COMISIÓN FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD, STATE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT)

COMISIÓN FEDERAL DE ELECTRICIDAD,
STATE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

INDEX

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Comisión Federal de Electricidad, State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries

(Figures in thousands of Mexican pesos)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Comisión Federal de Electricidad, State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries (CFE or "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements that include material information on accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of **Comisión Federal de Electricidad, State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries**, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated results and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements"* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Professional Ethics Code of the Instituto Mexicano de Contadores Públicos, A.C. (the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Mexico, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(Continued)

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following matters:

- *Cancellation of Deferred Income Taxes*

As indicated in note 1i, as a result of the decree published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on October 31, 2024, the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE) and its Subsidiaries were transformed as State Public Enterprises. Therefore, as of November 1, 2024, the CFE and its Subsidiaries are taxed under the Tax Regime of Title III of the Income Tax Law (ISR), wichi applies to Non-Profit Entities. This change in tax regime resulted in a cancellation of the deferred income taxes recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Consequently, a deferred income tax expense of $133,113,248 was recognized as part of the results of the profit and loss of the year, and a cancellation of the deferred income tax expense recorded in other comprehensive income of $48,986,697.

- *Integration of Subsidiary Entities*

As indicated in note 1ii, on March 18, 2025, the decree issuing the Law of Comisión Federal de Electricidad, State Public Enterprise, was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. In this regard, Comisión Federal de Electricidad assumes all rights and obligations of the Subsidiary Productive Enterprises that are being extinguished, as of the law's entry into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

- ***Income Taxes***

This aspect was considered a key audit matter because the assessment process is complex and based on assumptions that are affected by expected future market conditions, as well as by tax laws or decrees enacted at the closing date of the financial statements and that may affect the Group's tax regime.

(Continued)

Our audit procedures to addressed this matter included:

Our audit procedures included, among other things, the use of internal tax specialists to review assumptions such as expected future taxable income and the methodology used by the company to determine them. These procedures involved reviewing the tax effects arising from the constitutional reforms related to energy.

- ***Impairment Testing of Power Generation Plants.***

Based on the requirements established by International Financial Reporting Standards, the Group is required to perform impairment tests only when such indications exist. During the year, a series of impairment indicators in the long-lived assets which comprise the totality of the assets of each one of the Power Generation Plants of the Group have emerged. With the support of external experts, the Group carried out a study with the purpose of reviewing the cash flows of the financial models that were used to determine the fair value of the long-lived assets of CFE as of December 2024 and performed an analysis of the discount rate. The impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or of a cash-generating unit exceeds their recoverable value, which is the greater between the fair value minus the sales costs and the usage value. The impairment study of the Power Generation Plants was complex and involved significant judgment from Management to estimate the universe to value, the discount rate and the expected cash flow projections.

Our audit procedures to addressed this matter included:

We obtained an understanding and we assessed the significant judgements made by Management and external specialists; we reviewed the source of information of the financial models and performed recalculations. In addition, we assessed the reasonableness of the discount rate applied, the useful life of the assets and the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. We also involved our specialists to participate in the assessment of the significant assumptions and the methodology used by the Group.

- ***Estimation for Expected Credit Losses***

The Group estimates expected credit losses taking into account the probability of default, the severity of the loss and macroeconomic events. The estimation of provisions involves significant judgement and technical difficulty; these assessments are based on automated processes that incorporate large databases linked to complex estimation models.

(Continued)

Our audit procedures to addressed this matter included:

We held discussions with Management regarding the assumptions, we assessed the relevant controls linked to the estimation processes, we reviewed the integrity of the database and the aging of the receivables portfolio; we verified the probability of default calculation with the roll rates methodology, the methodology used to calculate the severity of the loss and the macroeconomic and historical information.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the “other information”. The other information comprises the Annual Report corresponding to the annual period ended on December 31, 2024, that shall be filed to the National Banking and Securities Commission and the Mexican Stock Exchange (Annual Report), but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors’ report thereon. It is estimated that the Annual Report will be available to us after the date of this independent auditors’ report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the “other information” and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when is available and, in doing so, consider whether the “other information” is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or with our knowledge obtained in the audit, or whether it appears to be materially misstated.

If when reading the Annual Report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in the “other information”, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance of the Group.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as Management determined was necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

(Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, we design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(Continued)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate to those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement expressing that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we have communicated them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

GOSSLER, S. C.
(Member Crowe Global)

Víctor M. González

Víctor Manuel González Cano
Partner

Mexico City, April 14, 2025.

Comisión Federal de Electricidad

State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Trusts

Consolidated statements of financial position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Thousands of pesos)

These financial statements have been translated from the Spanish language original and for the convenience of foreign/ English-speaking readers

Assets		**2024**	**2023**
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	$	131,431,776	67,487,561
Accounts receivable, net (note 6)		101,111,738	99,065,943
Inventory of materials for operation, net (note 7)		24,418,165	26,368,237
Total current assets		256,961,679	192,921,741
Loans to employees		27,086,209	23,778,504
Plants, facilities and equipment, net (note 8)		1,544,991,656	1,491,858,464
Right-of-use assets, net (note 9)		764,861,731	475,740,387
Derivative financial instruments (note 10)		6,163,619	1,395,816
Intangibles and other assets (note 11)		45,481,933	43,639,911
Deferred tax assets (note 17)		5,458,141	95,675,192
	$	2,651,004,968	2,325,010,015

Liabilities and equity		**2024**	**2023**
Current liabilities:			
Short-term maturities of:			
Short-term debt (note 12)	$	129,295,553	100,709,305
Lease liabilities (note 13)		33,336,079	26,939,919
Derivative financial instruments (note 10)		6,331,761	19,134,064
Other payables and accrued liabilities (note 14)		147,813,635	136,852,638
Income tax		25,325,968	13,516,947
Total current liabilities		342,102,996	297,152,873
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term debt (note 12)		361,204,044	311,236,845
Lease liabilities (note 13)		921,577,628	500,660,140
Other long-term liabilities (note 15)		32,419,810	33,009,411
Employees benefits (note 16)		442,193,247	424,388,155
Total non-current liabilities		1,757,394,729	1,269,294,551
Total liabilities		2,099,497,725	1,566,447,424
Equity (note 18):			
Contributions received from the Federal Government		30,005,251	10,005,251
Contributions in kind received from the Federal Government		94,248,923	95,111,382
Retained earnings		(211,030,986)	40,688,311
Other comprehensive income (note 18)		618,218,436	594,740,741
Total equity holders of the parent		531,441,624	740,545,685
Non-controlling interests		20,065,619	18,016,906
Contingencies and commitments (note 21)			
	$	2,651,004,968	2,325,010,015

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

Comisión Federal de Electricidad
State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Trusts

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Thousands of pesos)

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

		2024	2023
Revenues:			
Electricity supply service revenue (note 22)	$	510,801,213	490,756,145
Subsidy income		81,581,400	76,624,800
Third party fuel revenue		16,149,203	18,380,263
Freight revenue		12,346,968	13,392,449
Other income, net		46,365,556	40,690,370
Total revenue		**667,244,340**	**639,844,027**
Costs:			
Energy and other fuel supplies		191,018,093	216,039,146
Energy and other fuel supplies - Third party		18,485,476	21,338,933
Salaries and related costs		90,902,892	84,807,572
Maintenance, materials and general services		35,488,626	33,257,607
Taxes and duties		4,366,744	4,582,913
Wholesale Electricity Market costs (WEM)		2,745,300	2,648,163
Employee benefits costs		48,327,644	49,122,891
Depreciation		88,242,310	77,369,702
Other expenses (note 23)		30,629,187	24,416,811
Total costs		**510,206,272**	**513,583,738**
Operating results		**157,038,068**	**126,260,289**
Comprehensive financing result, net:			
Interest expense		52,976,215	41,431,274
Finance expenses, net		31,566,754	37,996,272
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net		169,115,131	(73,851,971)
Total comprehensive financing results, net		**253,658,100**	**5,575,575**
Net (loss) income before tax		**(96,620,032)**	**120,684,714**
Current income tax		43,463,229	20,786,818
Deferred income tax		131,490,750	3,706,021
Income tax (note 17)		**174,953,979**	**24,492,839**
Net (loss) income	$	**(271,574,011)**	**96,191,875**
Net (loss) income attributable to:			
Controlling interests		(276,072,810)	97,217,538
Non-controlling interests		4,498,801	(1,025,663)
		(271,574,009)	96,191,875
Other comprehensive income (note 18)		23,477,695	17,632,092
Comprehensive (loss) income	**$**	**(248,096,314)**	**113,823,967**

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

Comisión Federal de Electricidad
State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Trusts

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

Years ended December 31, 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.

		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	**$**	**5,251**	**95,111,382**	**(56,529,227)**	**577,108,649**	**615,696,055**	**21,612,779**	**637,308,834**
Comprehensive income of the period		-	-	97,217,538	17,632,092	114,849,630	(1,025,663)	113,823,967
Federal Goverment Contributions		10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Patrimony refund (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,553,941)	(1,553,941)
Dividend decree (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,016,269)	(1,016,269)
Balances at December 31, 2023	**$**	**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		-	-	(276,072,810)	23,477,695	(252,595,115)	4,498,801	(248,096,314)
Federal Goverment Contributions		20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Effect of recognition of assets for rights of use (note 9)		-	-	24,353,513	-	24,353,513	-	24,353,513
Recognition of cumulative effects from prior years		-	(862,459)	-	-	(862,459)	-	(862,459)
Patrimony refund (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,273,626)	(1,273,626)
Dividend decree (Fibra E)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,176,462)	(1,176,462)
Balances at December 31, 2024	**$**	**30,005,251**	**94,248,923**	**(211,030,986)**	**618,218,436**	**531,441,624**	**20,065,619**	**551,507,243**

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

Comisión Federal de Electricidad
State Public Enterprise and Subsidiaries, Affiliates and Trusts

Consolidated statements of cash flows

Years ended December 31, 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.

		2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	$	(271,574,011)	96,191,875
Operating activities:			
Employee benefits costs		48,327,644	49,122,891
Increase in provisions of deferred and current income tax		174,953,979	24,492,839
Investing activities:			
Depreciation of plants, facilities and equipment and right-of-use assets		88,242,310	77,369,702
Disposals of plants, facilities and equipment		12,644,833	4,623,942
Foreign exchange loss, interest expense and changes in fair value financial and non-financial assets		262,902,699	6,189,736
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable and loans to employees		(5,353,500)	29,636,797
Inventory of materials of operation		1,950,072	(8,153,776)
Other assets		(1,842,022)	2,339,596
Other payables and accrued liabilities		(13,832,522)	(16,688,282)
Payments to employees benefits		(57,905,203)	(52,536,049)
Net cash flows from operating activities		238,514,279	212,589,271
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of plants, facilities and equipment		(105,932,017)	(95,117,994)
Excess cash to apply to financing activities		132,582,262	117,471,277
Net cash flows from financing actvities			
Proceeds from debt		274,003,663	208,238,641
Dividend decree and patrimony refund Fibra E		(2,450,088)	(2,570,210)
Contributions received from the Federal Government		20,000,000	10,000,000
Payment of debt		(249,113,023)	(210,540,504)
Interest paid		(52,976,215)	(41,431,274)
Payment of lease obligations		(55,088,565)	(46,269,658)
Payments of financial instruments		(30,174,153)	(51,440,147)
Collections from financial instruments		27,160,333	27,270,224
Net cash flow from financing activities		(68,638,047)	(106,742,928)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		63,944,215	10,728,349
Cash and cash equivalents:			
At beginning of period		67,487,561	56,759,212
At end of period	**$**	**131,431,776**	**67,487,561**

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

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

- **Incorporation and business purpose**

Comisión Federal de Electricidad, State Public 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 (DOF Spanish acronomy) on August 24, 1937.

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.

On October 31, 2024, the Decree amending the fifth paragraph of Article 25, the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 27, and the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Constitution of the United Mexican States was published in the Official Gazette, these reforms pertain to strategic areas and enterprises, altering their legal nature, for which, beginning November 1, 2024, the CFE will no longer be a State Productive Enterprise but will instead become a State Public 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.

The principal effort is essentially fulfilling its social responsibility and ensuring the continuity, accessibility, safety, and reliability of the public electricity service.

The 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

- **Relevant Events**

i. Integration of CFE companies

On October 31, 2024, the Decree amending the fifth paragraph of Article 25, the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 27, and the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States—concerning strategic areas and enterprises—was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation

Subsequently, on March 18, 2025, the “Decree issuing Laws on State Public Enterprises; the Law on the Comisión Federal de Electricidad as a State Public Enterprise; the Law on Petróleos Mexicanos as a State Public Enterprise; the Law of the Electricity Sector; the Law of the Hydrocarbons Sector; the Law on Energy Planning and Transition; the Biofuels Law; the Geothermal Energy Law; and the Law of the National Energy Commission; as well as amending various provisions of the Law of the Petróleos Mexicanos Fund for Stabilization and Development and the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration” was also published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.

The decree aims to regulate the organization, administration, functioning, operation, control, evaluation, and accountability of the Comision Federal de Electricidad, as a State Public Enterprise, as well as to establish its special regime. In this regard, the Comisión Federal de Electricidad assumes all the rights and obligations of the Subsidiary Productive Enterprises that are being dissolved, as of the entry into force of this Law, which enters into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF).

The Enterprise is currently carrying out activities to implement the secondary laws of the Energy Sector, wich including the internal restructuring of the Enterprise.

ii. Change in tax regime

As a result of the Decree published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) on October 31, 2024 which amended the fifth paragraph of Article 25, the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 27, and the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, regarding strategic areas and Enterprises —the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE) and its Subsidiary Enterprises were transformed as State Public Enterprises, this transformation was carried out with the primary objective of ensuring energy justice for the people of the United Mexican States.

In line with this transformation, as of November 1, 2024, the CFE State Public Enterprise (formerly the CFE State Productive Enterprise), along with its now-defunct subsidiaries, began to tax under the tax regime outlined in Title III of the Income Tax Law (Ley del Impuesto sobre la Renta, ISR), which applies to Non-Profit Legal Entities. As a result of this change in tax treatment, the following accounting impacts were recorded: cancellation of the deferred tax asset in the amount of $84,126,551, cancellation of other comprehensive income totaling $48,986,697, and a charge to the results of the year amounting to $(133,113,248).

The affiliated enterprises maintain their tax obligations unchanged.

iii. Asset reorganization

On January 1, 2024, the Federal Income Law 2024 came into force, published the Decree in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) on November 13, 2023 which according to 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 a disposal for tax purposes. Since, it is an internal redistribution of an administrative nature that is an integral part of the process of creation and organization such companies. These actions must maintain the same legal effects granted to the original assignment of such assets”.

In accordance with this provision, the accounting recognition of the administrative reallocations was carried out in May 2024, preserving the legal effects established in the original asset allocation.

iv. Revaluation and/or possible impairment of plants, facilities and equipment

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Enterprise conducts assessments every 5 years and/or upon the occurrence of changes in external and internal factors. Significant among these are shifts in the market, legal landscape, economics, and technological advancements, along with fluctuations in interest rates, market performance metrics, obsolescence, physical impairment, and inflation. These evaluations aim to ensure that the recorded book value closely aligns with fair values calculated at the reporting period's conclusion.

Due to ongoing fluctuations in exchange and interest rates, the Enterprise conducted a fair value assessment of its plants, facilities, and equipment, recognizing a net impairment of ($724,952) in 2023. As of December 31, 2023, it had an impact on results of ($468,463). The amount in other comprehensive income in 2023 was ($256,489).

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

a) Basis of accounting

The 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 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 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 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.

The following disclosure addresses only those estimates that are considered significant based on the degree of uncertainty and the likelihood of a material impact if a different estimate were used. There are many other areas in which estimates are used regarding uncertain matters, but in which the reasonably likely effect of using different estimates is not material with respect to the financial presentation for these areas.

d) Judgments and estimates use

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, estimates have been made for certain items, some of which are highly uncertain, and their estimation involves judgments made based on the information available.

The following discussion includes some of the matters that could materially affect the consolidated financial statements if (1) *the estimates that are used are different than the ones that could reasonably have been used, or* (2) *the estimates change in the future in response to changes that are likely to occur.*

1) <u>Judgments</u>

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3 a) - Consolidation: whether the Enterprise has de facto control over an investee.
- Note 3 i) - Leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease and classification thereof.
- Note 3 n) - Revenue recognition: whether revenue from unbilled electricity delivered is recognized over time or at a specific moment.

2) <u>Estimates assumptions and uncertainties</u>

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties on December 31, 2024 and 2023 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the notes as follows:

- Note 3 e) - Measurement of the expected credit losses for trade receivables: key assumptions in determining the weighted-average loss rate;
- Notes 3 h) and 8) Impairment test of property, plant and equipment: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts, including the recoverability and magnitude of an outflow of economic resources and key assumptions in determining their useful lives;
- Notes 3 j) and 11 - Impairment test of intangible assets and capital gains key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts, including the recoverability and magnitude of an outflow of economic resources and key assumptions in determining their useful lives;
- Note 3 k) and 16 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 3 l) and 17 - Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized;
- Note 3 m) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

– Note 3 n) - Revenue recognition: estimate of revenue from unbilled electricity delivered; and

3) Measurement of fair values

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 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 the Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Enterprise uses observable market data as often as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Enterprise recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

e) 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:

The Enterprise has consistently used the accounting policies listed below in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are being presented:

a) Consolidation basis

The consolidated financial statements include the subsidiaries, affiliates and trusts over which control is exercised. The financial statements of the State Public subsidiaries affiliates and trusts were prepared for the same reporting period and using the same accounting policies as those of the Enterprise. It is considered that the Enterprise achieves control when it has the power to decide on the relevant activities of the other; it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its participation in it, and it has the ability to use its power over it to affect the returns.

The Enterprise reassesses whether it controls an entity and if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of control elements.

The subsidiaries, affiliates, and trusts are consolidated on a line by line basis from date on which CFE obtained control. Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity method investees are eliminated proportionally to the Enterprise's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The shareholding in the main subsidiaries (productive subsidiary companies, affiliated entities and trusts), over which CFE retains control as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follow:

Subsidiary Companies

- CFE Distribución, EPS; CFE Transmisión, EPS; CFE Generación I, EPS; CFE Generación II, EPS; CFE Generación III, EPS; CFE Generación IV, EPS; CFE Generación V, EPS; CFE Generación VI, EPS, and CFE Suministrador de Servicios Básicos, EPS and CFE Telecomunicaciones e Internet Para Todos, EPS.

Affiliated Entities

- CFE Suministro Calificados, S. A. de C. V., CFE International, LLC., CFEnergía, S. A. de C. V., CFE Intermediación de Contratos Legados, S. A. de C. V., and CFE Capital, S. de R. L. de C. V.

The entities listed above were incorporated and their main place of business is in Mexico, except for CFE International LLC, which is located in the United States.

The Enterprise's equity interest in the entities mentioned above is 100%.

Trust Funds

The trust funds controlled by CFE are as follows:

Trust fund	Role of CFE			Type of project
	Trustor	Trust Beneficiary	Trustee	
Trust Management and Transfer of Ownership 2030	CFE	Primary beneficiary: contract awardees. Second beneficiary: CFE	BANOBRAS, S. N. C.	Conditioned investment
Trust for the establishment of a Revolving Financing Fund for the Housing Thermal Isolation Program of the Valley of Mexicali, B.C.	CFE	CFE	BANOBRAS, S. N. C.	Energy saving
Clean Energy Trust 10670	CFE	CFE	BANCOMEXT, S. N. C.	Clean Energy
Trust for Conventional Generation Projects 10673	CFE	CFE	BANCOMEXT, S. N. C.	Direct investment
Trust 1320	CFE	CFE	Banco Azteca, S.A. Multiple Banking Institution	Investment Project
Master Investment Trust CIB/3602 FMI [(1)]	CFE, CFEnergía and CFE Transmisión	CFE, CFEnergía and CFE Transmisión	CIBANCO, S.A. de C.V.	Direct investment
Management, Investment and Source of Payment Revocable Trust F/9485	CFE	Creditors first as trust beneficiary, CFE as second	Banco Monex S.A., Multiple Banking Institution	Investment Project

[(1)] The Master Trust constituted Sub-Trusts for each Infrastructure Project, which will be the owners of Infrastructure Projects and, in that capacity, will celebrate, among others, contracts by which they grant the use and commercial exploitation of such Infrastructure Projects to the Counterparties as determined in terms of the contract.

The sub-trusts constituted are the following:

i) Trust Cib/3655 Sub-Trust of the Central Turbo Gas project "González Ortega".
ii) Trust Cib/3765 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "González Ortega".
iii) Trust Cib/3766 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "Rivera Maya/Valladolid".
iv) Trust Cib/3767 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "Mérida".
v) Trust Cib/3768 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "San Luis Río Colorado".
vi) Trust Cib/3769 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "Baja California Sur La Paz".
vii) Trust Cib/3770 Sub-Trust of the Central Combined Cycle project "Tuxpan Phase One".

Non-controlling interest

Changes in the Enterprise's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for in equity transactions. The non-controlling in consolidation does not represent 1% of assets.

b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of CFE's companies at the exchange rates effective at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss and presented within finance costs. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.

- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

The financial statements of foreign operations are translated into the reporting currency, initially determining whether the functional currency and reporting currency of the foreign operation are different and, subsequently, the functional currency is translated into the reporting currency using the historical exchange rate and/or the closing exchange rate at the end of the year.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are valued in local currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing at the date of the consolidated financial statements and at the historical or average exchange rate in profit or loss; exchange differences between the transaction date and the payment or collection date are recognized in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

c) 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.

d) 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.

<u>Business model assessment:</u>

The Enterprise makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Enterprise's management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- How managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and

- The frequency, value and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Enterprise's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Enterprise measures financial assets at amortized cost if they meet the criteria.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Enterprise considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Enterprise considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;

- Prepayment and extension features;

- Terms that limit the Enterprise's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, if a financial asset is acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual face amount and includes a feature that allows or requires prepayment of an amount substantially representing the contractual face amount plus contractual interest accrued (but not paid, and which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination), it is considered consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial Assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognized in profit or loss. However, derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognized in equity. (see note 18).

Financial assets at amortized cost

- These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Enterprise derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Enterprise neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Enterprise derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual rights are paid or canceled or expire. The Enterprise also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability is substantially different. In which case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Enterprise currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v) 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 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. 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.

Under other comprehensive income items, the effective part of changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges are reported in equity, while the ineffective part is recorded in results. The effective part of the equity recognized is recycled to the results at the point in the statement where the matching primary position is presented, and it is presented in the same item as the hedged item that influences the result.

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.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Enterprise holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Enterprise designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Enterprise documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Enterprise also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

The hedged portion of derivative financial instruments is documented in the Hedge File, which includes assessments of economic relationship criteria designed to identify the relationship between the notional amount of the hedging instrument and the notional amount of the hedged item.

- Cash flow hedge valuation

The valuation of cash flow hedges includes the effective portion of the net cumulative change in the fair value of hedging instruments. These amounts are pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss or may be directly included in the initial cost of related non-financial assets or liabilities.

- Hedging cost

Hedging costs represent gains or losses on the excluded portion of designated hedging instruments—such as forward contracts, swaps, or options and are initially recorded in other comprehensive income, they are accounted for in the same manner as gains or losses arising from cash flow hedge valuations.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative instrument is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in other comprehensive income is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Enterprise designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts (‘forward points’) is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognized in a cost of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

For all cash flow hedges, including hedges of transactions resulting in the recognition of non-financial items, the amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affected profit or loss.

e) Impairment in value

i) <u>Non-derivative financial assets</u>

<u>Financial instruments and contract assets</u>

The Enterprise recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses for:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Debt investments measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income; and
- Contract assets.

The Enterprise also recognizes the loss allowance for expected credit losses from lease receivables, which are disclosed as part of trade receivables and other accounts receivable.

The Enterprise measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the those included in the page below, which are measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date;

- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (in other words, the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Enterprise considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Enterprise's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Enterprise assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Enterprise considers a financial asset to be in default when:

– The borrower is unlikely to pay their credit obligations to the Enterprise in full; or

– The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Enterprise considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Measurement of lifetime ECLs is applied if the credit risk of the financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and measurement of 12-month ECLs is applied if the credit risk has not increased. The Enterprise may determine that the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date.

However, the measurement of lifetime expected credit losses always applies for trade receivables or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component. The Enterprise has elected to apply this policy for trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Additionally, the Enterprise also considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Enterprise's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Enterprise expects to receive).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Enterprise assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Enterprise considers the following observable data as evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- Restructuring of a loan or advance by the Enterprise on terms that the Enterprise would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties.

*Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the statement of financial posit*ion

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of assets. For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

All financial assets not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss were assessed at each reporting date to determine if there was objective evidence of impairment losses.

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the estimated credit loss must be recognized before incorporating any changes in fair value, charged to profit or loss and recognized in other comprehensive income.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Enterprise has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, The Enterprise has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Enterprise individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Enterprise's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) *Non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Enterprise reviews the carrying amounts of its financial assets (other than operating materials and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

f) **Finance costs**

The finance income and finance costs include. Financial income and expenses are integrated by the following:

- interest income;
- interest expense;
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities;
- impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- interest expense on lease liabilities;
- hedge ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss; and
- the reclassification of net gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income on cash flow hedges of interest rate risk and foreign currency risk for borrowings.

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Enterprise's right to receive payment is established.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

g) Inventory of operating materials

Inventory of operating materials is recognized at the lower acquisition cost or net realizable value. The unit costs of the operating materials inventory are calculated using the average cost method.

When required, the Enterprise records provisions to recognize write downs in the value of its inventories due to impairment, obsolescence, low turnover and other circumstances that indicate that the recoverable amounts of inventories are less than their carrying amounts.

h) Plants, facilities and equipment

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The cost of the asset also includes estimated costs for dismantling and removal, as well as for restoring the location of such assets, where such an obligation exists, 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 intended manner.

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
Photovoltaic power plants	20
Nuclear power plants	40
Substations	39 to 75
Transmission lines	34 to 75
Distribution Networks	30 to 59

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.

i) 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.

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.

<u>As a lessee</u>

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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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'.

j) Intangibles and other assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at their acquisition cost and we estimate the useful life of each intangible. In those cases, in which there is not defined useful life, we classify them as indefinite intangible assets; the Enterprise mainly has rights of way with indefinite useful life.

The other assets line item is largely comprised of security deposits provided under real estate leases, as well as guarantees provided to third parties under agreements for goods and/or services provided.

k) Employee benefits

Part of employee benefits to its employees that for purposes of the consolidated financial statements are classified as 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 contributions plans 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, 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 using nominal financial hypotheses.

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.

<u>Defined benefit plans</u>

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.

<u>Termination benefits</u>

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.

l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

i) Current tax

- CFE and subsidiary companies

As of December 31, 2024, the Enterprise and its defunct Subsidiaries recorded the current tax payable corresponding to their annual return for early fiscal year-end closing with figures from January 1 to October 31, 2024, fulfilling their tax obligation under the Title II regime of the Income Tax Law (LISR). However, starting November 1, 2024, they are no longer subject to income tax (ISR).

- Affiliated Entities

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

ii) Deferred tax

- CFE and defunct subsidiary companies

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates that have been approved, or whose approval process is substantially complete, at the filing date.

Since tax credits and deductible temporary differences no longer have the possibility of being deductible due to the lack of future taxable profits against which they can be used, under the tax regime in which they are taxed, CFE and its defunct subsidiary companies do not recognize deferred tax assets or liabilities as of December 31, 2024.

- Affiliated Entities

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the individual subsidiaries of CFE. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

At the end of each reporting period, the Enterprise reassesses its unrecognized deferred tax assets and records deferred tax assets when it is determined that the Enterprise will have sufficient taxable earnings in the future against which to apply its tax losses.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except for the items related to other comprehensive income (OCI).

m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Enterprise has a present obligation, legal or constructive as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is uncertainty about the timing or amount, but a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are based on the best estimate of the disbursements that would be required to settle the related obligation. Provisions are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market conditions at the date of the statement of financial position and, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions for contingent liabilities are recognized only when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

n) 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 payables and accrued liabilities".

o) 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, are included as following

		2024		2023
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (2)	$	131,431,776	$	67,487,561
Accounts receivable (2)		101,111,738		99,065,943
Loans to employees (2)		27,086,209		23,778,504
Derivative financial instruments (1)		6,163,619		1,395,816

		2024		2023
Financial liabilities				
Short-term debt (2)	$	129,295,553	$	100,709,305
Long-term debt (2)		361,204,044		311,236,845
Short-term lease liability (1)		33,336,079		26,939,919
Long-term lease liability (1)		921,577,628		500,660,140
Derivative financial instruments (1)		6,331,761		19,134,064
Suppliers and contractors (2)		57,207,578		65,236,192
Deposits from customers and contractors (2)		39,847,328		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.

The Enterprise's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by item as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

		2024		2023
Cash count	$	35,165,324	$	44,348,234
Bad debts		6,015,569		2,040,226
Agreement		1,339,137		1,544,386
Government		32,754,098		22,868,777
	$	**75,274,128**	**$**	**70,801,623**

An analysis of the Enterprise's exposure to credit risk from its trade receivables and contract assets is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Non credit-impaired	**Credit-impaired**	**Non credit-impaired**	**Credit-impaired**
Other customers:				
History of transactions with the Enterprise	$ 47,941,475	67,825,574	$ 40,934,614	$ 70,588,755
Allowance for credit losses	$ 9,638,272	65,635,856	$ 2,817,365	$ 67,984,193

Comparative information under IAS 39

An analysis of the credit quality of the trade receivables that were neither past due nor impaired, and the aging of the trade receivables that were past due, but not impaired as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

As of December, 31 2024	Probability of default	Severity of Loss		Gross amount	Estimate	With impaired
Unexpired current	2%	95%	$	42,771,973	7,464,269	No
Past due between 1 y 30 days	33%	95%		2,217,053	699,163	No
Past due between 31 y 60 days	47%	95%		1,609,954	724,307	No
Past due between 61 y 90 days	58%	95%		1,342,495	750,533	No
Past due between 91 y 120 days	66%	95%		1,522,542	960,619	Yes
Past due between 121 y 150 days	72%	95%		1,030,127	713,415	Yes
Past due between 151 y 180 days	77%	95%		953,861	706,594	Yes
Past due between 181 y 210 days	82%	95%		845,169	662,586	Yes
Past due between 211 y 240 days	86%	95%		780,698	641,595	Yes
Past due between 241 y 270 days	89%	95%		645,455	553,058	Yes
Past due between 271 y 300 days	93%	95%		628,208	558,457	Yes
Past due between 301 y 330 days	96%	95%		562,260	515,603	Yes
Past due between 331 y 360 days	99%	95%		594,034	560,709	Yes
Expired +360 days	100%	100%		60,263,220	59,763,220	Yes
Total			$	**115,767,049**	**75,274,128**	

As of December, 31 2023	Probability of default	Severity of Loss		Gross amount	Estimate	With impaired
Unexpired current	2%	95%	$	36,120,016	896,765	No
Past due between 1 y 30 days	31%	95%		1,969,561	582,266	No
Past due between 31 y 60 days	44%	95%		1,567,626	657,890	No
Past due between 61 y 90 days	55%	95%		1,277,411	680,444	No
Past due between 91 y 120 days	63%	95%		1,122,889	677,928	Yes
Past due between 121 y 150 days	69%	95%		918,812	613,244	Yes
Past due between 151 y 180 days	75%	95%		799,004	573,917	Yes
Past due between 181 y 210 days	80%	95%		728,736	557,966	Yes
Past due between 211 y 240 days	84%	95%		708,591	572,111	Yes
Past due between 241 y 270 days	88%	95%		602,666	509,967	Yes
Past due between 271 y 300 days	92%	95%		565,772	499,413	Yes
Past due between 301 y 330 days	95%	95%		524,133	479,805	Yes
Past due between 331 y 360 days	98%	95%		543,932	514,682	Yes
Expired +360 days	100%	100%		64,074,220	62,985,160	Yes
Total			**$**	**111,523,369**	**70,801,558**	

Default probabilities and loss severity are determined based on the actual credit loss experience over the past three years. These factors are then multiplied by scaling factors to account for variations in economic conditions during the historical data collection period, current conditions, and the Company's outlook on economic conditions for the expected life of accounts receivable.

The increase in the allowance for losses primarily results from the overall rise in the gross carrying amounts of accounts receivable and contract assets. The increase in both the proportion of customers and the gross carrying amount of accounts more than 90 days past due contributed to the higher estimate for losses. The methodology for calculating PCE remains consistent with that described in the latest annual financial statements.

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 12,13, 14 and 15.

As of December 31, 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	$	43,498,089	55,975,993	36,525,665	184,697,378	320,697,125
Interest payable on documented debt		18,284,062	30,436,845	23,574,803	73,152,873	145,448,583
PIDIREGAS debt		14,855,152	18,107,454	11,384,076	54,513,478	98,860,160
Interest payable on PIDIREGAS debt		6,131,550	9,169,972	7,070,522	22,668,182	45,040,226
Trust investment financing		70,942,312	-	-	-	70,942,312
Lease liabilities		33,336,079	51,460,654	51,848,538	818,268,436	954,913,707
Interest payable on lease liabilities		37,034,143	71,061,950	66,769,037	394,336,313	569,201,443
Suppliers and contractors		57,207,578	-	-	-	57,207,578
Other liabilities		18,752,294	-	-	-	18,752,294
Total	**$**	**300,041,259**	**236,212,868**	**197,172,641**	**1,547,636,660**	**2,281,063,428**

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 December 31, 2024 (amounts in millions of pesos)	Total debt as of December 31, 2023 (amounts in millions of pesos)
Local currency	$178,605	$184,432
Foreign currency	307,281	225,626
Interest payable	4,614	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.

The carrying amounts of the Enterprise's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the period are presented in note 19.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Enterprise is mainly exposed to exchange rate differences between the Mexican peso, the US dollar and the Japanese yen.

The Enterprise's sensitivity analysis considers a 5% increase and decrease in the Mexican peso exchange rate against the other relevant foreign currencies. This 5% is the sensitivity rate used internally when the exchange risk is reported to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis only includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes foreign loans as well as loans from the foreign operations within the Enterprise, where the loan is denominated in a currency other than the currency of the loaner or borrower. A positive figure indicates an increase in profit where the Mexican peso strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. If there is a 5% weakening of the Mexican peso against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit, and the balances on the following page would be negative. The sensitivity analysis of the derivative financial instruments is described in note 10.

As of December 31, 2024		**Documented**		**Pidiregas**		**Total**
EUR	$	155,084	$	-	$	155,084
USD		9,296,379		3,583,767		12,880,146
Total	**$**	**9,451,463**	**$**	**3,583,767**	**$**	**13,035,230**

As of December 31, 2023		**Documented**		**Pidiregas**		**Total**
EUR	$	144,744	$	- -	$	144,744
USD		7,279,825		2,596,930		9,876,755
Total	**$**	**7,424,569**	**$**	**2,596,930**	**$**	**10,021,499**

The sensitivity analysis was estimated based on the fair value of the loans denominated in foreign currency.

Management believes that the impact of the inherent exchange risk is reflected in the electricity rates in the long-term through inflation adjustments and the peso to dollar exchange rate.

Interest rate risk management

The Enterprise is exposed to interest rate risks for loans borrowed at variable interest rates. The Enterprise manages this risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate loans and by contracting derivative financial instruments designated as interest rate hedges.

	Total debt as of December 31, 2024 (amounts in millions of pesos)	Total debt as of December 31, 2023 (amounts in millions of pesos)
Fixed rate	$ 332,690	$ 258,985
Variable rate	82,252	102,851

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for derivative and non-derivative financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

For floating-rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. When reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel, a 0.50 point increase or decrease is used for the Mexican Weighted Interbank Interest Rate (EIIR or TIIE, Spanish acronym) and a 0.01 point increase or decrease for the LIBOR (London Inter Bank Offered Rate). These changes represent Management's assessment of reasonably possible change in interest rates.

2024	Documented	Pidiregas	Total
Fixed rate	$ 264,561,303	$ 69,290,357	$ 333,851,660
Variable rate	54,048,950	32,867,033	86,915,983
	$ 318,610,253	$ 102,157,390	$ 420,767,643

2023	Documented	Pidiregas	Total
Fixed rate	$ 221,542,582	$ 61,924,439	$ 283,467,021
Variable rate	61,718,278	38,825,153	100,543,431
	$ 283,260,860	$ 100,749,592	$ 384,010,452

The sensitivity analysis of the debt without considering the derivative financial instruments was estimated based on the fair value of the loans.

The sensitivity analysis of the derivative financial instruments is described in note 10.

Therefore, the hierarchy level of the Enterprise's *Mark-to-Market* for derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is level 2 due to the following:

a) Inputs are other than quoted prices included 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.

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 below.

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 131,431,776	131,431,776	$ 67,487,561	67,487,561
Accounts receivable	101,111,738	101,111,738	99,065,943	99,065,943
Loans to employees	27,086,209	27,086,209	23,778,504	23,778,504

Financial liabilities				
Suppliers and contractors	$ 57,207,578	57,207,578	$ 65,236,192	65,236,192
Lease liabilities	954,913,707	954,913,707	527,600,059	527,600,059
Documented debt	320,697,125	318,506,415	265,693,432	283,260,860
PIDIREGAS debt	98,860,160	102,086,014	98,022,066	100,749,592
Trust investment financing	70,942,312	70,942,312	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:

	Fair value measurement as of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Plan assets	$ -	$ 209,928,823	$ -	$ 209,928,823
Derivative financial instruments	-	6,163,619	-	6,163,619
Total	**$ -**	**$ 216,092,442**	**$ -**	**$ 216,092,442**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	$ -	$ 6,331,968	$ -	$ 6,331,968
Debt	111,638,124	- -	378,861,473	490,499,597
Total	**$ 111,638,124**	**$ 6,331,968**	**$ 378,861,473**	**$ 496,831,358**

	Fair value measurement as of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Plan assets	$ -	$ 230,297,990	$ -	$ 230,297,990
Derivative financial instruments		1,395,816	-	1,395,816
Total	**$ -**	**$ 231,693,806**	**$ -**	**$ 231,693,806**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	$ -	$ 19,134,064	$ -	$ 19,134,064
Debt	125,094,393	-	286,851,757	411,946,150
Total	**$ 125,094,393**	**$ 19,134,064**	**$ 286,851,757**	**$ 431,080,214**

An analysis of the fair value of the derivative financial assets grouped into level 2, 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.

Sensitivity analyses

To test the fair values of CFE's debt, the reasonably possible changes at the balance sheet date in one of the significant unobservable inputs would have the following effects if all other input remained constant.

	+ 5%	**- 5%**
Expected cash flow change of 5% in exchange rates in original currency	18,684	(18,684)
Expected cash flow change of 5% in interest rate	5,680	(5,680)

5. Cash and cash equivalents

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

		2024		2023
Cash on hand and cash in banks	$	131,422,955	$	67,478,740
Stock certificates		8,821		8,821
Total	**$**	**131,431,776**	**$**	**67,487,561**

6. Accounts receivable, net

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

		2024		2023
Public consumers (*)	$	79,774,657	$	76,365,474
Government agency consumers (*)		35,992,392		35,157,894
		115,767,049		**111,523,369**
Impairment of receivables		(75,274,128)		(70,801,558)
Subtotal		**40,492,921**		**40,721,811**
Other accounts receivable (**)		49,336,267		36,898,134
Impairment of receivable accounts		(9,229,183)		(6,411,406)
Value added tax		20,511,733		27,857,404
Total	**$**	**101,111,738**	**$**	**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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

		2024		2023
Opening balance	$	(70,801,558)	$	(67,904,540)
Increase		(7,436,620)		(4,547,474)
Charges		2,964,050		1,650,456
Ending balance	**$**	**(75,274,128)**	**$**	**(70,801,558)**

7. Inventory of materials for operation

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

		2024		2023
Fuel and lubricants	$	20,227,389	$	19,765,669
Nuclear fuel		4,225,461		2,988,879
Spare parts and equipment		2,206,637		5,071,785
		26,659,487		27,826,333
Allowance for obsolescence		(2,241,322)		(1,458,096)
Total	**$**	**24,418,165**	**$**	**26,368,237**

8. Plants, facilities and equipment, net

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

	Plants, facilities and equipment, net					
	December 2023	**Additions**	**Retirements**	**Depreciation**	**Transfer**	**December 2024**
Plants, facilities and equipment in operation	$ 2,149,673,250	52,596,655	(8,731,026)	-	6,372,916	2,199,911,795
Capitalized spare parts	10,204,130	2,051,107	-	-	(458,325)	11,796,912
Construction in progress	152,629,742	49,766,170	-	-	(3,396,280)	198,999,632
Materials for construction	30,025,592	1,518,085	-	-	(2,518,311)	29,025,365
Subtotal	2,342,532,714	105,932,017	(8,731,026)		-	2,439,733,705
Accumulated depreciation	(778,418,121)	-	5,783,669	(49,851,468)	-	(822,485,920)
Impairment	(72,256,129)	-	-	-	-	(72,256,129)
Total	**$ 1,491,858,464**	**105,932,017**	**(2,947,357)**	**(49,851,468)**	**-**	**1,544,991,656**

	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**	**95,842,222**	**(4,623,942)**	**(48,568,532)**	**(724,952)**	**1,491,858,464**

During fiscal year 2024 and 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 Comisión Federal de Electricidad” with figures as of December 31, 2024. The aforementioned analysis concludes that there is a revaluation, impairment and reversal of impairment in the plants for a net amount of $724,952. As of December 31, 2023, there was an impact on results of ($468,463). The amount in other comprehensive income in 2023 was ($256,489).

The results of the analysis for the fair value update of assets as of 31 December 2023 are as follows:

		2023
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	$	(468,463)
Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment		-
Recorded in the statement of profit or loss		(468,463)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment no operational		-
Reversal of revaluation of property, plant and equipment		(256,489)
Recorded in OCI		(256,489)
Total (impairment) or revaluation	**$**	**(724,952)**

The main effects by type of technology as of 31 December 2023 are shown in the following table.

Technology	No. of Power Stations		Revaluation		Impairment
Eoelectric	2		-		-
Geothemal	4		-		(112,104)
Hydroelectric	60		-		(2,537)
Thermoelectric	21		-		(168,484)
Turbo-gas	40		-		(169,481)
Combined cycle	20		(256,489)		(14,674)
Internal combustion	5		-		(1,183)
Total	**152**	**$**	**(256,489)**	**$**	**(468,463)**

For the asset valuation study, the Enterprise considered the same aggregation to identify the cash-generating unit, both for the recoverable amount estimated in past valuations as in the current one for recognition in 2023.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating units was considered the fair value of the asset less costs of disposal.

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 December 31, 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
Photovoltaic	20 years
Nuclear power	60 years
Hydroelectric	80 years
Wind and solar	25 years

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

Plant:		**2024**	**2023**
Steam power plants	$	170,381	223,641
Hydroelectric power plants		24,864,236	13,396,321
Nuclear power plant		333	124,265
Turbo gas and combined cycle plants		104,642,271	68,943,349
Geothermal power plants		153,761	153,761
Internal combustion		20,411,121	22,955,488
Transmission lines, networks and substations		38,972,532	46,253,691
Offices and general facilities		495,616	355,585
Photovoltaic		9,065,119	-
Construction advances		224,262	223,641
Total	**$**	**198,999,632**	**152,629,742**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Master Investment Trust approved projects related to build investment projects for the development acquisition covered from settlor resources during the next 3 years.

PROJECT	PRICE (MUSD)
C.C.C. Riviera Maya	762,000
C.C.C. Mérida	754,000
C.C.C. Tuxpan Fase I	737,000 798,000
C.C.C. San Luis Río Colorado	624,940
C.C.C. González Ortega	646,557
C.C.C. Baja California Sur	249,942 290,000

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Master Investment Trust outlay $59,165,292 and $51,331,582 respectively.

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)

As mentioned in notes 3h and 8), 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		December 2023	Additions	Retirements	Effect from translation	Depreciation for the year	December 2024
Property	$	891,950	23,653	-	3,944	-	919,547
Infrastructure		158,982,981	10,030,417	-	-	-	169,013,398
Vehicles		6,497,605	-	-	-	-	6,497,605
Gas pipelines		517,632,147	316,516,109	(9,697,476)	17,145,192	-	841,595,972
Subtotal		684,004,683	326,570,179	(9,697,476)	17,149,136	-	1,018,026,522
Property		(779,994)	-	-	(4,956)	(70,049)	(854,999)
Infrastructure		(79,996,396)	-	-	- -	(8,002,314)	(87,998,710)
Vehicles		(4,267,441)	-	-	- -	(1,046,739)	(5,314,180)
Gas pipelines		(123,220,465)	-	-	(6,504,697)	(29,271,740)	(158,996,902)
Total depreciation		(208,264,296)	-	-	(6,509,653)	(38,390,842)	(253,164,791)
	$	**475,740,387**	**326,570,179**	**(9,697,476)**	**10,639,483**	**(38,390,842)**	**764,861,731**

		December 2022	Additions	Retirements	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 reconciliation of lease rights payable is as follows:

		2024		2023
Closing balance	$	527,600,059	$	624,716,357
Additions		292,614,795		3,557,618
Retirements		(14,380,465)		-
Interest		37,743,428		23,780,464
Payments		(55,088,565)		(46,269,658)
Exchange difference		166,424,455		(78,224,722)
Total liabilities	$	**954,913,707**	$	**527,600,059**

The Enterprise has entered leasing contracts for the rental of real estate, vehicles and infrastructure. The lease agreements will require CFE to recognize lease assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16.

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 the risks generated by interest rate fluctuations, "interest rate swaps" are used and "options" are used for fuel price risks.

In addition, for the period ended December 31, 2024, and 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted ($168,142) and ($17,738,248) respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Trading

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Enterprise had derivatives designated as held for trading whose fair value represented a liability of ($1,537,376) and ($3,166,342) respectively.

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 USD, 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%.

2) On September 26, 2023, the company successfully completed its second Liability E operation (bond repurchase) in international financial markets under the 144A/RegS format. This operation involved the voluntary repurchase of four international bonds previously issued by the CFE in foreign currency. The repurchase prioritized bonds based on their maturity period, with the short-term bond having the highest interest rate and the long-term bonds being less preferred.

Bonus primary position	*Expiration day*	*Amount in circulation before repurchase*	*Notional amount of repurchase*	*Notional amount after repurchase*
4.875% Bono CFE 2024	16/01/2024	869.70	482.60	387.10
4.750% Bono CFE 2027	23/02/2027	815.00	325.70	489.30
6.125% Bono CFE 2045	16/06/2045	618.30	16.00	602.30
6.125% Bono CFE 2042	14/02/2042	563.50	53.20	510.30
Total		**2,866.50**	**877.50**	**1,989.00**

3) On December 29, 2023, the liquidation of the primary position was completed, with the remaining amount corresponding to the CFE 2024 Bond totaling USD $387.1 million. As a result, the coverage was reclassified for temporary negotiation, and the liquidation date for coverage was finalized on January 11, 2024.

4) The coverage for the CFE 2027 Bond at the end of fiscal year 2023 maintains a remaining balance of USD $489.3 million, with financial coverage for exchange rate and interest rate risks totaling USD $712.6 million. A portion of this, specifically USD $223 million, will be transferred to another primary position during fiscal year 2024.

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.

If the Enterprise decides to cancel the hedging, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the extraordinary loss will be as follows:

Instrument	Underlying	Maturity	December 2024	December 2023
FWD JPY/USD (1)	Exchange rate and interest	2036	$ (1,537,376)	$ (1,058,970)
CCS (2)	CFE 2024 repurchase hedge	2024	-	(1,741,728)
CCS (3)	CFE 2027 repurchase hedge	2027	-	(365,644)
		Hedging	**$ (1,537,376)**	**$ (3,166,342))**

Hedging instruments

As of December 31, 2024 and 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%	802,949	(699,503)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2032	1200002801	100%	1,215,472	(552,684)
				1200000551			
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2036	Pidiregas line	100%	2,896,299	926,006
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2042	2042 bond	100%	(346,134)	(111,010)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2047	Formosa 1 bond	100%	(331,284)	211,444
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2048	Formosa 2 bond	100%	301,852	(232,658)
Participating							
Swap	(1)	Cash flow	2027	2027 bond	100%	(93,016)	(101,354)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2045	2045 bond	100%	(508,070)	258,366
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2030	Formosa 4 bond	33%	24,396	(1,173,445)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2029	Formosa 3 bond	30%	321,362	(708,505)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2029	SACE line	100%	(1,010,753)	(964,744)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2031	CFE 2031	100%	(406,032)	(2,962,583)
CCS	(1)	Cash flow	2033	CFE 2033	100%	(249,282)	(4,509,460)
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow	2052	2051 bond	100%	(262,924)	(64,457)
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow	2043	ECA Mazatepec	100%	(61,792)	-
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow		SACE Fideicomiso	100%	(79,274)	-
P.Only	(1)	Cash flow	2052	2052 bond	100%	(1,144,624)	(549,163)
CCS	(2)	Cash flow	2022-2025	Energy sale	N/A	(301,200)	(534,688)
Options	(3)	Cash flow	2023-2024	Energy sale	59.1%	601,289	(1,859,001)
				Total		**$ 1,369,234**	**$ (14,571,906)**

(1) Exchange rate and interest rate
(2) Exchange rate
(3) Commodities

		2024	2023
Assets			
Hedge	$	6,163,619	1,395,816
Liabilities			
Hedge		(4,794,385)	(15,967,722)
Negotiation		(1,537,376)	(3,166,342)
Total	$	(6,331,761)	(19,134,064)
Net	**$**	**(168,142)**	**(17,738248)**

The table above includes the Mark to Market of the hedging derivatives. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the total Mark to Market value of the hedging and trading derivatives amounts to ($168,142) 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 61st ordinary session of the Board of Directors held on July 11, 2024, the Comisión Federal Electricidad's strategy for hedging foreign exchange exposure, interest rate and fuel price 2025-2026 was approved, allowing a target range of 50% to 60% of annual natural gas consumption.

Current Contracts Program

Level strike options	Nov 24 – Apr 25	Dec 24- Apr 25	Jan 25 – Apr 25	Nov 24 -Mar 25	Total
3.00 USD/MMBTu	31	7	5	-	43
3.25 USD/MMBTu	24	-	15	-	39
3.50 USD/MMBTu	135	-	-	-	135
4.00 USD/MMBTu	3	-	-	-	3
Total contracts	**193**	**7**	**20**	**-**	**220**

The classification of the natural gas coverage position is coverage and it remains in the own position of CFE Corporate with an estimated coverage of 59.1% at the end of December 2024, valid until April 2025.

The market value of the natural gas hedge position as of December 31, 2024, was $601,289, recorded as a liability corresponding to the market value of the NYMEX option, including basis risk and the index required to hedge the primary consumption position of the Houston Ship Channel daily index.

As of December 31, 2024, the effects of OCI in the upcoming years (current portfolio) are as follows:

Millon pesos			
Year	**MTM**	**OCI**	**Results (Interest and exchange rate)**
2025	1,357	(18,298)	19,655
2026	6,029	(7,556)	13,585
2027	12,266	(3,455)	15,721
2028	20,268	9,321	10,947
2029	32,178	19,388	12,790

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. The Enterprise 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, before considering credit risk, amounts to $205,237 and ($17,497,742), respectively which is included in the balance sheet and represents the amount in favor of the Enterprise with the counterparties.

The Enterprise 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 December 31, 2024 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, 2024
Deutsche Bank	$	2,646,457	2,505,776	140,681
Barclays Bank		787,518	693,314	94,204
BNP PARIBAS		312,161	300,471	11,690
Goldman Sachs		178,742	86,066	92,676
Morgan Stanley		(7,229)	(35,605)	28,376
Bank of America		(118,133)	(135,763)	17,630
BBVA		(200,114)	(204,271)	4,157
Santander		(394,433)	(397,485)	3,052
Scotiabank		(430,203)	(430,203)	-
MUFG		(490,042)	(492,117)	2,075
JP Morgan		(859,695)	(859,807)	112
Citibanamex		(1,219,792)	(1,198,518)	(21,274)
	$	**205,237**	**(168,142)**	**373,379**

As of December 31, 2023 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 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 December 31, 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 is the risk of financial loss to the Enterprise 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, this amounted to $(205,237) 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, this amounted to $6,331,761 and $19,134,064, respectively.

The table below lists the contractual maturities of the derivative financial instruments based on payments terms.

December 31, 2024		**Less than one year**	**More than 1 year and less than 5 years**	**Total**
CCS	$	31,419	70,829	102,248
Total payable	**$**	**31,419**	**70,829**	**102,248**
CCS	$	26,418	60,443	86.861
Total receivable	**$**	**26,418**	**60,443**	**86,861**

December 31, 2023		**Less than one year**	**More than 1 year and less than 5 years**	**Total**
CCS	$	32,271	64,892	97,163
Total payable	**$**	**32,271**	**64,892**	**97,163**
CCS	$	23,872	51,889	75,761
Total receivable	**$**	**23,872**	**51,889**	**75,761**

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

60.1% 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, CFE maintained foreign exchange swaps to hedge its foreign currency debt of $223,103 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $(1,537,376) and $(1,058,970), respectively. These derivative instruments were not designated as hedges.

Sensitivity analysis of the effect on exchange rates

A possible and reasonable strengthening (weakening) of the MXN/USD and JPY/USD exchange rate as of December 31, 2024 would have affected the fair value of the total position of the derivative financial instruments in foreign currency, and thus, profit and loss of the period and other comprehensive income (since some of them are designated as hedges), as shown in the following table:

	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on equity	
Instrument	**+100 pips**	**-100 pips**	**+100 pips**	**-100 pips**
Cross Currency	110,075	(110,075)		
JPY/USD			2,694	(2,694)
Total	**110,075**	**(110,075)**	**2,694**	**(2,694)**

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant (amounts in thousands of pesos).

b) Interest rate risk

19.8% 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 there is any hedges.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

A potential and reasonable strengthening (weakening) of interest rates as of December 31, 2024 would have affected the fair value of the total position of derivative financial instruments associated with variable interest rates, and thus, profit and loss of the period and other comprehensive income (since some of them are designated as hedges), as shown in the following table:

	Effect on equity	
December 31, 2024	**+ 100 basis points**	**- 100 basis points**
Interest rate swaps	$ 1,498	$ (1,498)

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

11. Intangible assets and other assets

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

		2024		2023
Rights of way (1)	$	29,953,304	$	32,329,107
Deposits and advances		15,528,629		11,310,804
Total	**$**	**45,481,933**	**$**	**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.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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. An analysis of these right-of-way assets is shown below:

Right of way		Opening balance	Charges and others	Ending balance
2024	$	32,329,107	(2,375,803)	29,953,304
2023	$	33,789,096	(1,459,989)	32,329,107

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives mainly include rights of way. These assets are considered to have indefinite useful lives due to the fact that they are subject to no legal, regulatory or contractual restrictions that would limit how long they may be used. The assets are tested annually for impairment whenever there is evidence of impairment.

12. Short-term and long-term debt

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

		2024		2023
Documented debt	$	43,498,089	$	39,383,063
PIDIREGAS debt		14,855,152		13,095,590
Trust Investment Financing		70,942,312		48,230,652
Total short-term debt		**129,295,553**		**100,709,305**
Documented debt		277,199,036		226,310,370
PIDIREGAS debt		84,005,008		84,926,475
Total long-term debt		**361,204,044**		**311,236,845**
Total debt	**$**	**490,499,597**	$	**411,946,150**

An analysis of the debt by item is as follows:

Type of debt		Balance as of December 2023	Drawdowns	Payments	Foreign currency exchange and interest rate	Balance as of December 2024
Documented debt	$	265,693,432	199,883,184	(178,173,895)	33,294,404	320,697,125
Pidiregas debt		98,022,066	1,828,258	(12,620,016)	11,629,852	98,860,160
Trust Investment Financing		48,230,652	72,292,221	(58,319,112)	8,738,551	70,942,312
Total	**$**	**411,946,150**	**274,003,663**	**(249,113,023)**	**53,662,807**	**490,499,597**

Type of debt	Balance as of December 2022	Drawdowns	Payments	Foreign currency exchange and interest rate	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 December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

a) Foreign debt

On December 20, 2024 the Enterprise drew down $300 million dollars (MUSD hereinafter), from a syndicated revolving credit facility 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 maturing in December 2026.

On November 7, 2024, the Enterprise drew down $9.7 million euros (MEUR hereinafter), from a long-term credit contracted with the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) dated on October 14, 2021 for an amount of MEUR $200, at a fixed rate of EURIBOR plus 2.10% and maturing on April 15, 2041.

On September 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $1,500, from the issuance of sustainable fixed-rate external public bonds under Rule 144A and Regulation S, with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as the principal paying agent, this issuance was divided into two tranches:

a) First identified as "5.700% Sustainable Notes due 2030" issued for MUSD $500 at a fixed rate of 5.700%, with maturity in January 2030. The proceeds are intended to finance activities outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law and/or for debt refinancing.

b) Second identified as "6.450% Sustainable Notes due 2035" issued for MUSD $1,000 at a fixed rate of 6.450%, maturing in January 2035, these funds are also intended to support activities defined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law and/or for debt refinancing.

On August 7, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100, from the short-term a revolving line of credit, subscribed with Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. dated on November 23, 2023 for up to MUSD $200 or its equivalent in local currency, at a TERM SOFR rate (3 months) plus 1.30%, maturing on November 6, 2024.

On August 2, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MEUR $5,952, from the long-term a revolving line of credit, contracted with Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) on October 14, 2021, for $200 MEUR, at a fixed rate EURIBOR (6 months) plus 2.10%, maturing on April 15, 2045.

On July 8, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $200, from a revolving line of credit, subscribed with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) on November 29, 2022, for an amount of MUSD $200, at a TERM SOFR rate (6 months) plus 0.50%, maturing on December 27, 2024.

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

On June 14, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $300, from a syndicated revolving credit facility 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 maturing in December 2025.

On March 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100, from a syndicated revolving credit facility 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 maturing in December 2025.

On January 31, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100, from a commercial revolving credit facility signed with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, dated January 31, 2023, for an amount of MUSD $100 at a rate of TERM SOFR USD plus 1.0% and maturing in January 2025.

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

On January 5, 8 and 9, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $400, from a syndicated revolving credit facility 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 maturing 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% and 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,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% and 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 term 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 - March 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 $20.2683 as of December 2024 and $16.922, as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed and variable – 7.089%	Various through 2030	$	6,882,282	339,559	7,333,934	433,396
	BONDS	Fixed and variable – 6.24%	Various through 2052		154,172,493	7,606,582	105,316,432	6,223,640
	REVOLVING	Fixed and variable – 5.67%	Various through 2026		2,040,043	100,652	1,744,901	103,114
	SYNDICATED	Fixed and variable – 5.82%	2026		9,120,735	450,000	4,230,500	250,000
TOTAL US DOLLARS:					**172,215,553**	**8,496,793**	**118,625,767**	**7,010,150**
IN EUROS: at the exchange rate Euros of $21.523 as of December 2024 and $18.6929 as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed and variable - 5.59%	Various through 2041		2,978,966	134,408	2,295,248	122,787
TOTAL EUROS:					**2,978,966**	**138,408**	**2,295,248**	**122,787**
IN JAPAN YENS: at the Exchange rate Yen of $0.1322 as of December 2024 and $0.1199 as of December 2023	BILATERAL	Fixed - 3.83%	2032		4,230,400	32,000,000	3,836,800	32,000,000
Assets received for financial instruments, net					1,231,380	-	723,239	-
TOTAL JAPANESE YENS:					**5,461,780**	**32,000,000**	**4,560,039**	**32,000,000**
		TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT			**$ 180,656,299**	**40,365,201**	**125,481,054**	**39,132,938**

Reference Interest Rates changes (RFR)

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority regulatory institution announced that the RFR would not be required for banks to operate the London Interbank Offered Rate after 2021.

Interbank offer rates are reference interest rates that can be accessed publicly and periodically. They are a useful reference for all types of financial contracts such as loans, mortgages, account overdrafts, and more complex financial products. Interbank offer rates are calculated by an independent institution to reflect the cost of financing for different markets.

Essential differences between IBORs and RFRs:

1. RFRs are available overnight. On the contrary, IBORs are published for different time frames;

2. RFRs are retrospective, as they report the fees paid the day before in the relevant transactions. Rather, IBORs report the rate at which funds are available today for the corresponding term.

3. RFRs are designed to be almost risk-free rates. Consequently, they do not incorporate a credit or liquidity premium. Rather, most IBORs are designed to provide an indication of the average rates at which participating banks could obtain unsecured wholesale financing during set periods and incorporate both a credit premium.

The LIBOR rate and the alternative SOFR rate are not equivalent, the LIBOR rate is unsecure and incorporates terms and credit premium, however, with adherence to the LIBOR Fallback protocol, CFE would be covered to such changes for both credits and derivative financial instruments.

Domestic debt

On December 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down $3,300 million of pesos (MMXP hereinafter) from a simple credit agreement with Mizuho Bank México S.A., signed on December 18, 2024, at a TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.1% with maturing on December 29, 2025.

On December 19, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $1,000, in short-term Stock Certificates (hereafter referred to as "CEBURES") at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in Investment Units (UDIS hereafter),these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comision Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 05424 for MMXP $125 within 28 days, with a 10.50% discount rate and maturity date on January 16, 2025.

b) CFE 05524 for MMXP $200 within 84 days, with a 10.37% discount rate and maturity date on March 13, 2025.

c) CFE 05624 for MMXP $675 within 168 days, with a 10.15% discount rate and maturity date on June 5, 2025.

On December 13, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $10,000 from the long-term CEBURES were issued for a total amount of MMXP $10,000, using the following ticker symbols:

a) The Enterprise issued additional "CEBURES" using the ticker symbols CFE 23-2X for an amount of MMXP $2,875.7, at a fixed rate of TIIE 28 days plus 0.56%, maturing on December 7, 2026.

b) The Enterprise issued additional "CEBURES" using the ticker symbols CFE 23-3X for an amount of MMXP $3,480.9, at a fixed rate of 10.88%, maturing on March 4, 2030.

c) The Enterprise issued "CEBURES" using the ticker symbols CFE 24UX for an amount of MUDIS 437.07 equivalent to MMXP $3,643.4 at a fixed rate of 6.94%, maturing on December 1, 2034.

On December 11, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $800 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comsión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 05124 for MMXP $180.1 within 29 days, with a 10.68% discount rate and maturity date on January 09, 2025.

b) CFE 05224 for MMXP $112.5 within 85 days, with a 10.66% discount rate and maturity date on March 6, 2025.

c) CFE 05324 for MMXP $507.4 within 169 days, with a 10.41% discount rate and maturity date on May 29, 2025.

On December 10, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from an unsecured promissory with BBVA México S.A. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.90% with maturing on March 10, 2025.

On December 5, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $925.4 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comision Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 04824 for MMXP $336.8 within 56 days, with a 10.66% discount rate and maturity date on January 30, 2025.

b) CFE 04924 for MMXP $552.8 within 84 days, with a 10.73% discount rate and maturity date on February 27, 2025.

c) CFE 05024 for MMXP $35.8 within 168 days, with a 10.54% discount rate and maturity date on May 22, 2025.

On November 29, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,200 from an unsecured promissory with MUFG Bank México S.A., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 1.10% with maturing on May 28, 2025.

On November 28, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $1,000 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 04524 for MMXP $452.3 within 56 days, with a 10.65% discount fixed rate and maturity date on January 23, 2025.

b) CFE 04624 for MMXP $536.2 within 84 days, with a 10.71% discount fixed rate and maturity date on February 20, 2025.

c) CFE 04724 for MMXP $11.5 within 168 days, with a 10.44% discount fixed rate and maturity date on May 15, 2025.

On November 21, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $1,000 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 04224 for MMXP $581.1 within 28 days, with a 10.71% discount rate and maturity date on December 19, 2024.

b) CFE 04324 for MMXP $308.3 within 84 days, with a 10.67% discount rate and maturity date on February 13, 2025.

c) CFE 04424 for MMXP $110.6 within 168 days, with a 10.40% discount rate and maturity date on May 8, 2025.

On November 14, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $983.3 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 03924 for MMXP $398 within 28 days, with a 10.85% discount rate and maturity date on December 12, 2024.

b) CFE 04024 for MMXP $455.3 within 84 days, with a 10.66% discount rate and maturity date on February 6, 2025.

c) CFE 04124 for MMXP $130 within 168 days, with a 10.43% discount rate and maturity date on May 1st, 2025.

On November 7, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $1,000 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 03624 for MMXP $376 within 28 days, with a 10.82% discount rate and maturity date on December 05, 2024.

b) CFE 03724 for MMXP $484.4 within 84 days, with a 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on January 30, 2025.

c) CFE 03824 for MMXP $139.6 within 168 days, with a 10.42% discount rate and maturity date on April 24, 2025

On November 5, 2024, the Enterprise drew down $3,000 MMXP from an unsecured promissory with BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.90% with maturing on February 3, 2025.

On October 31, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $1,000 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 03324 for MMXP $445.7 within 28 days, with a 10.84% discount rate and maturity date on November 28, 2024.

b) CFE 03424 for MMXP $454.3 within 84 days, with a 10.69% discount rate and maturity date on January 23, 2025.

c) CFE 03524 for MMXP $100 within 168 days, with a 10.45% discount rate and maturity date on April 17, 2025.

On October 24, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $800 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 030024 for MMXP $449.9 within 28 days, with a 10.87% discount rate and maturity date on November 21, 2024.

b) CFE 03124 for MMXP $328.4 within 84 days, with a 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on January 16, 2025.

c) CFE 03224 for MMXP $21.7 within 168 days, with a 10.44% discount rate and maturity date on April 10, 2025.

On October 17, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $800 in "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 02724 for MMXP $401.4 within 28 days, with a 10.85% discount rate and maturity date on November 14, 2024.

b) CFE 02524 for MMXP $285.1 within 84 days, with a 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on January 9, 2025.

c) CFE 02624 for MMXP $113.5 within 168 days, with a 10.44% discount rate and maturity date on April 3, 2025.

On October 10, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $800 in "CEBURES” at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 in UDIS these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 02424 for MMXP $326 within 28 days, with a 10.88% discount rate and maturity date on November 7, 2024.

b) CFE 02524 for MMXP $274 within 84 days, with a 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on January 2, 2025.

c) CFE 02624 for MMXP $200 within 168 days, with a 10.44% discount rate and maturity date on March 27, 2025.

On October 3, 2024, the Enterprise issued $1,000 million pesos (MMXP hereafter) in short-term Stock Certificates (hereafter referred to as "CEBURES") at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in Investment Units (UDIS hereafter), these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 02124 for MMXP $398.6 within 28 days, with a 10.89% discount rate and maturity date on October 31, 2024.

b) CFE 02224 for MMXP $385.2 within 84 days, with a 10.72% discount rate and maturity date on December 19, 2024.

c) CFE 02324 for MMXP $216.2 within 168 days, with a 10.45% discount rate and maturity date on March 20, 2025.

On September 26, 2024, the Enterprise issued $800 million pesos (MMXP hereafter) in short-term Stock Certificates (hereafter referred to as "CEBURES") at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in Investment Units (UDIS hereafter), these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 01824 for MMXP $250 within 28 days, with a 10.96% discount rate and maturity date on October 24, 2024.

b) CFE 01924 for MMXP $300 within 84 days, with a 10.72% discount rate and maturity date on December 19, 2024.

c) CFE 02024 for MMXP $250 within 168 days, with a 10.53% discount rate and maturity date on March 13, 2025.

On September 23, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.95% with maturing on October 23, 2024.

On September 19, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $637 from "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 01524 for MMXP $353 within 28 days, with 11.05% discount rate and maturity date on October 17, 2024.

b) CFE 01624 for MMXP $133 within 84 days, with 10.98% discount rate and maturity date on December 13, 2024.

c) CFE 01724 for MMXP $151 within 168 days, with 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on March 06, 2025.

On September 12, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $715 from "CEBURES" at a discount, as part of a revolving placement program with a total limit of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS these certificates have maturities ranging from 28 to 364 days with a one-time amortization at maturity, intended to fund activities as outlined by the Comisión Federal de Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 01224 for MMXP $280 within 28 days, with 11% discount rate and maturity date on October 10, 2024.

b) CFE 01324 for MMXP $257 within 84 days, with 10.96% discount rate and maturity date on December 05, 2024.

c) CFE 01424 for MMXP $178 within 168 days, with 10.68% discount rate and maturity date maturity on February 27, 2025.

On September 11, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.90%, with maturing on December 10, 2024.

On September 10, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $2,000 from an unsecured promissory obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.90%, with maturing on December 09, 2024.

On September 05, the Enterprise issued MMXP $800 from short-term CEBURES at a discount of, derived from the placement program with a revolving nature of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, with instalments from 28 to 364 days and one-time amortization at maturity, intended to finance the activities established by Comisión Federal Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 00924 for MMXP $401 within 28 days, with 10.92% discount rate and maturity date on October 03, 2024.

b) CFE 01024 for MMXP $327 within 84 days, with 10.94% discount rate and maturity date on November 28, 2024.

c) CFE 01124 for MMXP $72 within 168 days, with 10.70% discount rate and maturity date on February 20, 2025.

On August 29, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $600 from short-term CEBURES at a discount of, derived from the placement program with a revolving nature of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, with instalments from 28 to 364 days and one-time amortization at maturity, intended to finance the activities established by Comisión Federal Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 00724 for MMXP $287 within 28 days, with 10.95% discount rate and maturity date on September 26, 2024.

b) CFE 00824 for MMXP $313 within 84 days, with 10.87% discount rate and maturity date on November 21, 2024.

On August 23, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.80% with maturing on September 23, 2024.

On August 22, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $600 from short-term CEBURES at a discount of, derived from the placement program with a revolving nature of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, with instalments from 28 to 364 days and one-time amortization at maturity, intended to finance the activities established by Comisión Federal Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 00524 for MMXP $181 within 28 days, with 10.91% discount rate and maturity date on September 19, 2024.

b) CFE 00624 for MMXP $418 within 84 days, with 10.80% discount rate and maturity date on November 14, 2024.

On August 15, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $600 from short-term CEBURES at a discount of, derived from the placement program with a revolving nature of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, with instalments from 28 to 364 days and one-time amortization at maturity, intended to finance the activities established by Comisión Federal Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 00324 for MMXP $162 within 28 days, with 10.89% discount rate and maturity date on September 12, 2024.

b) CFE 00424 for MMXP $438 within 84 days, with 10.74% discount rate and maturity date on November 07, 2024.

On August 08, 2024, the Enterprise issued MMXP $600 from short-term CEBURES at a discount of, derived from the placement program with a revolving nature of up to MMXP $25,000 or its equivalent in UDIS, with instalments from 28 to 364 days and one-time amortization at maturity, intended to finance the activities established by Comisión Federal Electricidad Law, using the following ticker symbols:

a) CFE 00124 for MMXP $148 within 28 days, with 11.15% discount rate and maturity date on September 05, 2024.

b) CFE 00224 for MMXP $452 within 84 days, fixed rate at 11% discount rate and maturity date on October 31, 2024.

On July 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days rate plus 0.80% with maturing on August 23, 2024.

On June 24, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days rate plus 1.00%, with maturing on November 29, 2024.

On May 27, 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 91 days 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 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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 91 days 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 28 days rate plus 1.20% and 1.25%, with maturing respectively on May 7 and 9, 2024, respectively.

On March 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $6,400 from an unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 91 days 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 28 days 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 MUSD $200 or its equivalent in local currency, contracted with Banorte on November 23, 2023, at the TIIE 91 days 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 28 days 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 28 days rate plus 1.30%, with maturing on February 2, 2024.

On December 29, 2023, the Enterprise drew down $6,400 million of pesos (MMXP hereinafter) from unsecured promissory with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at the TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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 de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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 3X 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 07, 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 national currency, obtained with Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. (Banorte hereinafter), 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 28 days 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 BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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 BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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 BBVA México, S.A., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 28 days 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 446,476,400, 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. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., 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 from a short-term unsecured loan obtained with BBVA Mexico, S.A. de C.V., at a rate of TIIE 28 days 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. de C.V., 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 $3,378.3 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 28 days 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 0.80% 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 0.80% 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 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 28 days 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 8 months, 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 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 an unsecured promissory obtained with Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A., at a rate of 28 days 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
LOCAL CURRENCY	Bank contracts	Fixed and variable – 12.08%	Various through 2027	$ 166,166,666		$ 33,200,000	-
	Stock market	Fixed and variable – 9.36%	Various through 2030	62,470,018		54,060,746	-
FOREIGN CURRENCY IN US DOLLAR: exchange rate of $20.2683 per dollar as of December 2024 and $16.922 as of December 2023	Bank contracts	Fixed and variable – 0%	March 2024	-		338,440	20,000
TOTAL NATIONAL AND FOREIGN CURRENCY				**78,636,684**	**-**	**87,599,186**	**20,000**
UDIS at the exchange rate of $8.3409 and $7.9764 as of December 2024 and 2023.	Stock market	Fixed and variable - 5.6%	Various through 2042	58,209,178	6,978,765	52,179,138	6,541,690
TOTAL UDIS				**58,209,178**	**6,978,765**	**52,179,138**	**6,541,690**
		TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT		**$ 136,845,861**		**$ 139,778,324**	

Summary	2024	2023
Total foreign debt	$ 180,656,299	125,481,054
Total domestic debt	136,845,861	139,778,324
Interest payable	3,473,358	2,858,715
Unamortized debt expenses	(278,393)	(2,424,661)
Total documented debt	**$ 320,697,125**	**265,693,432**
Short-term debt	$ 40,024,731	36,524,347
Interest payable	3,473,358	2,858,715
Total Short-term	**43,498,089**	**39,383,062**
Long-term debt	277,477,429	228,735,031
Unamortized debt expenses	(278,393)	(2,424,661)
Total long-term	**277,199,036**	**226,310,370**
Total short-term and long-term debt	**$ 320,697,125**	**265,693,432**

As of December 31, 2024, the maturities of the documented debt are integrated as follows:

Year	Amount
2025	43,219,697
2026	25,882,646
2027	33,234,845
2028	6,465,203
2029	30,060,462
2030	21,385,330
Subsequent years	160,448,942
Total	**320,697,125**

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

The balances of the PIDIREGAS debt (direct investment as of December 31, 2024 and 2023) are integrated and mature as follows:

	2024	**2023**
2024	-	13,095,590
2025	14,855,152	11,721,850
2026	11,854,925	11,030,253
2027	6,261,351	5,559,275
2028	6,277,528	5,575,452
2029	5,106,548	-
Subsequent years	54,504,656	51,039,646
Total deuda	**$ 98,860,160**	**$ 98,022,066**

Direct investment (PIDIREGAS):

An analysis of the balances and maturities of the PIDIREGAS (direct investment) debt and capital lease liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Foreign debt		Contract maturity	Balances as of December 31, 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
9	millions of dollars	2026	$ 91,719	91,719	4,525	4,525	$ 76,577	153,153	4,525	9,051
129	millions of dollars	2029	553,592	2,066,230	27,313	101,944	462,194	2,187,289	27,313	129,257
134	millions of dollars	2032	361,592	2,350,349	17,840	115,962	301,893	2,264,199	17,840	133,802
560	millions of dollars	2036	890,820	10,462,122	43,951	516,182	743,745	9,478,569	43,951	560,133
133	millions of dollars	2047	117,422	2,583,275	5,793	127,454	824,763	6,363,171	48,739	376,029
867	millions of dollars	2048	850,228	16,715,209	41,949	824,697	709,855	14,665,380	41,949	866,646
316	millions of dollars	2049	325,543	6,079,976	16,062	299,975	497,200	10,983,074	29,382	649,041
1,250	millions of dollars	2050	2,585,797	22,757,563	127,578	1,122,816	979,172	10,265,211	57,865	606,619
Total Foreign debt			**5,776,713**	**63,106,443**	**285,011**	**3,113,555**	**4,595,399**	**56,360,046**	**271,564**	**3,330,578**
Domestic debt										
-	millions of pesos	2024	-	-			323,378	-		
8,443	millions of pesos	2026	4,541,777	3,901,368			3,866,099	8,443,145		
2,185	millions of pesos	2028	663,440	1,521,828			605,855	2,185,268		
8,533	millions of pesos	2033	1,781,528	6,751,624			1,612,793	8,533,153		
1,004	millions of pesos	2036	83,664	920,309			83,664	1,003,973		
8,392	millions of pesos	2042	597,456	7,794,615			571,125	8,392,069		
Total Domestic debt			**7,667,865**	**20,889,744**			**7,062,914**	**28,557,608**		
		Interest payable	1,410,574	-			1,437,277	-		
		CEBURES	-	8,821			-	8,821		
		Total PIDIREGAS debt	**$ 14,855,152**	**84,005,008**			**$ 13,095,590**	**84,926,475**		

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

	2024	2023
PIDIREGAS	$ 142,480,990	$ 142,871,058
less:		
Unaccrued interest	(45,040,225)	(46,295,091)
Interest payable	1,410,574	1,437,277
Present value of obligations	98,851,339	98,013,244
less:		
Current portion of obligations	14,855,152	13,095,590
Long-term portion of PIDIREGAS	83,996,187	84,917,654
CEBURES	8,821	8,821
Total CEBURES and PIDIREGAS	**$ 84,005,008**	**$ 84,926,475**

Investment of funds-in-trust

On December 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $100 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that resulting from adding 1.20 percentage points to the (Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, TIIE hereinafter) payable until on March 19, 2025.

On November 12, 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 that resulting from adding 1.25 percentage points to the (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME, SOFR hereinafter), payable until on March 13, 2025.

On November 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 that resulting from adding 1.30 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until March 12, 2025.

On September 27, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $357.8 from a revolving credit obtained with SANTANDER for the Mexicali Oriente Proyect. The first repayment was made, amounting to MUSD $342.9, with interest payable semiannually, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 0.85 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until May 24, 2036.

On September 19, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $1,000 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that resulting from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE, rate, payable until maturity on December 18, 2024.

On August 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $420 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that resulting from adding 0.90 percentage points to the TIIE, rate, payable until maturity on November 13, 2024.

On August 15, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MMXP $3,060 from a revolving credit obtained with BBVA México, S.A. de C.V., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that resulting from adding 0.95 percentage points to the TIIE, rate, payable until maturity on November 13, 2024.

On August 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 resulting from adding 1.15 percentage points to the SOFR rate, payable until maturity on February 10, 2024.

On July 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 July 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 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 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. de C.V., 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 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. de C.V., 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 $300 from a revolving credit obtained with Banorte with interest payable quarterly, with 3 provisions of MUSD $100 each, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 130 percentage points at a SOFR rate, payable until May 20, 2025, and each provision of MUSD $100 are available.

On May 20, 2024, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $300 from a revolving credit obtained with Banorte with interest payable quarterly, with 3 provisions of MUSD $100 each, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 135 percentage points at a SOFR rate, payable until May 20, 2025, 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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 MUSD $72, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 0.85 percentage points at a SOFR rate, destined for the Mazatepec project, 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 MUSD $200, 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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 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 (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME, SOFR hereinafter), 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. de C.V., with interest payable monthly, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 0.80 percentage points to the TIIE rate (Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, TIIE hereinafter), payable until maturity 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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. de C.V., 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 percentage points rate and payable until February 12, 2024.

On June 30, 2023, the Enterprise drew down MUSD $333.6 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 $229.8 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 MUSD $100 each, calculated at a variable rate that results from adding 1.20 or 1.35 percentage points at a rate. SOFR rate (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME), 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 MUSD $100, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.20, 1.40 or 1.45 percentage points at a SOFR rate (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME), payable until 22 June 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 MMXP $1,000, calculated at a variable rate resulting from adding 1.20 or 1.40 percentage points to the TIIE rate (Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, TIIE) payable until 22 June 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 (Guaranteed Permanent Financing Rate, administered by Group Benchmark Administration, Ltd – CME), payable until March 27, 2024.

13. Lease liabilities

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

		2024		2023
January 1st	$	527,600,059	$	624,716,357
Additions		292,614,795		3,597,618
Retirements		(14,380,465)		-
Interest		37,743,428		23,780,464
Payments		(55,088,565)		(46,269,658)
Exchange difference		166,424,455		(78,224,722)
Total liabilities		954,913,707		527,600,059
Less portion of short-term liabilities		33,336,079		26,939,919
Total long-term liabilities	**$**	**921,577,628**	$	**500,660,140**

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

		2024	2023
Less than one year	$	33,336,079	26,939,919
More than 1 year and less than 3 years		51,460,654	33,669,295
More than 3 years and less than 5 years		51,848,538	34,802,427
More than 5 years		818,268,436	432,188,418
Total lease liabilities	**$**	**954,913,707**	**527,600,059**

14. Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities

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

		2024	2023
Suppliers and contractors	$	57,207,578	65,236,192
Deposits from users and contractors		39,847,328	40,959,357
Third-party contributions		13,089,010	10,256,110
Employees		5,071,649	3,881,093
Other taxes and duties		9,914,178	7,421,139
Value added tax		3,931,598	5,273,317
Other liabilities		18,752,294	3,825,430
Total	**$**	**147,813,635**	**136,852,638**

15. Other long-term liabilities

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

		2024	2023
Decommissioning provision [(a)]	$	14,478,365	13,854,116
Other provisions [(b)]		17,941,445	19,155,295
Total	**$**	**32,419,810**	**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.

Year		Opening balance	Increase	Ending balance
2024	$	$ 13,854,116	624,249	$ 14,478,365
2023	$	12,818,744	1,035,372	13,854,116

16. Employee benefits

The Enterprise 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, according to collective contract.

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.

a. The economic assumptions in nominal and real terms used in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	10.75%	9.25%
Expected return rateo plan assets	10.75%	9.25%
Salary increase rate	4.02%	4.02%

b. The net cost of the period for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

		2024	2023
Annual service cost	$	10,921,803	10,896,882
Interest cost		57,983,908	56,900,850
Interest on the Plan Assets		(21,302,564)	(19,514,425)
Recognition of past service		722,871	839,584
Net period cost	**$**	**48,326,018**	**49,122,891**

The net actuarial gains or losses derive from changes in the assumptions used by the actuary to calculate the labor liabilities, as a result of the increase in the average wage rate and the increase in pensions. The net gains and losses recognized in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are disclosed in paragraph d.

The amount included as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 with respect to the Enterprise's liability for its defined benefit plan, as follows:

		2024	2023
Defined Benefit obligation	$	652,112,070	654,663,673
Fair value of the Plan Assets and promissory notes issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP, Spanish acronym)		(209,928,823)	(230,275,518)
Net projected obligation	**$**	**442,193,247**	**424,388,155**

c. A reconciliation from the opening to the ending balances for the present value of the defined benefits obligation for the three years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		2024	2023
Opening balance (nominal amount)	$	654,663,673	642,215,546
Current service cost		10,941,278	10,896,882
Interest cost		57,984,325	56,900,850
Past service cost		724,939	839,584
Actuarial gain		(14,289,079)	(3,653,140)
Benefit paid		(57,903,066)	(52,536,049)
Defined Benefit obligation	$	**652,122,070**	**654,663,673**

d. A reconciliation from the opening to the ending balances for the fair value of the plan assets for the three years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		2024	2023
Opening balance (nominal amount)	$	230,275,518	210,966,752
Return on Plan Assets		(41,649,259)	(205,659)
Expected returns		21,302,564	19,514,425
	$	**209,928,823**	**230,275,518**

Trust to manage the Pension and Retirement Reserve funds.

CFE has created the Trust called Scotiabank Inverlat S.A. FID 11040961, which manages the resources of the Pension and Retirement Reserve funds. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the trust balance amounts of $16,372,226 and $360,992, respectively. In 2023, CFE disposed of resources from the Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A. Trust and transferred them to a deposit in the Treasury of the Federation (TESOFE, Spanish acronym) in favor of CFE, financial arrangements with reference number 3028-29112023.

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) issued the Enterprise its seventh promissory note on October 31, 2024, for $4,151,625; with a return of $3,268,124.

The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) issued the Enterprise its sixth promissory note on October 31, 2023, for $3,614,961; with a return of $2,326,032.

e. Sensitivity analysis

In order to carry out the sensitivity analysis, the Enterprise considered a +/- .5 points change in the discount, as such, the scenarios considered took into account the following financial assumptions:

	Scenario		
Concept	**Lower discount rate**	**Base**	**Higher discount rate**
Long-term inflation	4.21% anual	4.21% anual	4.21% anual
Discount rate	10.25% anual	10.75% anual	11.25% anual
Salary increase rate	4.00% anual	4.02% anual	4.00% anual
Minimum wage increase rate	20% anual	20% anual	20% anual

Based on these assumptions, the following liabilities were determined (amounts in millions of pesos):

	Scenario		
Defined Benefit Obligation	**Lower discount rate**	**Base**	**Higher discount rate**
Seniority bonus	$ 3,006,014	2,947,560	2,891,374
Seniority premium	37,954,795	36,883,128	35,865,689
Severance pay and compensations	6,161,874	6,073,936	5,986,691
Pensions and retirements	630,718,441	606,209,327	583,396,617
Total	**$ 677,841,124**	**652,113,951**	**628,140,371**

The percentage differences on the liabilities determined in the two additional scenarios, with respect to the base scenario, are shown in the following tables:

	Scenario		
Concept	**Base**	**Lower discount rate**	**Variance**
Seniority bonus	$ 2,947,560	3,006,014	1.98%
Seniority premium	36,883,128	37,954,795	2.91%
Severance pay and compensations	6,073,936	6,161,874	1.45%
Pensions and retirements	606,209,327	630,718,441	4.04%
Total	**652,113,951**	**677,841,124**	**3.95%**

		Scenario	
Concept	**Base**	**Higher discount rate**	**Variance**
Seniority bonus	$ 2,947,560	2,891,374	(1.91%)
Seniority premium	36,883,128	35,865,689	(2.76%)
Severance pay and compensations	6,073,936	5,986,691	(1.44%)
Pensions and retirements	606,209,327	583,396,617	(3.76%)
Total	**652,113,951**	**628,140,371**	**(3.68%)**

17. Income tax

Derived from the Decree amending the fifth paragraph of Article 25, the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 27, and the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, regarding strategic areas and companies, including the Comisión Federal Electricidad (CFE), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on October 31, 2024, as well as the Decree issuing the new CFE Law, which came into effect on March 19, 2025; it is reported that the CFE changes its tax regime, meaning it will no longer be taxed under the Tax Regime of Title II of the Income Tax Law (ISR) and will move to the Tax Regime of Title III Non-Contributor of the ISR.

For the reasons mentioned above, upon ceasing to be an ISR taxpayer and transforming into a non-profit organization, CFE is not required to record Deferred Tax in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

CFE's affiliated Enterprises maintain their deferred tax recorded.

An analysis of the income tax expense (benefit) recognized in the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023
is as follows.

		2024	2023
Current income tax	$	43,463,229	20,786,818
Deferred income tax		(1,622,498)	3,706,021
Deferred income tax (cancellation effect due to subrogation and change of tax regime)		133,113,248	-
Income tax	**$**	**174,953,979**	**24,492,839**

The deferred tax related to items recognized in comprehensive income in the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 is as follows:

		2024	2023
Labor obligation	$	-	2,503,842
Fixed assets revaluation		-	73,808
Derivative financial instruments		-	(497,542)
Effect of tax system changes and cancellation by subrogation on deferred income tax from comprehensive income		(48,986,697)	-
Income taxes recognized in OCI	**$**	**(48,986,697)**	**2,080,108**

An analysis of deferred taxes recognized in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		2024	2023
Deferred tax assets			
Labor obligations	$	2,777	89,714,112
Provisions		283,246	7,458,948
Losses from prior years		-	16,020,693
Allowance for doubtful accounts		1,390,038	965,447
Decommissioning provision		-	2,147,531
Customer advances		(188,450)	365,497
Allowance for obsolete inventories		-	159,308
Lease liabilities		-	11,810,002
Intangible assets		-	82,535,166
Deferred revenue		4,092,619	2,953,766
Other		29,937	-
Total deferred tax assets	$	**5,610,167**	**214,130,470**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fixed asset	$	3,143	110,453,260
Deposits and advances		11,011	264,246
Other		137,872	7,737,772
Total deferred tax liabilities		**152,026**	**118,455,278**
Net deferred income tax asset	**$**	**5,458,141**	**95,675,192**

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

		2024		2023
(Loss) gain before income tax	$	**(96,620,032)**	$	**120,687,489**
Expected expense (benefit)		(28,986,010)		36,206,247
Annual inflation adjustment		3,973,051		3,335,652
Non-deductible expenses		83,874,921		15,993,694
Subsidy income		(24,474,420)		(22,987,440)
Cancellation effect by subrogation and change of tax regime		133,113,248		-
Non controlling interest (Fibra E)		(105,102)		-
Other		7,558,921		(8,055,314)
Total	$	**174,953,979**	$	**24,492,839**

18. Equity

Contributions from the Federal Government

The resources for Strengthening the Finances of the Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE) and its Subsidiary Public Companies that have been provided for in the Expenditure Budget of the Federation for fiscal year 2024 stipulate that the contributions of the Federal Government constitute the equity.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 CFE has received contributions as Contribution Certificates "A" for $30,000,000 from the Federal Government.

The contribution certificates are integrated as follows:

Date		Strengthening Finances
April 26th, 2023	$	6,715,888
October 27th, 2023		3,284,112
April 30th, 2024		10,000,000
June 28th, 2024		3,083,777
September 6th, 2024		2,435,299
September 20th, 2024		4,480,924
Total	**$**	**30,000,000**

Other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.is as follows:

	Dec 2023	Recycling of other comprehensive income	Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	Dec 2024
Revaluation of plants, facilities and equipment	$ 550,712,481	$ -	$	$ 550,712,481
Remeasurements of net defined benefit obligation	(103,822,247)	-	27,382,651	(131,204,898)
Recognition of the assumption by the Federal Government of CFE´s benefits obligations	161,080,204			161,080,204
Cash flow hedges	35,706,653	(14,012,814)	15,886,463	37,580,302
Effect of translation into the functional currency	50,347			50,347
Deferred income tax from comprehensive income	(48,986,697)		48,986,697	
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 594,740,741**	**$ (14,012,814)**	**$ 37,490,509**	**$ 618,218,436**

		Dec 2022	Recycling of other comprehensive income	Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	Dec 2023
Revaluation of plants, facilities and equipment	$	550,676,550	-	35,931	550,712,481
Remeasurements of net defined benefit obligation		(107,002,531)	-	3,180,284	(103,822,247)
Recognition of the assumption by the Federal Government of CFE´s benefits obligations		161,080,204			161,080,204
Cash flow hedges		19,381,340	34,937,989	(18,612,676)	35,706,653
Effect of translation into the functional currency		(120,326)		170,673	50,347
Deferred income tax from comprehensive income		(46,906,588)		(2,080,109)	(48,986,697)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**$**	**577,108,649**	**34,937,989**	**(17,305,897)**	**594,740,741**

19. Foreign Currency Position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Enterprise had the following foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities:

2024

	Assets Cash and cash equivalents	Suppliers	Domestic debt	Foreign debt	Lease of equipment and Pidiregas	Foreign currency Short position
U.S. dollars	10,020	111	-	8,496,793	11,707,100	20,193,985
Euros	-	-	-	138,408	-	138,408
Japanese yen	156,551	-	-	41,314,522	-	41,157,972

2023

	Assets Cash and cash equivalents	Suppliers	Domestic debt	Foreign debt	Lease of equipment and Pidiregas	Foreign currency Short position
U.S. dollars	257	2,227	-	10,612,301	20,361,428	30,975,956
Euros	-	-		122,787	-	7,316

These assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated to local currency at the exchange rate published in the Official Gazette by Banco de Mexico as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, as shown below:

Currency	2024	2023
U.S. dollar	20.2683	16.9220
Japanese yen	0.1322	0.1199
Euro	21.2530	18.6929

20. Transactions with PEMEX

As of October 1, 2024, MBA Emilia Esther Calleja Alor, CEO of CFE, was appointed member of the Board of Directors of Petroleos Mexicanos.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, CFE through its affiliated entity CFEnergía, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiary Public Enterprises carried out transactions with Pemex for the acquisition of fuel:

		2024	2023
Revenue			
Pemex Transformación Industrial	$	13,313	867,996
Pemex Corporativo			105,308
Pemex Explotación y Producción			300,968
Pemex Logistica			390,950
Purchases			
Pemex Transformación Industrial	$	44,171,586	42,911,418
Accounts receivable			
Pemex Transformación Industrial	$	3,769,980	6,547,909
Pemex Fertilizantes			286,785
Pemex Corporativo			308,992
Pemex Explotación y Producción			1,118,232
Pemex Logistica			1,372,547
Pemex Refinación			1,574
Accounts payable			
Pemex Transformación Industrial	$	5,523,424	7,227,822
P.M.I. Trading Designated Activity Company		-	2,053

Benefits paid to CFE's main officers in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to approximately $286,034 and $254,073, respectively.

The accounting reclassification of a MUSD $16.9 receivable item related to 2020 natural gas operations by Pemex Fertilizantes was completed in October 2024. According to the subrogation of both subsidiaries approved by the Board of Directors of Petroleos Mexicanos through Agreement CA-085/2020 on December 2, 2020, with effect from January 1, 2021, this balance has been reclassified to reflect Pemex Transformacion Industrial (Pemex TRI) as the debtor entity. Pemex TRI is the surviving entity.

This reclassification does not impact CFEnergia's total accounts receivable balance but merely updates the accounting records to properly reflect Pemex's current corporate structure. Invoices for this amount remain outstanding to CFEnergia since they were issued in 2020.

21. Contingencies and Commitments

The Enterprise is involved in several lawsuits and claims, arising from the normal course of its operations, which are expected not to have a significant effect on its financial situation and future results, highlighting the following:

a. International arbitration

Currently, there are 11 proceedings by the general lawyer, 2 of international nature in favor of CFE: 1 of international nature and 8 or arbitration with participants in Mexico against CFE, 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 would have a negative effect on the Enterprise's Financial Statements.

The international arbitration proceedings described in this note are subject to the confidentiality rules of the London Court of International Arbitration.

b. Amendments to the Collective Labor Agreement

On May 19, 2016, CFE carried out a review of the terms of the Collective Labor Agreement (CCT Spanish acronym) 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.

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 December 31, 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
97	500	31	628

Generation:

Capacity	Estimated amount of the contract expressed in millions of:	
MVA	Dollars	Mexican pesos
913	1,038	21,038

Renovation and/or modernization

Estimated amount of the contract expressed in millions of:	
Dollars	Mexican pesos
380	7,702

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 Transmisión 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 Transmisión.

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 Transmisión, 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 Transmisión;
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., Institución 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 Comisión Federal de Electricidad as trustor and trustee, CFEnergía 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 Enterprise 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Housing Thermal Isolation Program (FIPATERM) Trust has assets of $2,089,592 y $1,977,316 and liabilities of $100,090 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 December 31, 2023, 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 December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Administration and Transfer of Ownership Trust 2030 has assets of $686,888 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.

The Enterprise 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 December 31, 2024 and 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 Técnica 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 Técnica 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, the Enterprise will pay the invoice amounts related to the fixed charge for capacity.

Facility	Fixed charge for capacity for Jan-Dec 2024
Petacalco Coal	$114,442

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 December 31, 2024 and 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	Fideicomiso Aislamiento Térmico de la Vivienda Mexicali, FIPATERM	700018TOQ058
2	Fideicomiso de Gastos Previos	200318TOQ01345
3	Fideicomiso de Admón. y Traslado de Dominio 2030	200318TOQ01050
4	Fideicomiso para el Ahorro de Energía (FIDE)	700018TOQ149

22. Segment information

Information regarding the operating segments

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	**As Of 31 December, 2024**	**As Of 31 December, 2023**
Domestic services	$ 119,633,107	$ 111,230,414
Commercial services	63,398,839	60,295,023
Services	14,731,965	14,533,400
Agricultural services	11,387,779	11,140,305
Industrial services	297,935,109	289,396,599
Total sales	**507,086,799**	**486,595,741**
Block for resale	44,403	40,072
Total electricity supply revenue	**507,131,202**	**486,635,813**
Consumption in the process of being billed	992,463	2,065,886
Illegal uses	1,585,678	1,426,417
Measurement failure	255,088	256,203
Billing error	836,782	371,826
Total income obtained from other programs	**3,670,011**	**4,120,332**
Total revenue from the sale of electricity	**$ 510,801,213**	**$ 490,756,145**

23. Other expenses

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the other expenses are as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 7,436,620	$ 9,884,314
Impairment of long-lived assets	108	468,463
Allowance of trials and litigation	5,060,991	567,282
Other	18,131,468	13,496,752
Total	**$ 30,629,187**	**$ 24,416,811**

24. Stardards recently issued

Following are listed the recent changes to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which came into effect after January 1, 2024, or subsequently.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS S1 and IFRS S2)

In June 2023, the ISSB published two draft standards: one on General Requirements for Sustainability Disclosures related to Financial Reporting (IFRS S1) and another on Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2). The amendments are effective since January 1, 2024.

General requirements related to International Sustainability Standards IFRS S1

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.

Information on sustainability risks and opportunities is useful to key users because an entity's ability to generate short-term cash flows, medium and long term is inseparably linked to the interactions between the entity and its stakeholders, society, economy and natural environment along the entity's value chain. Together, the entity and the resources and relationships along its value chain form an interdependent system in which the entity operates. The entity's dependence on and impact of these resources and relationships results in sustainability-related risks and opportunities for the entity.

This Standard requires an entity to disclose all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, access to finance or cost of short capital, medium to long term. For the purposes of this Standard, these risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as "sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects".

This Standard also prescribes how an entity prepares and presents its sustainability-related financial information. It sets out general requirements for the content and presentation of such disclosures so that the information disclosed is useful to key users in making decisions relating to the provision of resources to the entity.

Climate-related Disclosures IFRS S2

The amendment to 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

This Standard requires an entity to disclose all climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, access to finance, or cost of short, medium- to long-term capital. For the purpose of this Standard, these risks and opportunities are collectively referred to as "climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects."

The Administration started with an analysis framework to determine compliance with these standards, as well as the assessment of impacts and processes that will be implemented, prioritizing gaps as areas of opportunity and action plans are being developed for each initiative.

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

IAS 1 has defined some situations that may change this classification of a liability into current and non-current, depending on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period.

The classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (for example, receipt of an exemption or breach of a covenant). Loan covenants do not affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity is only required to comply with the covenants after the reporting date.

However, if the entity has to comply with a covenant either before or at the reporting date, this will affect the classification as current or non-current, even if the commitment is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

The amendments require disclosure if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and that liability is subject to covenants which the entity must comply with within 12 months of the reporting date.

Disclosures include:

a) the carrying amount of the liability
b) information on covenants; and
c) facts and circumstances, if any, indicating that the entity may have difficulties in complying with covenants

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Modification to IFRS 16)

The amendments specify that, when measuring post-sale lease and post-lease liabilities, the seller-lessee determines "lease payments" and "revised lease payments" in a manner that does not result in the seller-lessee recognizes any amount of gain or loss related to the right of use that he retains. This could particularly affect sale and leaseback transactions where lease payments include variable payments that are not subject to an index or rate.

Suppliers financing agreements (Amendments IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The purpose of new disclosures is to provide information on PFA (Pension Fund Administrator) that allows investors to assess the effects on an institution's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk exposure.

The new disclosures include information on:

a) The terms and conditions of PFA
b) The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of PFA and the items under which those liabilities are reported.
c) The carrying amount of financial liabilities in (b) for which suppliers have already received payment from financial institutions.

d) The range of payment due dates for both financial liabilities that are part of AFPs and comparable accounts payable that are not part of such arrangements.
e) Non-monetary changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities, as described in paragraph b above.

The IASB has provided a transitional exemption by not requiring comparative information in the first year and by not requiring disclosure of specific opening balances. In addition, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application.

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.

25. 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.