

Dividends

Decisions regarding the payment and amount of dividends are subject to approval by holders of a majority of the Series “A” Shares and Series “B” Shares voting together, generally, but not necessarily, on the recommendation of the board of directors or the Board of Directors, as well as a majority of the Series “A” Shares voting separately. Emilio Azcárraga Jean indirectly controls the voting of the majority of the Series “A” Shares and, as a result of such control, both the amount and the payment of dividends require his affirmative vote. See “Major Stockholders and Related Party Transactions—The Major Stockholders”. On March 25, 2004, our Board of Directors approved a dividend policy under which we currently intend to pay an annual ordinary dividend of Ps.0.35 per CPO. On April 28, 2021, at our general stockholders’ meeting, our stockholders approved a cash distribution to stockholders of up to Ps.1,053.4 million, which represents a payment of our ordinary dividend of Ps.0.35 per CPO, equivalent to Ps.0.002991452991 per share. On April 27, 2022, at our general stockholders’ meeting, our stockholders approved a cash distribution to stockholders of up to Ps.1,053.4 million, which represents a payment of our ordinary dividend of Ps.0.35 per CPO, equivalent to Ps.0.002991452991 per share. On April 26, 2023, at our general stockholders’ meeting, our stockholders approved a cash distribution to stockholders of up to Ps.1,053.4 million, which represents a payment of our ordinary dividend of Ps.0.35 per CPO, equivalent to Ps.0.002991452991 per share. On April 26, 2024, at our general stockholders’ meeting, our stockholders approved a cash distribution to stockholders of up to Ps.1,019.0 million, which represents a payment of our ordinary dividend of Ps.0.35 per CPO, equivalent to Ps.0.002991452991 per share. All of the recommendations of the Board of Directors related to the payment and amount of dividends were voted on and approved at the applicable general stockholders’ meetings.

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.

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 be sure 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”.

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, Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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 depreciation or appreciation of the Peso as compared to the U.S. Dollar and other currencies, 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.

Economic Conditions in Mexico and Elsewhere May have a Material Impact on our Operations and Financial Condition

Mexico has historically experienced uneven periods of economic growth. Mexican gross domestic product, or GDP, increased by 4.7% in 2021, increased by 3.1% in 2022 and increased by 3.2% in 2023. Mexican GDP surpassed the Mexican government forecast in 2023 and, according to analysts, Mexican GDP is expected to increase by 2.4% in 2024. We cannot be sure that these estimates and forecasts will prove to be accurate.

Any future economic downturn, including downturns in the United States, Europe, Asia or anywhere else in the world, could affect our financial condition and results of operations. For example, demand for cable television, direct-to-home, or DTH, satellite services, pay-per-view programming, telecommunications services and other services and products we provide may decrease because consumers may find it difficult to pay for these services and products. Additionally, there can be no assurance that a Mexican sovereign debt rating downgrade would not adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or the price of our securities.

Developments and the Perception of Risk in Other Countries, Especially in Europe, China, the United States and Emerging Market Countries, May Materially Adversely Affect the Mexican Economy, the Market Value of Our Securities and 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 countries, including the United States, China and other Latin American and emerging market countries. Therefore, 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. Crises in the United States, Europe, China or emerging market countries may reduce investor interest in securities issued by Mexican companies, including those issued by us.

Turmoil in other large economies, such as those in Europe, China and the United States, could have the effect of a downturn in the global economy. Further, 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.

In response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, many jurisdictions, including the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union ("E.U."), have imposed sanctions, export controls, import bans, new investment prohibitions, and other trade restrictions on Russia. While Mexico has thus far refrained from imposing such trade restrictions against Russia, the conflict in Ukraine and related sanctions against Russia may affect international macroeconomic conditions. Other geopolitical events, including the conflict between Israel and Hamas, may also affect international macroeconomic conditions.

Any of these factors, would negatively affect the market value of our securities and make it more difficult for us to access capital markets and finance our operations in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects and the market price of our securities.

Economic conditions in Mexico are significantly correlated with economic conditions in the United States as a result of the free trade agreements and increased economic activity between the two countries. Adverse economic conditions in the United States or other related events could have a significant adverse effect on the Mexican economy, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. As a result of talks to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, on November 30, 2018 (and as amended on December 10, 2019), the United States, Canada, and Mexico signed the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which has been approved by the Mexican Senate, the U.S. Senate, and Canada, and became effective on July 1, 2020. In addition, increased or perceptions of increased economic protectionism in the United States and other countries could potentially lead to lower levels of trade and investment and economic growth, which could have a similarly negative impact on the Mexican economy. These economic and political consequences could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On December 7, 2023, the governments of the United States and Mexico signed a Memorandum of Intent expressing their desire to cooperate on best practices on foreign investment screening. While Mexico has not yet begun the process of establishing a foreign investment review regime comparable to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), it could do so in the future and any such regime could affect the ability of foreign investors to invest in Mexican business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot be sure that events in other emerging market countries, in the United States or elsewhere will not materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects and the market price of our shares. The United Kingdom left the E.U. on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"); the relationship between the UK and the E.U. is governed by the post-Brexit trade and cooperation agreement, which covers (inter alia) trade, travel and immigration. Post-Brexit, the United Kingdom and Mexico negotiated and signed a trade agreement, the UK-Mexico Trade Continuity Agreement, which came into effect on June 1, 2021. In 2023, the United Kingdom formally agreed to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) of which Mexico is a member. Brexit has caused, and may continue to cause, both significant volatility in global stock markets and currency exchange rate fluctuations, as well as create significant uncertainty. Further, the Bank of England and other observers have warned of a significant probability of a Brexit-related recession in the United Kingdom, which may be further impacted by the long-term negative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and rising inflation.

Our profitability is affected by numerous factors including reductions in demand for the services provided in our Cable and Sky divisions, as well as in the rest of our business. 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. 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 it is hard to predict for how long the effects of the global financial stress of recent years 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 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 rates, and we could be affected by severe financial difficulties faced by our counterparties.

The Resurgence of the COVID-19 Pandemic, or the Emergence of a New Pandemic, May Have a Material Adverse Effect on Our Business, Financial Position and Results of Operations

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

A resurgence of COVID-19, an increase in infection rates, the effect of new variants or the emergence of a new pandemic could trigger a renewal of government restrictions on non-essential activities, including but not limited to temporary shutdowns or additional guidelines, which could be expensive or burdensome to implement, and which may affect our operations.

Any public health emergency, including an outbreak of existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

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

The Peso has been subject to significant depreciation against the U.S. Dollar in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. 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 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 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.

The public decisions and announcements of the presidential administration in the United States have had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on the value of the Peso against other currencies, particularly the U.S. Dollar. A decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to decrease applicable interest rates for bank reserves could also affect the exchange rate of the Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar, as well as presidential elections in the United States and Mexico, which could result in high volatility in the exchange rate of the Peso relative to the U.S. Dollar.

An Increase in Interest Rates in the United States Could Adversely Impact the Mexican Economy and May Have a Negative Effect on Our Financial Condition or Performance

A decision by the U.S. Federal Reserve to increase applicable interest rates for banks' reserves may lead to a general increase in interest rates in the United States. In 2022 and 2023, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates but has recently indicated that it may cease further increases to interest rates or may decrease interest rates. However, there can be no assurance that the Federal Reserve will not maintain or make additional upwards adjustments to the current federal funds rate in the future to mitigate inflationary pressures. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from our performance to the extent we are exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. An increase in general interest rates may redirect the flow of capital from emerging markets into the United States because investors may be able to obtain greater risk-adjusted returns in larger or more developed economies than in Mexico. Thus, companies in emerging market economies such as Mexico could find it more difficult and expensive to borrow capital and refinance existing debt. This may negatively affect our potential for economic growth and our ability to refinance our existing debt and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, prospects and the market price of our shares.

Renegotiation of the Trade Agreements or Other Changes in Foreign Policy by the Presidential Administration in the United States Could Adversely Affect Imports and Exports Between Mexico and the United States and Other Economic and Geopolitical Effects may Adversely Affect Us

During the last few years there has been uncertainty regarding U.S. policies related to trade, tariffs, immigration and foreign affairs, including with respect to Mexico. The current U.S. administration could cause a number of changes in the relationship between Mexico and the United States. The results of the presidential election to be held on November 5, 2024 in the United States could also lead to changes in the relationship between Mexico and the United States.

Additionally, other government policies in the United States could also adversely affect economic conditions in Mexico. The current relationship between the Mexican and U.S. governments, as well as political and economic factors in each country, could lead to changes in international trade and investment policies, including new or higher taxes on products imported from Mexico to the United States. The events described above could affect our activities, financial situation, operating results, cash flows and/or prospects, as well as the market price of our shares. Other economic and geopolitical effects could adversely affect us.

Given that the Mexican economy is heavily influenced by the economy of the United States, the implementation of the USMCA and/or other government policies in the United States that the Federal administration may adopt could adversely affect economic conditions in Mexico. On September 30, 2018, Mexico, Canada and the United States reached an agreement on the terms and conditions of the USMCA, replacing NAFTA. On June 19, 2019, Mexico became the first country to ratify the USMCA, followed by the United States on January 16, 2020 and Canada on March 13, 2020. The USMCA entered into force on July 1, 2020. The USMCA includes a 16-year sunset clause, under which the terms of the agreement expire, or are suspended, after 16 years and is subject to review every six years, at which time the United States, Mexico and Canada may decide whether to extend the USMCA. The implementation of the new terms of the USMCA could have an adverse effect on the Mexican economy, including the level of imports and exports, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Other economic and geopolitical effects, including those related to United States policy on trade, tariffs and immigration, may also adversely affect us.

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. The annual rate of inflation, as measured by changes in the Mexican National Consumer Price Index, or NCPI, was 7.4% in 2021, 7.8% in 2022, 4.7% in 2023 and is projected to be 4.1% in 2024. 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, financial condition and results of operations.

High Interest Rates in Mexico Could Increase Our Financing Costs

During the past year, Mexican interest rates increased in line with global market movements. The interest rates on 28-day Mexican government treasury securities averaged 4.6%, 7.9% and 11.4% for 2021, 2022 and 2023 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

The next presidential and congressional elections in Mexico will be held on June 2, 2024, and the new president will be sworn in on October 1, 2024, and will serve a six-year term. We cannot predict the impact that political developments in Mexico will have on the Mexican economy nor can we provide any assurances that these events, over which the Company has no control, will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects. The Mexican government could implement significant changes in laws, policies, and regulations, which could affect the economic and political situation in Mexico.

President López Obrador's term will conclude on September 30, 2024. Historically, the Mexican president has strongly influenced new policies and governmental actions that impact the Mexican economy. We cannot be sure that the current administration or any future administration will maintain business-friendly and open-market economic policies and policies that stimulate economic growth and social stability. Any administration could implement substantial changes in law, policy, and regulations in Mexico, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, any actions taken by the new administration may lead to riots, protests and looting that could adversely affect our operations. Our financial condition and results of operation may be adversely affected by changes in Mexico's political climate, to the extent that such changes affect the nation's economic policies, growth, stability, outlook, or regulatory environment.

For example, in February 2024, the Executive Power submitted to the Mexican Congress a package of constitutional amendments including an initiative to reincorporate into the Federal Public Administration the functions performed by the autonomous constitutional bodies, including COFECE and IFT. To approve a constitutional reform, members of the Mexican Congress must issue a qualified majority vote, approved by a simple majority of the legislatures of the states.

In addition, following the congressional elections on July 1, 2018, the Morena political party obtained an absolute majority in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and, together with its allied political parties (*Partido del Trabajo* and *Partido Encuentro Social*), obtained a majority in the Mexican Senate. We cannot be sure that Morena and its political party allies or any future members will not introduce new legislative initiatives or modify existing legislation that could, in turn, result in economic or political conditions that could materially and adversely affect our business. On June 6, 2021, various electoral processes took place including mid-term elections for the Mexican Chamber of Deputies as well as governor elections in fifteen states. While the opposition coalition made important gains in the Chamber of Deputies, the Morena political party holds the most seats relative to any other party in Mexico and also won 11 of the states' governor races.

The elections to be held on June 2, 2024, will also renew 128 senators, all 500 deputies and state governors for Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán, as well as the governor for Mexico City. We are unable to predict the outcome of such elections. If these elections result in the Morena political party gaining majority in the Mexican Congress, the party may have leverage in the legislative process due to its ability to more easily meet the voting percentages needed for the passage of constitutional amendments, secondary laws and new legislation.

Finally, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies or regulations involving or affecting our management, operations and tax regime. Tax policy in Mexico, in particular, is subject to continuous change.

Any changes in laws, public policies or regulations may affect the political and economic environment in Mexico and, consequently, contribute to increased economic uncertainty and volatility in the Mexican capital markets and in securities issued by Mexican companies, including us.

Increased labor conflicts in Mexico could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations

A number of events, such as (i) the endorsement by the Mexican Senate of the International Labor Organization's Convention C098, the "Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention", (ii) the approval by the Mexican Congress to modify the Mexican Federal Labor Law and (iii) the adverse labor effect resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, have caused, and continue to cause, labor conflicts in Mexico.

In addition, such conflicts have been exacerbated by (i) a 15.0% increase in the general minimum wage as of January 1, 2021, a subsequent 22.0% increase as of January 1, 2022, a further 20.0% increase as of January 1, 2023, and a further 20.0% increase as of January 1, 2024, and (ii) a 15.0% increase in the minimum wage in the municipalities near the northern border of Mexico as of January 1, 2021, a subsequent 22.0% increase as of January 1, 2022, a further increase of 20.0% as of January 1, 2023, and an additional 20.0% increase as of January 1, 2024. These developments have led workers and labor unions to demand more significant benefits and higher salary increases than in prior years, which could in turn increase our operational expenses.

As of December 31, 2023, approximately 31% of our employees were represented by unions. We cannot predict how these developments may affect our results of operations or financial condition. Any increased demands by our unionized workers may lead to higher labor costs, which could have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

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. We cannot assure you to what extent these violent crimes will continue to increase or decrease, whether they will continue to expand throughout Mexico and if they will have further adverse effects on Mexico's economy. These activities, as well as the escalation of and the violence associated with such activities, could have a material adverse impact on the business environment in which we operate, and therefore on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

A significant portion of our business, activities and investments occur in heavily regulated sectors. The 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 business, 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. Such changes could materially adversely affect our operations and our revenue.

Mexico's Federal Antitrust Law and the *Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión*, or Telecommunications and Broadcasting Federal Law, or LFTR, including their 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. In addition, the Federal Antitrust Law and its regulations, as well as the conditions and measures imposed by the *Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or Federal Telecommunications Institute, or IFT, an institute with constitutional autonomy responsible for overseeing the broadcasting (radio and television) and telecommunications industries and their antitrust matters, or by the *Comisión Federal de Competencia Económica*, or Mexican Antitrust Commission, or COFECE, 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 IFT or the COFECE, as applicable, is required to acquire certain businesses or enter into certain joint ventures. There can be no assurance that in the future IFT or the COFECE, as the case may be, 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. IFT or COFECE, as applicable, may also impose conditions, obligations and fines that could adversely affect some of our activities, our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "— Imposition of Fines by Regulators and Other Authorities Could Adversely Affect Our Business, Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

As a result of the amendments to the Mexican Constitution and the LFTR relating to telecommunications, television, radio and antitrust, concessions for the use of spectrum are now only granted through public bid processes.

Article 15-A of the *Ley del Seguro Social*, or the Social Security Law, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Article 15-A provides that a company that receives personnel services from a third party, 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 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 the Federal Labor Law, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. The Federal Labor Law, as amended in April 2021, provides, among other things, that subcontracting personnel is prohibited and only will be permitted if the personnel services provider performs specialized services or specialized work; however, such specialized services or work shall not be contemplated in the company's corporate purpose or be related with the company's main activities. Companies that provide outsourcing services will be required to complete a registration before the Mexican Ministry of Labor (*Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social*). If these requirements are not met, the company that receives the benefit of the outsourced services shall be jointly liable for all the obligations applicable to employers pursuant to the Federal Labor Law in respect of such personnel. Fines and penalties may be imposed on companies that do not comply with all applicable obligations, and the use of simulated schemes of rendering specialized services or execution of specialized work, as well as subcontracting personnel, will be treated as a criminal offense.

The amendment approved in April 2021 brings, as a consequence, changes to the social security, tax and labor laws. The objective of such amendment is to avoid subcontracting schemes.

This amendment also stated that the amount of profit sharing to be paid to employees will be capped to three months of salary or the average amount received by the employee in the last three years, whichever is more favorable to the employee. A tax implication of this amendment is that invoices issued for disallowed subcontracting of personnel will not have tax effects (i.e., non-deductible expense for income tax purposes and inability to claim a value added tax credit on such expense).

In December 2019, the Mexican Federal Congress approved some additional reforms to the economic plan for 2020. These 2020 tax reforms include amendments to the Income Tax Law, the Value Added Tax Law, the Special Tax on Production and Services Law and the Federal Tax Code, they became effective as of January 2020. Some of the most relevant changes to the Mexican Tax Legislation incorporated some of the Actions included in the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Final Report (BEPS) published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in February 2013, such as: (i) limitations to the deduction of interests as well as to some other deductions, (ii) update of the Controlled Foreign Corporation (CFC) Rules, (iii) new provisions to tax transparent entities, (iv) modification of the definition of permanent establishment, and (v) incorporation of new rules to tax digital economy. Some other relevant amendments to avoid tax evasion include (i) a new obligation of tax advisors and taxpayers to disclose reportable schemes and (ii) inclusion of general anti-avoidance rule. The following are some of such tax reforms, which some of them impact us:

Limitation of the deductibility of net interest expense. In accordance with the recommendations of Action 4 “Limiting Base Erosion Involving Interest Deductions and Other Financial Payments” of the BEPS Final Project and in addition to the existing thin capitalization rules, the interest deduction is limited to 30% of the adjusted tax profit. The limitation applies to the amount of interests that derive from debt exceeding Ps.20 million considering all interests of all companies that are members of the same corporate group. This limitation applies regardless of whether the debt or loan was acquired before January 2020. The amount of interest not deductible in a given year because of this limitation can be carried forward to the following 10 years, provided that certain requirements are met. There are some exceptions provided in this rule for debt financing public infrastructure work projects, real estate construction, and productive governmental enterprises.

Controlled foreign companies rules. The complete provisions of this regime were changed to apply some of the recommendations included in the Action 3 “Designing Effective Controlled Foreign Company Rules”. The changes include a new definition of effective control and the strengthening of the requirements needed for not considering income subject to a preferential tax regime. In addition, new provisions were added to set new rules for taxing income obtained through foreign transparent entities or figures, and therefore avoid differing the payment of tax derived from this type of vehicle.

New rules to tax digital economy. As part of the measures to increase the efficiency in the collection of VAT and according to the recommendations of Action 1 “Tax Changes Arising from Digitalization” of the BEPS Final Project, a new chapter was included in the Value Added Tax Law to include the VAT treatment applicable to certain digital services provided in Mexico from non-Mexican residents with no permanent establishment. Beginning June 2020, non-Mexican residents providing digital services in Mexico will have to collect the VAT derived from such services and will have several obligations, among others, registering in the Federal Taxpayers Registry, filling periodical VAT returns and issuing invoices.

Reportable schemes. Taxpayers and their tax advisors will be required to disclose to tax authorities certain reportable schemes that are listed in the Federal Tax Code. Tax advisors will be required to register and to disclose any reportable scheme in case they participate in its design, organization, implementation, or management. Taxpayers will be required to disclose a reportable scheme if the scheme is designed, organized, managed, or implemented by themselves and if the tax advisor does not report the scheme.

General anti-avoidance rule. A general anti-avoidance rule was enacted to identify transactions that lack a business reason and that generate a tax benefit, once it identifies the transactions, the authority could consider them as non-existent or characterize them as a different transaction for tax purposes only. A transaction is considered lacking a business reason when (i) the expected quantifiable economic benefit is lower than the tax benefit received and (ii) when the expected quantifiable economic benefit could have been obtained through fewer transactions and the tax effect may result in a higher tax burden. A tax benefit includes any reduction, deferral, or elimination of a contribution.

In December 2020, the Mexican Federal Congress approved amendments to the Income Tax Law, Value Added Tax and Federal Tax Code as part of the economic plan for 2021.

Regarding the Income Tax Law, several changes were made to the general regime applicable to tax-exempt organizations that aimed to control and restrict the application of such regime to ensure that only the companies that perform non-profit activities benefit from the dispositions of such regime.

In terms of value added tax, derived from the entry into force of the tax digital economy dispositions, some more dispositions were included to specify the way to comply with those obligations, as well as penalties to ensure such compliance.

In December 2021, the Mexican Federal Congress approved minor amendments to the Income Tax Law, Value Added Tax Law, Special Tax on Production and Services Law, and Federal Tax Code as part of the economic plan for 2022. These amendments do not include the addition of new taxes or increases to the existing ones. As of the Income Tax Law, a new simplified regime applicable for individuals and for companies were added. In the Value Added Tax Law, a few modifications were included such as the concept of non-subject activities. The most relevant modifications to the Federal Tax Code are: (i) events where the Certificate of Digital Signature, which is used to issue invoices, can be canceled or restricted to the taxpayer were included; (ii) the definition of resident for tax purposes was modified; (iii) new information to be included in the invoices issued by the taxpayers and a restriction for canceling invoices only in certain period was included; (iv) new requirements must be met to perform a split or a merger of companies, taxpayers must have a business reason to perform the relevant split or a merger, including the obligation to identify and inform the relevant operations performed five years before and after the merger or the split, and the financial statements used to perform a split or a merger must be audited by a certified accountant; and (v) several regulations regarding the identification of the beneficial ownership on each entity, including companies, associations, trusts, funds or any other legal figure, were included in order to guarantee compliance with the minimum international standards of transparency, as well as the obligation to maintain as part of the accounting books, information such as name, address, and tax residence about all the natural persons who directly or indirectly own the benefits or control the entity, which shall remain updated.

The economic plan for 2023 did not include any changes to the Mexican Income Tax Law, the Mexican Value Added Tax Law or the Mexican Federal Tax Code. Pursuant to the Federal Income Tax Law approved by the Mexican Congress for 2023, the withholding income tax rate applicable to payments of interest made by Mexican financial entities was increased from 0.08% to 0.15%.

On June 3, 2021, a decree issuing the Transparency, Prevention and Fight of Improper Practices in Mexico of Advertising Contracting Act (the "Agencies Law") was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation and became effective on September 1, 2021. The purpose of the Agencies Law is to promote transparency in the advertising industry, as well as to prevent and oppose commercial practices that result in an improper advantage in favor of certain persons to the detriment of advertisers and consumers. On June 8, 2023, the Plenary of the Supreme Court of Justice, by a majority of eight votes, resolved the constitutional disputes filed by the IFT and COFECE, declaring the Agencies Law invalid. The judgment was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 22, 2023. As a result, the Agencies Law is currently invalid and not applicable.

The Amendments to the Regulations of the General Health Law on Advertising Could Materially Affect Our Business, Results of Operations and Financial Condition

On February 14, 2014, the Mexican Ministry of Health published in the Official Gazette of the Federation an amendment to the Regulations of the General Health Law on Advertising, pursuant to which advertisers of certain high-caloric foods and non-alcoholic beverages are required to obtain prior permission from the health authorities in order to advertise their products on radio, broadcast television, pay-TV and in movie theaters (the "Health Law Amendment"). The Health Law Amendment became effective on April 16, 2014 and comprehensive guidelines entitled "Guidelines with nutritional and advertising criteria for advertisers of food and non-alcoholic beverages for obtaining permission for the advertising of their products with respect to the provisions of Articles 22 bis and 79 of the Regulations of the General Health Law on Advertising" (the "Health Law Guidelines") were published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on April 15, 2014 and became effective on July 7, 2014 for the advertisement of the following products: snacks, flavored drinks, candies, chocolates, or foods similar to chocolates and became effective for the remaining products on January 1, 2015.

The Health Law Guidelines restrict the hours that certain high-caloric foods and non-alcoholic drinks can be advertised. These restrictions do not apply when the advertisement is aired during certain programs such as sports, dramas, news programs, series officially rated as unsuitable for children, films with ratings of B, B15, C and D, and programs where the advertiser certifies through audience research that people between the ages of 4 and 12 represent no more than 35% of the audience and receives the prior consent from the Federal Commission for the Protection Against Health Risks.

On March 27, 2020, the Mexican Ministry of Economy published in the Official Gazette of the Federation an amendment to the Mexican Official Standard NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010 (General labeling specifications for pre-packaged food and non-alcoholic beverages - commercial and health information) (the "NOM-051 Amendment"), which incorporates new prohibitions and guidelines in the front design of food and non-alcoholic beverage labels. The NOM-051 Amendment establishes a five-year transition period, coming into force in three phases. As of April 1, 2021, the use of characters, drawings, celebrities, athletes or pets in labels of pre-packaged food and non-alcoholic beverages to promote their consumption is prohibited, and the use of warning labels for pre-packaged products with saturated fats, high sugars or sweeteners that have one or more warning labels of saturated fats, high sugars or the legend of sweeteners is mandatory.

We cannot predict the impact or effect the NOM-051 Amendment and/or the Health Law Amendment might have or continue to have on our results of operations in the future.

The Reform and Addition of Various Provisions of the Mexican Constitution Related to Telecommunications, the LFTR, and Other Recent Actions of IFT May Significantly and Adversely Affect the Business, Results of Operations and Financial Results of Some of Our Business Segments

Any regulations related to the LFTR that could be issued by the President of Mexico and IFT, as applicable, or amendments to the LFTR and certain actions recently taken by IFT, or to be taken by IFT from time to time, affect or could significantly and adversely affect the business, results of operations and financial condition of certain of our subsidiaries that hold concessions and/or provide services in the areas of broadcasting, cable and telecommunications.

The LFTR provides that measures taken or decisions issued by IFT are not subject to judicial stay. Therefore, subject to limited exceptions, until a decision, action or omission by IFT is declared void or unconstitutional by a competent court through a binding and final judgment, IFT's decision, action or omission will be valid and will have full legal effect.

As a result of the reforms to the Mexican Constitution and the must-offer and must-carry regulations issued by IFT, starting on September 10, 2013, our concessionaires of broadcast services have been required to permit pay-TV concessionaires to retransmit broadcast signals, free of charge and on a non-discriminatory basis, within the same geographic coverage area simultaneously and without modifications, including advertising, and with the same quality of the broadcast signal, except in certain specific cases provided in the transitory Articles of the June 2013 Telecom Reform (the "Telecom Reform"). Also, since September 10, 2013, our pay-TV concessionaires are required to retransmit broadcast signals of free television concessionaires, free of charge and on a non-discriminatory basis, subject to certain exceptions and additional requirements provided for in the Telecom Reform.

Certain pay-TV concessionaires benefit from the free use of broadcast for retransmission to their subscribers.

On February 27, 2014, the "General Guidelines Regarding the Provisions of Section 1 of the Eighth Article of the Transitory Decree Amending and Supplementing a Number of Provisions of Articles 6, 7, 27, 28, 73, 78, 94 and 105 of the Mexican Constitution in Telecommunications," or the Guidelines, were published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, which include, among other obligations, the obligation of concessionaires of broadcast television licenses to permit the retransmission of their broadcast signals and the obligation of pay-TV concessionaires to perform such retransmission (without requiring the prior consent of the broadcast television concessionaires) in the same geographic coverage zone for free (subject to certain exceptions) and in a non-discriminatory manner in its entirety, simultaneously and without modifications, including advertising, and with the same quality of the broadcast signal without requiring consent from the broadcast television concessionaires.

On March 6, 2014, IFT issued a decision (the "Preponderance Decision") whereby it determined that we, together with other entities with concessions to provide broadcast television, including some of our subsidiaries, are preponderant economic agents in the broadcasting sector in Mexico (together, the "Preponderant Economic Agent"). As part of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction, *Televisa, S. de R.L. de C.V.* ("TVSA"), an entity formerly owned by the Company and now the operator of TelevisaUnivision's Content business in Mexico, executed third party programming agreements with the Company's entities that hold the broadcasting concessions. As a result of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction, TVSA is also part of the Preponderant Economic Agent.

The Preponderance Decision imposes on the Preponderant Economic Agent various measures, terms, conditions and restrictive obligations, including the following:

- *Infrastructure sharing* – The Preponderant Economic Agent must make its passive broadcasting infrastructure available to third-party concessionaires of broadcast television for commercial purposes in a non-discriminatory and non-exclusive manner, with the exception of broadcasters that, at the time the measures enter into force, have 12 MHz or more of radio-electric spectrum in the geographic area concerned. Such passive broadcasting infrastructure includes, among others, non-electronic elements at transmitting locations, rights of way, ducts, masts, trenches, towers, poles, security, sites, land, energy sources and air conditioning system elements. This action may result in the Preponderant Economic Agent being bound to incur substantial additional costs and obligations in complying with this requirement, as well as affecting the results of operations. Furthermore, this measure will facilitate the entry and expansion of new competitors in the broadcasting industry without such competitors having to incur costs or investment expenses that new businesses in this industry otherwise would have made and which we incurred in the past and will continue incurring in the future in order to remain competitive. A first infrastructure offer with the terms and conditions to make our passive broadcasting infrastructure available to third-party concessionaires was published on our website on December 19, 2014 and was valid until December 31, 2016. This was succeeded by a second infrastructure offer, which we published on our website on November 30, 2016 and which was effective as of January 1, 2017. This was succeeded by a third infrastructure offer, which we published on our website on November 30, 2017 and was valid from January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on November 26, 2019. This was succeeded by a fourth infrastructure offer, which we published on our website on November 30, 2019, to be effective from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021. This was succeeded by a fifth infrastructure offer, which we published on our website on November 30, 2021, effective from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023. This was succeeded by a sixth infrastructure offer, which we published on our website on December 1, 2023, effective from January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2025. The price to be paid by the concessionaires for the use of our infrastructure on the sixth infrastructure offer is subject to negotiation. As of the date of this report, we have not received any request from third-party concessionaires regarding such infrastructure offer; however, we are unable to predict the impact of the use of the sixth infrastructure offer on our businesses, results of operations and financial conditions of certain of our subsidiaries that hold concessions and/or provide services in the areas of broadcasting and telecommunications.
- *Advertising sales* – According to the Preponderance Decision, the Preponderant Economic Agent must deliver to IFT the terms and conditions of its broadcast advertising services and fee structures, including commercials, packages, discount plans and any other commercial offerings and publish them on its webpage. The Preponderant Economic Agent also must make publicly available on its website its forms of contracts and terms of sale for each service. Based on this decision, the Preponderant Economic Agent is expressly prohibited from refusing to sell advertising and/or discriminating with respect to the advertising spaces being offered. If IFT considers that the Preponderant Economic Agent has failed to comply with the foregoing, IFT may order the Preponderant Economic Agent to make its advertising spaces available, which, in turn, could affect the ability of the Preponderant Economic Agent to carry out its advertising sales plans in an efficient and competitive manner, affecting its operating results. This provision may also affect the ability of the Preponderant Economic Agent to offer competitive rates to its customers.
- *Prohibition on acquiring certain exclusive content* – The Preponderant Economic Agent may not acquire transmission rights, on an exclusive basis, for any location within Mexico with respect to certain relevant content, determined by IFT in the “Ruling whereby IFT identifies the relevant audiovisual contents in terms and for the purposes of the fourth measure and the second transitory article of the fourth attachment of the Telecommunication Preponderance Decision and the Broadcasting Preponderance Decision”, or the Relevant Content Ruling, which list may be updated every two years by IFT. Relevant content is defined as programs with a high expected level of regional or national audience and with unique characteristics that in the past have generated high levels of national or regional audiences. The Relevant Content Ruling identified certain programs that would be considered relevant content, namely, Mexican national soccer team games, the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympic Games, the opening and closing ceremonies and semifinals and finals of the FIFA World Cup, and the finals of the Mexican Soccer League. Also, on November 14, 2018, IFT updated the list, eliminating the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympic Games and adding 16 matches of the FIFA World Cup, semifinals of the Mexican Soccer League and the Super Bowl. This Ruling applies to the Preponderant Economic Agents and may limit the ability of the Preponderant Economic Agents to negotiate and have access to this content and could affect their ability to acquire content in the medium and long term, which could significantly and adversely affect their revenues and results of operations from the sale of advertising, as well as the quality of the programming offered for their audiences.

- *Over-the-air channels* – When the Preponderant Economic Agent offers any of its over-the-air channels, or channels that have at least 50% of the programming that is broadcast daily between 6:00 a.m. and midnight on such channels, to its affiliates, subsidiaries, related parties or third parties, for distribution through a different technological platform than over-the-air broadcast television, the Preponderant Economic Agent must offer these channels to any other person that asks for distribution over the same platform as the Preponderant Economic Agent has offered, on the same terms and conditions. Also, if the Preponderant Economic Agent offers a package of two or more of these channels, it must also offer them in an unpackaged form upon request.
- *Prohibition on participating in “buyers’ clubs” or syndicates to acquire audiovisual content, without IFT’s prior approval* – The Preponderant Economic Agent may not enter into or remain a member of any “buyers’ club” or syndicates of audiovisual content unless it has received the prior approval of IFT. A “buyers’ club” is defined as any arrangement between two or more economic agents to jointly acquire broadcast rights to audiovisual content in order to obtain better contractual terms. This may result in the Preponderant Economic Agent not having exclusive access to certain audiovisual content and consequently its audiences may move to other broadcast television transmissions or other technological platforms that transmit such content. It may also result in its acquisition costs significantly increasing, which can affect business strategy, financial condition and results of operations.

On February 27, 2017, as part of the biannual review of the broadcasting sector preponderance rules, IFT amended various measures, terms, conditions and restrictive obligations (the “New Preponderance Measures”) as follows:

- *Infrastructure sharing* – In addition to the previously imposed obligations regarding the sharing of passive infrastructure, the New Preponderance Measures have (i) included the service of signal emissions in the event that no passive infrastructure exists on the relevant requested site, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on November 26, 2019; (ii) strengthened the supervision of services provided by the Preponderant Economic Agent and tariff arrangements made with its clients; (iii) included certain rules relating to publicity of its tariffs; and (iv) included a new electronic management system. Under the New Preponderance Measures, the IFT determined specific tariffs for our third and fourth infrastructure offers.
- *Prohibition on acquiring certain exclusive content* – This measure has been modified by enabling the Preponderant Economic Agent to acquire relevant content under certain circumstances as long as it obtains the sublicense of such transmission rights to the other broadcasters of over-the-air television in Mexico on non-discriminatory terms.
- *Advertising sales* – IFT modified this measure by including specific requirements to the Preponderant Economic Agent in its provision of over the air advertising services, particularly to telecommunications companies, which include (i) publishing and delivering to IFT specific information regarding tariffs, discount plans, contracting and sales terms and conditions, contract forms and other relevant practices; and (ii) prohibiting discrimination, refusals to deal, conditioned sales and other conditions that inhibit competition. The Preponderant Economic Agent also has to provide very detailed information to IFT on a recurrent basis of over the air advertising services related to telecommunications companies.
- *Accounting separation* – We, as the Preponderant Economic Agent, are required to implement an accounting separation methodology following the criteria defined by IFT for those purposes, which criteria were published in the *Diario Oficial de la Federación*, or the Official Gazette of the Federation, on December 29, 2017. Such criteria were amended by a first amendment published on October 29, 2018, where IFT simplified some reporting obligations for accounting separation for entities that are part of the Preponderant Economic Agent, other than our subsidiaries. Furthermore, a second amendment was published on December 19, 2019, where IFT deferred the deadline for the filing of the accounting separation exercises for the fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to July 31, 2019, which we filed timely. We timely filed the accounting separation methodology for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022, and have begun the process of the accounting separation methodology for fiscal year 2023, which will be filed with IFT later in 2024.

On March 28, 2014, we, together with our subsidiaries determined to be the Preponderant Economic Agent in the broadcasting sector, filed an *amparo* proceeding challenging the constitutionality of the Preponderance Decision. On November 21, 2019, the Supreme Court resolved the *amparo* proceeding. The Supreme Court declared the constitutionality of the Preponderance Decision, which, therefore, remains in force.

Additionally, on March 31, 2017, we, together with our subsidiaries, filed an *amparo* proceeding challenging the constitutionality of the New Preponderance Measures. On November 21, 2019, the Second Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice granted the *amparo* and revoked the New Preponderance Measures. As a result, the applicable and valid measures that are in force are those issued under the Preponderance Decision.

The biannual review of the broadcasting sector preponderance rules that began in 2019 was concluded due to the resolution of the *amparo*. A new biannual review began in 2023 and, as of March 31, 2024, is ongoing.

The Telecom Reform provided for a public bid or auction to grant licenses to establish the National Digital Networks. The “Auction Program for Digital Television Broadcast Frequencies” took place in 2014 and the first part of 2015. See “— Existing Mexican Laws and Regulations or Changes Thereto or the Imposition of New Ones May Negatively Affect Our Operations and Revenue”.

The LFTR provides that integrated sole concessions will be renewed for terms equal to the maximum terms for which they could be granted, namely, up to 30 years. To request the renewal of a concession, a concession holder must: (i) file its request with IFT one year prior to the beginning of the fifth period of the term of the concession; (ii) comply with its obligations established in the applicable laws and in the concession title; and (iii) accept the new conditions that IFT may impose. In such cases, IFT will issue its ruling within 180 days following the date the concession holder files the renewal request. If IFT does not issue its ruling within 180 days, the renewal will be automatically granted.

In the case of concessions for the use of radio-electric spectrum, the maximum term of renewal is 20 years. Renewal of concessions for the use of spectrum require, among others: (i) to request such renewal to IFT in the year prior to the last fifth period of the fixed term of the related concession; (ii) to be in compliance with the concession holder’s obligations under the LFTR, other applicable regulations, and the concession title; (iii) a declaration by IFT that there is no public interest in recovering the spectrum granted under the related concession; and (iv) the acceptance by the concession holder of any new conditions for renewing the concession as set forth by IFT, including the payment of a related fee. To our knowledge, no spectrum granted for broadcasting services in Mexico has been recovered by the Mexican government in the past several years for public interest reasons; however, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of any action by IFT in this regard.

IFT has approved the renewal of the concession titles for the use of spectrum for the broadcast television signals known as Las Estrellas, Canal 5, NU9VE, Foro TV and other local television stations, for a term of 20 years after the existing expiration dates, as well as the issuance of concessions that grant the authorization to provide digital broadcasting television services.

As part of our expansion of our Cable business, on December 17, 2018, we acquired FTTH under the provisions set forth in transitory Article 9 of LFTR. On May 8, 2019, the IFT launched an investigation to analyze if, as a result of the transaction, the Company, as well as the Cable and Sky concessionaires and TVSA, acquired substantial power in the market of telecommunications networks providing voice, data or video services. On September 4, 2019, the IFT Investigative Authority issued a preliminary opinion, whereby it assessed that there were elements to determine that the Company had substantial power in 35 relevant markets of the telecommunications networks that provide restricted television and audio services. Those relevant markets comprise 35 municipalities in the following States: Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Ciudad de México, Estado de México, Jalisco, Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí. As a response to the preliminary opinion, the Company presented its position and provided evidence to prove that the Company does not hold substantial power in the relevant markets established in the preliminary opinion. On November 26, 2020, the IFT notified TVSA, the Company and some subsidiaries of its Cable and Sky businesses of the final resolution confirming the existence of substantial power in the 35 relevant markets of restricted television and audio services. Some of the consequences derived from the determination of substantial market power are applicable as a matter of law and others may be imposed by IFT in a new procedure in accordance with the LFTR, which may consist of: (i) the obligation to obtain IFT’s approval and to register the rates for our services; (ii) to inform the IFT in case of the adoption of new technology or modifications to the network; (iii) the agent with substantial power may not be entitled to the benefits of some rules of the “must carry” and “must offer” provisions; and (iv) the implementation of accounting separation. Consequently, on December 17, 2020, TVSA, the Company and some subsidiaries of its Cable and Sky businesses, filed three *amparos*, respectively, to challenge the constitutionality of the resolution. In October 2022, TVSA, the Company and some subsidiaries of its Cable and Sky businesses obtained favorable *amparo* resolutions from a specialized federal judge which determined that the resolution of IFT about the substantial power on the restricted services of television and audio market in 35 municipalities in Mexico, after the acquisition of the direct to home fiber-optic and assets related to Axtel, S.A.B. de C.V. in December 2018, was unconstitutional. On January 24, 2024, a Federal Court resolved through a final resolution of the *amparo* of TVSA and instructed the IFT to revoke the substantial power resolution. On March 6, 2024, as a result of the *amparo* resolution, the IFT revoked the substantial power resolution and determined to close the file only for TVSA, the other two *amparos* are currently under revision of the competent court.

Overall, the Telecom Reform, the LFTR and secondary regulations already issued and to be issued by the executive power or IFT, as applicable, as well as any actions taken by IFT, may increase our operating costs and interfere with our ability to provide, or prevent us from offering, some of our current or future services.

The resolutions issued by IFT under the Telecom Reform significantly and adversely affect certain areas related to some of our activities, including cable and telecommunications, as well as our ability to introduce new products, infrastructure and services, to enter into new businesses or complementary businesses, to consummate acquisitions or joint ventures, and to determine the rates we charge for our products, services and use of our infrastructure.

See “Information on the Company–Business Overview–Regulation–Telecom Reform and Broadcasting Regulations”.

Risk Factors Related to Our Major Stockholders

Emilio Azcárraga Jean Has and Will Have 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: Series “A” Shares, Series “B” Shares, Series “D” Shares, and Series “L” Shares. A trust for the benefit of Emilio Azcárraga Jean, or the Azcárraga Trust, currently holds 44.7% of the outstanding Series “A” shares, 0.1% of the outstanding Series “B” shares, 0.1% of the outstanding Series “D” shares and 0.1% of the outstanding Series “L” shares of the Company. As a result, Emilio Azcárraga Jean controls the vote of most of the shares held through the Azcárraga Trust. The Series “A” Shares held through the Azcárraga Trust constitute a majority of the Series “A” Shares whose holders are entitled to vote because non-Mexican holders of CPOs or GDSs are not permitted to vote the underlying Series “A” Shares in accordance with the trust agreement governing the CPOs and the Company’s bylaws. Accordingly, and so long as non-Mexicans own more than a minimal number of Series “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 Has 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 Series “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 Adversely Affected if the Mexican Government Does Not Renew or Revokes Our Broadcast or Other Concessions

In June 2013, the Mexican Federal Congress passed the Telecom Reform which, among other things, created IFT. IFT has the authority to grant concessions for radio and television stations as well as for telecommunications services.

We hold a number of concessions from IFT (previously from *Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes* or SCT) to broadcast programming over television stations, and to provide telecommunication services. In November 2018, all of our digital broadcast television concessions were renewed and, as a consequence, IFT delivered to the Company concessions (i) for the use of spectrum until 2042 and (ii) that grant the authorization to provide digital broadcasting television services until 2052. 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 concessions range from 2026 to 2059 and our DTH concessions expire between 2030 and 2056. Cablevisión obtained a telecommunications concession expiring in 2029, which changed to an integrated sole concession in 2019, but kept its original term. In September 2022, Cablevisión began the process of extending the term of the integrated sole concession title granted in May 2019, and through a resolution dated June 7, 2023, the Plenary of the IFT authorized the extension of the term of the Cablevisión integrated sole concession for an additional 30 years beginning in September 2029. Consequently, in August 2023, the IFT delivered to Cablevisión a new integrated sole concession title that authorizes Cablevisión for such additional period.

Before the Telecom Reform in 2013, the SCT typically renewed the concessions of those concessionaires that complied with the applicable renewal procedures under Mexican law and with their obligations under the concession. In July 2014, the Mexican Federal Congress enacted the LFTR, which provides that integrated sole concessions will be renewed for terms equal to the maximum terms for which they could be granted, namely, up to 30 years, except for spectrum which will be renewed for terms of 20 years, and in case of concessions for the use of radio-spectrum, the maximum term for renewal is 20 years.

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*” and “*Risk Factors Related to Mexico—The Reform and Addition of Various Provisions of the Mexican Constitution Related to Telecommunications, the LFTR, and Other Recent Actions of IFT May Significantly and Adversely Affect the Business, Results of Operations and Financial Results of Some of Our Business Segments*”.

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

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

Our DTH satellite business faces competition from various competitors, including Dish Mexico, a DTH satellite pay-TV platform which launched its services in Mexico at the end of 2008, Star TV, a Dish Satellite pay-TV platform, *Mega Cable Comunicaciones, S.A. de C.V.*, or Megacable, Total Play, as well as from Digital TV and over-the-top (“OTT”), advertising video on demand (“AVOD”) and other streaming platforms, and cable television companies which are subsidiaries of the Company. In addition, the DTH market competes with other traditional and digital media with respect to advertising and sales, including Pay-TV, outdoor advertising and publishing, among others.

In addition, the industries in which we operate are changing rapidly because of new participants and evolving distribution technologies, including the internet.

The cable 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. We also face competition from the Preponderant Economic Agent in telecommunications, particularly in the provision of data and fixed telephony services. The cable business is also capital intensive.

Our pay-TV companies face competition from IPTV, AVOD, SVOD or OTT providers such as Netflix, Disney+, Claro Video, Prime Video (Amazon), Star+, Max, Apple TV+, and YouTube among others, as well as from other pay-TV operators such as Dish Mexico, Total Play, Megacable and other cable television companies.

Our future success will be affected by changes in the industries where we participate, 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 and new entrants in the public and pay-TV industries, which will require us to make significant capital expenditures in new technologies and will result in higher costs in the acquisition of content or may impair our ability to renew rights to special events, including sporting and entertainment events. Our business may require substantial capital to pursue additional acquisitions and capital expenditures, which may result in additional incurrence of leverage, issuance of additional capital or a combination thereof.

AT&T 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 remaining balance of Innova's equity is indirectly owned by AT&T through The DIRECTV Group, Inc.'s subsidiaries: DTH (Mexico) Investment, LTD, DIRECTV Latin America Holdings LLC and DIRECTV MPR Holdings, LLC. AT&T Inc. acquired DIRECTV in July 2015. On April 3, 2024, we announced that we had reached an agreement with AT&T to acquire its interest in Sky and become the owner of 100% of Sky's capital stock. The transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals. We currently have the right to designate a majority of the members of Innova's Board of Directors, and AT&T 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. In the third quarter of 2013, Sky entered into an agreement with DirecTV for the acquisition and launch of a satellite named SM-1, which started operations in June 2015. In the future, we may have to invest in additional satellite capacity. 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, including cloud computing. We also rely on our information technology systems and those from third parties. Incidents affecting these systems, such as cyber-attacks, malware (including deployment of ransomware) and other destructive or disruptive activities, process breakdowns, outages, or accidental release of information may lead to a disruption of our operations, improper disclosure of personal data of clients, subscribers, or employees, or other privileged or confidential information, or unauthorized access to our digital content or any other type of intellectual property. It is common for a company such as ours to be subjected to continuous attempted cyber-attacks or other malicious efforts designed to cause a cybersecurity incident. Such attempts, if successful, could damage our reputation and may require us to expend substantial resources on litigation, regulatory investigation and enforcement, and remediation costs, and could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation and results of operations. We continue to work closely with our external advisors to prevent cybersecurity incidents, and to invest in maintaining and improving our cybersecurity resilience, and the Company's cybersecurity risks, and mitigation actions are monitored by our Audit Committee and reported to our Board of Directors. However, we cannot assure that we or our respective third-party service providers will not experience any future security breaches, cyber-attacks or unauthorized disclosures. Because of the continuously evolving nature of the tools and methods used by hackers and cyber criminals, including with respect to the cloud computing environment, there can be no assurance that our preventative efforts can fully prevent or mitigate all such incidents or be successful in avoiding harm to our business in the future.

We are subject to a variety of global laws, regulations, and rules related to privacy and personal data protection, which are evolving, and increased public scrutiny of privacy and security issues could result in increased government regulation, industry standards, and other legal obligations that could adversely affect our business.

In the ordinary course of business and in particular in connection with content acquisition, making our services and products available to consumers, we collect and utilize information supplied by consumers and other third parties, which may include personal information and other data. As a result, we are subject to laws, rules and regulations in Mexico, the E.U., the U.S., and in other countries relating to privacy and the collection, use and security of personal information.

A growing number of global jurisdictions have passed and/or are considering legislation implementing privacy and data protection requirements that could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our products and services. For example, in Mexico, the Federal Law for Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Persons (*Ley Federal de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de los Particulares*) protects personal data collected by us and, among other things, requires that we ensure the confidentiality of information received from customers.

Also, in the E.U., the General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”) imposes stringent operational requirements for entities processing personal data, restricts the trans-border flow of certain personal data, and imposes significant penalties of up to the greater of 20 million euros or 4% of the annual global revenue of a noncompliant company for violations of the GDPR’s requirements. Such penalties are in addition to any civil litigation claims by data subjects. Ensuring compliance with the GDPR and similar laws is an ongoing commitment that involves substantial costs, and it is possible that despite our efforts, governmental authorities or third parties will assert that our services or business practices fail to comply.

In the U.S., the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”), as amended by the California Consumer Privacy Rights Act effective January 1, 2023, regulates companies’ use and disclosure of the personal information of California residents, gives California residents rights with respect to their personal information, and authorizes enforcement actions by the California Attorney General and the California Privacy Protection Agency and private class actions for data breaches. The CCPA marked the beginning of a trend toward more stringent state data privacy legislation in the United States. Four such laws, in Virginia, Colorado, Connecticut and Utah, have taken effect in 2023, and at least three more laws in Montana, Texas and Oregon are scheduled to take effect in 2024. Each of these laws will regulate the way that companies collect, use, and share personal information about certain consumers located in those states. Many similar laws have been proposed at the federal and state level that would impose restrictions on our ability to collect, use and disclose, and increase our obligations to safeguard, certain consumer information.

Given the breadth and depth of changes in global data protection obligations, compliance has caused us to expend significant resources, and such expenditures are likely to continue into the future as we continue our compliance efforts. Our failure to adhere to or successfully implement processes in response to changing regulatory requirements in this area could result in legal liability or impairment to our reputation in the marketplace, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

These laws and regulations are subject to frequent changes and amendments, and sometimes conflict among the various jurisdictions and countries in which we do business. It also is possible that they may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data privacy and information security practices. If we are unable to develop and offer our products and services in a manner that meets legal requirements or if we violate or are perceived to violate any of these laws, regulations, or other obligations relating to data privacy, data protection, or information security, we may experience reduced demand for our products and services, harm to our reputation, or become subject to increased compliance costs, investigations, litigation, or regulatory action, which could expose us to significant fines, penalties, and other damages, or require us to make changes to our business practices, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Following the Consummation of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction and the Spin-Off of certain businesses of our Former Other Businesses Segment to create Ollamani, Our Continuing Operations Are Less Diversified, Primarily Focused on Our Cable and Sky Segments, and Rely Significantly on Contractual Arrangements with TelevisaUnivision to Provide Content for Our Operations

Following the completion of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction and the spin-off of certain businesses that were part of our former Other Businesses segment (the “Spin-off”), revenue from our continuing operations is less diversified. Due to the combination of our former Content business with TelevisaUnivision and the Spin-off, our results of operations have been more reliant on our Cable and Sky segments, which increases our exposure to the risks of such businesses.

In addition, as a result of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction, our remaining businesses will have significant contractual arrangements with TelevisaUnivision to provide content for our Sky and Cable platforms. As we no longer control the content assets on which our business relies, TelevisaUnivision could pursue a content development, production and distribution strategy that is different from the strategy we would have pursued before the transaction. TelevisaUnivision also could breach its contractual arrangements with us and/or otherwise take actions that are detrimental to our interests. In addition, if there is any dispute relating to our contractual arrangements with TelevisaUnivision, we may have to enforce our rights through litigation or other legal proceedings, which would be subject to uncertainties inherent in the legal system and may be expensive or protracted, even if we are ultimately successful and there can be no assurance we would be successful. As the composition of our business is different following the completion of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction and the Spin-off, our success going forward may also depend on our ability to manage risks that may be different from those we faced prior to the TelevisaUnivision Transaction and the Spin-off. Any of the foregoing factors, among others, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as the market price of our CPOs and/or GDSS.

We May Identify Material Weaknesses in Our Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting in the Future, and Any Future Material Weaknesses or Failure to Achieve an Effective System of Internal Controls, May Cause Us Not to Be Able to Report Our Financial Results Accurately. In Addition, the Trading Price of Our Securities May Be Adversely Affected by a Related Negative Market Reaction

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements, we may identify material weaknesses (as defined under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) in our internal controls over financial reporting in the future. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

If any future material weaknesses occur, it could affect the accuracy of our reporting on the future results of operations and our ability to make our required filings with government authorities, including the SEC. Furthermore, our business and operating results and the price of our securities may be adversely affected by related negative market reactions. While we have no reason to believe there will be any future material weaknesses identified, we cannot be certain that in the future additional material weaknesses will not exist or otherwise be discovered.

Changes in U.S. Tax Law Might Adversely Affect the Results of Operations of Our U.S. Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Joint Venture Entities

On December 22, 2017, the United States enacted into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "TCJA"). The TCJA introduced significant changes to U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to our U.S. subsidiaries, affiliates and joint venture entities including the reduction of the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from a maximum rate of 35% to a flat rate of 21%, limitation of the tax deduction for interest expense, limitation of the tax deduction for net operating losses, enactment of an immediate deduction for certain new investments, repeal of the corporate alternative minimum tax, and modification or elimination of many business deductions and credits.

The TCJA also imposed a new minimum tax called the Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (the "BEAT") on certain U.S. corporations. The BEAT is imposed on certain deductible amounts paid by a U.S. corporation that (i) has aggregate gross receipts of at least \$1.5 billion over its three prior taxable years and (ii) is at least 25%-owned by a non-U.S. person (or otherwise related to a non-U.S. person in specified circumstances). The BEAT taxes "modified taxable income" of a U.S. corporation described above at a rate of 5% beginning in 2018, increasing to 10% in 2019 and 12.5% in 2026. In general, modified taxable income is calculated by adding back to the U.S. corporation's regular taxable income the amount of certain "base erosion tax benefits" with respect to payments to foreign affiliates, as well as the "base erosion percentage" of any net operating loss deductions. The BEAT applies only to the extent it exceeds the U.S. corporation's regular corporate income tax liability (determined without regard to certain tax credits). At present, we do not expect the BEAT to apply to our U.S. subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures, however, it is possible that the BEAT could apply in future years.

On August 16, 2022, the United States enacted into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") into law. The IRA establishes a 15% corporate minimum tax effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, in addition to other changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws. At present, we do not expect the tax-related provisions of the IRA to have a material impact on our financial results.

Climate change effects may have an adverse impact in our operations and our financial results

The effects of climate change and extreme weather events (such as sea level rise, drought, flooding, heat waves, wildfires and resultant air quality effects and power shutdowns associated with wildfire prevention, hurricanes and increased storm severity, as well as earthquakes in Mexico's seismic zones) may affect our operations and financial results, and cause interruptions in the services we provide, our suppliers' ability to provide us the services and goods necessary for our operations, and cause damage to our infrastructure. We could incur in significant costs as a result of the physical effects of climate change. We also may not have enough coverage under our insurance policies to recover the amounts required for these incidents, claims for certain losses could be denied or subject to deductibles or exclusions under our insurance policies and our insurance premiums may increase substantially because of such claims. We are also subject to transition risks (such as additional legal or regulatory requirements, changes in technology, market risk and reputational risk) and social and human effects (such as harm to health and well-being) associated with climate change. New legal or regulatory requirements to prevent, mitigate, or adapt to the implications of a changing climate could result in our being subject to increased compliance costs, restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions, investment in new technologies, increased carbon disclosure and transparency, investments in developing data gathering and reporting systems, upgrade of facilities to meet new building codes, and increased energy costs, which could increase our operating costs. Our supply chain would also likely be subject to these same transition risks and would likely pass along any increased costs to us, which may impact our ability to procure goods or services required for the operation of our business.

Risk Factors Related to TelevisaUnivision

The Results of Operations of TelevisaUnivision May Affect Our Financial Performance and the Value of Our Investment in that Company; Key Members of Our Management Team Also Participate in the Management of the Mexican Content Business of TelevisaUnivision

We have a substantial investment in TelevisaUnivision, the parent company of Univision Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as Broadcasting Media Partners, Inc., or BMP) ("UHI") and Univision Communications Inc. ("UCI" and jointly with TelevisaUnivision and UHI, "Univision"). On January 31, 2022, we consummated a transaction (the "TelevisaUnivision Transaction") with UHI and, for the limited purposes set forth in the transaction agreement (the "2021 Transaction Agreement"), affiliates of Searchlight Capital Partners, LP ("Searchlight"), ForgeLight LLC ("ForgeLight") and Liberty Global plc, through its venture investment vehicle ("Liberty Global"), pursuant to which, among other things, we contributed our former Content business segment (other than the main real estate associated with the production facilities and Mexican over-the air broadcast concessions and transmission infrastructure, as well as certain assets relating to our former news business which was transferred at closing to an entity controlled by Emilio Fernando Azcárraga Jean (the "News Company")) to UHI. After the closing of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction, news programs are owned by the News Company and licensed to TelevisaUnivision. In consideration for the contribution of our former Content business, we received approximately U.S.\$4.5 billion in a combination of cash (U.S.\$3.0 billion) and U.S.\$1.5 billion of common and preferred shares of TelevisaUnivision, excluding post-closing adjustments. The TelevisaUnivision Transaction was partially financed by UHI through a new Series C preferred equity investment in TelevisaUnivision of U.S.\$1.0 billion in the aggregate led by the SoftBank Latin American Fund, along with ForgeLight, with participation from Google and The Raine Group, as well as debt financing. As of March 31, 2024, we owned a 43.3% equity interest on an as-converted basis (excluding unvested and/or unsettled stock, restricted stock units and options) in TelevisaUnivision. However, we do not control TelevisaUnivision. As a result, we do not consolidate TelevisaUnivision's results and we no longer consolidate the results of the former Content business segment that we contributed in the TelevisaUnivision Transaction. Our investment in TelevisaUnivision is currently held in the form of shares of common stock and convertible preferred stock. The value of the common stock and preferred stock of TelevisaUnivision, neither of which are publicly traded, will fluctuate and could materially increase or decrease in value.

The value of those shares of TelevisaUnivision common stock and convertible preferred stock, and thus the value of our investment in TelevisaUnivision and our reported results of operations, will be affected by the results of operations of TelevisaUnivision and its subsidiaries. The business, financial condition and results of operations of TelevisaUnivision and its subsidiaries could be materially and adversely affected by risks including, but not limited to: (i) TelevisaUnivision's inability or failure to service or refinance its debt, particularly in an increasing interest rate environment; (ii) cancellation, reductions or postponements of advertising; (iii) adverse global and national economic conditions, including inflationary pressures; (iv) changes in the size of the U.S. Hispanic population, including the impact of U.S. federal and state immigration legislation and policies on both the U.S. Hispanic population and persons emigrating from Latin America, as well as an increase in the preference among Hispanics for English-language programming, or Spanish-language programming on platforms other than those of TelevisaUnivision; (v) an increase in the cost of, and/or decrease in the supply, quality of and/or demand for, TelevisaUnivision's content; (vi) changes in the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (the "FCC"), as well as other federal, state and local regulations, including those applicable in Mexico; (vii) competitive pressures from other broadcasters, content distributors and other entertainment and news media, particularly in the New York, Los Angeles and Miami-Fort Lauderdale markets, where a large percentage of TelevisaUnivision's target audience lives; (viii) TelevisaUnivision's failure to retain the rights to popular programming, including sports programming; (ix) TelevisaUnivision's failure to renew existing carriage agreements or reach new carriage agreements with multichannel video programming distributors or other content distributors; (x) possible strikes or other union job actions; (xi) the impact of new technologies as well as TelevisaUnivision's ability to successfully operate ViX, its recently launched streaming operations and premium streaming operations; and (xii) failure to develop, produce or acquire content for, attract customers for and/or profitably commercialize ViX as a Spanish-language direct to consumer platform.

Macroeconomic conditions, including any future pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of infectious disease could have an adverse impact on TelevisaUnivision, due to, among other things, the potential negative impact on advertising trends and advertising revenue, the suspension of sporting events and curtailment or suspension of other programming production to which TelevisaUnivision has broadcast rights, reductions or delays in the production of programming by TelevisaUnivision's partners and general disruptions to business and operations. Due to the evolving and uncertain nature of any future pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of infectious disease, we cannot estimate the impact on TelevisaUnivision's businesses, financial condition or near or longer-term financial or operational results with certainty.

There can be no assurance that the results of operations of TelevisaUnivision and its respective subsidiaries will be sufficient to maintain or increase the value of our investment, including payment of dividends to its existing shareholders, or that such results will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, no public market exists for TelevisaUnivision's shares, and such shares are subject to transfer restrictions, so there can be no assurance that we will be able to realize value from our investment in TelevisaUnivision at a time when it may be beneficial for us to do so, or at all. For a discussion of our investment in TelevisaUnivision, see "Information on the Company—Business Overview—TelevisaUnivision".

In addition, as part of the combination of our former Content business with TelevisaUnivision's other operations, Messrs. Bernardo Gómez Martínez and Alfonso de Angoitia Noriega became part of the management team of the Mexican content business of TelevisaUnivision. These individuals also continue to serve as Co-Chief Executive Officers of the Company. As a result, they do not devote all of their time to either TelevisaUnivision or the Company. Additionally, our directors and officers may have interests that are different from those of our shareholders and actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise with respect to matters involving or affecting us and TelevisaUnivision.

The Performance of TelevisaUnivision May Affect the Market Price of Our Shares and of Our CPOs or GDSs, the Underlying Asset of Which Are Our Shares

As of March 31, 2024, we owned a 43.3% equity interest on an as-converted basis (excluding unvested and/or unsettled stock, restricted stock units and options) in TelevisaUnivision. Such interest forms an important part of our assets and an important part of our share of income of associates and joint ventures. As a result of the foregoing, the performance of TelevisaUnivision may have an effect on the market price of our shares or of the CPOs or GDSs, the underlying asset of which are the shares of Grupo Televisa. In addition, changes in market conditions, particularly in relation to U.S. media companies, could impact the valuation of TelevisaUnivision and may affect the market price of our shares.

Although We Have a Large Equity Interest in TelevisaUnivision, We Do Not Control TelevisaUnivision and Its Interests May Differ from Those of Grupo Televisa or Other Investors in TelevisaUnivision and Grupo Televisa's Interests May Differ from Those of Other Investors in TelevisaUnivision

We are the largest shareholder of TelevisaUnivision, and we are entitled to appoint five directors to the Board of Directors of TelevisaUnivision, including the chairperson. However, such equity interest and our governance rights do not grant us control over TelevisaUnivision, and TelevisaUnivision is deemed an "associate" (asociada) of ours under current applicable accounting standards. As a result of the foregoing, if the interests of the rest of the investors of TelevisaUnivision differ from our interests, TelevisaUnivision may conduct its businesses differently than the way that is in the best interests of us and our shareholders, and such change may have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations and the expected benefits of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction. In particular, the other major investors in TelevisaUnivision are in the business of making investments in companies and may, from time to time, acquire and hold interest in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with TelevisaUnivision, as well as businesses that represent major customers of TelevisaUnivision. Such investors may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to the business of TelevisaUnivision, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to TelevisaUnivision. Such transactions may have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations and the expected benefits of the TelevisaUnivision Transaction.

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. All parties to the trust agreement governing the CPOs, including the holders of CPOs, have agreed to submit any legal actions concerning the trust agreement only to Mexican courts.

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

As a result of the Telecom Reform, the regulatory framework was amended to allow foreign direct investment of up to 100% of the equity interest of Mexican companies doing business in telecommunications and satellite communications, and up to 49% in the broadcasting sector, subject to reciprocity from the country of the ultimate investor. Notwithstanding the above, the trust governing the CPOs and our bylaws still restrict non-Mexicans from directly owning Series "A" Shares, Series "B" Shares or Series "D" Shares. Non-Mexicans may hold Series "A" Shares, Series "B" Shares or Series "D" Shares indirectly through the CPO Trust, which will control the voting of such shares. Under the terms of the CPO Trust, a non-Mexican holder of CPOs or GDSSs 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 or 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 or GDSs violate this provision of our bylaws, they will automatically forfeit the Series “A” Shares, Series “B” Shares, Series “L” Shares and Series “D” Shares underlying their CPOs or GDSs to the Mexican government.

Non-Mexican Holders of Our Securities Have Limited Voting Rights

In accordance with the bylaws and trust governing the CPOs of the Company, non-Mexican holders of CPOs or GDSs are not entitled to vote the Series “A” Shares, Series “B” Shares and Series “D” Shares underlying their securities. The Series “L” Shares underlying CPOs or GDSs, the only series of our Shares that can be voted by non-Mexican holders of CPOs or 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 Series “L” Shares and other actions which are adverse to the holders of the Series “L” Shares. For a brief description of the circumstances under which holders of Series “L” Shares are entitled to vote, see “Additional Information–Bylaws–Voting Rights and Stockholders’ Meetings”.

Our Antitakeover Protections May Deter Potential Acquirers 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 (the “Underlying Shares”) 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 with respect to capital increases. 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 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 depository 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.

Item 4. Information on the Company

History and Development of the Company

Grupo Televisa, S.A.B. was originally incorporated as a *sociedad anónima*, or limited liability corporation under the laws of Mexico in accordance with the *Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles*, or Mexican Companies Law, and later adopted the form of *sociedad anónima bursátil*, or limited liability stock corporation in accordance with the *Ley del Mercado de Valores*, or the Mexican Securities Market Law. It was incorporated under Public Deed Number 30,200, dated December 19, 1990, granted before Notary Public Number 73 of Mexico City, and registered with the Public Registry of Commerce in Mexico City on Commercial Page (*folio mercantil*) Number 142,164. Pursuant to the terms of our *estatutos sociales*, or bylaws, our corporate existence continues through 2106. Our principal executive offices are located in Mexico City at Avenida Vasco de Quiroga, No. 2000, Colonia Santa Fe, 01210 Mexico City, México. Our telephone number at that address is (52) (55) 5261-2000.