Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Productive State Enterprise and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

Comision Federal de Electricidad,
Productive State Enterprise and Subsidiaries

Unaudited condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(Thousands of pesos)

		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Current assets	**$**	**260,957,493**	**192,921,741**
Cash and cash equivalents		119,757,757	67,487,561
Accounts receivable, net		118,912,925	99,065,943
Inventory of materials for operation, net		22,286,811	26,368,237
Loans to employees		**25,337,874**	**23,778,504**
Plants, facilities and equipment, net		**1,509,876,093**	**1,491,858,464**
Derivative financial instruments		**3,550,407**	**1,395,816**
Intangibles and other assets		**40,211,538**	**43,639,911**
Right-of-use assets, net		**778,378,672**	**475,740,387**
Deferred tax assets		**109,507,158**	**95,675,192**
Total Assets	**$**	**2,727,819,234**	**2,325,010,015**
Liabilities			
Total current liabilities	**$**	**339,570,865**	**297,152,873**
Short-term debt		129,011,556	100,709,305
Lease liabilities		153,017,907	136,852,638
Income tax		10,829,778	13,516,947
Derivative financial instruments		11,678,149	19,134,064
Lease liabilities		35,033,475	26,939,919
Total non-current liabilities		**1,626,645,085**	**1,269,294,551**
Long-term debt		331,691,020	311,236,845
Employees benefits		421,390,494	424,388,155
Other long-term liabilities		35,226,488	33,009,411
Lease liabilities		838,337,083	500,660,140
Total liabilities		**1,966,215,950**	**1,566,447,424**
Equity		**761,603,284**	**758,562,591**
Contributions received from the Federal Government		23,086,663	10,005,251
Contributions in kind received from the Federal Government		95,111,382	95,111,382
Retained earnings		(3,920,203)	40,688,311
Other comprehensive income		630,075,584	594,740,741
Non-controlling interests		17,249,858	18,016,906
Liabilities and equity	**$**	**2,727,819,234**	**2,325,010,015**

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

Comision Federal de Electricidad,
Productive State Enterprise and Subsidiaries
Condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income
For the six-month and three-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Thousands of pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from the Spanish language originaland for the convenience of foreign/ English speaking readers.

		For the six-month periods ended June 30		For the three-month periods ended June 30	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:	$	**321,702,366**	**320,623,364**	**173,952,068**	**171,856,445**
Electricity supply service revenue (note 18)		240,598,395	229,757,828	128,477,742	121,143,557
Third party fuel revenue		6,080,290	9,874,433	2,304,816	4,249,203
Freight revenue		9,983,438	11,427,490	6,793,102	6,416,450
Subsidy income		48,948,840	45,974,880	24,474,420	22,987,440
Other income, net		16,091,403	23,588,733	11,901,988	17,059,795
Costs		**247,557,671**	**246,173,964**	**130,015,784**	**123,122,827**
Energy and other fuel supplies		107,504,337	113,368,076	62,110,370	54,235,803
Energy and other fuel supplies - Third party		8,086,263	10,385,863	2,941,335	4,668,091
Salaries and related costs		42,764,165	37,647,913	21,951,359	19,149,331
Maintenance, materials and general services		18,050,804	16,105,666	10,808,371	9,676,444
Taxes and duties		1,826,415	1,650,879	740,802	617,391
Wholesale Electricity Market costs (WEM)		1,302,322	1,263,899	717,921	668,867
Employee benefits costs		24,151,761	22,835,827	12,069,225	11,775,625
Depreciation		43,806,959	36,770,750	24,177,423	18,370,105
Other expenses		64,645	6,145,091	(5,501,022)	3,961,170
Operating results		**74,144,695**	**74,449,400**	**43,936,284**	**48,733,618**
Comprehensive financing result, net		**148,270,151**	**(20,475,139)**	**128,817,625**	**(11,316,873)**
Finance expenses, net		23,951,408	36,996,918	7,493,921	14,926,146
Interest expense		24,326,366	19,044,281	15,318,658	9,768,915
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net		99,992,377	(76,516,338)	106,005,046	(36,011,934)
Net (loss) income before income tax		**(74,125,456)**	**94,924,539**	**(84,881,341)**	**60,050,491**
Income tax		696,052	7,129,981	(8,190,398)	4,369,883
Net (loss) income	$	**(74,821,508)**	**87,794,558**	**(76,690,943)**	**55,680,608**

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

Comision Federal de Electricidad
Productive State Enterprise and Subsidiaries

Unaudited condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(Thousands of pesos)

		Contributions received from the Federal Government	Contributions in kind from the Federal Government	Accumulated results	Other comprehensive income	Total equity holders of the parent	Total equity non-controlling interest	Total
Balances at December 31, 2022	**$**	**5,251**	**95,111,382**	**(56,529,228)**	**577,108,649**	**615,696,054**	**21,612,776**	**637,308,830**
Comprehensive income of the period		-	-	89,585,711	26,685,370	116,271,082	(1,791,155)	114,479,927
Patrimony refund (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(329,104)	(329,104)
Dividend decree (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(747,103)	(747,103)
Balances at June 30, 2023		**5,251**	**95,111,382**	**33,056,483**	**603,794,019**	**731,967,136**	**18,745,414**	**750,712,550**
Balances at December 31, 2023	**$**	**10,005,251**	**95,111,382**	**40,688,311**	**594,740,741**	**740,545,685**	**18,016,906**	**758,562,591**
Comprehensive income of the period		-	-	(75,099,782)	35,334,843	(39,764,939)	278,273	(39,486,666)
Contributions received from the Federal Government		13,081,412	-	-	-	13,081,412	-	13,081,412
Recognition of effects on previous years		-	-	30,491,268	-	30,491,268	-	30,491,268
Patrimony refund (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(484,752)	(484,752)
Dividend decree (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(560,569)	(560,569)
Balances at June 30, 2024	**$**	**23,086,663**	**95,111,382**	**(3,920,203)**	**630,075,584**	**744,353,426**	**17,249,858**	**761,603,284**

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

Comision Federal de Electricidad,
Productive State Enterprise and Subsidiaries

Unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(Thousands of pesos)

		2024		2023
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net (loss) income	$	(74,821,508)	$	87,794,558
Operating activities:				
Employee benefits costs		24,151,761		22,835,827
Increase in provisions of deferred and current income tax		696,052		7,129,981
Investing activities:				
Depreciation of plants, facilities and equipment and right-of-use assets		43,806,958		36,770,750
Disposals of plants, facilities and equipment		2,668,577		-
Foreign exchange loss, interest expense and changes in fair value financial and non-financial assets		163,940,282		(16,267,268)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable and loans to employees		(21,406,351)		35,735,600
Inventory of materials of operation		4,081,426		(2,331,187)
Other assets		3,428,373		(1,545,919)
Other payables and accrued liabilities		(257,272)		(11,727,581)
Payments to employees benefits		(25,724,991)		(24,639,092)
Net cash flows from operating activities		120,563,308		133,755,669
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Acquisition of plants, facilities and equipment		(45,271,710)		(30,057,883)
Excess cash to apply to financing activities		75,291,598		103,697,786
Net cash flows from financing actvities				
Proceeds from debt		133,497,152		87,212,736
Dividend decree and patrimony refund Fibra E		(1,045,321)		(1,076,208)
Contributions received from the Federal Government		13,081,412		-
Payment of debt		(112,707,013)		(99,954,958)
Interest paid		(24,326,366)		(19,044,281)
Payment of lease obligations		(25,746,000)		(23,721,082)
Payments of financial instruments		(18,980,855)		(32,914,691)
Collections from financial instruments		13,205,589		7,893,913
Net cash flow from financing activities		(23,021,402)		(81,604,571)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		52,270,196		22,093,215
Cash and cash equivalents:				
At beginning of period		67,487,561		56,759,212
At end of period	**$**	**119,757,757**		**78,852,427**

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

1. Incorporation, business purpose and relevant events for the Comision Federal de Electricidad

- **Incorporation and business purpose**

Comision Federal de Electricidad, Productive State Enterprise, its subsidiaries, affiliates and trusts (CFE or The Enterprise) is a Mexican entity that was incorporated by Decree as a Decentralized Public Entity of the Federal Government on August 14, 1937, and published in the Official Gazette on August 24, 1937. The condensed consolidated financial statements accompanying these notes include Comision Federal de Electricidad, Productive State Enterprise (as the ultimate controlling entity of the economic group to which it belongs) and its subsidiaries, affiliates and trusts over which it exercises control.

The Comision Federal de Electricidad Law (CFE Law) was published on August 11, 2014, and became effective on October 7, 2014. The CFE Law mandated the transformation of CFE into a Productive State Enterprise.

CFE's business purpose is to provide public transmission and distribution of electricity services on behalf of the Mexican State. CFE also engages in activities related to the generation and commercialization of electricity, as well as activities related to the import, export, transportation, storage and trading of natural gas, among others.

- **Relevant Events**

i. Climate emergency

On October 24, 2023, Hurricane "Otis" struck the Pacific coast, causing damage to electrical substations. In response to the climate emergency, CFE incurred expenses for equipment purchases, infrastructure restoration, supply and installation of fiber optics, maneuvers, personnel movement, among other necessities, these efforts amounted to an approximate cost of $5,909 million pesos.

ii. Asset reorganization

On January 1, 2024, the Federal Income Law came into force. In accordance with its Twenty-Sixth Transitory Article, it mentions the validity of the Terms for the Reassignment of Assets and Contracts:

"Property transfer operations, rights, and obligations carried out by the State's productive companies in accordance with the terms for the reallocation of assets and contracts published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 25, 2019, to reorganize their Subsidiary Productive Companies and Affiliated Companies, do not constitute an alienation for tax purposes. Instead, it is an internal redistribution of an administrative nature that is an integral part of the process of creation and organization of said companies. These actions must maintain the same legal effects granted to the original assignment of said assets."

In compliance with this disposition, the accounting recognition of the administrative redistributions has been made in May 2024, maintaining the legal effects granted in the original assignment of the assets.

iii. Stabilization of fuel prices

In 2024, prices have stabilized, which has reduced the production costs of plants that use natural gas, diesel, fuel oil and coal. In comparison to June 2023, where there was a 33% upward fluctuation due to speculation in fuel prices caused by the war between Russia and Ukraine.

At the end of the second quarter, the average natural gas price index was 39.1 pesos/GJ (Gigajoules).

2. Basis of preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements

a) Basis of accounting

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

b) Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical-cost basis except for the Enterprise's derivative financial instruments, right-of-use assets, plants, facilities and equipment, as well as its debt and lease liabilities, which are recognized at fair value, and the defined benefit plans which are recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan’s assets.

c) Functional currency and presentation of the condensed consolidated financial statements

The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are presented in Mexican pesos, the Enterprise's reporting currency, which is the same as its functional currency.

For purposes of disclosure in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, all references to “pesos” or "$" refer to Mexican pesos; all references to “dollars” refer to U.S. dollars; all references to “euros” refer to the legal currency of the European Union; all references to “yen” refer to the legal currency of Japan; and all references to “Swiss francs” refer to the legal currency of Switzerland. The financial information is presented in thousands of pesos and has been rounded to the nearest unit, except where otherwise indicated.

d) Condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income

The Enterprise has elected to present comprehensive income using a 'one-statement' approach that includes all of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI) items, called Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income present ordinary costs and expenses based on their nature, since management believes that this structure results in clearer information for the reader. The consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) include a line item for operating result, which represents CFE's revenue minus costs, since management believes that including this item facilitates the reader's understanding of the Enterprise's economic and financial performance.

3. The significant accounting policies followed by the Enterprise are below:

a) Consolidation basis

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the subsidiaries, affiliates and trusts over which the Enterprise exercises control. The financial statements of the subsidiaries were prepared for the same reporting period and using the same accounting policies as those of the Enterprise. The Enterprise controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank deposits, foreign currencies, and short-term temporary investments. Cash and bank deposits are presented at nominal value and the returns on these investments are recognized in the income statement as they accrue.

Cash equivalents include short-term highly liquid investments and are valued at fair value, and the risk of changes in their value is insignificant.

c) Financial instruments

I. Initial recognition and measurement

Receivable accounts are recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Enterprise becomes a party to the contractual provisions.

A financial asset (unless it is an account receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, in case of an item not measured at fair value through profit or loss with changes in results, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. An account receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

II. Classification and subsequent measurement - Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; at fair value with changes posted to other comprehensive income - debt investment; at fair value with changes posted to other comprehensive income - equity investment; or at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Enterprise changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets are classified, in their initial recognition, as measured subsequently to at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit or loss.

The Enterprise measures financial assets at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

1. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.

2. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding amount.

All the financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value with changes through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value with changes through profit or loss. This includes all derivative financial instruments (see note 4).

On initial recognition, the Enterprise may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value with changes through other comprehensive income as at fair value with changes through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition mismatch that would otherwise arise.

III. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using generally accepted valuation techniques. Consistent with the risk strategy, the Enterprise enters into derivative financial instruments contracts to mitigate foreign exchange and interest rate risks, through Interest-Rate Swaps, Cross-Currency Swaps and Foreign Exchange Forwards.

Additionally, in recent years, fuel prices have seen volatility. In order to reduce price risk, the Enterprise has contracted derivative financial instruments on natural gas that seek to reduce volatility. The hedging strategy in the case of natural gas derivatives was designed to mitigate the impact of potential price increases.

The policies include formal documentation of all the transactions between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objective, and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The effectiveness of derivative financial instruments designated as hedges is assessed prior to their designation, as well as over the hedging period, which depends on the features of the hedge. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge, the Enterprise discontinues hedge accounting prospectively.

The Enterprise discontinues cash flow hedge accounting when the derivative expires, is terminated or exercised, when the derivative is not highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged item, or when the Enterprise decides to cancel the hedging designation. The gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in Equity, remain in Equity and are recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss.

The effective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity under other comprehensive income items, while the ineffective portion is recognized in results. The effective portion recognized in equity is recycled to results at the time in which the hedged item affects the result and is presented in the same item of said statement where the corresponding primary position is presented.

Hedging policies establish that those derivative financial instruments that do not qualify to be treated as hedges are classified as instruments held for trading purposes, so changes in fair value are immediately recognized in results.

d) Plants, facilities and equipment

I. Recognition and Initial measurement

Plants, facilities and equipment are initially measured at acquisition cost.

Borrowing costs incurred in both direct and general financing in construction in progress over a period of more than 6 months are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset.

In addition to the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the process of preparing the asset, in terms of physical location and condition so that it can operate in the manner intended by our technicians; the cost also includes estimated costs for the dismantling and removal of the asset, as well as for the restoration of the location of such assets, where such an obligation exists.

Plants, facilities and equipment in operation, used for the generation, transmission and/or distribution of electricity are recognized in the statement of financial position at their revalued amount, and fair value is determined as at the revaluation date, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The Enterprise periodically reviews the fair values of its plants, facilities and equipment in operation, and every 5 years it evaluates the need to revalue its assets to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Any increase in the revaluation of plants, facilities and equipment is recognized as a revaluation surplus in other comprehensive income, except when such increase reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reduces the expense of the previous loss. Any decrease in the carrying amount resulting from the revaluation of such plants, facilities and operating equipment is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the revaluation surplus, if any.

The fair value of the long-term assets of the Generation, Transmission and Distribution Plants is determined through the Income Approach using the Discounted Cash Flow method, this technique reflects current market expectations about future income and expenses.

For the measurement at fair value of plants, installations and equipment, the income and expenses (in the case of generation, the Plexus Simulation Model is used), taking into account the capacity of the Power Plants to generate economic benefits through the utilization of the asset in its maximum and best use, by eliminating or incorporating the variable costs that the purchaser of the Power Plants would or would not incur, such as the elimination of legacy contracts and labor obligations of retired workers, and the incorporation of hydraulic concessions, among other variables.

II. Depreciation

Depreciation of plants, facilities and equipment in operation is calculated at the fair value or acquisition cost of the asset, as the case may be, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, beginning the month after the assets are available for use. On the subsequent sale or disposal of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Depreciation of plants, facilities and equipment in operation is recognized in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or disposal of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

The depreciation rates based on the useful lives of the assets, determined by The Enterprise's specialized technicians are as follows:

	Useful life (years)
Geothermal power plants	27 to 50
Steam power plants	34 to 75
Hydroelectric power plants	40 to 80
Internal combustion power plants	34 to 75
Turbo gas and combined cycle power plants	34 to 75
Nuclear power plants	40
Substations	39 to 75
Transmission lines	34 to 75
Distribution Networks	30 to 59

The Enterprise periodically evaluates the useful lives, depreciation methods, and residual values of its plants, facilities and equipment. In the event of changes in the estimates used, the related effects are recognized prospectively.

When the plants, facilities and equipment items are comprised of various components, and their useful lives are different, the significant individual components are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Maintenance and minor repair costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

III. Property and assets for offices and general services

Property and assets for offices and general services are depreciated at the following rates:

	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	20
Office furniture and equipment	10
Computer equipment	4
Transportation equipment	4
Other assets	10

Land is not depreciated.

An item of plant, facilities and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continuing use. The gain or loss on the sale or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between its net selling price and its net carrying amount and is recognized in the income statement.

IV. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

e) Leases

The Enterprise has right-of-use assets in terms of IFRS 16 derived from its contracts with creditors for rentals of office space, furniture, reserved capacity gas pipelines for a fixed price, as well as contracts with independent power generation plants that provide power generation services to CFE.

At contract inception, the Enterprise assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Enterprise uses the definition of a lease included in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At inception or reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Enterprise allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Enterprise has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Enterprise recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Enterprise by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Enterprise will exercise a purchase option.

In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Enterprise's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Enterprise uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Enterprise determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement date;

- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Enterprise is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Enterprise is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Enterprise is reasonably certain not to terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Enterprise's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Enterprise changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Enterprise presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in ‘property, plant and equipment’ and lease liabilities in ‘loans and borrowings’ in the statement of financial position.

<u>Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets</u>

The Enterprise has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Enterprise recognizes the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Enterprise recognizes lease payments received from operating leases as income on a linear basis during the lease term as part of 'other income'.

f) Employee benefits

The Enterprise provides various employee benefits to its employees that for purposes of the financial statements are classified as short-term benefits, direct employee benefits and pension benefits, seniority premiums and termination benefits.

Short-term direct employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Enterprise has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Direct employee benefits

Direct employee benefits are determined based on services provided and considering the current salaries of employees. The related liability is recorded as the benefits accrue. Direct employee benefits are mainly comprised of productivity incentives, vacation days, vacation premiums, seniority bonuses and awards granted to the Enterprise’s temporary, contingent and permanent staff.

Pension benefits and other benefits

The Enterprise provides retirement pensions to its employees.

The Enterprise has a defined benefit pension plan in place for employees who began working for the Enterprise on or before August 18, 2008, and a defined contribution pension plan for employees who began working for the Enterprise on or after August 19, 2008.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Additionally, there are defined contribution pension plans mandated by the Federal government to which the Enterprise is required to make contributions on behalf of its employees. The Enterprise's contributions to these defined contribution plans are calculated by applying the percentages indicated in the related regulations to the amounts of eligible wages and salaries. The contributions are remitted to the retirement fund administrators (AFORE) selected by each employee and to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS, Spanish acronym).

In accordance with the Federal Labor Law, the Enterprise is required to pay a seniority premium and to make certain payments to personnel who leave the Enterprise under certain circumstances.

The Enterprise recognizes annually the cost of pensions, seniority premiums and termination benefits based on independent actuarial computations applying the projected unit credit method using assumptions net of inflation.

The cost of defined contribution pension plans is recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

The Enterprise's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

Defined benefit plans

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Enterprise, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Enterprise determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Enterprise recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Enterprise can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Enterprise recognizes costs for restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

g) Revenue recognition

The Enterprise's revenue recognition policies are as follows:

Sale of electricity - revenue is recognized when the electricity is delivered to the customers, which is considered to be the point in time at which the customer accepted the electricity and the related risks and rewards of ownership transferred. Other criteria applied for revenue recognition include that both the revenue and costs could be measured reliably, the recovery of the consideration was probable and there was no continuing involvement with the goods.

Revenue from subsidies - revenue from subsidies received from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credi (SHCP acronym in Spanish) it is recognized at a point in time when the subsidies are received by the Enterprise.

Fuel revenue - are recognized at a point in time that is the moment fuels are delivered to customers.

Revenue from energy transport services- revenue is recognized at a point in time when fuels are delivered to customers.

Other income - revenue from the contributions received from customers to connect them to the national transmission and distribution network is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income at a point in time after the Enterprise has completed the customer’s connection to the network. Customers have the option to choose either the Enterprise or another company to supply them electricity. Revenues are presented as part of the Other Income caption.

As a result of the legal separation of the Enterprise into several legal entities and the changes in the laws that allow for the existence of other qualified suppliers besides the Enterprise, as of January 1st, 2017 contributions received from customers and the State and Municipal Governments to provide electricity connection and supply services are recorded as income in the statement of comprehensive income after the Enterprise has completed the customer’s connection to the network, since customers now have the option to choose either the Enterprise or another company to supply them electricity.

In view of the above, the deferred income liability was recognized as Third party contributions in the Other long-term liabilities item.

h) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Enterprise's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Enterprise has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

4. Financial Instruments - Fair value and risk management

Fair values

Set out below are the carrying amounts of financial instruments recognized as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023:

		2024	2023
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (2)	$	119,757,757	67,487,561
Accounts receivable (2)		118,912,924	99,065,043
Loans to employees (2)		25,337,874	23,778,504
Derivative financial instruments (1)		3,550,407	1,395,816

		2024	2023
Financial liabilities			
Short-term debt (2)	$	129,011,556	100,709,305
Long-term debt (2)		331,691,020	311,236,845
Short-term lease liability (1)		35,033,475	26,939,919
Long-term lease liability (1)		838,337,083	500,660,140
Derivative financial instruments (1)		11,678,149	19,134,064
Suppliers and contractors (2)		78,547,595	65,236,192
Deposits from customers and contractors (2)		38,627,778	40,959,357

(1) Fair value
(2) Amortized cost

Objectives of financial risk management

The Enterprise's Financial Officer's functions include, among others, implementing strategies, coordinating access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitoring and managing financial risks related to the Enterprise's operations through internal and market risk reports that analyze the degree and magnitude of the Enterprise's exposure to financial risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

To mitigate the effect of its debt related risks, the Enterprise uses derivative financial instruments to hedge such risk.

The Treasury Department is bound by the SHCP cash management policies that establish that investments must be made in low-risk short-term instruments. Monthly status reports are issued to the Treasury Investment Committee.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Enterprise if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Enterprise is subject to credit risk mostly in respect of its financial instruments comprising cash and short-term investments, loans and accounts receivable, and derivative financial instruments. In order to mitigate the credit risk in its cash, short-term investments and derivative financial instruments, The Enterprise conducts transactions only with counterparties that are financially solvent and that have a good reputation and high credit quality. The Enterprise also obtains sufficient guarantees, when appropriate, to mitigate the risk of financial loss due to non-performance.

The carrying amounts of the Enterprise's financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. For credit risk management purposes, the Enterprise considers that the credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from consumers is limited. The Enterprise determines the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the incurred loss model.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Enterprise will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The financing obtained by the Enterprise is mainly through contracted debt, the leasing of plants, facilities, equipment and PIDIREGAS. To manage liquidity risk, the Enterprise periodically performs cash flow analyses and maintains open lines of credit with financial institutions and suppliers.

In addition, the Enterprise's budget is controlled by the Federal Government; consequently, the net debt ceiling authorized on an annual basis by the Federal Congress based on the Enterprise's budgeted revenues, cannot be exceeded.

The following table provides information about the contractual maturities of the Enterprise's financial liabilities based on the payment terms: An analysis of the contractual maturities of the derivative financial instruments is included in notes 12 and 13.

As of June 30, 2024		Less than one year		More than 1 year and less than 3 years	More than 3 years and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Documented debt	$	39,881,272	$	58,714,325	50,602,181	138,761,211	287,958,989
Interest payable on documented debt		16,895,260		26,827,748	18,782,356	64,951,384	127,456,748
PIDIREGAS debt		13,814,729		20,334,298	11,164,312	52,114,693	97,428,032
Interest payable on PIDIREGAS debt		6,437,019		9,472,450	6,972,869	22,243,745	45,126,083
Trust investment financing		75,315,555		-	-	-	75,315,555
Lease liabilities		35,033,475		34,909,099	47,826,765	755,601,218	873,370,557
Interest payable on lease liabilities		34,400,783		66,594,755	62,599,069	375,884,241	539,478,848
Suppliers and contractors		78,547,595		-	-	-	78,547,595
Other liabilities		7,030,223		-	-	-	7,030,223
Total	**$**	**307,355,911**	**$**	**216,852,675**	**197,947,552**	**1,409,556,492**	**2,131,712,630**

As of December 31, 2023		Less than one year	More than 1 year and less than 3 years	More than 3 years and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Documented debt	$	39,383,063	35,647,967	36,943,836	153,718,566	265,693,432
Interest payable on documented debt		15,909,805	25,681,013	19,046,492	65,044,398	125,681,708
PIDIREGAS debt		13,095,590	22,752,103	11,134,727	51,039,646	98,022,066
Interest payable on PIDIREGAS debt		6,734,882	10,083,748	7,033,151	22,443,310	46,295,091
Trust investment financing		48,230,652				48,230,652
Lease liabilities		26,939,919	33,669,295	34,802,427	432,188,418	527,600,059
Interest payable on lease liabilities		17,947,885	33,844,320	30,978,507	140,254,532	223,025,244
Suppliers and contractors		65,236,192				65,236,192
Other liabilities		3,825,430				3,825,430
Total	**$**	**237,303,418**	**161,678,446**	**139,939,140**	**864,688,870**	**1,403,609,874**

Market risk

Due to its activities, the Enterprise has exposure to foreign currency and interest rate financial risks as well as fuel price changes.

Foreign currency exchange risk management

To fund its working capital requirements and public works financing, the Enterprise contracts debt and carries out foreign currency-denominated transactions, consequently, it is exposed to exchange rate risk.

	Total debt as of June 30, 2024 (amounts in millions of pesos)	Total debt as of December 31, 2023 (amounts in millions of pesos)
Local currency	$190,392	$184,432
Foreign currency	$266,128	$225,626
Interest payable	$ 4,183	$ 1,888

The Enterprise mainly uses interest rate and currency “swaps” and currency “forward” contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations and options to manage the risk of fuel to prices, in accordance with its internal policies.

Fair value of financial instruments

Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Enterprise has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Enterprise measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as ‘active’ if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Enterprise uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Enterprise measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Enterprise determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Fair value of financial instruments recognized at amortized cost

The Enterprise considers that the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the financial statements approximates fair value, including those mentioned in the following table.

		2024		2023	
		Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$	119,757,757	119,757,757	67,487,561	67,487,561
Accounts receivable		118,912,924	118,912,782	99,065,943	99,065,943
Loans to employees		25,337,874	25,337,873	23,778,504	23,778,504
Financial liabilities					
Suppliers and contractors	$	78,547,595	78,547,595	65,236,192	65,236,192
Lease liabilities		873,370,557	873,370,557	527,600,059	527,600,059
Documented debt		287,958,989	278,096,769	265,693,432	283,260,860
PIDIREGAS debt		97,428,032	99,667,158	98,022,066	100,749,592
Trust investment financing		75,315,555	75,315,555	48,230,653	48,230,653

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for determining fair value

The fair value of the Enterprise's financial assets and liabilities is determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions that are traded on active liquid markets are determined by references to quoted market prices.

- The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivative financial instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models, which are based on an analysis of discounted cash flows using current transaction prices observable in active markets and quoted prices for similar instruments.

- In conformity with the terms of the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) contracts that were entered into, the counterparties or banking institutions are the appraisers, and they calculate and send the Mark-to-Market (which is the monetary valuation of breaking agreed-upon transaction at any given time) on a monthly basis. CFE monitors this value and if there is any doubt or abnormal variance in the market value, CFE requests the counterparty provides a new valuation.

Valuations at fair value recognized in the statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, except for the financial instruments whose carrying amount is reasonably equivalent to their fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

An analysis of the fair value of the derivative financial assets grouped into level 1, based on the degree to which the inputs to estimate their fair value are observable, is included in note 10.

The levels referred to above are considered as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. For the fair values of the Documented Debt, the observed changes are obtained from the Enterprise's price provider, which furnishes the dirty price valuations reflected in the stock exchange certificates listed on the Mexican Stock Exchange.

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, for the fair values of the Documented Debt and Pidiregas Debt, the reasonably possible changes at the Balance Sheet date are determined by measuring the present value of the maturities in the source currency of the lines of credit discounted using CFE's yield curve. For this purpose, the Enterprise's price provider furnishes the curves and risk factors related to the interest rates, exchange rates and inflation to which the debt is exposed.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

An analysis of cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Cash on hand and cash in banks	$	119,748,936	67,478,740
Stock certificates		8,821	8,821
Total	**$**	**119,757,757**	**67,487,561**

6. Accounts receivable, net

An analysis of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Public consumers (*)	$	86,111,553	76,365,474
Government agency consumers (*)		38,772,389	35,157,894
		124,883,942	111,523,369
Impairment of receivables		(74,246,876)	(70,801,558)
Subtotal		**50,607,066**	**40,721,811**
Other accounts receivable (**)		46,235,259	36,898,134
Impairment of other receivables		(6,847,334)	(6,411,406)
Value added tax		28,917,933	27,857,404
Total	**$**	**118,912,924**	**99,065,943**

(*) Includes estimates of revenue for electricity supply services that are in the process of being billed.
(**) Includes Assets for trusts and other debtors.

An analysis of balances and changes in the impairment of receivables as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Opening balance	$	(70,801,558)	(67,904,540)
Increase		(4,158,593)	(4,547,474)
Charges		683,275	1,650,456
Ending balance	**$**	**(74,276,876)**	**(70,801,558)**

7. Inventory of materials for operation

An analysis of the inventory of operating materials as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Fuel and lubricants	$	16,063,026	19,765,669
Nuclear fuel		2,736,884	2,988,879
Spare parts and equipment		5,062,361	5,071,785
		23,862,271	27,826,333
Allowance for obsolescence		(1,575,460)	(1,458,096)
Total	**$**	**22,286,811**	**26,368,237**

8. Plants, facilities and equipment, net

An analysis of plants, facilities and equipment, net as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		Plants, facilities and equipment, net					
		December 31, 2023	Additions	Retirements	Depreciation	Transfer	June 30, 2024
Plants, facilities and equipment in operation	$	2,149,673,250	17,092,110	(4,499,382)	-	2,651,799	2,164,917,777
Capitalized spare parts		10,204,130	11,796	-	-	(376,754)	9,839,172
Construction in progress		152,629,742	28,167,804	-	-	(1,433,911)	179,363,635
Materials for construction		30,025,592	-	-	-	(841,134)	29,184,458
Subtotal		2,342,532,714	45,271,710	(4,499,382)	-	-	2,383,305,042
Accumulated depreciation		(778,418,121)	-	1,830,805	(24,585,504)	-	(801,172,820)
Impairment		(72,256,129)	-	-	-	-	(72,256,129)
Total	**$**	**1,491,858,464**	**45,271,710**	**(2,668,577)**	**(24,585,504)**	-	**1,509,876,093**

	Plants, facilities and equipment, net					
	December 2022	**Additions**	**Retirements**	**Depreciation**	**Impairment**	**December 2023**
Plants, facilities and equipment in operation	$ 2,108,145,146	46,152,046	(4,623,942)	-	-	2,149,673,250
Capitalized spare parts	7,974,763	2,229,367	-	-	-	10,204,130
Construction in progress	109,309,328	43,320,414	-	-	-	152,629,742
Materials for construction	25,048,776	4,976,816	-	-	-	30,025,592
Subtotal	2,250,478,013	96,678,643	(4,623,942)	-	-	2,342,532,714
Accumulated depreciation	(729,013,168)	(836,421)	-	(48,568,532)	-	(778,418,121)
Impairment	(71,531,177)	-	-	-	(724,952)	(72,256,129)
Total	**$ 1,449,933,668**	**95,842,223**	**(4,623,942)**	**(48,568,532)**	**(724,952)**	**1,491,858,464**

During fiscal year 2023, an analysis was carried out to update the fair value of the generation plants, the transmission and distribution lines, in accordance with the Enterprise's policies and IFRS, considering as a basis the "Study to determine the fair value of the long-lived assets of the generation plants of the Comision Federal de Electricidad" with figures as of December 31, 2023. The aforementioned analysis concludes that there is a revaluation, impairment and reversal of impairment in the plants for a net amount of $724,952 and ($468,463).

The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement of assets is classified assets is the Level 3 input data, in accordance with IFRS 13.

As of June 30, 2024, the useful lives of the plants with modern technology are as follows:

Power stations	Estimated useful life
Combined cycle (with natural gas), thermoelectric plants, turbo gas and internal combustion	30 years
Coal-Fired	40 years
Geothermal	30 years
Nuclear power	60 years
Hydroelectric	80 years
Wind and solar	25 years

Construction in progress - the construction in progress balances as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Plant:		**2024**	**2023**
Turbo gas and combined cycle plants	$	102,070,729	68,943,349
Transmission lines, networks and substations		31,123,522	46,253,691
Hydroelectric power plants		18,593,345	13,396,321
Internal combustion		16,680,430	22,955,488
Photovoltaic		9,219,987	-
Offices and general facilities		1,062,951	355,585
Geothermal power plants		153,761	153,761
Steam power plants		224,236	223,641
Nuclear power plant		333	124,265
Construction advances		234,341	223,641
Total	$	**179,363,635**	**152,629,742**

Fair value measurement

i. Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of plants, facilities and equipment in operation was determined by independent external appraisers with a recognized professional capacity and experience in terms of the property, plant and equipment that underwent the appraisal.

ii. Valuation technique and relevant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used to measure the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	**Significant unobservable inputs**	**Interrelationship between the key unobservable inputs and the measurement of fair value**
Discounted cash flows: The valuation model used the present value of the net cash flows that will be generated by the plants, facilities and equipment, considering the expected income growth rate. Net expected cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates.	**Generation** Useful life of the assets (30-60 years) Discount rate 8.80%-10.55% **Transmission** Useful life of the assets (30 years) Discount rate 7.67% **Distribution** Useful life of the assets (30 years) Discount rate 7.67%	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: - Income growth is higher (lower) - The useful life is higher (lower) - The risk-adjusted discount rate is lower (higher)

CFE performs impairment tests on the value of its long-lived assets when circumstances indicate a probable impairment in value.

The impairment analysis for long-lived assets requires the Enterprise to estimate the recoverable amount of its assets, which is the greater of its fair value (minus any disposal costs) and its value in use.

9. Right-of-use asset

The net balances of right-of-use assets as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	December 2023	Additions	Retirements	Effect from translation	Depreciation for the year	June 2024
Property	$ 891,950	$ 30,876	-	$ 1,734	$ -	$ 924,560
Infrastructure	158,982,981	9,905,167	-	-	-	168,888,148
Vehicles	6,497,605	-	-	-	-	6,497,605
Gas pipelines	517,632,147	316,516,109	(9,697,476)	7,517,228	-	831,968,008
Subtotal	$ 684,004,683	326,452,152	(9,697,476)	7,518,962	-	1,008,278,321
Property	(779,994)	-	-	(2,651)	(38,485)	(821,130)
Infrastructure	(79,996,396)	-	-	-	(4,017,665)	(84,014,061)
Vehicles	(4,267,441)	-	-	-	(680,853)	(4,948,294)
Gas pipelines	(123,220,465)	-	-	(2,411,247)	(14,848,452)	(140,116,164)
Total depreciation	(208,264,296)	-	-	(2,413,898)	(19,221,455)	(229,899,649)
	$ **475,740,387**	$ **326,452,152**	**(9,697,476)** $	$ **5,105,064**	$ **(19,221,455)**	$ **778,378,672**

	December 2022	Additions	Effect from translation	Depreciation for the year	December 2023
Property	$ 852,377	$ 42,457	$ (2,884)	$ -	$ 891,950
Infrastructure	158,891,975	91,006	- -	-	158,982,981
Vehicles	4,168,263	2,329,342	- -	-	6,497,605
Gas pipelines	529,069,222	1,134,813	(12,571,888)	-	517,632,147
Subtotal	$ 692,981,837	3,597,618	(12,574,772)	-	684,004,683
Property	(719,109)	-	2,535	(63,420)	(779,994)
Infrastructure	(72,423,306)	-	-	(7,573,090)	(79,996,396)
Vehicles	(2,890,036)	-	-	(1,377,405)	(4,267,441)
Gas pipelines	(107,026,114)	-	3,592,904	(19,787,255)	(123,220,465)
Total depreciation	(183,058,565)	- -	3,595,439	(28,801,170)	(208,264,296)
	$ **509,923,272**	$ **3,597,618** $	$ **(8,979,333)**	$ **(28,801,170)**	$ **475,740,387**

The unified contract between CFE and Transportadora de Gas Natural de la Huasteca, S. de R.L. de C.V. was acknowledged, wherein the trajectories of the gas pipelines were extended in the segments Naranjos – Tamazunchale - El Sauz. The accounting recognition had a favorable effect on the accumulated results at the end of 2023, composed of amortization, interest, and exchange rate gains, after discounting the payments made.

10. Derivative financial instruments

a. Accounting classifications and fair values

CFE is exposed to interest rate and foreign currency translation risks which it tries to mitigate through a hedging program that includes using derivative financial instruments. The Enterprise mainly uses foreign exchange “Cross Currency Swaps” and “Forwards” to mitigate its foreign currency risk. To reduce its interest rate risk exposure, the Enterprise uses interest rate swaps.

In addition, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the derivative financial instruments have been designated as and qualify mainly as cash flow hedges since they are referenced to the contracted debt. The effective portion of gains or losses on cash flow derivatives is recognized in equity in the "Effects on the fair value of derivatives" line item, and the ineffective portion is charged to profit or loss of the period.

The fair value of the Enterprise's financial instrument position as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, amounted ($8,127,742) and ($17,738,248), respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Trading

As of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, CFE had derivatives designated as held for trading whose fair value represented a liability of ($1,376,878) and ($3,166,342) respectively.

Instrument	Underlying	Maturity	Hedge Ratio	Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023
FWD JPY/USD (1)	Exchange rate and interest	2036	Line of credit in yen	$ (1,475,843)	(1,058,970)
CCS	CFE 2024 repurchase hedge	2024		-	(1,741,728)
CCS	CFE 2027 repurchase hedge	2027		98,965	(365,644)
		Hedging		**$ (1,376,878)**	**(3,166,342)**

1) On September 17, 2002, CFE placed in the Japanese market a bond for 32 billion Japanese yen at an annual interest rate of 3.83% and maturing in September 2032. At the same time, CFE carried out a hedging operation for which received an amount of 269,474,000 US dollars, equivalent to 32 billion yen at the spot exchange rate on the date of the operation of 118.7499 yen per US dollar. This transaction consists of a series of currency forwards that allow the Enterprise to lock in a JPY/USD exchange rate of 54.0157 JPY per USD over the established term of the transaction. As part of this transaction, CFE pays annual interest in U.S. dollars at a rate of 8.42%.

   In addition to the series of forwards, the instrument derivative considers two options, a long call with which CFE has the right to buy Japanese yen at the maturity, in the spot market, in the case the yen/dollar exchange rate is quoted by below 118.75 yen per dollar. In addition, a short call with a strike price of 27.80, if the exchange rate prevailing on the settlement date is above this level.

2) The coverage of the CFE 2027 Bond, resulting from the repurchase of International Bonds carried out in fiscal year 2023, maintains a remaining balance of 489.3 million dollars with an exchange rate and interest rate financial coverage of 712.6 million dollars, of which 223 million dollars they remain temporarily classified as negotiation.

These instruments have not been designated as hedges under the requirements of the accounting standard, for which, its valuation effect is recorded in the financial cost; a gain (loss) on that security offsets a loss (gain) on the underlying liability.

The Enterprise suspends cash flow hedge accounting when the derivative expires, is not effective enough to offset the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, or when The Enterprise decides to cancel the hedging designation. Any gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital is recognized when the projection of the transaction is finally recorded in profit or loss.

Hedging instruments

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, CFE maintains its hedging derivative position on exchange rates and interest rates, as follows:

Instrument	Underlying	Type of hedge	Maturity	Primary position (Lines/Bonds)	Hedge Ratio		Fair value 2024	Fair value 2023
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2024	1100002956	100%	$	- -	(944,467)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2027	1100003606	100%		117,794	(699,503)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2032	1200002801	100%		688,090	(552,684)
CCS-options	(1)	Cash flow	2036	1200000551 Pidiregas line	100%		1,598,266	926,006
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2042	2042 bond	100%		(271,274)	(111,010)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2047	Formosa 1 bond	100%		(936,129)	211,444
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2048	Formosa 2 bond	100%		(766,670)	(232,658)
Participating Swap	(1)	Cash flow	2027	2027 bond	100%		(104,536)	(101,354)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2045	2045 bond	100%		(71,552)	258,366
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2030	Formosa 4 bond	33%		(2,353,620)	(1,173,445)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2029	Formosa 3 bond	30%		(412,354)	(708,505)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2029	SACE line	100%		(829,656)	(964,744)
CCS-options	(1)	Cash flow	2031	2031 bond	100%		(2,335,921)	(2,962,583)
CCS-options	(1)	Cash flow	2033	2033 bond	100%		(981,362)	(4,509,460)
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow	2051	2051 bond	100%		(314,454)	(64,457)
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow	2052	2052 bond	100%		1,047,291	(549,163)
CCS	(2)	Cash flow	2022-2025	Energy sale	N/A		(489,810)	(534,688)
Options	(3)	Cash flow	2023-2024	Energy sale	42.5%		(325,614)	(1,859,001)
Fowards	(3)	Cash flow	2024	Trust	100%		(9,353)	-
				Total		**$**	**(6,750,864)**	**(14,571,906)**

(1) Exchange rate and interest rate

(2) Exchange rate

(3) Commodities

		2024		2023
Assets				
Hedge	$	3,451,442		1,395,816
Negotiation		98,965		-
Total		**3,550,407**		**1,395,816**
Liabilities				
Hedge		(10,202,306)		(15,967,722)
Negotiation		(1,475,843)		(3,166,342)
Total		**(11,678,149)**		**(19,134,064)**
Net	**$**	**(8,127,742)**	**$**	**(17,738,248)**

The table above includes the Mark to Market of the hedging derivatives. As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, the total Mark to Market value of the hedging and trading derivatives amounts to ($8,127,742) y ($17,738,248) respectively, based on their carrying amount.

The results of the effectiveness tests for these hedging instruments showed that the relationships are highly effective and the amount of ineffectiveness is minimal.

Fair value (Mark to Market - MTM) is determined using valuation techniques at present value to discount future cash flows, which are estimated using observable market data. The carrying amount of OCI includes the fair value (mark to market), and the reclassifications to profit and loss correspond to accrued interest and currency hedging (gain or loss).

Natural Gas Hedges Proprietary Position

At the 56th ordinary session of the Board of Directors held on July 13, 2023, the Comision Federal de Electricidad's Strategy on Currency Exposure, Interest Rate and Fuel Price for 2024-2025 was authorized.

Level strike options	May 24 - Oct 24	Nov 24 - Apr 25	Jun 24 - Oct 25	Total
3.0 Call	35	4	-	**39**
3.5 Call	39	76	-	**115**
3.75 Call	45	-	-	**45**
3.25 Call	11	-	-	**11**
3.0 Call	3	-	-	**3**
2.5 Call	-	-	20	**20**
2.25 Call	-	-	37	**37**
2.5 Call	-	-	2	**2**
Total contracts	**133**	**80**	**59**	**272**

The classification of the natural gas hedge position remains in CFE Corporate with a hedge of 42.48% cumulatively until Apr 2025.

The market value as of June 30, 2024, of the own position was ($325,614) recorded as a liability corresponding to the price of the NYMEX option including the base risk and the Index to cover the primary position of consumption of the Houston Ship Channel daily.

b. Fair value measurement

The valuation techniques for estimating the fair value of derivative instruments are described in the accounting policy mentioned above, depending on the derivative instrument for which the fair value is estimated. CFE uses the corresponding technique to estimate such value.

Adjustment of fair value or Mark to Market by credit risk

To reflect counterparty risk, the valuation is adjusted based on the probability of default and recovery rate with the counterparties of the derivative positions.

The net fair value of derivative financial instruments (Mark-To-Market) effective as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, before considering credit risk, amounts to ($7,782,257) and ($17,497,742), respectively which is included in the balance sheet and represents the amount in favor of the Enterprise with the counterparties.

CFE applies a Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) to reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the derivative financial instrument. The CVA is the market value of the counterparty credit risk and reflects the estimated fair value of the hedging required to cover the counterparty credit risk included in such instruments.

Method for adjusting Fair Value

This method was approved by the Interinstitutional Delegate Committee for Financial Risk Management associated to the financial position and price of fossil fuels (CDIGR Spanish acronym), as the methodology for adjusting derivative financial instruments to fair value.

As of June 30, 2024, the adjustments to fair values based on the CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) are shown below:

Counterparty		Fair value MTM subject to CVA	Adjusted fair value MTM	Adjustment as of June 30, 2024
Deutsche Bank	$	1,947,947	1,824,221	123,726
Citibanamex		489,579	398,777	90,802
Monex		20,721	17,580	3,141
BNP Paribas		(453,072)	(455,632)	2,560
Scotiabank		(466,670)	(466,670)	-
BBVA		(521,435)	(521,435)	-
Santander		(654,942)	(654,942)	-
JP Morgan		(1,157,836)	(1,157,836)	-
Barclays Bank		(1,158,021)	(1,220,638)	62,617
MUFG		(1,213,951)	(1,214,837)	886
Bank of America		(1,462,196)	(1,476,017)	13,821
Morgan Stanley		(1,555,669)	(1,557,315)	1,646
Goldman Sachs		(1,596,712)	(1,642,998)	46,286
	$	**(7,782,257)**	**(8,127,742)**	**345,485**

As of December 31, 2023, fair values adjustments based on the CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) are shown below:

Counterparty		Fair value MTM subject to CVA	Adjusted fair value MTM	Adjustment as of December 31, 2023
Deutsche Bank	$	1,475,281	1,360,916	114,365
Scotiabank		(489,335)	(489,335)	-
MUFG		(894,670)	(897,567)	2,897
BBVA Bancomer		(1,132,051)	(1,132,051)	-
BNP Paribas		(1,252,584)	(1,256,314)	3,730
Santander		(1,328,728)	(1,328,728)	-
Bank of America		(1,963,449)	(1,975,667)	12,218
Goldman Sachs		(2,230,516)	(2,276,598)	46,082
Citibanamex		(2,272,756)	(2,319,374)	46,618
Barclays Bank		(2,402,944)	(2,402,977)	33
JP Morgan		(2,462,443)	(2,463,084)	641
Morgan Stanley		(2,543,547)	(2,557,468)	13,921
	$	**(17,497,742)**	**(17,738,247)**	**240,505**

Fair Value hierarchy or Mark-to-Market

To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, IFRS sets out a fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels the inputs used in valuation techniques. This hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for assets and liabilities (Level 1 and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs Level 3).

The availability of relevant inputs and their relative subjectivity might affect the selection of appropriate valuation techniques. However, the fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques.

Level 2 inputs

As explained above, based on the terms of the ISDA contracts, the counterparties or banking institutions are the valuation agents, and they calculate and send the Mark-to-Market monthly.

Therefore, the hierarchy level of The Enterprise's Mark-to-Market for derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2024, is level 2 due to the following:

a) Inputs are other than quoted prices and include inputs within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.
b) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
c) Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities.
d) Financial risk management.

The Enterprise has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

Credit risk associated with derivative financial instruments is the risk of experiencing a financial loss if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. To mitigate its credit risk, the Enterprise's policy is to maintain a significant portion of its positions with investment grade counterparties and substantially limit its positions with below investment grade counterparties.

To manage credit risk, the Enterprise monitors the credit rating and the probability of default of the counterparty, which is applied to the market value of the derivative. These operations are carried out with solvent and reputable parties that have a AAA+ credit rating on a local scale, and BBB+ on a global scale, according to S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

The carrying amount of the derivative financial assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, this amounted to ($7,782,256) and ($17,497,742) respectively.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk associated with financial derivative instruments is the risk that CFE may encounter difficulties in meeting the financial obligations arising from these instruments.

To manage credit risk, the Enterprise monitors the market value of the derivative and the use by the operating lines (threshold).

Exposure to liquidity risk for holding derivative financial instruments arises from the carrying amount of the financial liabilities corresponding to these instruments. As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, this amounted to $14,411,425 and $21,154,102, respectively.

Market risk

The market risk associated with derivative financial instruments is the risk that changes in market prices, such as exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Enterprise's income for holding derivative financial instruments.

The Enterprise uses derivative financial instruments to manage market risk, generally seeking access to hedge accounting to control or immunize the volatility that could arise in the results.

a) Currency exchange risk

57.8% of CFE's debt is denominated in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars, whereas most of CFE’s assets and revenues are denominated in pesos. As a result, CFE is exposed to devaluation risks of the peso against the dollar. In conformity with its risk management policy, CFE has contracted currency swaps to reduce the impact of currency fluctuations. The effect of this instrument is to replace the obligation to pay fixed interest rates in dollars for an obligation to pay a fixed rate in pesos. As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, CFE maintained foreign exchange swaps to hedge its foreign currency debt of $164,276 and $171,959 million pesos, respectively.

To cover the exchange risks of the $32 billion debt in yens, CFE uses a series of exchange rate forwards under which it purchases Japanese yens. The market value of this transaction as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, was ($1,475,842) and ($1,058,970), respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges.

b) Interest rate risk

29.1% of CFE's debt bears interest at variable interest rates, which are determined by reference to the TIIE rate for debt denominated in pesos. As of June 30, 2024, no interest rate swap coverages were executed.

11. Intangible assets and other assets

An analysis of intangibles and other assets as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Rights of way (1)	$	30,865,801	32,329,107
Deposits and advances		9,345,737	11,310,804
Total	**$**	**40,211,538**	**43,639,911**

(1) The Enterprise has right-of-way assets, which represent a legal right-of-way for the Enterprise to access and inspect transmission lines by air or underground in order to verify the continued transmission of electricity over the power lines.

12. Short-term and long-term debt

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, the debt consists of:

		2024	2023
Documented debt	$	39,881,272	39,383,063
PIDIREGAS debt		13,814,729	13,095,590
Trust Investment Financing		75,315,555	48,230,652
Total short-term debt		**129,011,556**	**100,709,305**
Documented debt		248,077,717	226,310,370
PIDIREGAS debt		83,613,303	84,926,475
Total long-term debt		**331,691,020**	**311,236,845**
Total debt	$	**460,702,576**	**411,946,150**

An analysis of the debt by item is as follows:

Type of debt		Balances as of December 2023	Drawdowns	Payments	Foreign currency exchange and interest rate differences	Balances as of June 2024
Documented debt	$	265,693,432	99,732,400	(90,973,766)	13,506,923	287,958,989
Pidiregas debt		98,022,065	-	(5,191,476)	4,597,443	97,428,032
Trust Investment Financing		48,230,653	33,764,752	(16,541,771)	9,861,921	75,315,555
Total	**$**	**411,946,150**	**133,497,152**	**(112,707,013)**	**27,966,287**	**460,702,576**

Type of debt		Balance as of December 2022	Drawdowns	Payments	Foreign currency exchange and interest rate differences	Balance as of December 2023
Documented debt	$	269,003,202	154,363,224	(137,148,950)	(20,524,044)	265,693,432
Pidiregas debt		117,478,967	536,685	(10,485,843)	(9,507,743)	98,022,066
Trust Investment Financing		64,018,455	53,338,732	(62,905,711)	(6,220,824)	48,230,652
Total	**$**	**450,500,624**	**208,238,641**	**(210,540,504)**	**(36,252,611)**	**411,946,150**

Documented debt

An analysis of drawdowns against loans as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as shown in the following page:

a) Foreign debt

On June 27,2024, the Enterprise drew down $150 million dollars (MUSD hereinafter), from a simple credit line with Mizuho Bank, LTD signed, at a rate TERM SOFR plus an adjustment of 1.11488% for a one-month interest period and 0.26161% for a three-month interest period plus a margin of 1.00% and maturity on December 15, 2024.

On June 14,2024, the Enterprise drew down $300 MUSD, from the syndicated revolving credit line with Credit Agricole, CIB, signed on December 20, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $1,540, at a rate TERM SOFR plus 0.10% plus a margin of 1.15% with maturity in December 2025.

On March 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down $100 million dollars, from a credit line with Credit Agricole, CIB, signed on December 20, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $1,540, at a rate TERM SOFR plus 0.10% plus a margin of 1.15% with maturity in December 2025.

On January 31, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100, from a revolving commercial credit signed on January 31, 2023, in the amount of MUSD $100 with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, was made available at a rate of TERM SOFR at a USD term plus 1.0% with maturity in January 2025.

On January 26, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200 from a revolving credit with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) signed on November 29, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $200, at the TERM SOFR rate (6 months) plus 0.50%. with maturity on June 28, 2024.

On January 5, 8 and 9, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $400 from a credit line with Credit Agricole, CIB, signed on December 20, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $1,540, at a rate TERM SOFR plus 0.10% plus a margin of 1.15% with maturity in December 2025.

On December 4 and 18, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MEUR $14.9, from a loan contracted with the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) signed on October 14, 2021, for an amount of MEUR $200 at a rate of EURIBOR plus 2.10% with maturity in April 2041.

On November 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $18.4, from a credit line with Banamex, S.A. to finance enriched uranium for the Laguna Verde Nuclear Power Plant, with a term of one year, amortizations and annual interest payments, and at a rate of SOFR (Guaranteed permanent financing rate, managed by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME) SOFR hereinafter, 12 months USD plus a margin of 130 base points.

On October 12, 27 and November 30, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $400, from a syndicated revolving credit line contracted with Credit Agricole CIB, signed on December 20, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $1,540, at a rate TERM SOFR plus 0.10% plus a margin of 1.15% with maturity in December 2025.

On October 30, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200 from a revolving credit with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) signed on November 29, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $200, at the TERM SOFR rate (6 months) plus 0.45%. and maturity on December 29, 2023.

On June 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $98.7, from a loan contracted with the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) signed on July 19, 2019, for an amount of MUSD $150 at a rate of Term SOFR (6 months) plus 3.078% with maturity in 20 years.

On April 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200, from a revolving credit with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) signed on November 29, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $200, at a rate of Term SOFR (6 months) plus 0.50% with maturity on October 23, 2023.

In the period January - June 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $800 from a revolving credit line were disbursed signed with Credit Agricole, CIB, dated December 20, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $1,540, at a TERM SOFR rate plus 0.10% plus a margin of 1.15% and a term of 3 years.

On February 15, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MEUR $29.4, from a loan contracted with the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) signed on October 14, 2021, for an amount of MEUR $200, at a rate of EURIBOR plus 2.10% with maturity in April 2041.

On February 10, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100, from a revolving commercial credit signed on January 31, 2023, in the amount of MUSD $100 with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, was made available at a rate of TERM SOFR at a USD term plus 0.95% with maturity in January 2024.

On January 6, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200, from a revolving credit contracted with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) signed on November 29, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $200, at a rate of TERM SOFR plus the margin established in the disbursement request with maturity on March 31, 2023.

Foreign debt	Credit Type	Interest rate	Maturates		2024 Local currency	2024 Foreign currency	2023 Local currency	2023 Foreign currency
IN US DOLLARS: at the exchange rate US dollar of $18.2215 as of June 2024 and $16.922 as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed and variable - 6.92%	Various through 2030	$	9,943,891	545,723	7,333,934	433,396
	BONDS	Fixed and variable - 4.71%	Various through 2052		113,079,060	6,205,804	105,316,432	6,223,640
	REVOLVING	Fixed and variable - 6.53%	Various through 2026		1,852,252	101,652	1,744,901	103,114
	SYNDICATED	Fixed and variable - 6.58%	2026		19,132,575	1,050,000	4,230,500	250,000
TOTAL US DOLLARS:					**144,007,778**	**7,903,179**	**118,625,767**	**7,010,150**
IN EUROS: at the exchange rate Euros of $19.5579 as of June 2024 and $18.6929 as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed and variable – 6.22%	Various through 2041		2,401,459	122,787	2,295,248	122,787
TOTAL EUROS:					**2,401.459**	**122,787**	**2,295,248**	**122,787**
IN JAPAN YENS: at the Exchange rate Yen of $0.1135 as of June 2024 and $0.1199 as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed - 3.83%	2032		3,632,000	32,000,000	3,836,800	32,000,000
Assets received for financial instruments, net					1,278,220	-	723,239	-
TOTAL JAPANESE YENS:					**4,914,220**	**32,000,000**	**4,560,039**	**32,000,000**
		TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT		**$**	**151,319,457**		**$125,481,054**	

b) Domestic debt

On June 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down $6,400 million of pesos (MMXP hereinafter) from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on July 24, 2024.

On June 18, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from the short-term revolving credit obtained with Banco Santander (México), S.A dated November 18, 2022, and amending agreement dated November 15, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.90% with maturing on July 12, 2024.

On June 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on September 11, 2024.

On June 12, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on September 10, 2024.

On June 10, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on September 6, 2024.

On May 31, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,200 from an unsecured promissory note signed with MUFG Bank México, S.A., at TIIE 28d rate plus 1.00%, with maturing on November 29, 2024.

On May 27 and 9, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 91d rate plus 1.30%, with maturing on October 24, 2024.

On May 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on June 24, 2024.

On May 23, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $500 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on August 21, 2024.

On May 17, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on August 15, 2024.

On May 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on August 13, 2024.

On May 7 and 9, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 and $500 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 91d rate plus 1.25%, with maturing on July 5, 2024.

On April 3 and 10, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 and $1,500 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.20% and 1.25%, with maturing respectively on May 7 and 9, 2024.

On March 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on May 24, 2024.

On March 20, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with Banco Santander (México), S.A dated November 18, 2022, and amending agreement dated November 15, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.90% with maturing on June 18, 2024.

On March 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on June 13, 2024.

On March 14, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on June 12, 2024.

On March 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,750 from a simple loan signed on March 8, 2024 with Mizuho Bank México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.25%, with maturing on March 8, 2025.

On March 12, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory signed with BBVA México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.95%, with maturing on June 10, 2024.

On March 8, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.25%, with maturing on April 5, 2024.

On March 6, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.25%, with maturing on April 3, 2024.

On February 29, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $7,200 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on March 27, 2024.

On February 23, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $500 from an unsecured promissory note signed with BBVA México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.90%, with maturing on May 23, 2024.

On February 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory note signed with BBVA México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.90%, with maturing on May 17, 2024.

On February 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,200 from an unsecured promissory note signed with MUFG Bank México, S.A., at a fixed rate of 12.6%, with maturing on May 31, 2024.

On February 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from an unsecured promissory note signed with BBVA México, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.90%, with maturing on May 15, 2024.

On January 31, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on February 29, 2024.

On January 31, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,400 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on February 29, 2024.

On January 29, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 91d rate plus 1.35%, with maturing on April 29, 2024.

On January 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $500 from a short-term revolving credit contracted with Banco Santander (Mexico), S.A. dated November 18, 2022 and modifying agreement dated November 15, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.0% with maturity on April 23, 2024.

On January 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 91d rate plus 1.35%, with maturing on March 25, 2024.

On January 22, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $800 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on February 29, 2024.

On January 4, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit of up to 200 MUSD or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1.30%, with maturing on February 2, 2024.

On December 29, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on January 31, 2024.

On December 27, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $20 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Banco Monex, S.A., at the SOFR rate plus 1.50% with maturing on March 27, 2024.

On December 20, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $800 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on January 22, 2024.

On December 18, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBVA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on March 15, 2024.

On December 15, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBVA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on March 14, 2024.

On December 13, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBVA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on March 12, 2024.

On December 11, 2023, the Enterprise issued Stock Certificates with code CFE 23UX was carried out in the national markets for an amount of UDIS 582,350,700, which will pay semiannual interest at a fixed rate of 6.10% with maturity in November 2035.

On December 11, 2023, the Enterprise issued Stock Certificates with code CFE 23 3X was carried out in the national markets for an amount of MMXP 2,512, which will pay semiannual interest at a fixed rate of 10.88% with maturity in March 2030.

On December 11, 2023, the Enterprise issued Stock Certificates with code CFE 23 2X was carried out in the national markets for an amount of MMXP 2,844, which will pay monthly interest at a variable rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.56%, with maturity on December 7, 2026.

On November 28, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,750 from a short-term revolving credit of up to MUSD $200 or its equivalent n national currency, obtained with Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. (Banorte), dated on November 23, 2023, in two tranches, as follows: one for an amount of MMXP $1,500 at a rate of TIIE 91 days plus 1.25% with maturity on February 27, 2024 and the second for an amount of MMXP $1,250 at a rate of TIIE 91 days plus 1.30%, with maturity on March 27, 2024.

On November 28, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit contracted with Banco Santander (México), S.A., dated on November 18, 2022, at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturity on December 28, 2023.

On November 27, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $500 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on February 23, 2024.

On November 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on February 19, 2024.

On November 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $5,000 from a short-term revolving credit contracted with Banco Santander (México), S.A., dated on November 18, 2022, at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturity on December 28, 2023.

On November 17, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory note contracted with BBA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturing on February 15, 2024, to refinance the unsecured promissory note dated on August 18, 2023.

On November 10, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,400 from through an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on December 29, 2023.

On November 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 from an unsecured promissory note signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on December 29, 2023.

On October 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 from two unsecured promissory notes signed with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28d rate plus 0.80% with maturing on October 31, 2023.

On September 6, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 from two short-term unsecured loans obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.80% with maturity on September 29, 2023.

On July 20, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term revolving credit contracted with Banorte on January 20, 2023, at the TIIE 28d rate plus 1%, with maturing on August 21, 2023.

On July 3, 2023, CFE 22-2S, Stock Certificates were issues in the national markets for an amount of MMXP $3,153.8, and half-yearly interest payments, and at a fixed rate 10.82% with maturity in November 2030.

On July 3, 2023, CFE 22UV, Stock Certificates were issues in the national markets for an amount of UDIS $446,476,000, and half-yearly interest payments, and at a fixed rate 6.3% with maturity in March 2033.

On September 19, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.90% with maturity on December 18, 2023, to refinance on June 21, 2023.

On September 18, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000, from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.90% with maturity on December 15, 2023, to refinance on June 20, 2023.

On September 13, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 million of pesos from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.85% with maturity on December 12, 2023.

On August 18, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from short-term unsecured loans obtained from BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.90% with maturity on November 17, 2023.

On August 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,400 from short-term unsecured loans obtained from Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturity on October 31, 2023.

On July 13, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,200 from short-term unsecured loan obtained from MUFG Bank Mexico, S.A., at a flat interest rate 12.70% with maturity on December 27, 2023.

On July 3, 2023, CFE 23X, Stock Certificates were issues in the national markets for a total amount of MMXP $3,378.30, at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.35% with maturity in December 2024.

On June 30, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 through three short-term unsecured loans obtained from Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.80% and maturity on September 28, 2023, to refinance on April 17, May 3 and 17, 2023.

On June 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.8% with maturity in 3 months, to refinance on March 23, 2023.

On June 20, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.8% and maturity in 3 months to refinance on March 22, 2023.

On May 19, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term revolving credit obtained with Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. (Banorte), dated on January 20, 2023, disbursed in two tranches, as follows: one for an amount of MMXP $1,000 at a rate of TIIE 91 days plus 0.95% and the second for an amount of MMXP $1,000 at a rate of TIIE 91 days plus 0.90%, with maturity on June 30, 2023.

On May 17, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturity on June 30, 2023.

On May 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturity on June 30, 2023.

On May 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,500 from a short-term revolving credit obtained with Banco Santander (Mexico), S.A. dated November 18, 2022, at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.90% with maturity in 12 months, and renewable every 90 days.

On April 17, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory contracted with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28d plus 0.80% with maturing on June 30, 2023, to refinance the unsecured promissory dated February 16, 2023.

On March 23, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 3 months.

On March 22, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing 3 months.

On March 17, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 14 days, to refinance on February 16, 2023.

On March 3, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 3 months, to refinance on December 5, 2022.

On February 28, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 1 month, to refinance on January 27, 2023.

On February 16, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with Banco Mercantil del Norte, S. A., (Banorte), S. A., at a rate of TIIE 91 days plus 1.3% with maturing in 1 month, renewable every 90 days.

On February 16, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of 28 days TIIE plus 0.80% with maturing in 2 months.

On February 16, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 1 month, to refinance on January 16, 2022.

On January 27, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a short-term unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.80% with maturing in 1 month, to refinance on December 31, 2022.

On January 20, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $4,000 from a short-term revolving credit obtained with Banco Mercantill del Norte, S. A. (Banorte) dated January 20, 2023, at a rate of 91 days TIIE plus 1%, with maturing in 8 months, renewable every 90 days.

On January 16, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,500 from a unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of 28ds TIIE plus 0.80%, with maturing in 1 month.

On January 4, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,000 from a revolving short-term loan obtained with Banco Santander Mexico, S.A. dated November 18, 2022, at a rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.95%, with maturing in 12 months, renewable every 90 days.

Domestic debt	Credit type	Interest rate	Maturates	2024 Local currency	2024 UDIS	2023 Local currency	2023 UDIS
NATIONAL CURRENCY	Bank contracts	Fixed and variable – 12.39%	Various through 2027	$ 26,683,333	-	33,200,000	
	Stock market	Fixed and variable – 9.37%	Various through 2030	54,060,746	-	54,060,746	
FOREIGN CURRENCY	Bank contracts	Fixed and variable – 0%	June 2024	-	-	338,440	20,000
IN US DOLLAR: exchange rate of $18.2215 per dollar as of June 30, 2024-							
TOTAL NATIONAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCY				**80,744,079**	**-**	**87,599,186**	**20,000**
UDIS at the exchange rate of $8.1259 as of June 30, 2024, and $7.9764 as of December 31, 2023.	Stock market	Fixed and variable - 5.14%	Various through 2042	53,157,120	6,541,690	52,179,138	6,541,690
TOTAL UDIS				**53,157,120**	**6,541,690**	**52,179,138**	**6,541,690**
		TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT		**$ 133,901,199**		**139,778,324**	

Summary	2024	2023
Total foreign debt	$ 151,319,457	125,481,054
Total domestic debt	133,901,199	139,778,324
Interest payable	3,023,974	2,858,715
Unamortized debt expenses	(285,641)	(2,424,661)
Total documented debt	**$ 287,958,989**	**265,693,432**
Short-term debt	$ 36,857,298	36,524,347
Interest payable	3,023,974	2,858,715
Total Short-term	**39,881,272**	**39,383,062**
Long-term debt	248,363,358	228,735,031
Unamortized debt expenses	(285,641)	(2,424,661)
Total long-term	**248,077,717**	**226,310,370**
Total short-term and long-term debt	**$ 287,958,989**	**265,693,432**

As of June 30, 2024, the maturities of the documented debt are integrated as follows:

Year	Amount
2024	39,881,272
2025	24,892,916
2026	32,845,372
2027	31,839,890
2028	6,150,357
2029	27,309,300
2030	7,673,960
Subsequent years	117,365,922
Total	**$ 287,958,989**

Debt on long-term productive infrastructure projects (PIDIREGAS, Spanish acronym)

An analysis of the balances and maturities of the PIDIREGAS (direct investment) debt and capital lease liabilities is as follows:

Foreign debt		Contract maturity	Balances as of June 30, 2024 (Thousands of units)				Balances as of December 31, 2023 (Thousands of units)			
			Local currency		Foreign currency		Local currency		Foreign currency	
			Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term
11	millions of dollars	2026	$ 82,457	123,686	4,525	6,788	$ 76,577	153,153	4,525	9,051
143	millions of dollars	2029	497,687	2,106,415	27,313	115,601	462,194	2,187,289	27,313	129,257
143	millions of dollars	2032	325,077	2,275,536	17,840	124,882	301,893	2,264,199	17,840	133,802
594	millions of dollars	2036	800,860	10,020,937	43,951	549,951	743,745	9,478,569	43,951	560,133
407	millions of dollars	2047	888,099	6,528,620	48,739	358,292	824,763	6,363,171	48,739	376,029
887	millions of dollars	2048	764,368	15,393,011	41,949	844,772	709,855	14,665,380	41,949	866,646
669	millions of dollars	2049	535,382	11,654,390	29,382	639,596	497,200	10,983,074	29,382	649,041
643	millions of dollars	2050	1,054,366	10,663,668	57,865	585,224	979,172	10,265,211	57,865	606,619
Total Foreign debt			**4,948,296**	**58,766,263**	**271,564**	**3,225,106**	**4,595,399**	**56,360,046**	**271,564**	**3,330,578**
Domestic debt										
135	millions of pesos	2024	135,094	- -			323,378	-		
10,552	millions of pesos	2026	4,300,602	6,251,291			3,866,099	8,443,145		
2,501	millions of pesos	2028	637,862	1,862,970			605,855	2,185,268		
9,356	millions of pesos	2033	1,690,155	7,665,346			1,612,793	8,533,153		
1,046	millions of pesos	2036	83,664	962,140			83,664	1,003,973		
8,680	millions of pesos	2042	583,231	8,096,472			571,125	8,392,069		
Total Domestic debt			**7,430,608**	**24,838,219**			**7,062,914**	**28,557,608**		
Interest payable			1,435,825	-			1,437,277	-		
CEBURES			-	8,821			-	8,821		
Total PIDIREGAS debt			**$ 13,814,729**	**83,613,303**			**$ 13,095,590**	**84,926,475**		

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, minimum payment commitments on PIDIREGAS are as follows:

		2024	2023
PIDIREGAS	$	141,109,470	142,871,058
less:			
Unaccrued interest		(45,126,084)	(46,295,091)
Interest payable		1,435,825	1,437,277
Present value of obligations		97,419,211	98,013,244
less:			
Current portion of obligations		13,814,729	13,095,590
Long-term portion of PIDIREGAS		83,604,482	84,917,654
CEBURES		8,821	8,821
Total CEBURES and PIDIREGAS	**$**	**83,613,303**	**84,926,475**

Investment of funds-in-trust

On June 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,000 from a revolving credit obtained with MULTIVA, with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.50 percentage points to the TIIE (Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, TIIE hereinafter), rate, payable until maturity on June 26, 2025.

On June 21, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE, rate, payable until maturity on September 19, 2024

On June 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $25 from a revolving credit obtained with MONEX, with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.15 percentage points to the SOFR (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME, SOFR hereinafter) rate, payable until maturity on December 16, 2024.

On June 18, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $80 from a revolving credit obtained with SANTANDER with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate result from adding 1.20 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until September 13, 2024.

On June 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,020 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on September 11, 2024

On June 12, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.30 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until November 12, 2024.

On June 11, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $150 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.37 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until November 11, 2024.

On May 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,000 from a revolving credit obtained with MULTIVA, with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.50 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on May 23, 2025.

On May 20, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $3,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BANORTE with interest payable quarterly, with 3 provisions of $100 MUSD each, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.30 percentage points at a TIIE rate, payable until May 20, 2024, and each provision of MUSD $100 are available.

On May 20, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $3,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BANORTE with interest payable quarterly, with 3 provisions of $100 MUSD each, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.35 percentage points at a TIIE rate, payable until May 20, 2024, and each provision of MUSD $100 are available.

On May 17, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $420 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on August 15, 2024

On May 17, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $8,500 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.00 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on November 13, 2024.

On March 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200 from a revolving credit obtained with Bank of America S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until maturity on September 29, 2024.

On March 25, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on June 21, 2024

On March 21, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $80 from a revolving credit obtained with SANTANDER with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate result from adding 1.20 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until June 19, 2024.

On March 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,020 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.85 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on June 13, 2024

On March 11, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $28 from a revolving credit obtained with SANTANDER with interest payable semiannually, with a provision of $72 MUSD, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 0.85 percentage points at a SOFR rate, payable until 27 October 2042.

On March 7, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $2,500 from a revolving credit obtained with BANORTE with interest payable quarterly, with a provision of $200 MUSD, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.30 percentage points at a TIIE rate, payable until 5 June 2024.

On February 28, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $75 from a revolving credit obtained with HSBC with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate result from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until May 28, 2024.

On February 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,060 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on May 17, 2024

On February 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $420 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on May 17, 2024.

On February 12, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $11 from a revolving credit obtained with MONEX with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.10 percentage point to the SOFR rate, payable until on August 12, 2024.

On February 9, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $150 from a revolving credit obtained with SUMIMOTO with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 0.90 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until June 09, 2024.

On January 12, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until April 12, 2024.

On January 11, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $150 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.30 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until April 11, 2024.

On December 28, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $75 from a revolving credit obtained with HSBC with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate result from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until February 28, 2024.

On December 26, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on March 25, 2024.

On December 22, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $25 from a revolving credit obtained with MONEX with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.05 percentage point to the SOFR rate, payable until June 19, 2024.

On December 22, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $650 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on March 21, 2024.

On December 18, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,020 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A. with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until maturity on March 15, 2024.

On December 15, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $400 from a revolving credit obtained with SANTANDER with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.10 percentage point to the SOFR Rate for the CCC EL SAUZ II, CCC projects. SAN LUIS POTOSI, CCC SALAMANCA, payable until June 15, 2024.

On December 14, 2023, the Enterprise MUSD $100 from a revolving credit obtained with SCOTIABANK with interest payable monthly, with interest payable monthly, adding 1.20 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until December 13, 2024.

On December 13, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $300 from a revolving credit obtained with BNP PARIBAS with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from subtracting 2,665 percentage points from the TIIE rate, payable until June 29, 2024.

On November 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $420 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until February 19, 2024.

On November 21, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,060 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until February 19, 2024.

On October 12, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until April 12, 2024.

On October 11, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $150 from a revolving credit obtained with BANAMEX, S.A. with interest payable quarterly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.30 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until April 11, 2024.

On September 29, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200 from a revolving credit obtained with Bank of America, S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.25 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until March 29, 2024.

On August 14, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $11 from a revolving credit obtained from Banco Monex S.A., with interest payable monthly, calculated at variable rate of SOFR plus 1.10% rate and payable until February 12, 2024.

On June 30, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $334 from a revolving credit obtained with JPMORGAN, S.A. and HSBC, S.A. (MIGA) with 5 annual provisions (2023 to 2028) and with interest payable semiannually, calculated at the variable rate that results from adding 0.85 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until June 30, 2038. The draw down of this year it was for $229. MUSD.

On June 23, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $300 from a revolving credit obtained with BANORTE for up to with interest payable quarterly, with three drawdowns of $100 MUSD each, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.20 or 1.35 percentage points at a rate. SOFR, payable until June 22, 2024. All three drawdowns of MUSD $100 are in effect.

On June 23, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $500 from a revolving credit obtained with BANORTE with interest payable quarterly, with three provisions of $100 MUSD, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.20, 1.40 or 1.45 percentage points at a SOFR rate, payable until June 22, 2024.

On June 23, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $500 from a revolving credit with BANORTE with interest payable quarterly, with two provisions of 1,000 MMXP, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.20 or 1.40 percentage points to the TIIE rate, payable until June 22, 2024.

On January 25, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $80 from a revolving credit with SANTANDER with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.20 percentage point to the SOFR rate, payable until March 27, 2024.

13. Lease liabilities

An analysis of lease liabilities as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
January 1st	$	527,600,059	624,716,357
Additions		295,960,881	3,597,618
Retirements		(14,373,940)	-
Interest		16,191,567	23,780,464
Payments		(25,746,000)	(46,269,658)
Exchange difference		73,737,989	(78,224,722)
Total liabilities		873,370,557	527,600,059
Less portion of short-term liabilities		35,033,475	26,939,919
Total long-term liabilities	**$**	**838,337,083**	**500,660,140**

Lease payments as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Less than one year	$	35,033,475	26,939,919
More than 1 year and less than 3 years		34,909,099	33,669,295
More than 3 years and less than 5 years		47,826,765	34,802,427
More than 5 years		755,601,218	432,188,418
Total lease liabilities	**$**	**873,370,557**	**527,600,059**

14. Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of June 30 , 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Suppliers and contractors	$	78,547,595	65,236,192
Deposits from users and contractors		38,627,778	40,959,357
Third-party contributions		12,554,480	10,256,110
Employees		7,236,510	3,881,093
Other liabilities		7,030,223	3,825,430
Other taxes and duties		6,691,311	7,421,139
Value added tax		2,330,010	5,273,317
Total	**$**	**153,017,907**	**136,852,638**

15. Other long-term liabilities

An analysis of other long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Decommissioning provision [a]	$	13,388,359	13,854,116
Other provisions [b]		21,838,129	19,155,295
Total	**$**	**35,226,448**	**33,009,411**

[a] Liabilities for environmental remediation in relation to the Laguna Verde nuclear plant.

[b] The Enterprise is involved in several significant lawsuits and claims, derived from the normal course of its operations, whose resolutions are considered probable and will imply incurring a cash outflow. Due to the foregoing, some provisions have been recognized in the financial statements, representing the best estimate of payments.

16. Employee benefits

CFE has employee benefit plans for employee terminations and retirements due to causes other than a restructuring event. The retirement benefit plan considers the number of years of service completed by the employee and the employee's compensation at the retirement date. The retirement benefit plan includes the seniority bonus that employees are entitled to receive upon termination of the employee relationship, as well as other defined benefits.

The actuarial valuations of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

In the first semester of 2024, CFE conducted a review of the terms of the Collective Labor Agreement (CCT, Spanish acronym) for the 2024-2026 biennium, resulting in no significant modifications.

The value of employee benefits from this transaction was $421,390,494 as of June 30, 2024, and $424,388,155 as of December 31, 2023.

17. Contingencies and Commitments

a. International arbitration

The Enterprise is involved in several lawsuits and claims, derived from the normal course of its operations, lawsuits and claims of a contentious nature, as well as arbitrations with the international court of London and with the international court, as a result of disputes with various suppliers and at different stages. At the date of these financial statements, we cannot reasonably determine whether an adverse result in these procedures and consequently a positive or negative effect that generates movements in the provision for litigation.

b. Amendments to the Collective Labor Agreement

On May 19, 2016, CFE carried out a review of the terms of the Collective Labor Agreement for the 2016-2018 biennium; it was entered into with the Sole Union of Electricity Workers of the Mexican Republic (SUTERM, Spanish acronym), where various clauses were modified that mainly affected the retirement category, presenting themselves as a reduction of The Enterprise's labor liability and on November 14, 2016, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP, Spanish acronym) published the "Agreement through which the general provisions related to the assumption by the Federal Government of CFE's employee benefits liability was issued" in the Official Gazette, whereby the Federal Government through the SHCP, assumes a portion of the pension and retirement payment obligation actuarially recognized and accounted for in CFE's financial statements, that correspond to the workers that were hired on or prior to August 18, 2008.

The Federal Government had established that it would assume a portion of CFE's labor liabilities, and this would be equal, peso by peso, to the reduction that would be achieved from the labor obligations liability at the time the Collective Labor Agreement is renegotiated. On December 29, 2016, the Federal Government announced that it had completed its review process of the amount of savings related to CFE's labor obligations as a result of the amendments to the collective labor agreement.

On December 19, 2016, through official document No. 35.-187/2016, the Public Credit Unit of the SHCP informed CFE that the Federal Government's commitment to pay would be assumed by the SHCP through the issuance of debt instruments by the Federal Government in favor of CFE for a total amount of $161,080,204, distributed in amounts that will be delivered annually to cover such commitment.

On August 19, 2020, the CFE and SUTERM reached a new agreement on the Collective Labor Agreement that will be current during the 2020-2022 biennium, which considers, among other aspects, the modification of clause 69 relative to the retirement conditions of CFE workers, applicable only to unionized personnel.

In compliance with the Ninth Provision, second paragraph of the "Agreement by which the provisions of a general character are issued relative to the assumption by the Federal Government of obligations to pay pensions and retirements in charge of the CFE" ("Agreement"), published in the DOF on November 14, 2016, the CFE communicated to the Public Credit Unit of the SHCP, through official letter DCF / 0202/2020 dated on September 2, 2020, the modification before indicated to the CCT and through official letter DCF/0274/2020, referred the document which includes the financial impact regarding the modification of retirement requirements for employees.

Once the estimates of the impact on labor liabilities of the modifications to the CCT 2020-2022 between the SHCP and the CFE have been reconciled, the SHCP could adjust the value of the Securities up to an amount equivalent to the increase in the retirement and pension liability. At the date of issuance of the financial statements, CFE cannot determine if the final result will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, liquidity or financial situation.

There is a contingent liability derived from employee benefits.

The Enterprise is involved in various lawsuits and claims, arising from the normal course of its operations, which are expected not to have a material effect on its financial condition and future results.

Commitments

a. Natural gas supply contracts

The Enterprise has entered into contracts for services related to the reception, storage, transportation, regasification and supply of liquefied natural gas. The contractual commitments consist of acquiring, during the supply period, daily base amounts of natural gas as set forth in the respective contracts.

b. Financed public work contracts

As of June 30, 2024, CFE has entered into several financed public work contracts and the payment commitments will begin on the dates on which the private investors complete the construction of each of the investment projects and deliver the related assets to CFE for their operation. The estimated amounts of the financed public work contracts and the estimated dates of construction completion and startup of operations are shown in the table below:

Transmission lines and substations:

Capacity		Estimated amount of the contract expressed in millions of:	
Kmc	MVA	Dollars	Mexican pesos
198.30	1,180	130.3	2,375

Generation:

Capacity	Estimated amount of the contract expressed in millions of:	
MVA	Dollars	Mexican pesos
913	1,038	18,912

Renovation and/or modernization

Estimated amount of the contract expressed in millions of:	
Dollars	Mexican pesos
380	6,924

These projects are registered under the PIDIREGAS scheme (long-term productive infrastructure projects).

c. Trusts

Infrastructure investment trust

On February 7, 2018, CFE placed an issue for the first Energy and Infrastructure Investment Trust or Fibra E, (Fiduciary Stock Certificates [CBFEs] for investment in energy and infrastructure) through the Mexican Stock Exchange. The total placement was for a total amount of $16,388 million pesos and it is the first Fibra E in which domestic and foreign investors participated, highlighting the participation of institutional investors, private banks and investment funds from Mexico, United States, Canada, Australia and Europe.

The Fibra E structure comprised the Irrevocable Trust of Administration and Source of Payment No. 80757 (hereinafter the Promoted Trust), the Irrevocable Trust of Issuance of Stock Certificates CIB/2919 (hereinafter Fibra E) and CFE Capital.

A detailed description of the activities of each of these Trusts and CFE Capital Trusts is as follows:

Promoted Trust

The irrevocable Trust of Administration and Source of Payment No. 80757 was incorporated on January 22, 2018 to acquire the collection rights derived from the Agreement for the Technical and Commercial Operation of Electricity Transmission entered into with the National Energy Control Center (CENACE, Spanish acronym) on March 28, 2016.

As part of the structure of the Promoted Trust, CFE Transmision irrevocably ceded and transferred to the Promoted Trust the collection rights pursuant to the Contract entered into with CENACE for a period of 30 years; in exchange for these rights, the Promoted Trust issued full ownership of the trustee rights to CFE Transmision.

Subsequently, through funding provided by the issuance of Fibra E in the market, Fibra E purchased up to 6.78% of the instruments in exchange for $15,454,653 in cash, net of issuance costs totaling $756,060, and securities totaling $5,403,571 ceded to CFE Transmision, equal to 25% of the total number of shares issued by Fibra E.

The main activities of the Promoted Trust include:

1. Receiving, managing, and maintaining the contributed collection rights;
2. Opening, managing, and maintaining fiduciary bank accounts;
3. Making the transfers and payments established in the trust agreement;
4. Evaluating any reimbursements of unbudgeted expenditures requested by CFE Transmision;
5. Receiving payments made against the collection rights and any other rights derived from the agreement with CENACE;
6. Exercising any other rights arising from the agreement with CENACE;
7. Complying with the instructions provided by the Trustor, the Technical Committee, or the beneficiaries to the extent that they are authorized to do so in accordance with the terms of the trust agreement.

Issuing Trust (Fibra E)

The Fibra E trust entered into by CI Banco, S. A., Institucion de Banca Multiple, Monex Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V. and Monex Grupo Financiero (FIBRA E) was created on January 22, 2018, as a trust for the issuance of Fiduciary Stock Certificates (CBFEs).

The primary purpose of the Trust is to invest in eligible entities, whose exclusive activity consists of:

1. Investing in assets and projects related to Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity, and Infrastructure Projects.

2. Investing in or performing any other activity provided for in the FIBRA E tax regulations, as well as in Rule 3.21.3.9. of the Miscellaneous Tax Resolutions or any other tax law that replaces such.

The initial asset of the Trust consists of Beneficiary Rights that have an economic ownership interest in the Promoted Trust.

CFE Capital

The primary purpose of this entity is to manage all types of trusts and their property, including the Fibra E and the Promoted energy and infrastructure investment trusts created in conformity with current tax legislation, including but not limited to, all the activities and acts deemed necessary or suitable for such purpose, and to provide all types of administration, operation, development and regulatory compliance services.

Master Investment Trust CIB/3602 FMI

The Master Investment Trust was constituted on April 9, 2021, the Trust is constituted between Comision Federal de Electricidad as trustor and trustee, CFEnergia, S.A. de C.V. as trustor and trustee, CIBANCO, S.A. de C.V. as trustee and with the appearance of CFE Capital, S. de R.L. of C.V.

The main purpose is to make investments in infrastructure projects, directly or through Sub-Trusts.

Clean Energy Trust 10670

On August 6, 2021, the CFE formalized with the Foreign Trade Bank the Trust number 10670 called Clean Energy Trust (FIEL), the primary objective is to promote investment projects for clean energies using:

- Repowering and hydrological refurbishment,
- Business acquisitions clean energy.
- Geothermal projects and other clean energy technologies

Trust for Conventional Generation Projects 10673

Trust number 10673, called Conventional Generation Projects Trust (FPGC) constituted on September 24, 2021. The purpose of this trust is to host Investment Projects related to the energy transition.

Trust Banco Azteca 1320

On April 28, 2022, the CFE formalized with Banco Azteca S.A., Trust number 1320 the primary objective is to promote investment projects and celebrate contracts complying with the instructions provided by the Technical Committee.

Revocable Trust for Administration, Investment and Source of Payment Number F/9485

On July 26, 2022, the CFE formalized with Banco Monex, S.A., Institución De Banca Múltiple, Monex Grupo Financiero, Trust number 9485, the primary objective is the payment of financing, celebration of commercial commissions and celebration of service contracts agreements and/or documents in general that are necessary for the acquisition of goods and/or contracting of services required for the operation of the Investment Projects; in accordance with the instructions received by the Technical Committee.

Other trusts

1 Scope of action

1.1. CFE currently participates as Trustor or Beneficiary in 9 (nine) Trust Funds, of which 3 (three) are in the process of termination.

1.2. In conformity with its purpose and operating characteristics, the trust funds can be classified in the following groups:

a. Energy saving
b. Prior expenses
c. Construction Works contract management
d. Indirect participation trust funds

a. Energy saving

Trust funds to promote energy saving programs.

Trust fund	Role of CFE		
	Trustor	Trustee	Trust Beneficiary
Trust Fund for Energy Savings (FIDE), created on August 14, 1990	Creation of Trust: Confederación de Cámaras Industriales (CONCAMIN), Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Transformación (CANACINTRA), Cámara Nacional de Manufacturas Eléctricas (CANAME), Cámara Nacional de la Industria de la Construcción (CNIC), Cámara Nacional de Empresas de Consultoría (CNEC) and Sindicato Único de Trabajadores Electricistas de la República (SUTERM)	Nacional Financiera, S.N.C.	**a.** Electric energy consumers who are beneficiaries of the services rendered by the Trust fund. **b.** CFE, only for the materials that will form part of the public energy services infrastructure.
Mexicali Housing Thermal Isolation Trust (FIPATERM), created on October 19, 1990	CFE Suministro Básico	Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.N.C.	CFE

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, the Housing Thermal Isolation Program (FIPATERM) Trust has assets of $2,045,576 y $1,977,316 and liabilities of $119,755 y $112,898, respectively.

b. Prior expenses

Those created for financing and covering expenses prior to the execution of projects which are subsequently recovered and charged to the entity that incurred in such expense to comply with the regulations applicable to the type of project.

Trust fund	Role of CFE			Type of project
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	Trustee	
CPTT prepaid expense management, created on August 11, 2003	CFE	CFE	Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.N.C.	Direct investment

Through an extraordinary session held on August 2, 2023, members of the Prior Expenses Management Trust (FAGP) committee approved the termination of the Trust; as part of this closure on August 4, 2023, the contracted credits that the Trust had in force were settled as of June 30, 2024, this Trust does not present balances in its Statement of Financial Position.

The agreement of extinction is currently being drafted.

Trust fund	Role of CFE			Type of project
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	Trustee	
Management and transfer of ownership 2030, created on September 30, 2000	CFE	**Primary beneficiary:** Contract winners **Second beneficiary**: CFE	Banobras, S.N.C.	Conditioned investment

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, the Administration and Transfer of Ownership Trust 2030 has assets of $652,520 and $618,834, respectively.

c. Construction Works contract management

At the beginning of the '90s, the Federal Government implemented several off-budget schemes to continue investing in infrastructure projects. The schemes were designed under two modalities:

- Turnkey Projects (1990)
- Building, Leasing and Transferring Projects (1996)

Turnkey Projects. Under this scheme, works were carried out for the construction of power generation plants and installation of transmission lines, through an irrevocable management and transfer of ownership trust, linked to a lease agreement. Under this modality, the trustee is responsible for the following:

Contracting credits, managing the trust property (assets), receiving the lease payments from CFE, and transferring the asset at no cost to CFE after the leases have been paid in an amount sufficient to pay the contracted credits.

CFE participates in the payment of the leases to the trustee, based on the credits contracted by the trust, instructing the trustee to pay the contractors receiving, in exchange, invoices approved by the construction area, payment of taxes and other charges, including trustee fees.

The trusts for managing and transferring ownership were carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for the performance of thermoelectric projects with off-budget funds, as well as with the Guidelines for the performance of transmission lines and substations with off-budget funds issued by the Ministry of Public Administration (formerly known as the Ministry of Comptrollership and Administrative Development).

The Trust shown below has completed its payment commitments; therefore, it is in process of termination by EPS Generacion III.

Trust fund	Role of CFE		Trustee
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	
Topolobampo II (Electrolyser, S. A. de C. V.), created on November 14, 1991	Bufete Industrial Construcciones, S. A. de C. V. and Electrolyser, S. A. de C. V., with respect to its contribution to the Trust	**Primary beneficiary:** Electrolyser, S. A. de C. V., with respect to its contribution to the Trust and **Second beneficiary:** CFE	Santander, S. A.

Building, Leasing and Transferring Projects ("CAT", Spanish acronym). The transition stage to carry out the CAT trusts began in 1996, whereby the trustee manages the trust property (assets) and transfers it to CFE after the lease payments have been covered. Credits are contracted directly with a consortium that is a special purpose entity, for which there is an irrevocable management and transfer of ownership trust contract.

In these types of trusts, CFE participates in making the lease payments based on quarterly amortization tables presented by the consortiums in their bids. Most of these tables include forty quarterly payments.

The only project under this mode that has settled its financial obligations and is in the process of termination is the CC Samalayuca II project; therefore, it is in the process of being terminated by EPS Generacion IV.

Trust fund	Role of CFE		Trustee
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	
C.T. Samalayuca II, created on May 2, 1996	Compañía Samalayuca II, S.A. de C.V.	**Primary beneficiary:** The foreign bank that is the common representative of the creditors; **Second beneficiary:** Compañía Samalayuca II, S.A. de C.V. **Third beneficiary:** CFE	Banco Nacional de México, S. A.

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, CFE has fixed assets amounting to $21,995,856 respectively, related to the CAT trusts referred to above.

Coal Terminal of the Thermoelectric Power Station Presidente Plutarco Elias Calles:

Trust fund	Role of CFE		Trustee
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	
Coal Terminal of the Thermoelectric Power Station Presidente Plutarco Elias Calles (Petacalco) was created on November 22, 1996	Techint, S. A., Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo, S.A. de C.V. and Techint Compagnia Tecnica Internazionale S.P.A.	**Primary beneficiary:** Carbonser, S.A. de C.V **Second beneficiary:** CFE	Banco Nacional de México, S. A. (Banamex)

The irrevocable management, guarantee, and transfer of ownership trust agreement number 968001 was entered into 1996 which, among other considerations, sets forth that the trustee will enter into a service contract with CFE.

Upon the entry into force of the coal management service contract between CFE and Banco Nacional de México, S. A. (Banamex) as trustee of the Petacalco Trust, comprised of Techint Compagnia Tecnica Internazionale S.P.A., Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo, S. A. de C. V., and Techint, S. A. that was entered into on November 22, 1996, in accordance with clause 8.1, CFE will pay the invoice amounts related to the fixed charge for capacity.

Facility	Fixed charge for capacity for Jan-Jun 2024
Petacalco Coal	$53,457

d. Indirect participation trust funds

Additionally, CFE maintains an indirect relationship since it is not a Trustor, but it participates as a beneficiary in two guarantee and loan payment Trusts, created by Financial Institutions as Trustors and Trust Beneficiaries for the issue of securities linked to credits granted to CFE. CFE is named as Second Beneficiary of the Trust, due to the specific possibility that it may acquire some of the certificates issued and it maintains representation in its Technical Committees in conformity with the contractual provisions.

CFE is required to reimburse to the Trust in the terms of the “Indemnity Contract” that forms part of the Trust Contract, the expenses incurred by the Trust for the issue of securities and their management.

Trust fund	Role of CFE		Trustee
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	
Trust No. 232246 created on November 3, 2006	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A., a member entity of Grupo Financiero Banamex	**Primary beneficiary:** Each of the preferred holders of each issue. **Second beneficiary:** CFE	HSBC México, S.A., Grupo Financiero HSBC
Trust No. 411 created on August 6, 2009	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A., a member entity of Grupo Financiero Banamex	**Primary beneficiary:** Each of the preferred holders of each issue. **Second beneficiary:** CFE	Banamex

As of June 30, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023, available funds in trust No. 232246 amount to $8,821.

2 Legal nature

2.1 In conformity with the Federal Public Administration Act, none of the trusts are considered Public Trusts with the status of an "entity", pursuant to the following:

a. In 6 of the Trusts, CFE is not a Trustor in their creation.

b. The 4 remaining trusts do not have an organic structure similar to the state-owned entities that comprise them as “entities” in terms of the Law.

2.2 The SHCP has maintained a record for purposes of the Federal Budget and Financial Responsibility Law, of 4 (four) of the Trusts, due to the allocation of federal funds or the contribution of land owned by CFE where the works will be carried out.

Registration of Trusts with SHCP		
No.	Trusts	Record
1	Mexicali Housing Thermal Isolation Trust (FIPATERM)	700018TOQ058
2	Prior Expense Trust	200318TOQ01345
3	Trust Management and Transfer of Ownership 2030	200318TOQ01050
4	Trust for Power Savings (FIDE)	700018TOQ149

18. Segment information

<u>Information regarding the operating segments</u>

The information presented to the Board of Directors to obtain budget and investment approval and measure compliance with the business objectives set out by the Board is condensed consolidated financial information and not for each operating activity of the Enterprise.

Information by type of services:

Income		**June 30,2024**	**June 30,2023**
Domestic services	$	51,985,497	48,016,066
Commercial services		29,395,457	27,749,512
Services		7,215,049	7,203,113
Agricultural services		6,424,686	5,939,481
Industrial services		144,208,152	138,212,203
Total sales		**239,228,841**	**227,120,375**
Block for resale		24,449	715,071
Total electricity supply revenue		**239,253,290**	**227,835,446**
Billing process		308,031	-
Illegal uses		836,258	717,753
Measurement failure		130,833	911,575
Billing error		69,983	293.054
Total income obtained from other programs		1,345,106	1,922,382
Total revenue from the sale of electricity	**$**	**240,598,395**	**229,757,828**

19. Standards issued not yet in force.

a) Following are listed the recent changes to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which became effective as of January 1, 2024:

– *Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendment IAS 1)*

The amendment specifies the requirements to classify liabilities as current or non-current. IAS 1 indicates that a current liability is the liability where there is no right to defer the settlement during the following twelve months. The amendments become effective on January 1, 2024 and they must be applied retroactively.

-Leasehold liabilities in a sale operation with upsell lease (Amendment NIIF 16)

The amendments to IAS 16 establishes the subsequently measure requirements for sales operation with upsell leasehold. The amendments become effective on January 1, 2024

-Suppliers financing agreements (Amendments IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendment to IAS 7 and NIIF 7 establishes the disclosure agreements for loans and suppliers financing.The amendments become effective on January 1, 2024

-Asset sale in a joint business or related investors (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IASB 28)

The amendment to IAS 28 and IFRS 10 establishes the recognition of lost of control over the subsidiaries realated of profits or losses that are not envolved to the business activity. There is no any specific date to this amendment become effective but it can be early applied.

-Presentation and disclosures in the financial statements (IFRS 18)

Amendments to IFRS 18 have the purpose to improve three new requirements to support the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement to provide a better basis for decision-making to investors.

Improved comparability of the income statement - there is currently no specific structure for the income statement. Companies choose which subtotals to include. Often companies report an operating profit or loss, but the way it is calculated varies from company to company, reducing comparability. IFRS 18 introduces three defined categories of income and expense (operating, investing and financing) to improve the structure of the income statement, and requires all companies to present new defined subtotals, including operating profit or loss. The improved structure and new subtotals will provide investors with a consistent starting point for analyzing company performance and facilitate comparisons between companies.

Increased transparency of management-defined performance metrics - many companies provide company-specific metrics, often referred to as alternative performance metrics. Investors find this information useful. However, most companies do not provide sufficient information for investors to understand how these measures are calculated and how they relate to subtotals in the income statement. As a result, IFRS 18 requires companies to disclose explanations of company-specific measures related to the income statement, called management-defined performance measures. The new requirements will improve the discipline and transparency of these management-defined performance measures and, if the financial statements are subject to audit, these measures will also be subject to audit.

A more useful grouping of information in the financial statements - investors' analysis of company performance is hampered if the information disclosed by companies is too summarized or too detailed. IFRS 18 sets out more detailed guidance on how to organize the information and whether it should be provided in the main financial statements2 or in the notes. The changes are expected to provide more detailed and useful information. IFRS 18 also requires companies to be more transparent about operating expenses, to help investors find and understand the information they need.

-General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)

In March 2022, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) published its global sustainability reporting standards: IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, these standards require companies to disclose information about their sustainability-related risks and opportunities to investors, lenders, and other creditors. The amendments become effective on January 1, 2024.

The amendment to IFRS S1 establishes the general requirements for entities to disclose sustainability information that impacts investors and the market. The disclosed information must include identified risks and opportunities related to the financial situation, cash flow, and financial returns. IFRS S1 mandates that the information be clear, comprehensible, consistent, and comparable over time and across entities.

On the other hand, IFRS S2 specifically addresses climate-related disclosures. This standard mandates that entities provide comprehensive information on how climate change impacts their strategy, business model, and financial position. Disclosures required under IFRS S2 include details on greenhouse gas emissions, climate risk management, and the climate-related goals and objectives set by the entity.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

As of June 30, 2024, these amendments have had no impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

20. Issuance of the consolidated financial information

The consolidated financial statements and notes will be approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has the power to amend the accompanying consolidated financial information.