a loss is probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated, while contingent gains are recognized only when realized. In the event any losses are sustained in excess of accruals, they will be charged against income at that time.

In evaluating indirect tax matters, we take into consideration factors such as our historical experience with matters of similar nature, specific facts and circumstances, and the likelihood of prevailing. We reevaluate and update our accruals as matters progress over time, where there is a reasonable possibility that losses exceeding amounts already recognized may be incurred. Our estimate of the additional range of loss is up to \$187 million at March 31, 2024.

Note 10. Shareholders' Equity

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Common Stock		
Number of shares authorized	10,000,000	10,000,000
Number of shares issued and outstanding	5,050,000	5,050,000

During both the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, our Board of Directors declared and paid dividends of \$450 million on our common stock to General Motors Holdings LLC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Preferred Stock		
Number of shares authorized	250,000,000	250,000,000
Number of shares issued and outstanding ^(a)		
Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A (Series A Preferred Stock)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Series B Preferred Stock)	500,000	500,000
Fixed-Rate Reset Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C (Series C Preferred Stock)	500,000	500,000

(a) Issued at a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share.

During both the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, we paid dividends of \$29 million to holders of record of our Series A Preferred Stock, \$16 million to holders of record of our Series B Preferred Stock, and \$14 million to holders of record of our Series C Preferred Stock.

The following table summarizes the significant components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedges		
Beginning balance	\$ (3)	\$ (21)
Change in value of hedges, net of tax	26	(52)
Ending balance	23	(73)
Defined benefit plans		
Beginning balance	1	1
Unrealized gain (loss) on subsidiary pension	—	—
Ending balance	1	1
Foreign currency translation adjustment		
Beginning balance	(1,206)	(1,352)
Translation gain (loss)	(65)	102
Ending balance	(1,270)	(1,251)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,246)	\$ (1,323)

Note 11. Income Taxes

We are included in GM's consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and certain states' income tax returns. Net operating losses and certain tax credits generated by us have been utilized by GM; however, income tax expense and deferred tax balances are presented in our financial statements as if we filed our own tax returns in each jurisdiction. Refer to [Note 2](#) for further information on related party taxes payable.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

Note 12. Segment Reporting

Our chief operating decision maker evaluates the operating results and performance of our business based on our North America and International Segments. Our North America Segment includes operations in the U.S. and Canada. Our International Segment includes operations in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, as well as our equity investments in joint ventures in China. The management of each segment is responsible for executing our strategies. Key operating data for our operating segments were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024			Three Months Ended March 31, 2023		
	North America	International	Total	North America	International	Total
Total revenue	\$ 3,417	\$ 394	\$ 3,811	\$ 3,049	\$ 294	\$ 3,343
Operating expenses	369	90	458	358	84	442
Leased vehicle expenses	1,024	23	1,047	1,022	17	1,039
Provision for loan losses	171	33	204	114	17	131
Interest expense	1,230	167	1,396	877	123	1,000
Equity income	—	32	32	—	41	41
Income before income taxes	\$ 623	\$ 114	\$ 737	\$ 677	\$ 94	\$ 771

	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	North America	International	Total	North America	International	Total
Finance receivables, net	\$ 79,091	\$ 6,680	\$ 85,771	\$ 78,148	\$ 6,489	\$ 84,637
Leased vehicles, net	\$ 29,731	\$ 375	\$ 30,106	\$ 30,227	\$ 356	\$ 30,582
Total assets	\$ 123,183	\$ 10,038	\$ 133,221	\$ 122,128	\$ 9,883	\$ 132,011

Note 13. Regulatory Capital and Other Regulatory Matters

We are required to comply with a wide variety of laws and regulations. Certain of our entities operate in international markets as either banks or regulated finance companies that are subject to regulatory restrictions. These regulatory restrictions, among other things, require that certain of these entities meet minimum capital requirements and may restrict dividend distributions and ownership of certain assets. We were in compliance with all regulatory capital requirements as most recently reported. Total assets of our regulated international banks and finance companies were approximately \$7.9 billion and \$7.7 billion at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

CERTIFICATION

I, Daniel E. Berce, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of General Motors Financial Company, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 23, 2024

/s/ Daniel E. Berce

Daniel E. Berce

President and Chief Executive Officer

GENERAL MOTORS FINANCIAL COMPANY, INC.

CERTIFICATION

I, Susan B. Sheffield, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of General Motors Financial Company, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 23, 2024

/s/ Susan B. Sheffield

Susan B. Sheffield

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Principales diferencias entre los criterios contables establecidos por las autoridades financieras mexicanas y los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América aplicables para GMF Inc.

Las Sociedades Financieras de Objeto Múltiple en México son reguladas en cuanto a sus criterios y principios contables por las siguientes disposiciones:

- a) La Ley General de Organizaciones y Actividades Auxiliares del Crédito (LGOAAC)
- b) La Ley de Instituciones de Crédito
- c) Ley de Mercado de Valores
- d) Las Disposiciones de carácter general aplicables a las emisoras de valores y a otros participantes del mercado de valores (Circular Única de Emisoras)
- e) Las Disposiciones de carácter general aplicables a las instituciones de crédito (Circular Única de Bancos)
- f) Las Disposiciones de carácter general aplicables a los almacenes generales de depósito, casas de cambio, uniones de crédito y sociedades financieras de objeto múltiple reguladas (CUIFE)
- g) Normas de Información financiera emitidas por el CINIF supletoriamente

Los Criterios Contables dictados por las regulaciones locales difieren de los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América (“U.S. GAAP”) en diversos puntos y criterios, sin embargo consideramos que dentro de los que aplican para GMF Inc. los más importantes son los siguientes:

- I. Reconocimiento de los efectos de inflación
- II. Reserva para riesgos crediticios
- III. Reconocimiento de pasivo contingente
- IV. Costos por emisión de deuda
- V. Reconocimiento de ingresos
- VI. Crédito mercantil
- VII. Reconocimiento de posiciones fiscales inciertas
- VIII. Compensación basada en acciones
- IX. Consolidación
- X. Valor razonable

I. Reconocimiento de los efectos de inflación

U.S. GAAP

Los principios contables aplicables en los Estados Unidos establecen como principio básico el costo histórico. Los efectos de Inflación no se registran en los estados financieros excepto en casos cuando una entidad de reporte opere en un entorno económico altamente inflacionario. Bajo los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América (U.S. GAAP), una economía es considerada como altamente inflacionaria cuando la tasa de inflación acumulada de los últimos tres años excede el 100%.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Al 1ero de enero de 2008, las Compañías en México suspendieron el reconocimiento de los efectos de la inflación en los estados financieros debido a un entorno económico no inflacionario, sin embargo, los activos y pasivos no monetarios y el capital contable incluyen los efectos de re expresión reconocidos hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2007.

A la fecha señalada en el párrafo anterior, las Compañías en México solo reconocen los efectos de inflación en los estados financieros cuando el entorno económico califica como inflacionario. Un entorno económico inflacionario ocurre cuando la inflación acumulada de los últimos tres años es igual o mayor al 26%.

II. Reserva para Riesgos Crediticios

U.S. GAAP

La reserva para préstamos y arrendamientos se basa en la estimación de la probable pérdida inherente a los préstamos y cartera de la compañía tanto comerciales como de consumo.

La evaluación y medida del deterioro de los préstamos y arrendamientos financieros ocurre a través de una de los dos siguientes metodologías establecidas:

1. Reservas específicas establecidas para préstamos y arrendamientos financieros específicos evaluados como en deterioro, o
2. Reservas para carteras las cuáles son establecidas para grupos grandes de préstamos y arrendamientos financieros con saldos de pequeños y homogéneos los cuales son evaluados colectivamente para su deterioro.

Los préstamos y arrendamientos financieros que no son parte de un grupo grande de préstamos y arrendamientos financieros homogéneos son evaluados bajo la metodología de reserva específica. Los préstamos y arrendamientos financieros que nos son considerados en deterioro bajo la metodología de reserva específica así como bajo préstamos y arrendamientos financieros homogéneos están sujetos al cálculo para reserva a nivel de cartera.

La reserva deberá ser establecida cuando es probable que los préstamos de la cartera se han deteriorado y el importe de la pérdida pueda ser razonablemente estimado. Una acumulación de pérdida es inicialmente reconocida en los estados financieros durante el período en el cual el evento de pérdida que dio lugar al deterioro ocurre y solamente por el monto del deterioro que ha ocurrido a la fecha del balance general.

El deterioro a nivel de cartera puede ser basado en estadísticas históricas, tales como período de recuperación promedio y promedio de monto recuperado, junto con una tasa de interés efectiva como medio de medición del deterioro de dichos préstamos.

El deterioro de un préstamo en específico puede ser medido en base al valor actual de los flujos de efectivo futuros esperados descontados a la tasa de interés efectiva del préstamo. Como recurso práctico, un acreedor puede medir el deterioro en base al precio de mercado observable de un préstamo, o al valor razonable de la garantía si el préstamo es un préstamo que depende de una garantía.

La descripción antes mencionada se basa en los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América (U.S. GAAP) que se incluyen dentro de las normas ASC 310-10 “Cuentas por Cobrar- En general,” ASC 450-10-25 “Contingencias- En general” y ASC 942-10 “Servicios Financieros - Depósitos y Préstamos- En general,” entre otras.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

La reserva para pérdidas crediticias para SOFOMES E.N.R. Emisoras se realiza de acuerdo a los lineamientos establecidos por la Comisión para SOFOMES Reguladas la cual establece la metodología para la calificación de cartera crediticia para la constitución de reserva. La Comisión utiliza modelos de pérdida esperada los cuales contemplan el riesgo crediticio colectivo y datos de pérdida esperada de las instituciones de préstamos Mexicanas. La reserva para la cartera de préstamos comerciales y de consumo se determina de la siguiente manera:

Reserva de cartera consumo - Las reservas de la cartera de consumo no revolvente, se determinan evaluando la probabilidad de incumplimiento, la severidad de la pérdida y la exposición al incumplimiento, crédito por crédito, considerando los datos históricos de dicha cartera.

La probabilidad de incumplimiento se determina de acuerdo al número de atrasos que tenga el cliente; si tiene menos de cuatro mensualidades de atraso la probabilidad de incumplimiento se determinara con el promedio del porcentaje que representa el pago realizado respecto al monto exigible en los últimos cuatro periodos de facturación y si tiene 4 atrasos o más la probabilidad de incumplimiento será del 100%.

Del mismo modo, la severidad de perdida será del 65% si el atraso del cliente es menor a 10 mensualidades y de 100% si el atraso es de 10 ó más mensualidades.

Reserva de cartera comercial - La reserva de la cartera comercial se determina en base al artículo 110 de la Circular Única de Bancos (CUB). Al 2014, para la determinación de la

calificación de cartera, se debe de considerar la probabilidad de incumplimiento, severidad de la pérdida y exposición al incumplimiento.

Las reservas de la cartera comercial se determinan mediante la evaluación del puntaje crediticio total para créditos a cargo de Personas Morales y Personas Físicas con Actividad Empresarial, haciendo la separación de aquellos con ingresos netos o ventas netas anuales menores al equivalente en moneda nacional a 14 millones de Unidades de Inversión (UDIS) de conformidad con los anexos mencionados.

De estos puntajes se obtiene la probabilidad de incumplimiento, en el caso de créditos que se encuentren en cartera vencida la probabilidad de incumplimiento será del 100% y la severidad de pérdida será del 45%.

El porcentaje requerido de la reserva para pérdidas en la cartera de préstamos se determina en función del grado de riesgo asignado.

III. Reconocimiento de Pasivo Contingente

U.S. GAAP

Cuando existe una contingencia de pérdida, la evaluación debe ser realizada en cuanto a la probabilidad de que el evento o eventos futuros ocurran confirmando la pérdida.

Se establecen 3 categorías de probabilidad con respecto a la ocurrencia de una pérdida:

- Remota: La posibilidad de que el evento o eventos futuros ocurran es poco probable.
- Razonablemente posible: La posibilidad de que el evento o eventos futuros ocurran es más que remota pero menos que probable.
- Probable: El evento o los eventos futuros son probable que ocurran.

El registro de la pérdida por contingencia es registrada solamente cuando la probabilidad de una confirmación de un evento es designada como “Probable” y el monto de la pérdida puede ser razonablemente estimado. La descripción antes mencionada se basa en los principios contables US GAAP FASB ASC 450-10-25 “Contingencias- En general”.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

El reconocimiento de un pasivo contingente se efectúa en base al Boletín C-9 de Pasivos, Provisiones, Activos y Pasivos Contingentes, en el cual se señala que se debe considerar como una obligación presente si el suceso ocurrido en el pasado ha producido o no el nacimiento de dicha obligación y en caso de duda de la ocurrencia o no ocurrencia de ciertos sucesos, la entidad procederá a determinar la existencia de la obligación presente, teniendo en cuenta toda la evidencia posible, entre los que se incluirá la opinión de expertos y, en base a esa evidencia, lo siguiente:

- Si la obligación es probable se reconocerá el pasivo siempre que la probabilidad de la existencia de la obligación a la fecha del balance sea mayor que la probabilidad de la inexistencia y se pueda obtener un cálculo fiable del monto de la obligación,

- Se revelará la obligación si la obligación presente es posible, esto siempre y cuando la obligación presente sea menor que la probabilidad que no exista y no habrá necesidad de revelación en el caso de que sea remota la probabilidad de salida de recursos.

IV. Costos por Emisión de Deuda

U.S. GAAP

La norma ASU 2015-03 requiere que los costos por emisión de deuda asociados con deuda no revolvente sean presentados como una reducción al saldo principal de la deuda, con aplicación retrospectiva.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Los costos por emisión de deuda son presentados de acuerdo al Anexo 33 de la CUB Criterio A-2 Aplicación de Normas Específicas que menciona que en el caso de pagos anticipados se aplicará la Norma de Información Financiera C-5 Pagos Anticipados y se reconocerá como un pago anticipado en el rubro de Otros Activos.

V.Reconocimiento de Ingresos

U.S. GAAP

El ingreso por cargo financiero relacionado a cuentas por cobrar de financiamiento es reconocido utilizando el método de interés efectivo. Las comisiones y cargos recibidos y los costos directos de originación de préstamos son generalmente diferidos y amortizados durante el término de las cuentas por cobrar de financiamiento relacionadas utilizando el método de interés efectivo y son eliminados del balance general consolidado cuando las cuentas por cobrar de financiamiento relacionadas son vendidas, canceladas o liquidadas. La provisión de ingresos por cargos financieros es suspendida en las cuentas que tienen 60 días o más de morosidad, cuentas en bancarrota y cuentas adjudicadas. Los pagos recibidos para préstamos en suspenso son aplicados primero a cualquier recargo que se deba, luego se aplican a cualquier interés pendiente de pago, y finalmente, cualquier monto restante recibido es aplicado al saldo principal. La provisión de intereses continúa una vez que una cuenta ha recibido pagos que regresan su estatus de morosidad a menos de 60 días.

El ingreso por cargo financiero relacionado a cuentas por cobrar de financiamiento comercial es reconocido utilizando el método de acumulación. La acumulación de ingreso por cargos financieros es generalmente suspendida en las cuentas que tienen 90 días o más de morosidad, una vez que se recibe una notificación de bancarrota por parte del acreditado, o cuando existe duda razonable sobre la recuperación total del saldo principal e intereses acordados en el contrato. Los pagos recibidos para préstamos en mora son aplicados primero al saldo principal. La provisión de intereses continúa una vez que una cuenta ha recibido pagos que la clasifican al corriente y que el cobro del saldo principal e intereses acordados en el contrato es razonable (incluyendo montos previamente cancelados) o, cuando se trata de reestructuraciones de deuda en problemas, cuando el pago es razonablemente asegurado con base a los términos modificados del préstamo.

Los ingresos por arrendamientos operativos en vehículos arrendados son reconocidos por medio del método de línea recta durante el periodo del arrendamiento. Los cargos o costos netos diferidos por originación son amortizados en línea recta durante el periodo del contrato de arrendamiento.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Se deberá suspender la acumulación de los intereses devengados de las operaciones crediticias, en el momento en que el saldo insoluto del crédito sea considerado como vencido, entendiéndose como vencido lo siguiente:

1. Se tenga conocimiento de que el acreditado es declarado en concurso mercantil, conforme a la Ley de Concursos Mercantiles, o
2. Sus amortizaciones no hayan sido liquidadas en su totalidad en los términos pactados originalmente, considerando al efecto lo siguiente:
 - a) Si los adeudos consisten en créditos con pago único de principal e intereses al vencimiento y presentan 30 o más días naturales de vencidos;
 - b) Si los adeudos se refieren a créditos con pago único de principal al vencimiento y con pagos periódicos de intereses y los respectivos pagos de los intereses presentan 90 ó más días naturales de vencimiento, y el saldo principal presenta 30 ó más días naturales de vencimiento;
 - c) Si los adeudos consisten en créditos con pagos periódicos parciales de principal e intereses, incluyendo los préstamos hipotecarios y presentan 90 ó más días naturales de vencimiento;
 - d) Si los adeudos consisten en créditos revolventes y presentan dos periodos mensuales de facturación vencidos o, en caso de que el periodo de facturación sea distinto al mensual, el correspondiente a 60 ó más días naturales de vencidos, y
 - e) Los documentos de cobro inmediato a que se refiere el criterio B-1 “Fondos Disponibles”, serán reportados como cartera vencida al momento en el cual se presente dicho evento.
3. Cualquier amortización que no haya sido liquidada en su totalidad en los términos pactados originalmente y presenten 90 ó más días de vencimiento y los créditos otorgados a personas físicas destinados a la remodelación o mejoramiento de la vivienda sin propósito de especulación comercial que estén respaldados por el ahorro de la subcuenta de vivienda del acreditado. *(No aplica a GM Financial de México SA de CV SOFOM E.R., sin embargo es parte de la redacción de la normatividad aplicable a otras entidades SOFOMs).*

Asimismo, se deberá suspender la amortización en resultados del ejercicio de los ingresos financieros por devengar, así como del importe correspondiente a la opción de compra de los créditos por operaciones de arrendamiento capitalizable, en el momento en que el saldo insoluto del crédito sea considerado como vencido..

A los créditos que contractualmente capitalizan intereses al monto del adeudo, les será aplicable la suspensión de acumulación de intereses establecida en el párrafo anterior.

En tanto el crédito se mantenga en cartera vencida, el control de los intereses o ingresos financieros devengados se llevará en cuentas de orden. En caso de que dichos intereses o ingresos financieros vencidos sean cobrados, se reconocerán directamente en los resultados del ejercicio en el rubro de ingresos por intereses, cancelando en el caso de arrendamiento capitalizable o en operaciones de factoraje financiero el crédito diferido correspondiente.

VI. Crédito Mercantil

U.S. GAAP

No se permite cancelar los deterioros reconocidos de crédito mercantil.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Bajo ciertas circunstancias es permitido cancelar deterioros reconocidos de crédito mercantil.

VII. Reconocimiento de posiciones fiscales inciertas

U.S. GAAP

Se contabilizan las posiciones fiscales inciertas con base a un proceso de dos pasos en donde: (1) se determina si es más probable que no que las posiciones fiscales sean sostenidas en base a los méritos técnicos de la posición; y (2) para aquellas posiciones fiscales que cumplen con el probable reconocimiento, se reconoce el monto más alto de beneficio fiscal que sea mayor al 50% de probabilidad de que se materialice basado en la última negociación con la autoridad tributaria correspondiente.

Se reconocen intereses y multas sobre posiciones fiscales inciertas en la cuenta de impuesto sobre la renta.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Se aplicará la metodología indicada en el punto III. Reconocimiento de Pasivo Contingente para su reconocimiento contable.

VIII. Compensación basada en acciones

U.S. GAAP

Los premios de compensación en acciones emitidas por una subsidiaria a empleados de la subsidiaria que son liquidados del capital de la compañía matriz deben ser clasificados como premios de capital en los estados financieros independientes de la subsidiaria. De la misma forma, la subsidiaria registra el gasto por compensación por concepto de los premios de compensación en

acciones de la compañía matriz en base al valor razonable de los premios sobre el período de devengamiento aplicable al premio.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

Los premios de compensación en acciones otorgados por una subsidiaria a empleados de la subsidiaria y liquidados en acciones de la compañía matriz son clasificados como premios pasivos en los estados financieros independientes de la subsidiaria.

IX. Consolidación

U.S. GAAP

Bajo los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América (“U.S. GAAP”), existen dos modelos diferentes para determinar si la consolidación es apropiada. Si una entidad de reporte cuenta con participación en otra entidad que satisface la definición de una Entidad de Participación Variable (VIE), el modelo de una VIE debe ser aplicado. Bajo este modelo, la consolidación está basada en poder y economía - esto es, qué accionista tiene (1) el poder de dirigir las actividades de la VIE que más afecten de manera considerable el desempeño económico de la VIE y (2) la obligación de absorber las pérdidas o el derecho a recibir beneficios de la VIE que pudieran ser potencialmente considerables para la VIE. Sin embargo, si una entidad de reporte cuenta con participación en otra entidad que no es considerada como una Entidad de Participación Variable (VIE) o que no se encuentra dentro del ámbito del modelo de una VIE, el modelo de participaciones con derecho de voto deberá aplicarse. Bajo este modelo, la consolidación está basada en si la entidad de reporte mantiene una participación financiera de control en la entidad.

Bajo el modelo de participaciones con derecho de voto, no se le requiere a la entidad tomar en cuenta potenciales derechos de voto al determinar si hay o no control; más bien, dichos potenciales derechos de voto pudieran indicar la existencia de control. El modelo de las VIE no aborda específicamente el impacto de los potenciales derechos de voto en la determinación de qué parte cuenta con el poder para dirigir las actividades más importantes de una entidad.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

La consolidación bajo los estándares mexicanos se basa en el concepto de control. Los tres elementos de control son los siguientes:

- Poder sobre la sociedad participada
- Exposición, o derecho, a ganancias variables de la participación en la sociedad participada; y
- La habilidad de utilizar poder sobre la sociedad participada para tener un efecto sobre el monto de las ganancias del inversionista.

Un inversionista debe poseer los tres elementos para concluir que controla a una sociedad participada. El modelo de consolidación aplica a todas las entidades.

Una entidad debe considerar la existencia y el efecto de potenciales derechos de voto que son actualmente ejecutables al determinar si existe o no control.

X. Valor Razonable

U.S. GAAP

Bajo los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados en los Estados Unidos de América ("U.S. GAAP"), una de las características que definen al valor razonable es que se asume que es el precio de salida. El precio de salida se define como el precio que será recibido o pagado por la entidad de reporte "en una operación ordenada entre participantes de mercado para vender un activo o transferir un pasivo a la fecha de la medición." El riesgo crediticio de la contraparte y el riesgo crediticio de la propia entidad son considerados en las mediciones de valor razonable de ciertos instrumentos financieros.

Criterios contables establecidos para instituciones financieras en México

El valor razonable se define como el monto que un participante de mercado interesado e informado estaría dispuesto a pagar por la compra o venta de un activo o el monto que estaría dispuesto a asumir o liquidar un pasivo en un mercado libre. Esta definición puede considerar ya sea un precio de entrada o salida. Se les requiere a las entidades usar las mediciones de valor razonable proporcionadas por un proveedor de precios autorizado por la Comisión. Dichas mediciones generalmente no toman en cuenta el riesgo crediticio de la contraparte o de la propia entidad.