

Exchange Rate Information

Since 1991, Mexico has had a free market for foreign exchange and, since 1994, the Mexican government has allowed the Peso to float freely against the U.S. Dollar. There can be no assurance that the government will maintain its current policies with regard to the Peso or that the Peso will not depreciate or appreciate significantly in the future.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high, low, average and period end noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Pesos published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, expressed in Pesos per U.S. Dollar. The rates have not been restated in constant currency units and therefore represent nominal historical figures.

Period	High	Low	Average(1)	Period End
2008	13.9350	9.9166	11.1425	13.8320
2009	15.4060	12.6318	13.4979	13.0576
2010	13.1940	12.1556	12.6237	12.3825
2011	14.2542	11.5050	12.4270	13.9510
2012	14.3650	12.6250	13.1539	12.9635
October	13.0925	12.7054	12.8976	13.0877
November	13.2531	12.9171	13.0639	12.9171
December	13.0125	12.7202	12.8651	12.9635
2013 (through April 5, 2013)	12.8798	12.2390	12.6123	12.2390
January	12.7891	12.5857	12.6964	12.7344
February	12.8798	12.6260	12.7249	12.7788
March	12.7956	12.3155	12.5000	12.3155
April (through April 5, 2013)	12.3404	12.2390	12.3031	12.2390

(1) Average rates reflect the average of the daily exchange rate during the relevant period.

The above rates may differ from the actual rates used in the preparation of the financial statements and the other financial information appearing in this annual report.

In the past, the Mexican economy has had balance of payment deficits and decreases in foreign exchange reserves. While the Mexican government does not currently restrict the ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert Pesos to U.S. Dollars, we cannot assure you that the Mexican government will not institute restrictive exchange control policies in the future, as has occurred from time to time in the past. To the extent that the Mexican government institutes restrictive exchange control policies in the future, our ability to transfer or to convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars and other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal of indebtedness, as well as to obtain foreign programming and other goods, would be adversely affected. See “— Risk Factors — Risk Factors Related to Mexico — Currency Fluctuations or the Devaluation and Depreciation of the Peso Could Limit the Ability of Our Company and Others to Convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars or Other Currencies, Which Could Adversely Affect Our Business, Financial Condition or Results of Operations”.

On April 5, 2013 the noon buying rate was Ps.12.2390 per U.S.\$1.00.

Risk Factors

The following is a discussion of risks associated with our company and an investment in our securities. Some of the risks of investing in our securities are general risks associated with doing business in Mexico. Other risks are specific to our business. The discussion below contains information, among other things, about the Mexican government and the Mexican economy obtained from official statements of the Mexican government as well as other public sources. We have not independently verified this information. Any of the following risks, if they actually occur, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or the price of our securities.

Risk Factors Related to Mexico

Economic and Political Developments in Mexico May Adversely Affect Our Business

Most of our operations and assets are located in Mexico. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and business may be affected by the general condition of the Mexican economy, the devaluation or appreciation of the Peso as compared to the U.S. Dollar, Mexican inflation, interest rates, regulation, taxation, social instability and other political, social and economic developments in or affecting Mexico over which we have no control.

Mexico Has Experienced Adverse Economic Conditions, Which Could Have a Negative Impact on Our Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Mexico has historically experienced uneven periods of economic growth. Mexican gross domestic product, or GDP, increased by 5.5% in 2010, increased by 3.9% in 2011, and increased by 3.9% in 2012. Mexican GDP growth surpassed Mexican government forecasts in 2012 and, according to Mexican government forecasts, Mexican GDP is expected to increase by approximately 3.5% in 2013. We cannot assure you that these estimates and forecasts will prove to be accurate.

Any future economic downturn, including downturns in the United States, Europe and/or Asia, could affect our financial condition and results of operations. For example, demand for advertising may decrease both because consumers may reduce expenditures for our advertisers' products and because advertisers may reduce advertising expenditures and demand for publications, cable television, direct-to-home, or DTH, satellite services, pay-per-view programming, telecommunications services and other services and products may decrease because consumers may find it difficult to pay for these services and products.

Developments in Other Emerging Market Countries or in the U.S. and Other Developed Economies May Adversely Affect the Mexican Economy, the Market Value of Our Securities and Our Results of Operations

The market value of securities of Mexican companies, the social, economic and political situation in Mexico and our financial condition and results of operations are, to varying degrees, affected by economic and market conditions in other emerging market countries and in the United States and other developed economies. Although economic conditions in other emerging market countries and in the United States and other developed economies may differ significantly from economic conditions in Mexico, investors' reactions to developments in any of these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value or trading price of securities of Mexican issuers, including our securities, or on our business.

Our operations, including the demand for our products or services, and the price of our securities, have also historically been adversely affected by increases in interest rates in the United States and elsewhere. Economic downturns in the United States often have a significant adverse effect on the Mexican economy and other economies globally, which in turn, could affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our profitability is affected by numerous factors, including changes in viewing preferences, priorities of advertisers and reductions in advertisers' budgets. Historically, advertising in most forms of media has correlated positively with the general condition of the economy and thus, is subject to the risks that arise from adverse changes in domestic and global economic conditions, consumer confidence and spending. The demand for our products and services in Mexico, the U.S. and in the other countries in which we operate may be adversely affected by the tightening of credit markets and economic downturns. As a global media company, we depend on the demand from customers in Mexico, the U.S. and the other countries in which we operate, and reduced consumer spending that falls short of our projections could adversely impact our revenues and profitability.

Uncertainty in Global Financial Markets Could Adversely Affect Our Financing Costs and Exposure to Our Customers and Counterparties

The global financial markets continue to be uncertain, and many companies have limited access to funding. This risk has been exacerbated by concerns over the higher levels of public debt, wider fiscal deficit and recent credit rating downgrades on public debt of European countries such as the Republic of Ireland, Greece, Portugal, Italy, France, Spain, Cyprus and the United States credit rating downgrade announced in August 2011, as well as credit deterioration of the U.S. economy. It is uncertain how long the effects of this global financial stress in the markets will persist and what impact it will have on the global economy in general, or the economies in which we operate, in particular, and whether slowing economic growth in any such countries could result in decreased consumer spending affecting our products and services. If access to credit tightens further and borrowing costs rise, our borrowing costs could be adversely affected. Difficulties in financial markets may also adversely affect some of our customers. In addition, we enter into derivative transactions with large financial institutions, including contracts to hedge our exposure to interest rates and foreign exchange, and we could be affected by severe financial difficulties faced by our counterparties.

Currency Fluctuations or the Devaluation and Depreciation of the Peso Could Limit the Ability of Our Company and Others to Convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars or Other Currencies, Which Could Adversely Affect Our Business, Financial Condition or Results of Operations

A significant portion of our indebtedness and a significant amount of our costs are U.S. Dollar-denominated, while our revenues are primarily Peso-denominated. As a result, decreases in the value of the Peso against the U.S. Dollar could cause us to incur foreign exchange losses, which could reduce our net income.

Severe devaluation or depreciation of the Peso may also result in governmental intervention, or disruption of international foreign exchange markets. This may limit our ability to transfer or convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars and other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on our indebtedness and adversely affect our ability to obtain foreign programming and other imported goods. The Mexican economy has suffered current account balance of payment deficits and shortages in foreign exchange reserves in the past. While the Mexican government does not currently restrict, and for more than 18 years has not restricted, the right or ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars or to transfer other currencies outside of Mexico, there can be no assurance that the Mexican government will not institute restrictive exchange control policies in the future. To the extent that the Mexican government institutes restrictive exchange control policies in the future, our ability to transfer or convert Pesos into U.S. Dollars or other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on indebtedness, as well as to obtain imported goods would be adversely affected. Devaluation or depreciation of the Peso against the U.S. Dollar or other currencies may also adversely affect U.S. Dollar or other currency prices for our debt securities or the cost of imported goods.

High Inflation Rates in Mexico May Decrease Demand for Our Services While Increasing Our Costs

In the past Mexico has experienced high levels of inflation, although the rates have been lower for more than a decade. The annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Mexican National Consumer Price Index, or NCPI, was 4.4% in 2010, 3.8% in 2011, 3.6% in 2012 and is projected to be 3.7% in 2013. An adverse change in the Mexican economy may have a negative impact on price stability and result in higher inflation than its main trading partners, including the United States. High inflation rates can adversely affect our business and results of operations in the following ways:

- inflation can adversely affect consumer purchasing power, thereby adversely affecting consumer and advertiser demand for our services and products; and
- to the extent inflation exceeds our price increases, our prices and revenues will be adversely affected in “real” terms.

High Interest Rates in Mexico Could Increase Our Financing Costs

Mexico historically has had, and may continue to have, high real and nominal interest rates. The interest rates on 28-day Mexican government treasury securities averaged 4.4%, 4.2% and 4.3% for 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. High interest rates in Mexico could increase our financing costs and thereby impair our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Political Events in Mexico Could Affect Mexican Economic Policy and Our Business, Financial Condition and Results of Operations

On July 1, 2012, Presidential and Federal Congress elections were held in Mexico. The candidate of the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional*, or the PRI, Enrique Peña Nieto, won the Presidential elections and consequently, the PRI reclaimed the Mexican presidency after 12 years. After the 2012 elections, the Mexican Federal Congress is not controlled by any single political party. However, the PRI holds a significant position both in the Senate and in the *Cámara de Diputados*, or the Chamber of Representatives.

It is possible that the new administration will pursue significant amendments to Mexico’s laws, regulations, public policies and government programs. Mexico’s current President Enrique Peña Nieto and the three main political parties of Mexico (i.e. PRI, *Partido Acción Nacional*, or PAN, and the *Partido de la Revolución Democrática*, or PRD) have signed the *Pacto por México*, or Pact for Mexico, in which they have agreed to pursue amendments to applicable laws in order to achieve, among others, the following purposes: (i) provide the *Comisión Federal de Competencia*, CFC, or Mexican Antitrust Commission, with the necessary authority to prevent and stop monopolist practices; (ii) achieve increased competition in the telecommunications business; and (iii) open public bids to grant new concessions to offer television broadcasting services. Consequently, changes in laws and regulations, public policies and government programs may occur in the future. Such changes may have a material adverse effect on the Mexican economic, social and political situation, and on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See “— Mexican Antitrust Laws May Limit Our Ability to Expand Through Acquisitions or Joint Ventures”, “—Existing Mexican Laws and Regulations or Changes Thereto or the Imposition of New Ones May Negatively Affect Our Operations and Revenue” and “— The Recent Constitutional Bill Being Debated at the Mexican Federal Congress, if Approved, May Have an Adverse Effect on Our Business, Results of Operations and Financial Condition”.

In addition, any effects on the social and political situation in Mexico could adversely affect the Mexican economy, including the stability of its currency. We cannot ascertain, at this time, how any material adverse effect on Mexican economic policy, Mexico’s economic situation, the stability of Mexico’s currency or market conditions may affect our business or the price of our securities.

Mexico has Experienced a Period of Increased Criminal Activity and Such Activities Could Adversely Affect Our Financing Costs and Exposure to Our Customers and Counterparties

During recent years, Mexico has experienced a period of increased criminal activity and violence, primarily due to organized crime. These activities, their escalation and the violence associated with them could have a negative impact on the business environment in which we operate, and therefore on our financial condition and results of operations.

Mexican Antitrust Laws May Limit Our Ability to Expand Through Acquisitions or Joint Ventures

Mexico's *Ley Federal de Competencia Económica*, or Mexico's Federal Antitrust Law, and related regulations may affect some of our activities, including our ability to introduce new products and services, enter into new or complementary businesses or joint ventures and complete acquisitions. See "Information on the Company – Business Overview – Investments – Cablemás".

In addition, Mexico's Federal Antitrust Law and related regulations or conditions imposed by the *Comisión Federal de Competencia*, CFC, or Mexican Antitrust Commission, may adversely affect our ability to determine the rates we charge for our services and products or the manner in which we provide our products or services. Approval of the Mexican Antitrust Commission is required for us to acquire certain businesses or enter into certain joint ventures. There can be no assurance that in the future the Mexican Antitrust Commission will authorize certain acquisitions or joint ventures related to our businesses, the denial of which may adversely affect our business strategy, financial condition and results of operations. Although, in such event, we would be entitled to pursue the various remedies provided by law, including administrative or judicial procedures, there can be no assurance that the outcome of such procedures would be favorable to us.

The Mexican Antitrust Commission may also impose conditions, obligations and fines that could adversely affect some of our activities, our business strategy, our financial condition and results of operations. See "– Imposition of Fines by Regulators and Other Authorities Could Adversely Affect Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

See "Information on the Company – Business Overview – Regulation – Mexican Antitrust Law".

Imposition of Fines by Regulators and Other Authorities Could Adversely Affect Our Financial Condition and Results of Operations

A significant portion of our business, activities and investments occur in heavily regulated sectors. Recently, Mexican regulators and other authorities, including tax authorities, have increased their supervision and the frequency and amounts of fines and assessments have increased significantly. Although we intend to defend our positions vigorously when procedures are brought or fines are imposed by authorities, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in such defense. Accordingly, we may in the future be required to pay fines and assessments that could be significant in amount, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Existing Mexican Laws and Regulations or Changes Thereto or the Imposition of New Ones May Negatively Affect Our Operations and Revenue

Our business, activities and investments are subject to various Mexican federal, state and local statutes, rules, regulations, policies and procedures, which are subject to change and are affected by the actions of various Mexican federal, state and local government authorities. In that regard, existing laws and regulations, including among others, tax and social security laws, could be amended, the manner in which laws and regulations are enforced or interpreted could change, and new laws or regulations could be adopted. Such changes could materially adversely affect our operations and our revenue.

Certain amendments to the existing *Ley Federal de Radio y Televisión*, or Radio and Television Law, and the *Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or Telecommunications Law, have been enacted. In May 2006, several members of the Senate of the Mexican Federal Congress filed a complaint before the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, seeking a declaration that such amendments were unconstitutional and therefore null and void. This complaint was resolved by the Supreme Court of Justice in June 2007, declaring several provisions of the amendments to the Radio and Television Law and to the Telecommunications Law unconstitutional and therefore null and void. Among the provisions declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Justice are the ones referred to in former Article 28 of the Radio and Television Law, pursuant to which holders of concessions had the ability to request authorization to provide additional telecommunications services within the same spectrum covered by a current concession without having to participate in a public bid to offer such services pursuant to a concession, and Article 16 of the Radio and Television Law, pursuant to which concessions were granted for a fixed term of 20 years with the possibility to renew such concessions by obtaining from the *Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes*, or SCT, a certification of compliance with the obligations under the concession. As a result of the Supreme Court of Justice's ruling, once the transition to digital television and digital radio broadcasting is completed, if we want to provide additional telecommunications services within the same spectrum granted for digital television or digital radio broadcasting, respectively, we will have to follow the provisions of Article 24 of the Telecommunications Law to obtain the concession therefor. Also, there is uncertainty as to how radio and television concessions will be renewed in the future, since the Supreme Court of Justice's ruling has resulted in requiring that the renewal of the concessions be subject to a public bid process, with a right of preference over other participating bidders given to the incumbent concessionaire. Additionally, if the bill to amend and add several provisions to the Mexican Federal Constitution with respect to telecommunications, television, radio and antitrust matters is approved, concessions for use of spectrum will only be granted through a public bidding process. The bill does not provide for the terms and conditions to renew broadcasting and telecommunications services.

In September 2010, Mexico's former President Felipe Calderon Hinojosa, published through the SCT in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, or the Official Gazette of the Federation, a decree establishing the actions to be taken to expedite the transition to digital television and digital radio broadcasting, which intends to end analog broadcasting by 2015 (referred to in this annual report as the 2010 Decree).

The 2010 Decree modifies the policy published by the SCT in July 2004 which established procedures and set forth other applicable provisions for the transition to digital television. The constitutionality of the 2010 Decree has been challenged before the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico by the Mexican Federal Congress, alleging that Mexico's former President Felipe Calderon Hinojosa, pursuant to the Radio and Television Law, overstepped his authority when issuing the 2010 Decree, and that the 2010 Decree therefore is unconstitutional. In November 2011, the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico dismissed the constitutional challenge brought by the Mexican Federal Congress, confirming the validity of the 2010 Decree. In early 2012, the *Comisión Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or Federal Telecommunications Commission, or Cofetel, made public its intent to issue amendments to the necessary policies to complete the transition to digital television and radio broadcasting, which is currently scheduled to be completed in December 2015. In 2006, Baja California began a pilot program to be the first State in Mexico to complete its transition to digital broadcasting. The pilot program is currently scheduled to be completed in May 2013. Cofetel will assess the results of the pilot program, including the level of penetration of Digital Terrestrial Television, or DTT, and will provide information to the public about the end of analog broadcasting and the benefits of DTT. Based on the results of the pilot program, Cofetel will review its plan of action for the coming years with respect to the transition to digital broadcasting. As a result, it is not possible to determine with certainty the impact or effect that the digital transition will have on our business and results of operations.

In 2007, the Mexican Federal Congress passed an amendment to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, or Mexican Constitution, pursuant to which, among other things, the Federal Electoral Institute (*Instituto Federal Electoral*, or IFE) has, during certain periods, the exclusive right to manage and use the Official Television Broadcast Time and the Official Radio Broadcast Time (jointly referred to in this annual report as Official Broadcast Time). For a description of Official Television Broadcast Time and Official Radio Broadcast Time, see "Information on the Company – Business Overview – Business Strategy – Maintaining our Leading Position in the Mexican Television Market – Advertising Sales Plan" and "Information on the Company – Business Overview – Other Businesses – Radio Stations". The IFE has the exclusive right to use the Official Broadcast Time for its own purposes and for the use of political parties in Mexico (as provided in the Mexican Constitution) for self promotion and, when applicable, to promote their electoral campaigns during election day, pre-campaign and campaign periods (referred to in this annual report as the Constitutional Amendment).

The IFE and the political parties must comply with certain requirements included in the Constitutional Amendment for the use of Official Broadcast Time. During federal electoral periods, the IFE will be granted, per the Constitutional Amendment, 48 minutes per day in each radio station and television channel, to be used during pre-campaign periods in two and up to three minutes per broadcast hour in each radio station and television channel, of which all the political parties will be jointly entitled to use one minute per broadcast hour. During campaign periods, at least 85% of the 48 minutes per day shall be allocated among the political parties, and the remaining 15% may be used by the IFE for its own purposes. During non-electoral periods, the IFE will be granted up to 12% of the Official Broadcast Time, half of which shall be allocated among the political parties. In the event that local elections are held simultaneously with federal elections, the broadcast time granted to the IFE shall be used for the federal and the local elections. During any other local electoral periods, the allocation of broadcast time will be made pursuant to the criteria established by the Constitutional Amendment and as such criteria are reflected in applicable law.

In addition to the foregoing, pursuant to the Constitutional Amendment, political parties are prohibited from purchasing or acquiring advertising time, directly or through third parties, from radio or television stations; likewise, third parties shall not acquire advertising time from radio or television stations for the broadcasting of advertisements which may influence the electoral preferences of Mexican citizens, nor in favor or against political parties or candidates to offices elected by popular vote.

We believe we have been operating our business in compliance with the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment; however, we have filed legal actions contesting certain provisions of the Constitutional Amendment.

At this time, the Constitutional Amendment has not had an impact on the results of our radio and television businesses, however we are unable to predict what impact or effect, if any, the Constitutional Amendment may have on our operating results in the future. A decrease in paid advertising of the nature described above could lead to a decrease in our television and/or radio revenues. At this time, only seven out of a total of ten legal actions brought by the Company against the Constitutional Amendment have been resolved. In three of these cases, the action was dismissed by the judge; in the other four cases, the action was denied. We cannot predict the outcome of the remaining three legal actions brought by the Company against the Constitutional Amendment.

Article 15-A of the *Ley del Seguro Social*, or the Social Security Law, could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Article 15-A, as amended in July 2009, provides that a company that obtains third party personnel services from personnel services providers and receives such personnel services on any of the company's premises is jointly bound to comply with the obligations related to social security that have to be fulfilled by such personnel services providers for the benefit of their respective employees. Article 15-A, as amended, also requires the Company to send a list to the *Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social*, or the Social Security Mexican Institute, of all agreements entered into with personnel services providers.

In addition to the foregoing, certain provisions of the *Ley Federal del Trabajo*, or Federal Labor Law, could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. The Federal Labor Law, as amended in November 2012, provides, among other things, that personnel outsourcing agreements must meet certain requirements. If these requirements are not met, the company that receives the benefit of the outsourced services might be deemed to be the employer of the personnel performing the services and thus required to comply with all the obligations applicable to employers pursuant to the Federal Labor Law in respect of such personnel.

[Table of Contents](#)

In December 2009, the Mexican Government enacted certain amendments to the Mexican tax laws related to income tax, value added tax and excise tax that became effective as of January 1, 2010. The main provisions of these amendments are as follows: (i) the corporate income tax rate was increased from 28% to 30% for the years 2010 through 2012, and was expected to be reduced to 29% and 28% in 2013 and 2014, respectively; (ii) under certain circumstances, the deferred income tax benefit derived from tax consolidation of a parent company and its subsidiaries is limited to a period of five years; therefore, the resulting deferred income tax has to be paid starting in the sixth year following the fiscal year in which the deferred income tax benefit was received; (iii) the payment of this tax has to be made in installments of 25% in the first and second year, 20% in the third year and 15% in the fourth and fifth year; (iv) taxpayers paid in 2010 the first installment of the cumulative amount of the deferred tax benefits determined as of December 31, 2004; (v) revenues from telecommunications and pay-TV services (except access to Internet services, interconnection services between public networks of telecommunications and public telephone services) became subject to a 3% excise tax; (vi) the excise tax rate on gaming (including bets and drawings) was increased from 20% to 30%; and (vii) the general value added tax rate was increased from 15% to 16%, and the rate on the border region was increased from 10% to 11%. We believe that the provisions for the tax consolidation regime have a retroactive application and we are therefore challenging the constitutionality of these provisions.

In December 2012, the Mexican Government enacted additional amendments to the Mexican tax laws. As a result of these amendments, the corporate income tax rate will be 30% in 2013 and is expected to be 29% in 2014 and 28% in 2015 and thereafter.

Some of the laws and regulations discussed above may be superseded, amended or modified when the Mexican Federal Congress passes legislation to implement the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, if that bill is approved. See “ – The Recent Constitutional Bill Being Debated at the Mexican Federal Congress, if Approved, May Have an Adverse Effect on Our Business, Results of Operations and Financial Condition”.

The Recent Constitutional Bill Being Debated at the Mexican Federal Congress, if Approved, May Have an Adverse Effect on Our Business, Results of Operations and Financial Condition

If, as expected, the bill submitted in March 2013 by the House of Representatives (*Camara de Diputados*) to the Senate to amend the Mexican Federal Constitution with respect to the radio, television and telecommunications industries and the strengthening of the competition and telecommunications authorities (the “Telecom and Antitrust Bill”) is approved by two-thirds of the members in attendance of both Chambers of the Mexican Federal Congress and a majority of the State legislatures of Mexico and published by the President, some of these amendments and the implementing legislation may materially and adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Pursuant to the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, we may, among other things, (i) be required to offer our over-the-air TV signals to some pay-TV operators, free of charge, until IFETEL (as described below) determines that effective competition conditions in these markets have been achieved, and as a result thereof we may lose substantial revenues derived from licensing our over-the-air TV signals; (ii) be subject to additional competition from new over-the-air TV networks – private and public – once they enter into operation, including the proposed new networks, discussed below, and from existing participants and new entrants in the pay-TV, broadband and/or telephony services markets, including cable and/or DTH television providers, telephone operators and/or other participants that may use new, available and/or existing spectrum and/or infrastructure; and (iii) be subject to additional competition resulting from the elimination of foreign investment restrictions in satellite services and the increase of permitted foreign ownership up to 49% in broadcasting (television and radio services).

The Telecom and Antitrust Bill calls for a public auction for the purpose of granting concessions to establish at least two new nationwide over-the-air TV networks in Mexico. These new networks, if established, will compete with our existing networks, and some broadcasters with existing concessions that meet certain criteria, including us, will be barred from participating in the proposed auction.

Pursuant to the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, any telephone operator, such as Teléfonos de México, S.A. de C.V., or Telmex, could enter into the pay-TV market if it pays the Mexican government the required fee and complies with any other applicable obligations that the implementing legislation or the IFETEL may impose. However, if IFETEL declares any such telephone operator to be a “preponderant economic agent” (“*agente economico preponderante*”) (which could be the case for Telmex), such telephone operator would have to comply with all of the measures determined by the IFETEL through general guidelines, which may include, without limitation, rate and infrastructure asymmetric regulation and local loop unbundling as a condition for the authorization to provide pay-TV services. For additional information on the measures that may be imposed by IFETEL on a company considered to be a “preponderant economic agent” (“*agente economico preponderante*”), see “Information on the Company – Business Overview – Regulation – Telecom and Antitrust Constitutional Bill”.

The Telecom and Antitrust Bill provides for certain new constitutional rights related to access to information and communication technologies, as well as radio, television and telecommunications services (including broadband). Accordingly, future implementing legislation could further limit our capacity to operate our concessions. In particular, additional restrictions may be imposed with respect to the time, type, and content of advertising in our over-the-air and pay-TV services.

The constitutional autonomy and authority granted under the Telecom and Antitrust Bill to the *Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or IFETEL, or the Federal Telecommunications Institute (a new telecommunications regulator which will oversee the Mexican telecommunications and broadcasting (television and radio) industries, including all antitrust matters relating to such industries), may adversely affect some of our activities, including our ability to introduce new products and services, enter into new or complementary businesses, and complete acquisitions or joint ventures, and may adversely affect our ability to determine the rates we charge for our services and products. Under the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, IFETEL may impose limits on concentration of national and regional frequencies, cross-ownership of telecommunications, television or radio businesses that serve the same market or geographical zone and may order the divestment of assets, rights or investments to ensure the compliance of the limits determined by it. However, it is uncertain how these limits may affect us since it is not yet known how these limits will be determined by IFETEL.

Moreover, the Telecom and Antitrust Bill also provides that no stay or injunction will suspend measures or other actions taken by the IFETEL. Therefore, until any ruling, action or omission of IFETEL is declared null and void by a final judgment issued by a competent specialized court, such ruling, action or omission will be in full force and effect.

We will be subject to new potential liabilities for broadcasting third party content. Details of such potential liabilities will be outlined in the implementing legislation of the Telecom and Antitrust Bill.

It is uncertain how our concessions will be renewed in the future, since it is unknown how this matter will be addressed in the implementing legislation of the Telecom and Antitrust Bill.

In general, the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, if approved, may increase our cost of doing business and may interfere with our ability to offer, or prevent us from offering, our current or future services. Moreover, the penetration of new competitive markets and introduction of new products could require us to reduce the prices of our products and/or increase our costs and thus could reduce our gross profit in future periods.

For additional information relating to the recent Telecom and Antitrust Bill, see “Information on the Company – Business

Risk Factors Related to Our Major Stockholders

Emilio Azcárraga Jean has Substantial Influence Over Our Management and the Interests of Mr. Azcárraga Jean may Differ from Those of Other Stockholders

We have four classes of common stock: A Shares, B Shares, D Shares, and L Shares. Until June 17, 2009, approximately 45.6% of the outstanding A Shares, 2.7% of the outstanding B Shares, 2.8% of the outstanding D Shares and 2.8% of the outstanding L Shares of the Company were held through a trust, or the Stockholder Trust, including shares in the form of CPOs. On June 17, 2009, the Stockholder Trust was terminated and the shares and CPOs which were formerly held through such trust, were delivered to the corresponding beneficiaries. The largest beneficiary of the Stockholder Trust was a trust for the benefit of Emilio Azcárraga Jean, or the Azcárraga Trust. Such trust currently holds 43.0% of the outstanding A shares, 0.1% of the outstanding B shares, 0.1% of the outstanding D shares and 0.1% of the outstanding L shares of the Company. As a result, Emilio Azcárraga Jean controlled until June 17, 2009, the voting of the shares held through the Stockholder Trust, and currently controls the vote of most of such shares through the Azcárraga Trust. The A Shares held through the Azcárraga Trust constitute a majority of the A Shares whose holders are entitled to vote because non-Mexican holders of CPOs and GDSs are not permitted by law to vote the underlying A Shares. Accordingly, and so long as non-Mexicans own more than a minimal number of A Shares, Emilio Azcárraga Jean will have the ability to direct the election of 11 out of 20 members of our Board of Directors, as well as prevent certain actions by the stockholders, including dividend payments, mergers, spin-offs, changes in corporate purpose, changes of nationality and amendments to the anti-takeover provisions of our bylaws. See “Major Stockholders and Related Party Transactions – The Major Stockholders”.

As Controlling Stockholder, Emilio Azcárraga Jean Will Have the Ability to Limit Our Ability to Raise Capital, Which Would Require Us to Seek Other Financing Arrangements

Emilio Azcárraga Jean has the voting power to prevent us from raising money through equity offerings. Mr. Azcárraga Jean has informed us that if we conduct a primary sale of our equity, he would consider exercising his pre-emptive rights to purchase a sufficient number of additional A Shares in order to maintain such power. In the event that Mr. Azcárraga Jean is unwilling to subscribe for additional shares and/or prevents us from raising money through equity offerings, we would need to raise money through a combination of debt or other forms of financing, which we may not obtain, or if so, possibly not on favorable terms.

Risk Factors Related to Our Business

The Operation of Our Business May Be Terminated or Interrupted if the Mexican Government Does Not Renew or Revokes Our Broadcast or Other Concessions

Under Mexican law, we need concessions from the SCT to broadcast our programming over our television and radio stations, cable and DTH satellite systems and to provide telephony services. In July 2004, in connection with the adoption of a release issued by the SCT for the transition to digital television, all of our television concessions were renewed until 2021. The expiration dates for the concessions for our radio stations range from 2015 to 2020, after the recent renewal of three concessions. (See “– Risk Factors Related to Mexico – Existing Mexican Laws and Regulations or Changes Thereto or the Imposition of New Ones May Negatively Affect Our Operations and Revenue”). The expiration dates of our Cable and Telecommunications concessions range from 2013 to 2039 and our DTH concessions expire in 2020 and 2026. The expiration dates for the concessions for our telephone services range from 2018 to 2026. Cablevisión obtained a telecommunications concession, which expires in 2029, and its concession to transmit an over-the-air ultra-high frequency, or UHF, restricted television service through channel 46, which expired in November 2010 (the “Channel 46 Concession”). We filed for a renewal of the Channel 46 Concession and, in February 2010, the SCT notified Cablevisión that it would not be renewed; however, we are contesting the resolution of the SCT. In the past, the SCT has typically renewed the concessions of those concessionaires that complied with the applicable renewal procedures under Mexican law and with their obligations under the concession. However, there is uncertainty as to how radio and television concessions will be renewed in the future, since the Supreme Court ruling has resulted in requiring the renewal of the concessions to be subject to a public bid process, with a right of preference over other participating bidders given to the incumbent concessionaire.

Under Mexican law, we need a permit, or Gaming Permit, from the *Secretaría de Gobernación*, or Mexican Ministry of the Interior, to operate our gaming business. The operation of our gaming business may be terminated or interrupted if the Mexican Government does not renew or revokes our Gaming Permit. The Gaming Permit was granted to us on May 25, 2005 and the expiration date is May 24, 2030. We are unable to predict if we will obtain a renewal of the Gaming Permit.

See “– Risk Factors Related to Mexico – Existing Mexican Laws and Regulations or Changes Thereto or the Imposition of New Ones May Negatively Affect Our Operations and Revenue”.

We Face Competition in Each of Our Markets That We Expect Will Intensify

We face competition in all of our businesses, including broadcasting, advertising sales, telecommunications and all other businesses. The entities in which we have strategic investments and the joint ventures in which we participate also face competition. We expect that competition in our different businesses will intensify.

In broadcasting, we face substantial competition from TV Azteca, S.A. de C.V., or TV Azteca. See “Information on the Company – Business Overview – Television – Television Industry in Mexico” and “Information on the Company – Business Overview – Television – Content”.

We will also face additional competition in broadcasting from at least two new over-the-air networks proposed to be established pursuant to the Telecom and Antitrust Bill, if that bill is approved. See “– The Recent Constitutional Bill Being Debated at the Mexican Federal Congress, if Approved, May Have an Adverse Effect on Our Business, Results of Operations and Financial Condition”.

At the end of 2008, Dish México, S. de R.L. de C.V., or Dish Mexico, a competitor in the DTH market, launched its services in Mexico.

At the beginning of 2009, TV Azteca began offering HiTV, a television service which consists of the transmission of digital television channels through the technology known as Digital Terrestrial Television, or DTT, in Mexico City and its metropolitan area using the radioelectric spectrum in the mirror concessions granted to them pursuant to the decree issued by the SCT for the transition to digital television. HiTV currently offers approximately 21 channels and charges for the decoder box. This service has not affected our pay-TV business in a material way. In addition, the decoder box that TV Azteca is utilizing to allow viewers to access its HiTV channels also allows the viewers access to our digital over-the-air networks without our permission.

At the end of 2012, Axtel launched a new product called Axtel TV, which offers up to 77 standard definition channels, 8 HD channels, 50 audio channels, and 50 hours of virtual recording, in addition to internet and voice services. We are not certain how this service will affect our pay-TV services.

In addition, the entertainment and telecommunications industries in which we operate are changing rapidly because of new participants and evolving distribution technologies, including the internet. As Mexico makes the transition to digital television, it is likely that competition will also increase.

The telecommunications industry in Mexico has become highly competitive and we face significant competition. Most cable operators are authorized to provide pay-TV, internet broadband services and voice services, including Voice over Internet Protocol, or VoIP, which poses a risk to us. Competition may prevent us from growing.

In October 2006, the Mexican federal government enacted a new set of regulations known as Convergence Regulations, or *Acuerdo de Convergencia de Servicios Fijos de Telefonía Local y Televisión y/o Audio Restringidos que se Proporcionan a Través de Redes Públicas Alámbricas e Inalámbricas*. The Convergence Regulations allow certain concessionaires of telecommunications services to provide other services not included in their original concessions. Cable television providers have been allowed to provide internet and telephone services if certain requirements and conditions are met. In addition, telephone operators such as Axtel and Maxcom are allowed to provide cable television services if they meet certain requirements and conditions. We are facing significant competition from new entrants providing telephony services or pay-TV services, including cable television providers and telephone operators. See “Information on the Company – Business Overview – Cable and Telecom”.

Our future success will be affected by the changes in the entertainment and telecommunications industries, which we cannot predict and consolidation in such industries could further intensify competitive pressures. We expect to face competition from an increasing number of sources in Mexico, including emerging technologies that provide new services to pay-TV customers, new entrants in the public and pay-TV industries which will require us to make significant capital expenditures in new technologies and result in higher costs in the acquisition of content (whether exclusive or not) or may impair our ability to renew rights to special events including sporting and entertainment events.

Our principal competitors in the gaming industry are Codere S.A., or Codere, Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A.B. de C.V., or CIE, and Grupo Caliente S.A. de C.V., or Grupo Caliente.

We also face competition in our publishing business, where each of our magazine publications competes for readership and advertising revenues with other magazines of a general character and with other forms of print and non-print media.

Our radio stations compete with other radio stations in their respective markets, as well as with other advertising media, such as television, newspapers, magazines and outdoor advertising. Among our principal competitors in the radio broadcast business are Grupo Radio Centro, S.A. de C.V and Grupo Acir.

Our business for production and distribution of feature films is a highly competitive business in Mexico. The various producers compete for the services of recognized talent and for film rights to scripts and other literary property. We compete with other feature film producers, Mexican and non-Mexican, and distributors in the distribution of films in Mexico and in the U.S. We also face competition in our other businesses. See “Information on the Company – Business Overview – Competition”.

The Seasonal Nature of Our Business Affects Our Revenue and a Significant Reduction in Fourth Quarter Net Sales Could Impact Our Results of Operations

Our business reflects seasonal patterns of advertising expenditures, which is common in the television broadcast industry, as well as cyclical patterns in periodic events such as the World Cup, the Olympic Games and political elections. We typically recognize a disproportionately large percentage of our Content advertising net sales in the fourth quarter in connection with the holiday shopping season. For example, in 2011 and 2012 we recognized 32.1% and 32.2%, respectively, of our net sales in the fourth quarter of the year. Accordingly, a significant reduction in fourth quarter advertising revenue could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

DIRECTV Has Certain Governance and Veto Rights Over Some Operations of Innova

We own a 58.7% interest in Innova, our DTH venture in Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic. The balance of Innova's equity is indirectly owned by The DIRECTV Group, Inc., or DIRECTV, through its subsidiaries DTH (Mexico) Investment, LTD, DIRECTV Latin America Holdings, Inc., or DIRECTV Holdings, and DIRECTV Latin America LLC, or DTVLA. Although we hold a majority of Innova's equity and designate a majority of the members of Innova's Board of Directors, DIRECTV has certain governance and veto rights in Innova, including the right to block certain transactions between us and Innova.

Loss of Transmission or Loss of the Use of Satellite Transponders Could Cause a Business Interruption in Innova, Which Would Adversely Affect Our Net Income

Media and telecom companies, including Innova, rely on satellite transmissions to conduct their day-to-day business. Any unforeseen and sudden loss of transmission or non-performance of the satellite for Innova can cause huge losses to Innova's business. The unforeseen loss of transmission may be caused due to the satellite's loss of the orbital slot or the reduction in the satellite's functional life.

The size of the business interruption impact for Innova in the case of a satellite loss exceeds the insurance we have acquired to cover this risk. In order to reduce the possibility of financial consequences resulting from an unforeseen loss of transmission, Innova entered into an agreement to launch a backup satellite jointly with Sky Brasil Servicos Ltda., or Sky Brasil, which was launched in the first quarter of 2010. We cannot predict the extent of losses to Innova in the case of current or new satellite loss or the effectiveness of any alternative strategy.

Any Incidents Affecting Our Network and Information Systems or Other Technologies Could Have an Adverse Impact on Our Business, Reputation and Results of Operations

Our business operations rely heavily on network and information systems and other technology systems. Incidents affecting these systems, including cyber-attacks, viruses, other destructive or disruptive software or activities, process breakdowns, outages, or accidental release of information, could result in a disruption of our operations, improper disclosure of personal data or other privileged or confidential information, or unauthorized access to our digital content or any other type of intellectual property. Any such incident could cause damage to our reputation and may require us to expend substantial resources to remedy the situation and could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, there can be no assurance that any efforts we make to prevent these incidents will be successful in avoiding harm to our business.

The Results of Operations of Broadcasting Media Partners, Inc. and GSF Telecom Holdings, S.A.P.I. de C.V., May Affect Our Results of Operations and the Value of Our Investments in Those Companies

In December 2010, we made a substantial investment in Broadcasting Media Partners, Inc., or BMP, the parent company of Univision Communications, Inc., or Univision. However, we do not control and do not consolidate the results of BMP. Most of our investment in BMP is currently held in the form of convertible debentures. Our conversion of the debentures into shares of common stock of BMP is subject to certain conditions, and any delay in such conversion could materially affect the value of the debentures. After the conversion, we will remain a minority equity holder of BMP. The results of operations of BMP and Univision may affect the value of our investment in BMP and our results of operations. The business, financial condition and results of operations of Univision could be materially and adversely affected by risks including, but not limited to: (i) failure to service debt, (ii) cancellation, reductions or postponements of advertising, (iii) possible strikes or other union job actions, (iv) changes in the rules and regulations of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, (v) an increase in the cost of, and decrease in the supply or quality of, programming, (vi) an increase in the preference among Hispanics for English-language programming, (vii) competitive pressures from other broadcasters and other entertainment and news media and (viii) the impact of new technologies.

In April 2011, we made a substantial investment for the acquisition of equity and convertible debentures issued by GSF Telecom Holdings, S.A.P.I. de C.V., or GSF, which indirectly owns 100% of the outstanding shares of Grupo Iusacell, S.A. de C.V., or Iusacell. Most of our investment in GSF was initially held in the form of debentures mandatorily convertible into shares of stock of GSF. The conversion of the GSF convertible debentures was subject to approvals by the Mexican Antitrust Commission. On February 2, 2012, we were notified of the resolution by which the Mexican Antitrust Commission did not approve the conversion of the debentures into equity. We subsequently filed an appeal requesting that this resolution be reversed. On June 14, 2012, we were notified that the Mexican Antitrust Commission approved the conversion of the debentures into equity, subject to our acceptance of certain conditions, including (i) the implementation of certain corporate governance standards at GSF, (ii) the offering by us to all cable and DTH platforms in Mexico of a new pay television programming package comprising only our four over-the-air channels, (iii) the offering by us to sell advertising time to participants in the Mexican telecommunications industry, (iv) the divestment by GSF of all of its equity interest in Total Play to GSF's current controlling shareholder and (v) the undertaking by us to follow certain rules of conduct regarding a potential public bid of spectrum designated for a new entrant related to the broadcast of free television signals with national coverage.

On June 15, 2012, we accepted the conditions of the Mexican Antitrust Commission and converted the debentures into common stock of GSF. As a result, we now hold a 50% equity stake in GSF. However, we do not consolidate the results of GSF and we share governance rights with the other owner of GSF.

The results of operations of GSF and Iusacell may affect the value of our investment in GSF and our results of operations. The business, financial condition and results of operations of Iusacell could be materially and adversely affected by risks including, but not limited to: (i) technology becoming obsolete, (ii) the inability to renew concessions and existing arrangements for roaming and other services, (iii) litigation being resolved against Iusacell, (iv) the dependence on revenues from subsidiaries to repay debt, (v) the loss of subscribers as a result of changes in the telecommunications industry and (vi) changes in the regulatory environment.

There can be no assurance that the results of operations of BMP, GSF and their respective subsidiaries will be sufficient to maintain or increase the value of our investments in such companies, or that such results will not materially and adversely affect our results of operations. See “– Risk Factors Related to Mexico – Mexican Antitrust Laws May Limit Our Ability to Expand Through Acquisitions or Joint Ventures”.

Risk Factors Related to Our Securities

Any Actions Stockholders May Wish to Bring Concerning Our Bylaws or the CPO Trust Must Be Brought in a Mexican Court

Our bylaws provide that a stockholder must bring any legal actions concerning our bylaws in courts located in Mexico City. The trust agreement governing the CPOs provides that a stockholder must bring any legal actions concerning the trust agreement in courts located in Mexico City. All parties to the trust agreement governing the CPOs, including the holders of CPOs, have agreed to submit these disputes only to Mexican courts.

Non-Mexicans May Not Hold A Shares, B Shares or D Shares Directly and Must Have Them Held in a Trust at All Times

Non-Mexicans may not directly own A Shares, B Shares or D Shares, but may hold them indirectly through a CPO trust, which will control the voting of the A Shares, B Shares and D shares. Under the terms of the CPO Trust, a non-Mexican holder of CPOs or GDSs may instruct the CPO Trustee to request that we issue and deliver certificates representing each of the shares underlying its CPOs so that the CPO Trustee may sell, to a third party entitled to hold the shares, all of these shares and deliver to the holder any proceeds derived from the sale.

Non-Mexican Holders of Our Securities Forfeit Their Securities if They Invoke the Protection of Their Government

Pursuant to Mexican law, our bylaws provide that non-Mexican holders of CPOs and GDSs may not ask their government to interpose a claim against the Mexican government regarding their rights as stockholders. If non-Mexican holders of CPOs and GDSs violate this provision of our bylaws, they will automatically forfeit the A Shares, B Shares, L Shares and D Shares underlying their CPOs and GDSs to the Mexican government.

Non-Mexican Holders of Our Securities Have Limited Voting Rights

Non-Mexican holders of GDSs are not entitled to vote the A Shares, B Shares and D Shares underlying their securities. The L Shares underlying GDSs, the only series of our Shares that can be voted by non-Mexican holders of GDSs, have limited voting rights. These limited voting rights include the right to elect two directors and limited rights to vote on extraordinary corporate actions, including the delisting of the L Shares and other actions which are adverse to the holders of the L Shares. For a brief description of the circumstances under which holders of L Shares are entitled to vote, see “Additional Information – Bylaws – Voting Rights and Stockholders’ Meetings”.

Our Antitakeover Protections May Deter Potential Acquirors and May Depress Our Stock Price

Certain provisions of our bylaws could make it substantially more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us. These provisions in our bylaws may discourage certain types of transactions involving the acquisition of our securities. These provisions may also limit our stockholders’ ability to approve transactions that may be in their best interests and discourage transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their Shares over the then current market price, and could possibly adversely affect the trading volume in our equity securities. As a result, these provisions may adversely affect the market price of our securities. Holders of our securities who acquire Shares in violation of these provisions will not be able to vote, or receive dividends, distributions or other rights in respect of these securities and would be obligated to pay us a penalty. For a description of these provisions, see “Additional Information – Bylaws – Antitakeover Protections”.

GDS Holders May Face Disadvantages When Attempting to Exercise Voting Rights as Compared to Other Holders of Our Securities

In situations where we request that The Bank of New York Mellon, the depositary for the securities underlying the GDSs, ask GDS holders for voting instructions, the holders may instruct the depositary to exercise their voting rights, if any, pertaining to the deposited securities. The depositary will attempt, to the extent practical, to arrange to deliver voting materials to these holders. We cannot assure holders of GDSs that they will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that they can instruct the depositary how to vote the deposited securities underlying their GDSs, or that the depositary will be able to forward those instructions and the appropriate proxy request to the CPO Trustee in a timely manner. For stockholders' meetings, if the depositary does not receive voting instructions from holders of GDSs or does not forward such instructions and appropriate proxy request in a timely manner, if requested in writing from us, it will provide a proxy to a representative designated by us to exercise these voting rights. If no such written request is made by us, the depositary will not represent or vote, attempt to represent or vote any right that attaches to, or instruct the CPO Trustee to represent or vote, the shares underlying the CPOs in the relevant meeting and, as a result, the underlying shares will be voted in the manner described under "Additional Information – Bylaws – Voting Rights and Stockholders' Meetings – Holders of CPOs". For CPO Holders' meetings, if the depositary does not timely receive instructions from a Mexican or non-Mexican holder of GDSs as to the exercise of voting rights relating to the underlying CPOs in the relevant CPO holders' meeting, the depositary and the custodian will take such actions as are necessary to cause such CPOs to be counted for purposes of satisfying applicable quorum requirements and, unless we in our sole discretion have given prior written notice to the depositary and the custodian to the contrary, vote them in the same manner as the majority of the CPOs are voted at the relevant CPOs holders' meeting.

This means that holders of GDSs may not be able to exercise their right to vote and there may be nothing they can do if the deposited securities underlying their GDSs are not voted as they request.

The Interests of Our GDS Holders Will Be Diluted if We Issue New Shares and These Holders Are Unable to Exercise Preemptive Rights for Cash

Under Mexican law and our bylaws, our stockholders have preemptive rights. This means that in the event that we issue new Shares for cash, our stockholders will have a right to subscribe and pay the number of Shares of the same series necessary to maintain their existing ownership percentage in that series. U.S. holders of our GDSs cannot exercise their preemptive rights unless we register any newly issued Shares under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or qualify for an exemption from registration. If U.S. holders of GDSs cannot exercise their preemptive rights, the interests of these holders will be diluted in the event that we issue new Shares for cash. We intend to evaluate at the time of any offering of preemptive rights the costs and potential liabilities associated with registering any additional Shares. We cannot assure you that we will register under the Securities Act any new Shares that we issue for cash. In addition, although the Deposit Agreement provides that the depositary may, after consultation with us, sell preemptive rights in Mexico or elsewhere outside the U.S. and distribute the proceeds to holders of GDSs, under current Mexican law these sales are not possible. See "Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Stock Purchase Plan and Long-Term Retention Plan" and "Additional Information – Bylaws – Preemptive Rights".

The Protections Afforded to Minority Stockholders in Mexico Are Different From Those in the U.S.

Under Mexican law, the protections afforded to minority stockholders are different from those in the U.S. In particular, the law concerning fiduciary duties of directors is not well developed, there is no procedure for class actions or stockholder derivative actions and there are different procedural requirements for bringing stockholder lawsuits. As a result, in practice, it may be more difficult for our minority stockholders to enforce their rights against us or our directors or major stockholders than it would be for stockholders of a U.S. company.

The *Ley del Mercado de Valores*, or the Mexican Securities Market Law, provides additional protection to minority stockholders, such as (i) providing stockholders of a public company representing 5% or more of the capital stock of the public company, an action for liability against the members and secretary of the Board and relevant management of the public company, and (ii) establishing additional responsibilities on the audit committee in all issues that have or may have an effect on minority stockholders and their interests in an issuer or its operations.

It May Be Difficult to Enforce Civil Liabilities Against Us or Our Directors, Executive Officers and Controlling Persons

We are organized under the laws of Mexico. Substantially all of our directors, executive officers and controlling persons reside outside the U.S., all or a significant portion of the assets of our directors, executive officers and controlling persons, and substantially all of our assets, are located outside of the U.S., and some of the parties named in this annual report also reside outside of the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process within the United States upon these persons or to enforce against them or us in U.S. courts judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the U.S. We have been advised by our Mexican counsel, Mijares, Angoitia, Cortés y Fuentes, S.C., that there is doubt as to the enforceability, in original actions in Mexican courts, of liabilities predicated solely on U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Mexican courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report and the documents incorporated by reference into this annual report contain forward-looking statements. In addition, we may from time to time make forward-looking statements in reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on Form 6-K, in annual reports to stockholders, in prospectuses, press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by our officers, directors or employees to analysts, institutional investors, representatives of the media and others. Words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “expect”, “intend”, “seek”, “potential”, “target”, “estimate”, “project”, “predict”, “forecast”, “guideline”, “may”, “should”, “could”, “will” and similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying these statements. Examples of these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- estimates and projections of financial results, cash flows, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, financial position or other financial items or ratios;
- statements of our plans, objectives or goals, including those relating to anticipated trends, competition, regulation and rates;
- statements concerning our current and future plans regarding our online and wireless content division, Televisa Interactive Media, or TIM;
- statements concerning our current and future plans regarding our investment in and other arrangements with Imagina Media Audiovisual S.L., or Imagina;
- statements concerning our current and future plans regarding our arrangements with Netflix, Inc., or Netflix;
- statements concerning our current and future plans regarding our investment in Grupo de Telecomunicaciones de Alta Capacidad, S.A.P.I. de C.V., or GTAC;
- statements concerning our current and future plans regarding our gaming business;
- statements concerning our future plans, including capital expenditures, regarding the pay-TV, broadband and/or telephony services provided by our subsidiaries;
- statements concerning our transactions with Univision and our current and future plans regarding our investment in BMP, the parent company of Univision;
- statements concerning our current and future plans, including capital expenditures, regarding our investment in GSF, the controlling company of Iusacell;
- statements concerning our current and future plans, including capital expenditures, regarding our investment in Innova and our transactions and relationship with DIRECTV;
- statements concerning our transactions with NBC Universal’s Telemundo Communications Group, or Telemundo;
- statements about our future economic performance or statements concerning general economic, political or social conditions in the United Mexican States, or Mexico, or other countries in which we operate or have investments; and
- statements or assumptions underlying these statements.