Av. Paseo de la Reforma 295 – 8th floor
Col. Cuauhtemoc, C.P. 06500
Mexico City, Mexico

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

Audited consolidated financial statements

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

Mazars Auditores S. de R.L de C.V.

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V.
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Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Total Play Telecomunicaciones, S.A.P.I. de C.V. and subsidiaries
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)
(figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Total Play Telecomunicaciones, S.A.P.I. de C.V. and subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Total Play Telecomunicaciones, S.A.P.I. de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the 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.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

As mentioned in Note 3.z. to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2024, the Company has lost more than two-thirds of its share capital. The Mexican General Law of Commercial Companies establishes that companies that lose two-thirds of their share capital may be dissolved at the request of their creditors or any other interested party. Additionally, as shown in said consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, short-term liabilities exceed its current assets in addition to the fact that the Company has incurred recurring net losses over the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. These conditions, in addition to other factors, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The plans implemented by management to reverse these adverse conditions are explained in the aforementioned note. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the valuation and presentation of assets and liabilities that could result if the Company were not able to continue in operation. Our conclusion has not been modified in relation to this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters consist of those matters which, in accordance with our professional judgment, are of the greater significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for year 2024. Such matters have been treated within the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and forming our opinion on them, and we do not express a separate opinion on such matters.

1. Revenue recognition from contracts with customers (see Notes 3.u and 22 to the consolidated financial statements)

The Group's revenue mainly stems from the provision of several telecommunication services which include internet connection revenue, restricted television, fixed telephony, advertising interconnection, long distance and other services. Services generating such revenue may be separately marketed or also jointly through commercial packages at different terms and conditions (recognition during the year depends on the appropriate evaluation of each contract). Commercial agreements may be complex, and a significant judgment is applied when selecting the accounting basis in each case.

Some services provision contracts for determined projects within the industry in which the Group operates include, generally, contracts with multiple elements; for example, sales transactions that simultaneously combine the delivery of products and provision of services. This situation may imply a risk of error in revenue recognition given the complexity of contracts with multiple elements. In like manner, in the telecommunications industry, revenue recognition is considered a significant inherent risk given the complexity of the information systems involved, the high volume of annual sales, changes in tariffs and commercial actions on the different services provided.

How the key matter was addressed in our audit:

We designed our audit procedures jointly with the participation of our specialists on information technology systems on revenue recognition process, including among other:

- Having obtained an understanding of the services and procedures and criteria used by the Group in the determination, calculation, accounting and billing of services to Group's customers, as well as the internal control environment.
- Understanding the accounting policies used by Management in the determination, calculation and accounting of revenue recognized in the period.
- Detailed analysis of revenue and the timing of recognition based on Group's policies.
- We obtained, compared and validated the existence of revenue reconciliation between the billing systems and accounting records.
- Controls testing, assisted by our own information technology specialists including, among other, those of the input of terms and prices.
- We assessed all revenue accounted to verify that it corresponds to transactions and events effectively carried out during the period and that they have been determined fairly and consistently.
- Applying sampling techniques and data analysis, tests were carried out on revenue measurement.
- Lastly, we also evaluated that disclosures regarding revenue recognition included under Notes 3.u and 22 was appropriate.

The results of our audit procedures described above did not result in specific adjustments to the audited consolidated financial statements.

2. Impairment of long-lived assets

As described in Note 3.n to the consolidated financial statements, the Group performs impairment tests at least once a year, or when events or circumstances exist indicating that value of its property, plant and equipment and trademarks may not be recovered at the value at which they are registered.

We have identified the review of long-lived assets as a key audit matter, mainly since impairment tests involve the application of judgment and significant estimates by Group's Management on determining measurement assumptions and financial projections, cash flows, revenue and profits budgets, selection of discount rates used to determine the recoverable value of the cash generating units ("CGUs"), besides the relevance of the balance of this account in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which is made up of property, plant and equipment for $61,504,047and trademarks for $2,155,000. The validation of these account balances requires a high level of judgement, a significant degree increase in the audit effort and the incorporation of our expert specialists in valuation.

How the key matter was addressed in our audit:

We performed the following audit procedures on the significant assumptions that the Group considered to estimate future projections for assessing the recoverable value of long-lived assets, among them: revenue and disbursements budget, expected gross profit and operating margin, discount rate, industry growth rate, revenue projections, projected cash flows, as follows:

- We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of controls on financial information serving as the basis for determining the recoverable value and assumptions used.
- We analyzed the projection assumptions used in the impairment model, specifically including cash flow projections, operating margins, profit margin before financial result, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), and long-term growth. We tested the mathematical accuracy and integrity of the impairment model.
- Our valuation specialists, for the purpose of validating the review of the hypotheses and methodology used by Group, performed a sensitivity analysis for all CGUs, independent calculations of recoverable value to assess if assumptions used would need modification and the likelihood that such modifications present themselves.
- Likewise, we independently assessed applicable discount rates, cross-checking against discount rates used by Group's Management.
- We assessed factors and variables used to determine CGUs, among which we considered the analysis of operating cash flows and debt policies, analysis of the legal structure, and understanding of commercial and sales functioning.

The results of our audit procedures described above did not result in specific adjustments to the audited consolidated financial statements.

3. Financial debt

As mentioned in Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements, the Group has important financing agreements with third parties with maturities from 2025 and up to 2033.

We have identified the debt as a key audit matter, due to the level of indebtedness that the Group has been obtaining with the main purpose of boosting its expansion projects, which require an important investment on infrastructure to continue rendering telecommunication services, whose short and long-term balances at December 31, 2024 are $7,846,433 and $48,432,191, respectively.

How the key matter was addressed in our audit:

We performed the following audit procedures over the existing debt agreements:

- We reviewed the debt agreements of the Group, cross-referencing them with the amortization tables of capital and interest calculations.
- We reviewed the amortization tables and interest calculations, which we compared to accountancy records, bank statements and their respective maturity dates.
- We sent confirmation letters and obtained about 83% of the responses from the creditors without noting any differences between balances confirmed and accounting records.
- We carried on a deep analysis on the compliance of covenants from to the financial information and the responses to the confirmation letters sent to creditors.
- We have applied sampling techniques on specific items to validate supporting documentation and correct input in the general ledger.
- We ensured that the disclosures related to the financial debt included in Note 13 were adequate.
- As part of our subsequent events procedures, we reviewed payments made on principal and interest, as well as the contracting of new debt or modifications to existing debt, up to the date of our report.

The results of our audit procedures described above did not result in specific adjustments to the consolidated financial statements.

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report presented to the National Banking and Securities Commission ("CNBV" for its acronym in Spanish) and the annual report presented to the stockholders, but not including the consolidated financial statements nor our corresponding audit report. We expect to have the other information after the date of this audit report. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of security on such information.
Regarding our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when available and, upon doing so, consider if the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or with our knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it is perceived as materially incorrect.

As we read and consider the Annual Report presented to the CNBV and the annual report presented to the stockholders, if we conclude that it contains a material deviation, we are obligated to inform the matter to those charged with Group's governance and issue a statement on the Annual Report required by the CNBV, in which the matter should be described.

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 determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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.

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 ISA 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 ISA, 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, 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient and adequate evidence as regards 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 Group’s audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance of the entity with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding Independence, and to communicate with 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 with those charged for governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and 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.

Mazars Auditores, S. de R.L. de C.V.

C.P.C. Jorge Villanueva Salas
Partner

Mexico City,
April 29, 2025

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Notes 1 and 2)

Figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets	Notes		
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3.f and 5	$ 3,354,634	$ 2,376,975
Restricted cash	3.f and 6.d	2,388,381	3,376,697
Accounts receivable:			
Customers – Net	3.h and 6	3,319,363	4,425,591
Other receivables	3.h	-	183,163
Recoverable taxes		3,721,546	4,140,719
Related parties	7.a	250,734	366,916
Inventories	3.j and 8.a	2,708,026	2,926,381
Prepaid expenses	3.i and 9	499,499	529,452
Derivative financial instruments		450,840	-
Total current assets		**16,693,023**	**18,325,894**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Related parties	7.a	283,756	237,367
Property, plant and equipment – Net	3.k and 10.a	61,504,047	61,945,837
Rights of use assets – Net	3.o and 11.a	3,184,784	4,780,395
Trademarks and other assets	3.m and 12	2,457,904	2,098,904
Total non-current assets		**67,430,491**	**69,062,503**
Total assets		**$ 84,123,514**	**$ 87,388,397**

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Liabilities and Equity	Notes		
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Short-term portion of long-term debt	3.p and 13.b	$ 7,846,433	$ 4,572,768
Lease liabilities	3.o and 11	2,507,875	2,338,278
Derivative financial instruments	3.g and 17.b	-	174,838
Trade payables		13,745,198	13,373,465
Reverse factoring	14	1,590,411	2,233,792
Other payables and taxes payable	3.s	1,673,131	1,416,638
Related parties	7.a	1,216,351	1,012,079
Liabilities from contracts with customers	3.u	719,719	993,519
Interest payable		258,676	315,727
Total short-term liabilities		**29,557,794**	**26,431,104**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt	3.p and 13.b	48,432,191	47,626,337
Lease liabilities	3.o and 11. b	1,982,401	3,326,757
Derivative financial instruments	3.g and 17. b	-	1,441,745
Other payables	3.s	6	70
Employee benefits	3.r and 15	92,025	74,123
Deferred income tax	3.q and 16.c	5,401,342	5,253,436
Total long-term liabilities		**55,907,965**	**57,722,468**
Total liabilities		**85,465,759**	**84,153,572**
Commitments and contingencies	3.s and 19		
EQUITY	3.t, 20 and 21		
Capital stock		8,200,933	7,500,933
Paid-in capital			1,539,398
Retained earnings (losses):			
Legal reserve		183,368	183,368
Prior years		(6,989,475)	(6,330,634)
Of the year		(7,500,256)	(3,147,012)
Other comprehensive income		4,763,185	3,488,772
Total equity		**(1,342,245)**	**3,234,825**
Total liabilities and equity		**$ 84,123,514**	**$ 87,388,397**

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

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Notes 1 and 2)

Figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Revenue from services	3.u and 22	**$ 44,530,429**	**$ 40,503,489**
Cost of services	3.v and 23	(8,107,953)	(7,800,893)
Gross profit		36,422,476	32,702,596
General expenses:			
Network-related	3.v and 23	(6,253,561)	(5,071,939)
Sales and administration	3.v and 23	(8,691,878)	(9,069,629)
Depreciation and amortization	3.k, 3.w, 10, 11 and 23	(17,107,866)	(16,045,434)
Other expenses – Net		(525,040)	(199,562)
		(32,578,345)	(30,386,564)
Operating profit		**3,844,131**	**2,316,032**
Financial cost:			
Accrued interest income	3.u	301,575	191,190
Changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities	17.b	(1,099,438)	(575,867)
Accrued interest expense:			
Financing debt	3.p	(5,904,445)	(4,883,628)
Leases	3.o and 11.c	(440,823)	(644,691)
Other financial expenses		(269,858)	(392,565)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain – Net	3.x	(4,443,458)	3,383,746
		(11,856,447)	(2,921,815)
Equity interest in net results of non-controlling entities		-	(18,962)
Loss before income tax provisions		**(8,012,316)**	**(624,745)**
Income tax provisions	3.q and 16.a	512,060	(2,522,267)
Net loss		**(7,500,256)**	**(3,147,012)**
Other comprehensive income (loss) items:			
Fair value adjustments- property, plant and equipment	3.a	1,552,028	877,887
Fair value of intangibles	3.a	195,500	769,773
Net change in unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	3.g	1,175,965	(1,121,240)
(Loss) profit actuarial gains	3.r and 15.c	4,749	(9,307)
Foreign operations currency translation effect of the year	3.x	(5,056)	9,195
		2,923,186	526,308
Net comprehensive loss	3.y	**($ 4,577,070)**	**($ 2,620,704)**

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

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023
(Notes 1 and 2)

Figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos

				Retained earnings (losses)				
	Notes	**Capital stock**	**Paid-in capital**	**Legal reserve**	**For prior years**	**For the year**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Total equity**
Balances as of January 1, 2023		**$ 7,500,933**	**$ 1,539,398**	**$ 183,368**	**($ 4,079,222)**	**($ 2,251,412)**	**$ 2,962,464**	**$ 5,855,529**
Application of 2022 net loss		-	-	-	(2,251,412)	2,251,412	-	-
Comprehensive loss	3.y	-	-	-	-	(3,147,012)	526,308	(2,620,704)
Balances as of December 31, 2023		**$ 7,500,933**	**$ 1,539,398**	**$ 183,368**	**($ 6,330,634)**	**($ 3,147,012)**	**$ 3,488,772**	**$ 3,234,825**
Application of 2023 net loss		-	-	-	(3,147,012)	3,147,012	-	-
Capitalization of Paid-in capital	20	700,000	(700,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Application of Paid-in capital to accumulated losses	20	-	(839,398)	-	839,398	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus recycling	20	-	-	-	1,648,773	-	(1,648,773)	-
Comprehensive loss	3.y	-	-	-	-	(7,500,256)	2,923,186	(4,577,070)
Balances as of December 31, 2024		**$ 8,200,933**	**$ -**	**$ 183,368**	**($ 6,989,475)**	**($ 7,500,256)**	**$ 4,763,185**	**($ 1,342,245)**

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

TOTAL PLAY TELECOMUNICACIONES, S.A.P.I. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Notes 1, 2 and 3)

Figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Operating activities:		
Loss before income tax provision	($ 8,012,316)	($ 624,745)
Items not requiring the use of resources:		
Depreciation and amortization	17,107,866	16,045,434
Employee benefits	22,651	15,996
Items related to investing or financing activities:		
Accrued interest income	(301,575)	(191,190)
Accrued interest expense and other financial expenses	7,714,564	6,496,751
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss) – Net	4,076,638	(3,420,181)
Non-Controlling Participation	-	18,962
	20,607,828	18,341,027
Resources generated by (used in) operating activities:		
Customers and liabilities from customers' contracts	832,428	1,087,132
Other receivables	183,163	52,645
Related parties – Net	244,065	387,661
Recoverable taxes	422,429	(330,284)
Inventories	218,355	(584,285)
Prepaid expenses	29,953	378,847
Trade payables	560,139	2,402,937
Other payables	247,743	(1,008,747)
Cash flows generated by operating activities	**23,346,103**	**20,726,933**
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(12,141,889)	(15,626,689)
Other assets	(43,796)	19,158
Collected interest	301,575	191,190
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(11,884,110)**	**(15,416,341)**
Financing activities		
Loans (paid) received - net	(459,681)	6,034,424
Lease cash flows	(2,283,765)	(2,649,630)
Restricted cash	988,316	(1,388,818)
Reverse factoring	(643,381)	(457,292)
Derivative financial instruments	(2,038,458)	(1,012,370)
Interest payment	(6,047,365)	(5,349,480)
Cash flows used in financing activities	**(10,484,334)**	**(4,823,166)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	977,659	487,426
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,376,975	1,889,549
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**$ 3,354,634**	**$ 2,376,975**

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

Figures expressed in thousands of Mexican pesos, except as otherwise noted.
Figures in U.S. dollars expressed in thousands.
Figures in Chinese yuan expressed in thousands.

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP:

a. Entity

Total Play Telecomunicaciones, S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("the Company") was incorporated on May 10, 1989 under Mexican laws. As of December 31, 2024, the Company is a subsidiary of Corporación RBS, S.A. de C.V at 51.3% of voting rights shares (parent at the last level of consolidation through trust F-1410).

The main headquarters of the Company are located in Avenida San Jerónimo 252, Col. La Otra Banda, C.P. 04519, Alcaldía de Álvaro Obregón, México City.

b. Activities

The main businesses activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are:

(i) To install, operate and exploit public telecommunication networks and/or cross-border links, through concession rights granted, as appropriate, by the Mexican Communications and Transportation Secretary (SCT for its Spanish acronym);

(ii) The purchase - sale, distribution, installation, lease and trading of telecommunication devices;

(iii) The operation of the concessions, authorizations or rights granted by the SCT;

(iv) To provide restricted television/audio services, internet access and fixed telephone services;

(v) The leasing of dedicated links to corporate customers; and

(vi) To provide international long-distance services.

The Company's operation is regulated by the Federal Telecommunications Law (LFT for its Spanish acronym) through the Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT for its Spanish acronym).

The Company has been granted the following concessions or amendments to the concessions by the Mexican Federal Government:

- October 16, 1995 - concession to operate in the national and international long-distance segments, as well as to provide value added services (the Concession Title). On March 25, 2020, the FTI grant to the company a renewal of the concession to operate and exploit a public telecommunications network for a 30-year period from October 16, 2025 through October 16, 2055.
- December 19, 2005 - basic local telephony services on a national basis, through the amendment of the Concession Title.
- November 6, 2009 - an authorization was added to provide restricted television/audio services through an amendment to the Concession Title.

c. Consolidation perimeter:

The Company is the controlling shareholder of the following entities:

Company	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Year of Incorporation	% direct or indirect interest		Activity
				2024	2023	
Iusatel USA, Inc. (Iusatel USA)	United States of America	U.S. dollar	2001	100%	100%	Long distance service
Tendai, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2013	100%	100%	Dormant
Total Box, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2014	100%	100%	Lease of decoders
Gesalm Asesores, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2014	100%	100%	Dormant
Total Telecom Play, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2015	100%	100%	Dormant
Total Play Comunicaciones Colombia, S.A.S.	Colombia	Colombian peso	2019	48%	48%	Dormant
Hogar Seguro TP, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2020	100%	100%	Dormant
TP Go, S. A. de C. V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	2022	100%	100%	Financial services

Hereinafter, the Company and its subsidiaries are jointly referred to as TPG (which stands for “Total Play Group”).

d. Public information

TPG is required to report its quarterly financial information to the Institutional Stock Exchange (Bolsa Institucional de Valores, S.A. de C.V. or BIVA for its Spanish acronym) and to the National Securities and Exchange Commission (Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores or CNBV for its Spanish acronym) due to the issuance of securitized certificates (Certificados Bursátiles or CEBURES); as well as to the Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX) due to the Senior Notes issuance described in Note 13.

e. Employees

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had 5,213 and 5,529 employees, respectively.

NOTE 2 – AUTHORIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a. Authorization of the consolidated financial statements

TPG consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 were approved by Mr. Alejandro Enrique Rodríguez Sánchez (Chief Financial Officer, TPG) and by Mr. Gildardo Lara Bayón (Corporate Controlling Director, Grupo Salinas) on April 29, 2025. Said consolidated financial statements will be subject to the Board of Directors’ and Stockholders approval at their upcoming meetings. The Stockholders can modify the financial statements after their issuance in accordance with the Mexican General Corporate Law.

b. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial information

(i) Statement of compliance

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

IFRS include the International Accounting Standards (IAS), their Amendments and Interpretations to both IFRS and IAS (IFRIC and SIC, respectively).

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires TPG's Management to use its judgment when applying TPG accounting policies. The areas in which significant judgments and estimates have been made when preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect, are described in Note 4.

(ii) New standards and amendments for 2024 and subsequent years

New standards

Amendments that became effective to already existing standards

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. These amendments clarify how conditions that an entity must meet after the reporting date and in the following twelve months affect the classification of a liability. Obligations that the Company must meet on or before the reporting date would affect the classification as current or non-current, even if the obligation is only assessed after the entity's reporting date.

  In addition, these amendments require the Company to provide additional information about its obligations, as well as the possible impact on its loan agreements and financial statements.

  The adoption of these amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16, Leases. These amendments are intended to clarify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction to ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount for gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains.

  The adoption of these amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

- Amendments to IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements. The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7, provide clarity about the characteristics of supplier financing arrangements and require additional information about such arrangements.

  The objective of the new disclosure requirements in the amendments is to assist users of the consolidated financial statements to understand the effects of supplier financing arrangements on the Group liabilities, cash flows and the exposure to liquidity risk.

Amendments that have not yet become effective to existing standards

- Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates The amendments to IAS 21 require companies to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements. These disclosures might include the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable; the spot exchange rate used; the estimation process; and risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable.

These amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with early application permitted.

- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 include guidance on the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities, including those with contingent features. As a result of the implementation of these amendments, an Entity must provide additional disclosures will also help users to understand how financial instruments with certain contingent features impact financial statements.

  The amendments also allow companies to derecognize financial liabilities settled by an electronic payment system earlier than their settlement date, subject to certain criteria being met.

  These amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted.

- IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements IFRS 18 brings significant changes to how to present income statement, what information is needed to disclose, and making certain "non-GAAP" measures part of the financial statements for the first time. IFRS 18 includes three new categories of income and expenses, two defined income statement subtotals and one single note on management-defined performance measures, to provide more consistency in presentation of the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information.

  IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis. Under the new standard, companies need to choose the presentation method that provides the "most useful structured summary" of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

  This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.

- IFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* IFRS 19 allows that the Subsidiaries of Companies using IFRS can reduce the disclosures on its financial information, meeting certain requirements.

  Eligible subsidiaries can choose to apply the standard for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted.

(iii) Presentation of figures.

The figures in these consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto are rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

(iv) Consolidated statement of comprehensive loss

TPG presents the consolidated comprehensive loss in a single statement denominated "Consolidated statement of comprehensive loss", which includes those items comprising net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (OCI).

The expenditures shown in TPG's consolidated statements of comprehensive loss are presented in a combined manner, since the grouping of costs and expenses in a general fashion, allows knowing the different levels of income (loss). Additionally, TPG presents the operating profit in its consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, since such presentation is a common disclosure practice in the industry that TPG operates in.

(v) Consolidated cash flow statement

Consolidated statements of cash flows have been prepared using the indirect method which consists in presenting firstly income or loss before tax provisions and then the changes in working capital, investment activities and lastly, financing activities.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a. Basis of preparation

(i) Historical cost

The consolidated financial statements of the TPG have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the premise of historical cost, except for the revaluation of Property, plant and equipment, investments, trademarks and derivative financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services at the time they are received.

(ii) Fair value

Fair value is defined as 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 valuation date, regardless of whether that price is observable or estimated directly using another valuation technique. When estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability and whether market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined as described above, except for valuations that have some similarities to fair value, but are not fair value, such as net realizable value.

Fair value measurement assumes that a transaction to sell an asset or to transfer a liability takes place:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for those assets or liabilities.

All assets and liabilities for which measurement or disclosures of their fair value are made, are categorized into the fair value hierarchy described below, based on the degree to which the inputs are observable in the measurements and their significance in determining the fair value as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lower level inputs are utilized, that are significant for the calculation, is either directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lower level inputs are utilized, that are significant for the calculation, is unobservable.

TPG periodically determines the fair value of certain financial instruments, such as derivatives and some components of property, plant and equipment and its trademarks as of the date of reporting the financial statements. The detail of the fair value of financial instruments and of some components of non-financial assets valued at fair value or for those that fair value is detailed, are included in the following notes:

- Critical accounting judgments and key sources of uncertainty in estimates – Note 4;
- Investments in Property, plant and equipment – Note 10;
- Financial instruments (including those accounted for at amortized cost) – Note 17.

Fair value measurement of an asset or liability is determined by using those hypotheses that a market participant would use at the time of making an offer for the asset or liability, assuming those participants act in their own economic interest.

Fair value calculation of a non-financial asset takes into consideration the ability of the market participants to generate economic benefits derived from the asset's best and greater use or through the sale to other market participant that could make the best and greater use of the asset.

TPG uses measurement techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

For those assets and liabilities recurrently measured in consolidated financial statements at fair value, TPG determines if transfers between hierarchy levels have been deemed to have occurred through a review of their categorization at the end of the reporting date (based on the lowest significant input for the fair value measurement).

For the measurement of significant assets and liabilities, such as property, plant and equipment, assets held for sale and contingent considerations, independent experts are engaged. Criteria for the selection of independent experts considers their market knowledge, reputation, independence and professional due care.

(iii) Classification between current and non-current (short and long term)

TPG presents assets in the consolidated statement of financial position as current when:

- They are expected to be made, sold or consumed in the normal cycle of its operations;
- They are held primarily for trading purposes;
- They are expected to be carried out within twelve months after the reporting period;
- They are either cash or cash equivalents, subject to being restricted, to be exchanged or settle a liability, at least within the next twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities are short-term when:

- They are expected to be settled in the normal cycle of their operations;
- They are maintained primarily for business purposes;
- They are pending and will be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of liabilities that may, optionally by the counterparty, result in settlement through the issuance of an equity instrument do not affect their classification.

All other liabilities are classified as long-term.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b. Consolidated financial statements

Consolidation rules

TPG's consolidated financial statements include the Company and all of its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 1). TPG controls a subsidiary when it is exposed to or has the right to variable returns derived from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability of affecting those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All TPG's subsidiaries present their financial information for consolidation purposes as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, in compliance with TPG policies.

All the operations and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in consolidation, including unrealized gains and losses in transactions between them. In those situations, in which an unrealized gain or loss arises from an intercompany sale of asset, it is reversed in consolidation, the related asset is also tested for impairment from a consolidated perspective. The reported amounts in the TPGs subsidiaries' information have been adjusted, when necessary, in order to assure consistency with TPG accounting policies.

The subsidiaries' assets, liabilities and results are included or excluded in consolidation on the date those subsidiaries were acquired and up to the approval date of the disposal plan. Acquired or disposed subsidiaries' gains or losses and other items of their comprehensive income are recognized starting from the date of acquisition and up to the disposal date, as applicable, considering that through the acquisition, control is obtained and lost at the time of the disposal.

Likewise, the significant subsidiaries' financial statements were audited by independent auditors.

Changes in the subsidiaries' participation and loss of control.

Changes in the subsidiaries' owning participation, without losing control, are accounted for as capital transaction. If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, proceeds as follows:

(i) Derecognize assets, including goodwill, and the subsidiary liabilities.

(ii) Derecognize the accounting value of the non-controlling interest.

(iii) Derecognize the accumulated translation effect accounted as equity.

(iv) Recognize the fair value of the consideration received.

(v) Recognize the fair value of the retained investment.

(vi) Recognize any surplus or deficit in income for the period.

(vii) To reclassify the participation previously recognized as other comprehensive result items to gains, losses or retained earnings, as may be the case, as if the Company would have sold the related assets or liabilities directly.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the business of TPG that has been disposed of and whose operations and cash flows can be clearly identified from the rest of TPG and that:

- Represents a business unit or geographical area that is significant and can be considered separately from the rest of TPG.
- Is part of a unique coordinated plan to dispose of a business unit or of an operative geographical area that is significant and can be considered separately from the rest; or
- Is a subsidiary entity acquired exclusively with the intent to be resold.

The classification of a discontinued operation occurs at the time it is disposed of, or when the operation complies whit the criteria to be classified as held for sale, whichever happens first.

When an operation is classified as discontinued operation, the comparative statement of comprehensive income of the period must be presented as if the transaction would have been discontinued since the beginning of the comparative year.

The effects in the current period over discontinued operations entries and that are directly related with their disposal in a previous period, are classified separately within the related information to such discontinued operations.

c. Functional and reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Mexican pesos ($), the currency under which the Company and its Mexican subsidiaries must keep their accounting records pursuant to Mexican law. Said currency is also TPG's reporting and functional currency. On an individual basis, some of the foreign subsidiaries have other accounting currencies different to the Mexican peso (see Note 1.c).

d. Business segments

Management while identifying their operating business segments, follows TPG's service lines which represent the main products and services provided by TPG (see Note 24).

Each of the operating segments are managed separately since each service line requires different technologies and other resources, besides the different marketing approaches. All intra-segment transfers are carried out at arm lengths basis, based on operations with customers on individual sales of identical products and services.

The measurement policies of TPG used for reporting segments in accordance with IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, are the same as those used for the financial statements.

e. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of uncertainty in estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires TPG Management to make estimates and judgments that affect the assets and liabilities reported in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimated. It is also required that TPG Management applies its judgement while applying the TPG accounting policies. The main estimates and judgments are described in Note 4.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of petty cash funds, bank deposits and high-liquidity short-term investments which may be easily converted into cash and which are subject to a small risk of changes in their value.

Restricted cash represents the amount of resources deposited in trusts and serves as guarantee to meet the payment of principal, interest, fees and other expenses related to the securitization of the rights described under Note 6.d. Once such commitments have been covered, the cash surplus are delivered to TPG.

g. Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and de-recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when TPG is part of the contractual clauses of a financial instrument.

Financial assets are de-recognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows of a financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all the substantial risks and rewards have been transferred. A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation is extinguished, discharged, canceled or due.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for accounts receivable from customers, which do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the price of the transaction in accordance with IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted by the transaction costs (in case that this applies).

Financial assets that are not designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified in the following three categories for measurement purposes:

- Amortized cost.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The abovementioned classification is determined considering the following:

- The entity's business model for the management of the financial asset.
- The contractual features of the financial assets cash flows.

All revenues and expenses related with financial assets are recognized in the income statement and presented as part of financial income, financial expense or other financial expenses, except for the impairment of accounts receivable from customers, which are presented under operating expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost-

Financial assets are measured at their amortized cost if those assets meet the following conditions (and are not FVTPL designated):

- They are kept into a business model with the objective of holding the financial assets and collecting its contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial assets lead to cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

If the financial asset fair value at the initial recognition date differs from the price of the transaction, the instrument is recognized by adjusting it and differing the difference between both values. Afterwards the deferred difference is recognized in the income statement to the extent that a change arises that implies a change in the financial instrument value.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at their amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method. The discount is omitted when the discount effect is immaterial. Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, related parties, and most of other accounts receivable are recognized under this financial instrument category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)-

Financial assets held within a business model different to “holding for collection” or “held to collect and to sell” are categorized at fair value with changes in results. Moreover, aside from the business model, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not only principal and interest payments are recorded at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except those designated and effective as hedge instruments, for which hedge accounting requirements are applied (see below).

The assets qualifying in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in results. Fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to transactions on an active market or using a valuation technique when an active market does not exist.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)-

TP Group accounts for financial assets at FVTOCI if said assets comply with the following conditions:

- They are held under a business model whose objective is ´held to collect' the associated cash flows, and sell, and

- The financial assets contractual terms result in cash flows that are only principal and interest payments of the outstanding amount.

Any gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled when the related asset is de-recognized.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG held assets measured at FVTOCI $450,840 and financial liabilities measured at FVTOCI amounting $1,5111,113, respectively.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment requirements under IFRS 9, *Financial instruments*, use more future information in order to recognize expected credit losses and said requirements are comprised under the 'expected credit loss model'. This replaces the 'incurred loss model' under IAS 39, *Financial Instruments*. The instruments under the scope of the new requirements include loans and other financial assets of debt type measured at amortized cost and at FVTOCI, accounts receivable from customers, assets from contracts with customers recognized and measured under IFRS 15, *Revenue from contracts with customers*, and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) which are measured at FVTPL.

Recognition of credit losses no longer depends on TPG identifying a credit loss event. Instead, TPG considers a wider range of information when assessing the credit risk and measures the expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, as well as reasonable and backed up forecasts that affect the expected recovery of the instrument's future cash flows. When applying this approach, a distinction is made between:

- Financial instruments whose credit quality has not deteriorated significantly since their initial recognition or with a low credit risk ('Stage 1'), and
- Financial instruments whose credit quality has deteriorated significantly since their initial recognition or whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').
- The 'Stage 3' would consider financial assets with strong evidence of impairment as of the reporting date.

The 'twelve month expected credit loss' is recognized for the first category, while the 'asset's lifetime expected credit loss' is recognized for the second category.

The measurement of the expected credit loss is determined through a weighted estimate of the default probability during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument.

Accounts receivable from clients and other receivables and assets from contracts with clients

TPG uses a simplified approach to recognize the impairment allowance as the expected credit losses during the lifetime of the instrument of accounts receivable from customers and other receivables, as well as the assets of contracts with customers. These are expected deficits in contractual cash flows, considering the potential default at any time during the life of the financial instrument. TPG uses its historical experience, external indicators and forecasted information to calculate the expected credit losses through a provision matrix. TPG assesses impairment of accounts receivable from Residential segment on a collective basis, by grouping the portfolio based on the number of days overdue and suspension of service once the account has fallen into default, since the receivables groups share similar credit risk characteristics.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities of TPG include financial debt, suppliers, related parties and other accounts payable.

Financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value and, as applicable, are adjusted for transaction costs, unless TPG had designated the financial liability at FVTPL.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate method, except for derivatives and financial liabilities that have been designated at FVTPL, which subsequently are booked at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss (that are not derivative financial instruments designated and effective as hedging instruments).

All the charges related to interest and, if applicable, changes in fair value of an instrument are reported in income and are included under 'interest expense'.

As of December 31, 2023 GTP held liabilities valued at FVTPL amounting to $105,470.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG had financial instruments qualified as hedges.

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at FVTPL, except for those derivatives designated as hedging instruments in the cash flow hedge relationships, which require a specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship must comply with all of the following:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument,
- The effect of the credit risk does not dominate the changes of value resulting from said economic relationship, and
- The hedge index in the hedge relationships is the same as the resulting from dividing the amount of the hedged item that the entity is really hedging by the amount of the hedging instrument that the entity really uses to hedge said amount of the hedged item.

All the derivative instruments used in hedge accounting are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently reported at fair value in the statement of financial position. Provided the hedge is effective, changes in fair value of the derivatives designated as hedge instruments in the cash flow hedging operations are recognized under other comprehensive income and included in other equity components.

Any ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship is immediately recognized in profit and loss. At the time the hedged item affects the profit and loss, any gain or loss previously recorded in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss and presented as a reclassification within OCI. However, if a non-financial asset or liability is recognized as a result of the hedged transaction, gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are included in the initial measurement of the hedged item.

If a forecasted transaction is not expected to occur, any related gain or loss recognized in the OCI is immediately transferred to profit and loss. If the hedge relationship ceases to comply with the effectiveness conditions, the hedge accounting is discontinued, and the related gain or loss is kept in the equity accounts until the forecasted transaction occurs.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedge instrument is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the caption of changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The change in fair value of the hedge item attributable to the hedged risk is accounted for as part of the hedged item carrying amount and also recognized in profit and loss in the caption of changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

For fair value hedge related to items recognized at amortized cost, the adjustment to the carrying amount is amortized through profit and loss over the remaining period until expiration date, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortization may begin as soon as adjustment exists and must begin the latest when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted due to changes in fair value attributable to the hedge risk.

If the hedged item ceases to be recognized, the fair value not yet amortized will be recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Classification and measurement of equity instruments

In accordance with IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, the issuer of a financial instrument shall classify it in its entirety or in each of its components, at the time of initial recognition, as an equity instrument, in accordance with the economic essence of the contractual agreement and with the definitions of financial liability, financial asset and equity instrument.

An instrument shall be of equity if, and only if, it complies with the following:

- The instrument does not incorporate a contractual obligation of: (i) deliver cash or other financial asset to another entity; or (ii) exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under terms potentially unfavorable to the issuer.

- If the instrument will or may be liquidated with the equity instruments owned by the issuer, it is (i) a non-derivative instrument; or (ii) a derivative that will be liquidated only by the issuer through the exchange of a fixed amount in cash or other financial asset for a fixed amount of equity instruments of its own.

h. Accounts receivable from customers and other receivables

(i) Accounts receivable from customers

Accounts receivable from customers represent the collection rights stemming from the sale of telecommunication services provided in the normal course of the operations of TPG. These assets are initially valued at the fair value of the agreed upon consideration; subsequently, they are adjusted for the estimated changes in the fair value at which they will be recovered, as a result of the accorded deductions and the recoverability estimates. When it is expected to collect them within a one-year period or less from the date of closing (or in the normal business operations cycle in case the cycle exceeds this period), they are presented as current assets. In the event on non-compliance with the foregoing, they are presented as non-current assets.

The increases and reductions of the expected credit losses estimates are determined based on valuation studies and applied to income when determined and are presented as part of general expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The allowance for doubtful accounts represents the probable loss inherent to all accounts receivable due to the historic trends of accounts receivable.

Those accounts in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the accounting period.

(ii) Other receivables

The other receivables refer mainly to advances for expenses, recoverable taxes and sundry debtors. Assets under this category are presented as current assets, except if they are expected to be recovered in a lapse higher than twelve months from the date of report, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

i. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses represent benefits for which the risks inherent to the assets to be acquired or the services to be received are not yet transferred to TPG.

j. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of their cost or their net realizable value. The exchangeable items cost is originally assigned using the average cost formula. The net realizable value corresponds to the estimated sale price in the ordinary course of business reduced by any applicable sales expense.

k. Property, plant and equipment

TPG's Management uses the revaluation model for components of property, plant and equipment, since it is considered, it reflects the value of such components, in a better way, in accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard IAS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment.

The frequency of revaluations will depend on changes in the fair values of the property, plant, and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of the revalued asset differs significantly from its carrying amount, a further revaluation will be required.

In 2024 TPG's Management carried out revaluations of the value of property, plant and equipment determined by independent expert, thus, as of December 2024 an increase for an amount of $2,211,993 are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The average annual depreciation rates used by TPG for years 2024 and 2023 are the following:

	2024 (%)	2023 (%)
Decoders	12.5	12.5
Installation expenses	20.0	20.0
Fiber optic	4.0	4.0
Communication equipment	10.0	10.0
Computers	33.3	33.3
Vehicles	25.0	25.0
Leasehold improvements	5.0	5.0
Furniture and fixtures	10.0	10.0

l. Borrowing costs

Costs from borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period necessary to complete and prepare the asset to its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are charged to income when accrued and are reported under caption "interest expense" (see Notes 11 and 13). For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG capitalized borrowing costs which amounted to $85,869 and $396,406, respectively.

m. Intangible assets

TPG performs revaluations to its brand applying the provisions of the International Accounting Standard IAS 38 - Intangibles, which establishes the criteria for measurement after the initial recognition of assets, and uses the methods accepted by IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement.

Intangible assets acquired individually are initially recognized at acquisition cost. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are identified and recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are recognized at cost reduced by their accumulated amortization and the accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets internally developed, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized, and the related expenses are booked in income, in the period they were incurred.

TPG assesses at the initial recognition whether the useful life of intangible assets is finite or undefined.

All finite-lived intangible assets are amortized during the economic useful life and are assessed when indicators that the intangible assets may be deteriorated are present. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangibles with finite- useful lives are reviewed at least at each reporting date. The changes in the expected useful life or in the expected period to obtain the future economic benefits materialized in the assets, are taken as a basis to change either the period or the amortization method, if applicable, and are treated as a change in accounting estimate. The expense of intangible assets with finite-life is recognized in the comprehensive income statement as part of the expenses expense item that is consistent with the use of the intangible.

Intangible assets with undefined useful life are not amortized, instead those assets are subject to annual assessment regardless of any impairment indicator, individually or at cash-generating unit level. The useful life of an intangible asset with undefined useful life is reviewed annually to determine if such definition is still applicable, otherwise, the change in the assessment of undefined useful life to finite-lived is applied prospectively.

The frequency of revaluations depends on the volatility of the fair values of the intangible assets being revalued. If the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is necessary.

Trademarks

Trademarks represent the acquired rights to exploit certain intellectual property (names, logos, etc.).

According to its accounting policy to recognize the trademark's fair value, for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company carried out a revaluation for the Trademark, in accordance with IAS 38, *Intangible assets*, generating an increase in non-current assets and equity for $195,500.

Concessions

Those costs related to the acquisition of concessions rights granted from the Mexican government to provide long-distance services and the lease of links through a public telephone network have been capitalized and are included under caption "Trademarks and other assets". Such costs are amortized by using the straight-line method during the initial term of each concession. The Mexican government requires TPG to comply with certain specific provisions stated in each concession title. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG has fulfilled all of those requirements.

Internally developed software

Disbursements in the research phase of projects to develop specific software for the computer and telecommunication systems are recognized as expense when incurred.

Costs that are directly attributable to the development phase of the projects are recognized as intangible assets as long they comply with the following requirements to be recognized:

- Costs can be reliably measured;
- The project is technical and commercially viable;
- TPG intends and has enough resources to complete the project;
- TPG has the ability to use or sale the intangible asset;
- The intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

Development costs not complying with these capitalization criteria are charged to income or loss as incurred.

The costs directly attributable include the cost of employees incurred during the software development, in addition to the adequate portion of general expenses and debt costs.

n. Long-lived assets impairment assessment

TP Group periodically assesses the recoverability of its tangible and intangible long-lived assets, to identify the existence of circumstances indicating that their carrying values exceed their value of use.

In order to perform the impairment tests, assets are grouped to the lowest level for which there is an adequate independent cash inflow (cash generating units or CGU). As a result, assets are individually tested for impairment, and some are tested at a CGU level.

Those CGUs to which goodwill is allocated, intangible assets with undefined life and intangible assets not available for use are tested for impairment at least once a year. The rest of the individual assets or CGUs are tested for impairment if any event or changes in the circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered.

An impairment loss is accounted for in the amount for which the assets or CGU carrying amount exceeds its recovery value, which in turn corresponds to the higher amount between fair value less selling expenses and the value of use. To determine the value of use, Management estimates the expected future cash flows of each CGU and determines a discount rate to calculate the present value of such cash flows. Data used when performing the impairment test are directly linked to TPG's most recent authorized budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganizations and asset improvements. Discount factors are individually determined for each CGU and reflect their respective risk profiles as assessed by Management.

CGU impairment losses reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill assigned to the related CGU. The remaining impairment loss is split pro rata between the long-lived assets of the CGU. Except goodwill, all the assets are subsequently assessed to confirm that any impairment loss previously recognized no longer exists. An impairment charge may be reverted if the CGU recoverable value exceeds the carrying amount.
Impairment tests

For the impairment annual test purposes, there were defined the valuation approaches adequate for each CGU maintained by TPG, privileging the use of level 1 and 2 inputs, in accordance with IFRS 13, Measurement at fair value. Recovery value is obtained as the higher between the value in use and fair value less disposition costs. For the annual impairment test working capital assets, fixed assets, concessions and other intangibles were considered as a single CGU, considering that TPG has its own assets to operate independently as a going concern and generates economic cash flows and its own financial information, which allows its analysis individually.

The technique used to determine the recoverable value is the fair value less the disposal costs.

Fair value (market approach). This approach was carried out through the arm's length public companies' technique, which estimates the sustainable level of future revenues for a business and applies an appropriate multiple to those revenues and are capitalized to obtain the business value. This technique presumes that companies operating in the same industry sector will share similar characteristics, and the values of the company are co-related to those characteristics.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG does not present impairment in its assets with finite and indefinite lives.

o. Leased assets

TPG as lessee

TPG enters into lease agreements for communication equipment, decoders, computer equipment, vehicles, furniture, offices, points of sale, among others. All leases are negotiated individually and have a wide variety of terms and different conditions as purchasing options and scalability clauses.

TPG asses if the contract is or contains a lease at the commencement date. A lease conveys the right to direct the use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits of an identified asset for a period in exchange of a consideration.

Some lease contracts contain lease components and other non-lease components. The non-lease components used to be associated with the offices management services and the maintenance and vehicle repair contracts. TPG has elected not to split from its offices leases the non-lease components, instead account for these contracts as one lease component. For the rest of leases, the components are divided in its lease components, and non-lease components based on their respective independent prices.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At the lease commencement date, TPG recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by TPG, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

TPG depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. TPG also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or TPG's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

After initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made, split as capital payments and financial costs. The financial cost is the amount produced by a constant interest rate over the remaining balance of the financial liability.

The lease liability is reassessed when there is a change in the lease payments, changes in lease payments arising from a change in the lease term or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase a leased asset. The revised lease payments are discounted using TPG's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment when the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset. The exception being when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, then any excess is recognized in profit or loss.

Lease payments can also be modified when there is a change in the amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees or when future payments change through an index or rate used to determine those payments, including changes in lease market rates after a review of such market leases. The lease liability is remeasured only when the adjustment to the lease payments becomes effective, where the revised contractual payments for the remainder of the lease term are discounted using the unmodified discount rate. Except when the change in lease payments derives from a change in variable interest rates, in which case the discount rate is modified to reflect the change in interest rates.

In some cases, TPG may increase or reduce the capacity of physical spaces or may renegotiate the amounts to be paid under the respective leases, therefore, TPG may agree with the lessor to pay an amount that is proportional to the independent adjusted price to reflect the specific terms of the contract. In these circumstances, the contractual arrangement is treated as a new lease and accounted for accordingly.

In other cases, TPG may negotiate a change to an existing lease, such as reducing the amount of office space occupied, the term of the lease, or the total amount to be paid under the lease not being part of the original terms and conditions of the lease. In these circumstances, TPG does not account for the changes as if there were a new lease.

Conversely, the revised contractual payments are discounted using a revised discount rate on the effective date of the lease modification. The discount rate used is TPG's incremental loan rate determined on the modification date, since the implicit rate in the lease is not easily determinable.

The remeasurement of the lease liability is dealt with by a reduction in the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the full or partial termination of the lease for lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the leases is recognized in profit or loss. The right-of-use asset is adjusted for all other lease modifications.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients offered by IFRS 16, instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

TPG as a lessor

As a lessor, TPG classifies leases as either operating or financial leases.

A lease is classified as a financial lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards inherent to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

p. Financial debt

Financial debt is initially accounted for fair value net of any operating expense directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Liabilities that accrue interest are subsequently valued at amortized cost, by using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense during the period through completion of the payments resulting in a constant rate on the outstanding liability in the statement of financial position. Interest expense includes initial transaction costs and premiums paid at the time of amortization, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability remains outstanding.

q. Income taxes

The tax expense recognized in income includes the sum of the deferred tax and the tax incurred in the period, which has not been recognized in other comprehensive income items or directly in equity.

The short-term tax calculation is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or are substantially enacted at the close of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

IAS 12, Income taxes, states that the tax incurred should be determined based on the tax rules in force and is recorded in profit or loss of the period to which it is attributable. The effects of deferred taxes consist in applying the applicable tax rate to those temporary differences between the assets and liabilities carrying amounts and their tax values which are expected to materialize in the future, related to: (i) deductible and taxable temporary differences, (ii) the amounts of tax loss carry forwards, and (iii) unused tax credits from prior periods.

A deferred income tax asset is only recognized if it is probable that there will be future taxable income to be offset against to. The deferred income tax liability derived from investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognized, except when the reversal of the related temporary differences can be controlled by TPG and is probable that the temporary difference will not be reverted in the foreseeable future.

Assets and liabilities from deferred taxes are only offset when TPG has the right and intention to offset the assets and liabilities from taxes of the same tax authority.

Deferred income tax assets are accounted for as long as it is probable that they may be used against future taxable income. This is determined based on projections of TPG of the future operating results, adjusted by significant items which are reconciled to the tax result and by the limits of use of tax losses or other unused tax credits. Liabilities from deferred taxes are always accounted for on its entirety.

Current tax for the year is determined in accordance with the tax rules in force.

The effect of changes in tax rates on the deferred taxes is accounted for in profit or loss of the period in which such changes are approved.

r. Employee benefits

Under IAS 19, Employee benefits, such benefit obligations granted by TPG's subsidiaries are determined as follows:

Short-term employee benefits

These types of benefits, including vacation rights, are current liabilities included in 'Other accounts payable', they are measured at nominal value (without discount) that TPG expects to pay as a result of the unused right and are recognized as expenses in the income of the period.

Retirement benefits under the defined contribution scheme

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, these types of plans did not exist.

Retirement benefits under the defined benefits scheme

Under the defined benefit scheme, the amount of pension that an employee will receive upon retirement is determined in reference to the time of service and the employee´s final salary. The legal obligation for the benefits remains with TPG, even if the plan assets to finance the defined benefit plan are separate. Plan assets may include specifically designated assets in a long-term benefit fund in addition to qualifying insurance policies. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG did not have a funded pension plan and, therefore, there were no plan assets.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets. It is measured using the projected credit unit method, considering the present value of the obligation as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

TPG's Management estimates DBO annually with the assistance of independent actuaries based on standard inflation rates and wage and mortality growth rate. Discount factors are determined near the end of each year with reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have maturities approximate to the terms of the related pension liability or, in failing which, the market rate of the bonds issued by the government should be taken as a reference.

The service costs of the defined benefit liability are included in the expense for employee benefits. Contributions that are independent of the years of service are considered a cost for services reduction. The net interest expense of the defined benefit liability is included as part of the financial costs. The gains or losses that derive from the remeasurements of the liability for defined benefits (actuarial gains or losses) are included in other comprehensive income items and are not reclassified to income in subsequent periods.

s. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are accounted for present obligations, resulting from a past event, probably will lead to a cash outflow of TPG and the amounts can be estimated with some reliability. The time or the amount of such outflow can be yet uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of some legal or constructive commitment resulting from past events, e.g.: product warranties granted, legal controversies or onerous contracts.

Restructuring provisions are only accounted for if a restructuring detailed formal plan has been developed or implemented and, management has announced, at least, the main characteristics of the plan to the those affected persons or has begun the plan implementation. No future operating losses are recognized.

Provisions are measured by the estimated required expense to settle the present obligation, given the most reliable available evidence as of the date of the report, including the risks –and uncertainties associated to the current obligation. When there is a number of similar obligations, the possibility that an outflow is required for settling them is determined by considering them as a whole. Provisions are discounted at their present value in cases in which the value of the money in time is material.

Any reimbursement that TPG considers that is going to be collected from a third party in relation with an obligation, is considered as a separate asset. However, such assets will not exceed the amount of the related provision.

In cases where it is considered an unlikely or remote outflow of economic resources as a result of the current obligations, no liability is recognized unless a business combination is on course. In a business combination, contingent liabilities are recognized as of the acquisition date if a present obligation arises from past events and fair value can be reliably measured, even if the resources outflow is not probable. Subsequently, they are measured considering the higher amount between a comparable provision as previously described and the recognized amount as of the acquisition date, less any amortization.

t. Equity

Capital stock represents the face value of outstanding shares.

Paid-in capital includes any premium received from a capital stock issue. Any transaction cost related to the issuance of shares is reduced from the paid-in capital, net from any related income tax benefit.

Retained earnings include all current and prior year earnings (losses), decreased by losses and transfers to other equity accounts.

All transactions with the controlling entity's stockholders are accounted separately in equity.

Dividend distributions payable to the stockholders are charged against retained earnings and are included in "other payables" when dividends have been declared but remain unpaid as of the date of the report. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no dividends have been declared.

Under caption "other comprehensive income" are recorded all the changes in equity which do not represent contributions by or distributions to the stockholders and that are part of comprehensive income (loss) and include the following:

- The revaluation reserve - includes gains and losses related to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, as well as intangible assets (see Notes 3.k, 3.m, 10 and 12).

- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability - which includes actuarial losses due to changes in demographic and financial assumptions (see Notes 3.r and15).

- The translation effect - includes the currency translation effect of TPG's foreign entities to Mexican pesos (see Notes 1.c and 3.x).

- The cash flow hedging reserve - comprises gains and losses related to this type of financial instruments (see Notes 3.f and17.b).

u. Revenue recognition for contracts with customers and other income

General principles

Revenue from telecommunication services derives from the contracts executed between TPG and customers.

In certain cases, TPG incurs several incremental costs in order to obtain said contracts, e.g.: commissions paid to the sales force or third-party agents. When the period covered exceeds one year, those costs are capitalized, otherwise TPG applies the IFRS 15 practical approach and expense them as incurred.

For revenue recognition purposes, TPG follows a five-step process:

(i) Identify the contract(s) with the customer;

(ii) Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

(iii) Determine the transaction price;

(iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;

(v) Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

TP Group recognizes the contract liabilities when a payment is received before the performance obligation is satisfied and those amounts are presented as 'Customer contract liabilities' in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if TPG satisfies a performance obligation before payment is received, it is recognized either a contract asset or an account receivable in the consolidated statement of financial position, depending on whether something else than just the passage of time is required before payment is enforceable.

Revenue recognition is based on information generated by the billing systems, which include individual customer data such as the type of package/type of service rendered, billing fees, and other conditions agreed with the customers.

Gross or net revenue recognition

In those cases, in which TPG serves as an intermediary between a supplier and the client, the Management evaluates whether the TP Group delivers the related product or provides the service requested by the client as a principal or if it acts only as an agent of the supplier. The result of said evaluation determines whether the TP Group recognizes the income on a gross basis (as a principal) or net of the costs incurred on behalf of the supplier, that is, for the margin of the operation (as an agent). The determining factor in this evaluation is the control over the related good or service.

Multiple arrangement agreements

TPG frequently conducts transactions involving a variety of products and services, e.g., for the delivery of telecommunications hardware, software and related after-sales services. In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated among the various performance obligations based on their relative independent selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts charged on behalf of third parties.

Performance obligations fulfilled over time

If the control of a good or service is transferred over time and, therefore, a performance obligation is satisfied, TPG recognizes revenue from ordinary activities over time, as the client receives or consumes the provided benefits, if an asset is created or improved or if an enforceable right to collection is created for the performance completed to date.

Revenue recognition is based on the information reported by the systems to which data on the packages or types of contracted services, billing fees and other agreements with customers are loaded.

Some of the most representative types of income and their recognition method are described below:

Revenues for bundle ‘Double Play’ and ‘Triple play’.

‘Double play’ and ‘Triple play’ contracts offered to customers are basically bundles of internet access, fixed telephony and pay television services, which can be adjusted to the needs and profile of the subscriber; said contracts are comprised by a number of packages that range depending on: megabits offered, number of T.V. channels, number of TVs connected and number of telephone lines. Revenues are recognized when the service is provided based on the contracts with customers.

Connection, reconnection or installation fee.

They are single and non-refundable charges, which are recognized at the time the service is provided due to their relatively small significance. Connection and installation charges are generated when TPG has installed a decoder and the service is ready to be provided. Charges for reconnection refer to the charge made to the customer when the customer does not pay the invoice for the contracted services on time; the cost of resuming the service is stipulated in the body of the contract.

Internet access revenues /dedicated links rent.

Internet agreements rule the provision of symmetric or asymmetric internet access through fiber optic. The asymmetric internet is when there is a gap between the download and upload speeds and the symmetric internet is when the data download and upload speeds are the same. Revenue is recognized in income of the period as the service is being provided.

Dedicated internet access is a fixed-bandwidth connection between two points which is available 24/7; its download and upload capacities are the same and are assigned to a single customer.

The provision of internet access symmetric or asymmetric, the installation fees and the cession of the equipment needed for the provision of the service, are all considered a single performance obligation since the service to be provided depends entirely on the installation of the equipment in the place designated by the customer, since such equipment runs exclusively on hardware and software for TPG technology.

Income from the rental of dedicated links is recognized when the service is provided to the lessee based on the leased capacity.

Business-oriented services

Dedicated internet access is a fixed-bandwidth connection between two points which is available 24/7; its download and upload capacities are the same and are assigned to a single customer.

LAN to LAN agreements set the conditions for the connection service between two geographically separate sites, based in an Internet Protocol (IP). This allows the customer to have absolute control and security of the information.

An IP network agreement is a communication network that uses an IP that allows the customer to connect different networks to route the traffic to an expected destination. Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is a routing technique in telecommunication networks, it may be used to route different kinds of traffic, including voice traffic and IP packages.
A cloud services agreement refers to Internet services provision where the customer can store information as e-mail, files, etc., and can be remotely accessed from any site.

Interconnection and long-distance revenue

The interconnection service consists in the physical and functional connection between the networks of different telecommunications carriers, to allow their users to communicate with each other or to access other services. Services are billed to other operators when a call has been terminated in TPG's network and are recognized when the service is provided. Interconnection rates are regulated by the Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT for its Spanish acronym).

Long distance services stem from the connection of a telephonic line located in Mexico and another one in a foreign jurisdiction. Applicable tariffs are dependent on the type of contract with the customer and location of the recipient of the phone call.

Advertising services

Advertising services consist mainly in agreements through which TPG is obligated to transmit certain advertising material of customers in different media (paid T.V. and movie theaters mainly) in exchange of advertising of TPG transmitted through the customer's own infrastructure. Revenues are recognized in income as the advertising is transmitted on the customer screens.

Commissions

This revenue source corresponds to the considerations that TPG invoices to platforms of free transmission services or OTT services (over-the-top), and can include a variety of telecommunications services such as audiovisual broadcasting (e.g. Internet television, Internet radio, video on demand or music), but also communications (e.g. voice over IP calls and instant messaging) and other cloud computing services (web applications and cloud storage).

Commissions are charged based on the rates agreed with the companies that operate the different platforms offered by TPG to its customers (e.g., Netflix, Prime Video, Disney +, HBO, among others).

Custom solutions

TPG also provides some customers with tailored telecommunications solutions that include custom hardware and software and an installation service that allows it to interface with the customer's existing systems. TPG has determined that hardware, software and installation service are capable of being different since, in theory, the customer could benefit from these individually by purchasing the other elements through other providers. However, TPG also provides a significant service of integrating these elements to offer a solution in such a way that, in the actual context of the contract, there is a unique performance obligation to provide such a solution.

When such products are customized or sold in conjunction with significant integration services, the goods and services represent a single combined performance obligation over which control is deemed to be transferred over time. This is because the combined product is unique to each customer (it has no alternative use) and TPG has an enforceable right to settle for the work completed to date. Income from these performance obligations is recognized over time as the customization or integration work is performed, using the cost-to-cost method to calculate progress toward completion. Since costs are generally incurred uniformly as work progresses and are considered proportional to the entity's performance, the cost-to-cost method provides a faithful representation of the transfer of goods and services to the customer. For software sales that have not been customized by TPG and are not subject to significant integration services, the license period begins upon delivery. For software sales subject to significant customization or integration services, the license period begins with the start of the related services.

Liabilities from contracts with customers

Revenue already collected for services not yet provided to the customer is deferred until such services are provided. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, liabilities from contracts with customers amounted to $719,719 and $993,519, respectively, and are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under the caption "liabilities from contracts with customers".

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accounted for considering the effective interest rate applicable to outstanding principal during the corresponding accrual period.

The different sources of revenues are detailed in Note 22.

v. Costs and expenses

Costs and operating expenses are recognized as accrued, immediately under the assumption of disbursements which will not generate future economic benefits or when they do not fulfill the necessary requirements to register them accounting-wise as an asset and are comprised as shown in Note 23.

w. Depreciation of subscriber acquisition cost

Subscriber acquisition cost represents the disbursements necessary to install the infrastructure to provide the restricted audio and video service, as well as dedicated links to provide the service to the customers and is mainly comprised by the following components (i) fiber optics, (ii) installation materials (external plant), (iii) decoder equipment and (iv) installation labor.

At the time of the installation such disbursements are capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment, and subsequently amortized starting on the date the equipment is ready to provide the contracted services and during the expected service life span of the subscriber (five years) If service is cancelled, the unamortized balance less the amount of the recovered equipment is charged to profit or loss of the period.

x. Foreign currency transactions

(i) Transactions in foreign currency are translated to entity functional currency, in this case TPG, by using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such operations and the valuation of monetary items at the year-end exchange rate are recognized in income.

Non-monetary items are not translated at the closing exchange rate of the period and are measured at historical cost (converted using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date on which the fair value was determined.

(ii) In TPG's financial statements, all assets, liabilities, and operations carried out with a functional currency other than the Mexican peso (TPG's presentation currency) are translated into Mexican pesos at the time of consolidation. The functional currency of the entities at TPG has remained unchanged during the reporting period.

At the time of consolidation, assets and liabilities have been converted into Mexican pesos at the closing exchange rate of the reporting date. Income and expenses have been translated into TPG's presentation currency at an average exchange rate during the reporting period. Exchange differences are charged / credited to other comprehensive income items and are recognized as a translation effect in other capital accounts. Upon disposing of a foreign operation, the accumulated translation effects recognized in equity are reclassified to income and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Note 18 shows the foreign exchange position, as well as the exchange rates used in the translation of those balances.

y. Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss for the year includes TPG’s net loss and any other effect which, due to specific accounting standards, is accounted for under “other comprehensive results” and which does not represent an increase, decrease or distribution of capital stock.

Comprehensive (loss) income caption included in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is the result of TPG’s performance during the year.

z. Going concern

TP Group has accumulated losses exceeding two-thirds of its share capital. The Mexican General Law of Commercial Companies states that companies that record losses exceeding two-thirds of their share capital may be dissolved at the request of their creditors or any other interested party. Additionally, as shown in this consolidated statement of financial position, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, short-term liabilities exceed its current assets, and the Company incurred net losses during the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. These conditions, along with other factors, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

TPG's Management has a reasonable expectation to have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. TPG's Management has implemented plans to offset the potential effects through the following actions:

Operating Efficiencies:

To strengthen its cash flow, Grupo TP decided to reduce its investment plan for geographic coverage starting in 2023. This coverage currently stands at 17.6 million passed homes. Similarly, TPG has now focused on the second phase of its strategic plan, which consists of: (i) operational penetration with moderate subscriber base growth, (ii) strict financial discipline, and (iii) generating operational efficiencies. As of December 31, 2024, operating penetration reached 29.7%, an increase from 27.2% at the end of 2023 and 25.2% at the beginning of 2023.

In line with this strategy, during the year ending December 31, 2024, revenue grew 10%, while operating profit grew 66% compared to the year ending December 31, 2023. As seen, operating profit grew at a faster pace than revenue, indicating sustained and increasing profitability. The Company's management is confident that this sustained improvement in financial results will contribute to strengthening the Company's equity.

Cash flows designated for capital investment (Capex) have also decreased. During the year ended December 31, 2024, capital investments represented 27% of total revenue, compared to 39% and 62% in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Furthermore, the Company has been recognized by independent parties as the internet provider with the best service in the market. This is reflected in a higher Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) and a lower churn rate (the rate at which customers unsubscribe from the service) compared to other providers in the Mexican market, which reflects greater preference and loyalty from our subscribers.

Financial Strategy:

Due to the strength of its operating and financial results, the Company has strengthened investor confidence. It has timely met all of its financial commitments and has effectively accessed the debt markets to meet its financing needs.

Between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, the Company successfully placed more than USD $513,000 and $4,500,000 in the market, through a combination of new debt issuances and refinancing transactions. Of this amount, USD $513,000 and $2,000,000 were allocated to refinancing longer-term debt, while the remaining USD $2.5 billion corresponded to new debt issuance.

In this regard, Grupo TP maintains solid financial flexibility, supported by its growing subscriber base, which can be used as collateral for new debt issuances. Furthermore, there is capacity in its backbone network that can also serve as collateral, given its high potential value for investors. See note 25 for subsequent events.

NOTE 4 – CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY IN ESTIMATES:

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and relative assumptions are based on experience and other factors deemed relevant. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Modifications to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the modification is made and future periods if the modification affects both the current period and subsequent periods.

a. Accounting judgments when applying accounting policies

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers. In the process of applying TPG accounting policies, Management has performed the following judgments that have had the most significant effects on the figures recognized in the financial statements: (1) determination of performance obligations; (2) the timing in which a revenue must be recognized based on the fulfillment of performance obligations; (3) the average time of equipment installation; (4) cancellation percentage; and (5) registration of the consideration as agent or principal.

(ii) Deferred taxes. TPG has tax loss carry forwards and certain temporary differences, which are susceptible to be used in the following years. Based on projected revenue and taxable profit TPG is expected to generate in future years, it is determined if an asset or a liability exists.

b. Key sources of uncertainty in estimates

(i) Inventory and receivables allowances. TPG uses estimates to determine the inventory and receivables impairment allowances. Some of the factors considered by TPG for calculating the inventory allowance are the installations volume and demand trends for certain products. The factors considered by TPG to determine impairment allowance of receivables include customer's risk related to its financial situation, unsecured accounts and the portfolio aging in accordance with the credit terms and conditions set down (see Notes 6 and 8 for more detail).

(ii) Property, plant and equipment. TPG reviews the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each annual period, to determine their depreciation. Useful lives are determined in accordance with technical studies prepared by specialized internal staff, but external specialists may also participate. The uncertainty degree from the useful lives estimates is related to the market changes and the use of the assets. Likewise, TPG performs estimates of recovered equipment value when a user cancels the service.

(iii) Capitalization of cost of loans. TPG uses its judgment to determine: (1) the qualifying assets in which the cost of loans will be capitalized; (2) the starting, suspension and ending periods of the capitalization, (3) the foreign exchange losses that may be capitalized.

(iv) Impairment of long-lived assets. When performing the asset impairment tests, TPG makes estimates on the value of use allocated to its property, plant and equipment, trademarks, and to cash generating units (CGU), in the case of certain assets. Calculations of the value of use require TPG to determine the future cash flows that should proceed from the CGUs and the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value. TPG uses the revenue cash flow projections using estimates of market conditions, prices, market share and volume of installations.

(v) Leases. At the time of registering its lease contracts under IFRS 16, Management has had to use certain estimates in respect to: (1) the possible contract renewals; (2) the discount rate to determine their present value; and (3) the applications of allowed exceptions.

(vi) Employee benefits. Measurement of the liability for employee benefits is performed by independent specialists based on actuarial calculations. Some of the assumptions that may have an important impact, among others, are: (1) discount rates, (2) expected salary increase rates, and (3) rotation and mortality rates based on recognized tables. A change in the economic, labor or tax conditions could modify the estimates.

(vii) Contingencies. TPG is subject to legal procedures on which the possibility of materialization as a payment obligation is assessed, for which the legal situation as of the date of the estimate and the opinion of TPG's legal advisers are considered. Such assessments are periodically reviewed and in case the payment obligation becomes probable, the corresponding liability is recognized.

(viii) Fair value measurements. Derivative financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position at their fair value at each reporting date. Additionally, Note 17 discloses the fair value of certain financial instruments, mainly long-term debt, although it does not imply a risk of adjustment to the book values. Additionally, TPG recognizes the fair value of some items of Property, plant and equipment and its intangibles (trademarks) periodically.

The fair values described are estimated using valuation techniques that include data that are not observable in a market. The main assumptions used in the valuation are described in the relative notes. TPG considers that the valuation techniques and assumptions selected are appropriate to determine fair values.

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Petty cash funds	$ 170	$ 332
Checking accounts	384,935	1,277,661
Short-term investments	2,969,529	1,098,982
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,354,634	$ 2,376,975

NOTE 6 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CUSTOMERS:

a. Balance integration:

The accounts receivable from customers are comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Residential and Business-oriented customers	$ 4,179,392	$ 4,779,893
Advertising customers	338,160	514,819
Telecommunications carriers	19,107	67,685
Others	271,707	122,963
Gross balance	4,808,366	5,485,360
Expected credit loss allowance	(1,489,003)	(1,059,769)
Total accounts receivable from customers – net	$ 3,319,363	$ 4,425,591

b. Receivables gross balance ageing:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Up to 30 days	$ 2,450,060	$ 2,943,804
From 31 to 60 days	133,533	174,351
From 61 to 90 days	222,555	274,872
From 91 to 120 days	133,533	151,171
More than 120 days	1,868,685	1,941,162
Gross balance	$ 4,808,366	$ 5,485,360

c. Expected credit loss allowance balance reconciliation:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	Years ended December 31, 2023
Opening balance	$ 1,059,769	$ 637,969
Increases	885,677	851,834
Write-offs	(456,443)	(430,034)
Closing balance	$ 1,489,003	$ 1,059,769

d. Portfolio securitization.

On May 25, 2017 an “irrevocable administrative and source of payment master trust agreement” was entered into, identified with number 1136 (F/1136 or Master Trust) and created under Mexican laws, between the Company and Total Box, S.A. de C.V. (Total Box) as Trustors), the Company as Administrator and Banco Azteca, S.A., Institución de Banca Multiple, Fiduciary Division, as Trustee of the Master Trust (Fiduciary). The Master Trust was amended and fully redrafted on November 8, 2019.

The main purposes of the Master Trust are the following: (i) receive the contribution of Collection Rights of the Company and Total Box, and receive and administer the resources resulting from the collection; (ii) assign the Collection Rights to each “Securities Portfolio” in accordance with the allocation criteria (iii) assign the “Free Rights” to the “Individual Funds” created for carrying out new issuances, as instructed by the Technical Committee; (iv) transfer “Collection Rights” to other trusts and/or vehicles, previous authorization by the Technical Committee to, among other purposes, carry out financing operations by means of securitizations (public or private); and (v) as appropriate, and with previous authorizations, carry out one or more Securities issuances.

The Master Trust serves as a centralized vehicle of receivables collection, as well as a vehicle for the administration and payment source for liabilities of the Company and Total Box. As part of the Master Trust, specific portfolios of collection resulting from such rights are allocated to serve as payments under specific financings of the Company having the support of the Master Trust, including the securitization program of the portfolio (see Note 13).

The equity of the Master Trust is comprised by the following assets: (i) Collection Rights; (ii) amounts received by the Fiduciary as a consequence of the payment of the Collection Rights; (iii) liquid amounts and cash received by the Fiduciary of the Master Trust as a consequence of the payment or exercise of Collection Rights or as a consequence of issuances carried out; (iv) cash available in the accounts of the Master Trust, or, resulting from the Collection Rights; (v) interests and returns of cash or resulting from the Collection Rights; (vi) securities acquired by the Fiduciary for investing cash; (vii) any fixed asset, tangible or intangible, or rights affecting the equity of the Master Trust for the latter’s purposes. The assets representing the net equity contributed to the Master Trust are registered as “fiduciary rights” in the statement of financial position.

The Company and Total Box (as Trustors of the Master Trust) irrevocably contributed to the patrimony of the Master Trust all Collection Rights present and future generated during the normal course of business covered by the services provision contracts with its customers (Collection Rights). Pursuant to such universal contribution of Collection Rights, present and future, and in accordance to the terms of the Master Trust agreement, the Trustors should not be able to maintain Collection Rights or Services Provision Contracts off the patrimony of the Master Trust.

Likewise, in terms of the Master Trust, the Company and Total Box (as Trustors of the Master Trust), have been appointed as Trustees of the trust to receive, on behalf of the Fiduciary, the cash flows resulting from the Collection Rights and deliver then to the Fiduciary of the Master Trust within the following two business days.

All issuances of CEBURES carried out under the cover of the securitization program shall be made under the cover of the Issuing Trust. The equity of the Issuing Trust is comprised mainly of the Collection Rights contributed by the Master Trust itself and the collections resulting from the Collection Rights. The CEBURES issued by the Issuing Trust shall be supported by a specific portfolio of Collection Rights allocated to each issue of stock certificates and the collections resulting from such Collection Rights.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, Collection Rights contributed by TPG to the Master Trust amounted to $49,041,164 and $46,278,536, respectively.

NOTE 7 – RELATED PARTIES:

a. Balance integration:

Accounts receivable and payable to related parties are shown below:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short-term account receivables:		
Total Play Comunicaciones Colombia, S.A.S.	$ 281,558	$ 230,247
Operadora Biper, S.A. de C.V.	244,068	187,458
Azteca Comunicación Colombia S.A.S.	53,080	14,862
Grupo Elektra, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (GEKT)	10,100	66,240
TV Azteca, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (GTVA)	3,290	48,043
Tiendas Super Precio, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	2,281	3,139
Others	425	698
Expected credit loss allowance	(344,068)	(183,771)
Total short-term accounts receivable from related parties	$ 250,734	$ 366,916

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long-term account receivables:		
Azteca Comunicaciones Colombia, S.A.S. [1]	$ 283,756	$ 237,367
Total long-term accounts receivable from related parties	$ 283,756	$ 237,367

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short term accounts payable:		
TV Azteca, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (GTVA)	$ 639,234	$ 449,845
Totalsec, S.A. de C.V. (Totalsec)	415,608	356,920
UPAX GS, S.A. de C.V. (UPAX)	64,610	96,888
Grupo Elektra, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (GEKT)	41,439	15,962
Servicios de Asesoría en Medios de Comunicación, GS, S.A. de C.V.	22,897	65,054
Selabe Diseños, S.A. de C.V. (Selabe)	13,303	7,021
Others	19,260	20,389
Total short-term accounts payable to related parties	$ 1,216,351	$ 1,012,079

b. Transactions:

Additionally, the following operations with related parties have been included in the consolidated financial statement:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	Years ended December 31, 2023
Revenue	$ 773,531	$ 612,253
Costs	133,644	151,289
Operating expenses	905,524	965,485
Other income	1,008,376	556
Interest income	37,882	38,141
Fixed assets acquisitions	141,744	363,744
Borrowings	-	170,799
Prepaid expenses	99,669	174,060
Leases	22,593	-
Liabilities from contracts with customers	136,655	16,506

Transactions with Grupo Salinas companies

TPG provides fixed telephony services, Internet and link rent to GEKT and GTVA. Conversely, services received by TP Group from the Grupo Salinas' companies are:

- GEKT - leasing, fees and maintenance.
- GTVA - advertising and leasing.
- CRBS - fees.
- Adamantium Private Security Services, S. de R.L. de C.V - surveillance and security.
- BOFF, S. de R.L. de C.V. - fees.
- Totalsec - fixed assets, inventory, maintenance, and fees.
- UPAX - fees and advertising.
- Selabe - fees.

NOTE 8 – INVENTORIES:

a. Balance integration:

Inventories are comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equipment	$ 1,621,432	$ 1,610,422
Installation material warehouse	1,135,680	1,366,018
Gross balance	2,757,112	2,976,440
Obsolescence allowance	(49,086)	(50,059)
Total inventories – Net	$ 2,708,026	$ 2,926,381

b. Reconciliation of the obsolescence allowance balances:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	Years ended December 31, 2023
Opening balance	$ 50,059	$ 15,929
Increases	24,390	45,364
Write-offs	(25,363)	(11,234)
Ending balance	$ 49,086	$ 50,059

NOTE 9 – PREPAID EXPENSES:

Balance integration:

Prepaid expenses are comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Maintenance	$ 180,575	$ 133,729
Air taxi services	122,869	174,000
Advertising	49,655	25,593
Security deposits	35,568	34,059
Insurance	18,709	10,416
Fees	14,492	78,154
Monitoring	3,882	18,253
Right-of-way and other contributions	-	14,616
Telephony services	-	832
Compensations	-	-
Others	73,749	39,800
Total advance payments	$ 499,499	$ 529,452

NOTE 10 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - NET:

a. Breakdown by class of asset:

As of December 31, property, plant and equipment – net, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Decoders	$ 57,213,268	$ 50,371,225
Fiber optic	26,045,432	23,422,664
Communication equipment	15,351,987	13,436,361
Licenses and software	2,448,868	2,478,645
Machinery and laboratory equipment	1,822,767	1,641,059
Computers	1,323,351	1,207,270
Leasehold improvements	533,526	453,418
Furniture and fixtures	306,950	268,453
Vehicles	77,978	54,949
Gross depreciable balance	105,124,127	93,334,044
Accumulated depreciation	(43,946,581)	(32,413,610)
Net depreciable balance	61,177,546	60,920,434
Projects in progress	290,613	989,515
Land	35,888	35,888
Total property, plant and equipment, net	$ 61,504,047	$ 61,945,837

TPG has guaranteed the tax credit mentioned in Note 19.b with certain of these assets up to an amount of $1,070,182. Also, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual impairment test (see Note 3.n).

b. Balance reconciliation:

The reconciliation of balances for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Net balances as of December 31, 2023	Purchases[1]	Revaluation	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation of the year	Net balances as of December 31, 2024
Decoders	$ 30,190,435	$ 9,558,936	$ 1,062,028	($ 1,351,046)	$ -	($ 10,891,602)	$ 28,568,751
Fiber optic	19,832,120	2,271,163	(35,853)	(84,885)	479,231	(1,065,827)	21,395,949
Communication equipment	7,758,108	797,338	830,795	(57)	290,680	(1,532,217)	8,144,647
Licenses and software	1,212,694	735,804	-	(8,817)	20,730	(827,915)	1,132,496
Machinery and laboratory equipment	983,777	87,819	75,155	(55)	20,543	(169,664)	997,575
Computers	391,376	45,034	162,569	(1,572)	19,324	(300,593)	316,138
Leasehold improvements	363,658	8,108	75,001	1	3,119	(28,182)	421,705
Furniture and fixtures	171,901	3,265	42,298	(713)	5,763	(53,673)	168,841
Vehicles	16,365	27,168	-	(434)	213	(11,868)	31,444
Land	35,888	-	-	-	-	-	35,888
Projects in progress	989,515	132,001	-	8,700	(839,603)	-	290,613
Totals	$ 61,945,837	$ 13,666,636	$ 2,211,993	($ 1,438,878)	$ -	($ 14,881,541)	$ 61,504,047

	Net balances as of December 31, 2022	Purchases[1]	Disposals	Transfers	Other	Depreciation of the year	Net balances as of December 31, 2023
Decoders	$ 29,502,618	$ 12,588,048	$ -	($ 1,860,511)	$ -	($ 10,039,720)	$ 30,190,435
Fiber optic	16,736,384	3,363,149	321,688	(237,434)	545,676	(897,343)	19,832,120
Communication equipment	7,168,656	961,262	756,824	(196,420)	359,657	(1,291,871)	7,758,108
Licenses and software	1,288,625	646,753	-	742	49,838	(773,264)	1,212,694
Machinery and laboratory equipment	959,018	98,476	71,163	(421)	8,512	(152,971)	983,777
Computers	418,106	75,637	104,449	(2,522)	55,693	(259,987)	391,376
Leasehold improvements	357,196	49,781	-	(7,004)	3,770	(40,085)	363,658
Furniture and fixtures	169,758	22,308	-	-	4,285	(24,450)	171,901
Vehicles	33,900	-	-	(688)	-	(16,847)	16,365
Land	35,408	480	-	-	-	-	35,888
Projects in progress	1,495,487	523,439	-	(1,980)	(1,027,431)	-	989,515
Totals	$ 58,165,156	$ 18,329,333	$ 1,254,124	($ 2,306,238)	$ -	($ 13,496,538)	$ 61,945,837

[1] Includes capitalized debt costs amounting $86,869 and $396,406 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

c. Depreciation expense breakdown:

Depreciation expense is integrated as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Subscribers acquisition cost depreciation	$ 10,891,602	$ 10,039,721
Depreciation of the rest of the assets	3,989,939	3,456,817
Total	$ 14,881,541	$ 13,496,538

NOTE 11 – LEASES (RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES)

a. Right of use asset integration by type of underlying asset:

The right of use assets balance was comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	2023
Decoders	$ 6,271,020	$ 6,280,537
Property	4,474,602	4,071,365
Vehicles	522,738	520,906
Computers	196,649	176,480
Communication equipment	143,990	143,990
Fiber optic	88,391	-
Gross balance	11,697,390	11,193,278
Accumulated depreciation	(8,512,606)	(6,412,883)
Net balance	$ 3,184,784	$ 4,780,395

b. Balance reconciliation:

	Net balances as of December 31, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation of the year	Net balances as of December 31, 2024
Decoders	$ 2,717,988	$ -	($ 9,518)	($ 1,233,341)	$ 1,475,129
Property	1,645,077	862,363	(333,401)	(791,522)	1,382,517
Vehicles	269,723	4,169	(1,461)	(138,288)	134,143
Communication equipment	110,662	20,170	-	(37,643)	19,472
Computers	36,945	1	-	(22,453)	88,210
Fiber optic	-	88,391	-	(3,078)	85,313
Totals	$ 4,780,395	$ 975,094	($ 344,380)	($ 2,226,325)	$ 3,184,784

	Net balances as of December 31, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation of the year	Net balances as of December 31, 2023
Decoders	$ 3,861,823	$ 292,049	$ -	($ 1,435,884)	$ 2,717,988
Property	2,362,514	625,054	(534,797)	(807,694)	1,645,077
Vehicles	324,473	460,331	(312,736)	(202,345)	269,723
Computers	78,806	-	-	(41,861)	36,945
Communication equipment	50,486	97,197	-	(37,021)	110,662
Furniture and fixtures	24,924	-	(833)	(24,091)	-
Totals	$ 6,703,026	$ 1,474,631	($ 848,366)	($ 2,548,896)	$ 4,780,395

c. Expenses related to leases:

	Years ended December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Depreciation	$	2,226,325	$	2,548,896
Accrued interest expense		440,823		644,691
Lease payments recognized as expense (exceptions to IFRS 16, *Leases*);				
Costs		319,672		346,630
Operating expenses		1,168,326		1,166,294
Total	$	4,155,146	$	4,706,511

d. Maturity of the lease liability long-term portion:

The maturities of the long-term liability leases as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year		Amount
2026	$	670,590
2027		73,463
2029		447,295
2029		89,591
2030 onwards		701,462
Total	$	1,982,401

NOTE 12 – TRADEMARKS AND OTHER ASSETS – NET:

Trademarks and other assets – net, are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2024		2023	
Trademarks[1]	$	2,155,000	$	1,959,500
Prepaid expenses[2]		234,831		70,342
Guaranty deposits		68,073		69,062
Total	$	2,457,904	$	2,098,904

[1] The carrying amount of the trademarks and the concession rights is subject to annual impairment tests (see Note 3.m).

[2] Correspond to advance payments covering a period greater than twelve months.

NOTE 13 – FINANCIAL DEBT:

a. Balance reconciliation:

The reconciliation of total debt (short-term and long-term) balances is shown below:

	December 31, 2024		2023	
Opening balance	$	52,199,105	$	49,532,496
New loans		12,815,113		13,046,534
Loan payments		(12,968,318)		(6,851,701)
New transaction costs		(306,476)		(160,409)
Loans (paid) and received – Net		(459,681)		6,034,424
Foreign exchange gain (loss) unrealized		4,227,575		(3,653,023)
Other charges		311,625		285,208
Closing balance	$	56,278,624	$	52,199,105

b. Integration by creditor:

As of December 31, TPG had the following outstanding financing:

	December 31,2024		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
a. 6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028	$ -	$ 12,160,980	$ 12,160,980
b. QH Productos Estructurados, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	1,432,947	6,158,248	7,591,195
c. 10.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028	-	6,190,810	6,190,810
d. FGS Bridge, S. A. de C. V. SOFOM ENR	685,417	5,014,583	5,700,000
e. Fideicomiso 1397	-	3,871,610	3,871,610
f. Universidad ICEL, S. C.	-	2,537,000	2,537,000
g. CEBURES TPLAYCB 20 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
h. Postulando Ideas, SA. de C.V.	-	1,846,695	1,846,695
i. Desarrollo JNG Coyoacán, S. A. de C. V.	-	1,650,404	1,650,404
j. The Export and Import Bank of China	536,353	1,072,707	1,609,060
k. CEBURES TPLAY 22	1,593,347	-	1,593,347
l. Interpretaciones Económicas, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,412,761	1,412,761
m. Desarrollo JNG Azcapotzalco, S. A. de C. V.	-	1,393,553	1,393,553
n. Inmobiliaria Ciudad del Sol Guadalajara, S.A. de C. V.	-	1,384,738	1,384,738
ñ. 7.500% Unsecures Senior Notes 2025	1,135,450	-	1,135,450
o. Negocios y Visión en Marcha, S.A. de C. V.	-	1,084,849	1,084,849
p. CEBURES TPLAY 00124	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
q. CEBURES TPLAY 00224	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
r. Fideicomiso 690	-	455,388	455,388
s. Cebures TPLAYCB 20 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	318,333	-	318,333
t. Banco Invex, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple.	223,333	50,000	273,333
u. Cisco Capital de México, S. de R. L. de C. V.	47,715	60,923	108,638
Transaction costs	(126,462)	(413,058)	(539,520)
Total debt recognized at amortized cost	$ 7,846,433	$ 48,432,191	$ 56,278,624

	December 31,2023		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
a. 6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028	$ -	$ 10,136,100	$ 10,136,100
b. 7.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2025	-	9,713,764	9,713,764
c. QH Productos Estructurados, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	79,308	7,591,193	7,670,501
d. FGS Bridge, S.A. de C.V. SOFOM ENR	-	5,700,000	5,700,000
e. Universidad ICEL, S. C.	-	2,537,000	2,537,000
f. Postulando Ideas, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,846,695	1,846,695
g. Cebures TPLAYCB 20 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	1,490,000	318,333	1,808,333
h. The Export and Import Bank of China	451,471	1,354,414	1,805,885
i. Desarrollo JNG Coyoacán, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,650,404	1,650,404
j. Cebures TPLAY 22	-	1,593,347	1,593,347
k. Interpretaciones Económicas, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,412,761	1,412,761
l. Desarrollo JNG Azcapotzalco, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,393,553	1,393,553
m. Inmobiliaria Ciudad del Sol Guadalajara, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,384,738	1,384,738
n. Negocios y Visión en Marcha, S.A. de C.V.	-	1,084,849	1,084,849
ñ. Cebures TPLAY 00123	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
o. Cebures TPLAY 00223	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
p. Banco Invex, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple	266,667	273,333	540,000
q. Banco del Bajío, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple	313,636	-	313,636
r. Cisco Capital de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	44,403	107,805	152,208
Transaction costs	(72,717)	(471,952)	(544,669)
Total debt recognized at amortized cost	$ 4,572,768	$ 47,626,337	$ 52,199,105

Maturities of long-term portions as of December 31, 2024 are the following:

Year	Face value	Transaction Costs	Amortized Cost
2026	$ 8,896,031	($ 173,144)	$ 8,722,887
2027	9,054,751	(57,569)	8,997,182
2028	20,154,884	(181,657)	19,973,227
2029	739,583	(688)	738,895
2030 and onwards	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
	$ 48,845,249	($ 413,058)	$ 48,432,191

c. Main features of the debt:

The following table summarizes features of the principal loans as of December 31, 2024:

Type of credit / Creditor	Currency	Annual interest rate	Dates of Start	Dates of Maturity
a. 6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028[3]	USD	6.375%	13/09/2021	20/09/2028
b. QH Productos Estructurados, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	MXN	TIIE[1]+ 300pbs[2]	21/07/2023	30/06/2027
c. 10.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028[3]	USD	10.500%	24/04/24	31/12/2028
d. FGS Bridge, S. A. de C. V. SOFOM ENR	MXN	TIIE[1] + 300pbs[2]	17/07/2023	31/08/2029
e. Fideicomiso 1397	USD	10.50%	20/02/2024	31/12/2028
f. Universidad ICEL, S. C.	MXN	10.00%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
g. Cebures TPLAYCB 24 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	MXN	TIIE[1]+ 300pbs[2]	08/10/2024	30/09/2027
h. Postulando Ideas, S.A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
i. Desarrollo JNG Coyoacán, S. A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%, 12.65%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
j. The Export and Import Bank of China	CNY	5.50%	23/12/2023	23/12/2027
k. Cebures TPLAY 22	MXN	TIIE[1] + 260pbs[2]	14/09/2022	10/09/2025
l. Interpretaciones Económicas, S.A. de C.V.	MXN	10.00%, 12.65%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
m. Desarrollo JNG Azcapotzalco, S. A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%, 12.65%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
n. Inmobiliaria Ciudad del Sol Guadalajara, S.A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%, 12.65%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
o. 7.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2025[3]	USD	7.500%	09/11/2009	12/11/2025
p. Negocios y Visión en Marcha, S.A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%, 12.65%, 13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
q. Cebures TPLAY 00124	MXN	TIIE[1] + 200pbs[2]	24/04/2024	09/04/2025
q. Cebures TPLAY 00224	MXN	TIIE[1] + 200pbs[2]	21/11/2024	20/11/2025
r. Fideicomiso 690	USD	10.50%	20/02/2024	31/12/2028
s. Cebures TPLAYCB 20 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	MXN	TIIE[1]+ 240pbs[2]	24/02/2020	11/02/2025
t. Banco Invex, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple	MXN	TIIE[1]+ 440pbs and 430pbs[2]	29/03/2022	27/03/2026
u. Cisco Capital de México, S. de R. L. de C. V.	MXN	From10.17% up to 12.38%	23/11/2022	10/07/2027

[1] TIIE: Inter-bank equilibrium interest rate
[2] pbs: Basis points
[3] Sets out covenants, which were in fully compliance as of December 31, 2024

The following table summarizes features of the principal loans as of December 31, 2023:

Type of credit / Creditor	Currency	Annual interest rate	Dates of Initial	Dates of Maturity
a. 6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028[3]	USD	6.375%	13/09/2021	20/09/2028
b. 7.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2025[3]	USD	7.500%	09/11/2020	12/11/2025
c. QH Productos Estructurados, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	MXN	TIIE[1] +300 pbs[2]	21/07/2023	30/11/2027
d. FGS Bridge, S. A. de C. V. SOFOM ENR	MXN	TIIE[1] +300 pbs[2]	17/07/2023	31/08/2029
e. Universidad ICEL, S. C.	MXN	10.00%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
f. Postulando Ideas, S.A. de C. V	MXN	10.00%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
g. CEBURES TPLAYCB 20 Fideicomiso CIB/3370	MXN	TIIE[1] +240 pbs[2]	24/02/2020	11/02/2025
h. The Export and Import Bank of China	CYN	5.50%	23/12/2020	23/12/2027
i. Desarrollo JNG Coyoacán, S. A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%,12.65%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033

Type of credit / Creditor	Currency	Annual interest rate	Dates of Initial	Dates of Maturity
j. CEBURES TPLAY 22	MXN	TIIE[1] +260 pbs[2]	14/09/2022	10/09/2025
k. Interpretaciones Económicas, S.A. de C.V.	MXN	10.00%,12.65%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
l. Desarrollo JNG Azcapotzalco, S. A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%,12.65%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
m. Inmobiliaria Ciudad del Sol Guadalajara, S.A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%,12.65%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
n. Negocios y Visión en Marcha, S.A. de C. V.	MXN	10.00%,12.65%,13.15%	31/03/2021	31/03/2033
o. CEBURES TPLAY 00123	MXN	TIIE[1]+ 150 pbs[2]	26/04/2023	24/04/2024
p. CEBURES TPLAY 00223	MXN	TIIE[1+]+150 pbs[2]	20/12/2023	21/11/2024
q. Banco Invex, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple	MXN	TIIE[1] + 440 pbs[2] and 430 pbs[2]	29/03/2022	27/03/2026
r. Banco del Bajío, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple	MXN	TIIE[1] + 225 pbs[2] and 961 pbs[2]	19/07/2019	19/07/2024
s. Cisco Capital de México, S. de R. L. de C. V.	MXN	From 10.17% up to 12.07%	23/11/2022	10/07/2027

[1] TIIE: Inter-bank equilibrium interest rate
[2] pbs: Basis points
[3] Sets out covenants, which were in fully compliance as of December 31, 2023

NOTE 14 – REVERSE FACTORING:

As a financing alternative, TPG offers suppliers to participate in a factoring credit facility, through which the intermediary liquidates to supplier the debt originally contracted by TPG, less the accorded discount. At the same time, TPG pays the debt to the intermediary at nominal value, but in an extended period.

The following table shows liabilities resulting from factoring operations with suppliers:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
a. FGS Bridge, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (FGS)	$ 1,231,861	$ 1,175,391
b. Bank of China Shenzhen Branch	237,908	662,401
c. Arrendadora Internacional Azteca, S.A. de C.V. (AIA)	113,285	133,748
d. Jefferies LLC	7,357	262,252
Total	$ 1,590,411	$ 2,233,792

a. FGS:

- The Company and FGS have agreed to offer Company's suppliers a financing scheme consisting of a reverse factoring facility.
- Through this mechanism, FGS acquires from Company´s supplier the Credit Rights in favor of such supplier and borne by the Company. Through this action, such Credit Rights are transmitted to FGS without any reserve nor limitation, and FGS accepts to pay the supplier the value of the documents transferred less a discount rate and a collection fee.
- The parties accept that Company pays directly to FGS the documents transmitted at face value.
- In like fashion, a maximum of transmittals is provided, so that through a revolving nature, an undefined number of concrete and individual operations are carried out.

b. Bank of China Shenzhen Branch:

- In July 2022, TPG was informed about the factoring operations agreement between Huawei Technologies de México S. A. de C. V. and Bank of China Shenzhen Branch, where the latter partially acquires the accounts receivable that Huawei had with TPG.
- The expiration date for TPG is extended for a six-month period from each notice received by Huawei.
- Bank of China Shenzhen Branch will only acquire receivables whose maturity date does not exceed 90 calendar days from the date of issuance of such receivables.

c. AIA:

- On February 1, 2016, AIA and the Company entered into a Discount Framework Contract of notes through which it is offered a factoring program to suppliers as a means of financing.
- Once the respective Notes Discount Contract is formalized between AIA and Company´s supplier, AIA will acquire the Collection Rights in favor of the supplier.
- The acquisition made by AIA is with discount, but the Company is compelled to pay AIA the Collection Rights on the maturity dates at face value.
- AIA will only acquire the Collection Rights with a maturity date not exceeding 90 calendar days starting from the date of issue of such Collection Rights.

d. Jefferies:

- On January 20, 2022, TPG was informed of the recurring factoring operations agreement between Jefferies and Huawei Technologies de México, S.A. de C.V. through which the later seeks to sell the accounts receivables it had with TPG and assign to the buyer all rights and proceeds under such receivables.
- The expiration date for TPG extends up to six months from each notice received by Huawei.
- TPG undertakes to pay the credit rights at nominal value.
- Jefferies will only acquire receivables whose maturity date does not exceed 30 calendar days from the date of issuance of such Receivables.

NOTE 15 – EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

a. Employee benefit liability:

The liabilities derived from employee benefits and other remunerations to personnel recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are comprised as follows:

	Seniority premium	Legal compensation	Total
December 31, 2024:			
Defined benefits obligation (DBO)	$ 25,921	$ 66,104	$ 92,025
Plan assets	-	-	-
Defined benefits - Net liability	$ 25,921	$ 66,104	$ 92,025

	Seniority premium	Legal compensation	Total
December 31, 2023:			
Defined benefits obligation (DBO)	$ 17,496	$ 56,627	$ 74,123
Plan assets	-	-	-
Defined benefits - Net liability	$ 17,496	$ 56,627	$ 74,123

b. Adjusted net cost for the period:

Employee benefit expense for the period accounted for consists of the following:

	Seniority premium	Legal compensation	Total
Year ended December 31, 2024:			
Current services labor cost	$ 7,477	$ 23,632	$ 31,109
Financial cost	1,856	6,034	7,890
Seniority recognition	9,106	14,757	23,863
Reductions and early settlements	(2,666)	(25,273)	(27,939)
Differences in balance of OCI	2,947	(7,734)	(4,787)
Total	$ 18,720	$ 11,416	$ 30,136

	Seniority premium	Legal compensation	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023:			
Current services labor cost	$ 5,628	$ 21,797	$ 27,425
Financial cost	1,215	4,183	5,398
Labor cost of past services	16	25	41
Seniority recognition	507	1,323	1,830
Reductions and early settlements	901	(6,980)	(6,079)
Differences in balance of OCI	4,039	5,268	9,307
Total	$ 12,306	$ 25,616	$ 37,922

c. DBO reconciliation:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
DBO opening balance	$ 74,123	$ 48,820
Current services labor cost	31,047	27,426
Financial cost	7,890	5,398
Labor cost of past services	-	41
Seniority recognition	23,863	1,829
Actuarial losses (gains) for the period	(4,787)	9,307
Reductions and early settlements	(27,938)	(6,080)
Benefits paid against provision	(12,173)	(12,618)
DBO closing balance	$ 92,025	$ 74,123

d. Main assumptions:

The main assumptions used in the calculation of the net cost for the period were the following:

Nominal annual rates:	2024	2023
Minimum salary	5.00%	5.00%
Career salary	5.80%	5.80%
Discount	10.47%	10.78%
Long term inflation	4.00%	4.00%
Average working life expectancy	14 years	13 years

e. Sensibility analysis:

In accordance with the provisions of the applicable standard, a sensitivity analysis is shown in respect to the discount rate applied for carrying out the actuarial valuation, that is, the impact the Company has in defined benefits obligation (DBO) by having a change of ± 1% in the discount rate:

	10.00%	11.00%	12.00%
Seniority premium	$ 29,212	$ 25,921	$ 23,003
Legal severance compensation	74,697	66,104	58,501
Total	$ 103,909	$ 92,025	$ 81,504

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAXES:

a. Provision for income taxes:

The provision for income taxes (IT) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	Years ended December 31, 2023
Income tax:		
Current	$ -	($ 179)
Deferred – (Benefit) expense	512,060	(2,522,088)
Total	$ 512,060	($ 2,522,267)

b. Current income tax:

The income tax rate was 30% for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023. In 2024, the Company reported a tax loss of $2,204,226 and in 2023 a tax profit of $1,794,474, which were offset with tax loss carryforwards. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, TPG's subsidiaries reported tax losses of $1,065,006. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, TPG's subsidiaries reported tax profits of $324,619, which were offset with tax losses carryforwards for an amount of $134,009.

c. Deferred income tax:

The temporary differences that TPG recognized in the calculation of deferred income tax were the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Tax loss carryforwards, net of valuation reserve of $1,764,204 and $1,210,780 respectively.	$ 5,932,534	$ 3,249,402
Leases	1,305,493	884,747
Employee benefits	57,014	54,119
Interests to be deducted	2,377,544	-
Prepaid expenses	(802,403)	(725,192)
Accounts receivables and inventory allowances and other temporary items	(3,067,988)	(930,058)
Property, plant and equipment	(23,806,667)	(20,044,470)
Tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences	(18,004,473)	(17,511,452)
Income tax rate	30%	30%
Net deferred income tax liability	($ 5,401,342)	($ 5,253,436)
Deferred income tax liability at the beginning of the year	(5,253,436)	(2,355,111)
Annual effect	(147,906)	(2,898,325)
Deferred income tax recognized in OCI	659,966	376,237
Deferred income tax – Benefit (expense)	$ 512,060	($ 2,522,088)

d. Reconciliation of nominal and effective IT rates:

The reconciliation between the income tax nominal rate and the effective rate is as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	Years ended December 31, 2023
	%	%
IT nominal rate	30	30
Effect on IT incurred:		
Credit loss allowance and inventories	(2)	(5)
Other items	(14)	(287)
Annual inflation adjustment	(8)	(142)
Effective IT rate	6	(404)

e. Tax loss carryforwards:

Inflation-restated tax loss carry forwards as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Taxes losses Year of origin	Tax loss carry forwards	Year of expiration
2015	1	2025
2016	2	2026
2017	2	2027
2018	321,416	2028
2019	495,105	2029
2020	947,676	2030
2021	2,314,872	2031
2022	145,818	2032
2023	140,001	2033
2024	3,331,845	2034
	$ 7,696,738	

NOTE 17 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

a. Fair values:

The fair values of the financial instruments are shown below, which were determined using available market information or other valuation techniques requiring the use of judgment by the management. The use of different valuation assumptions and methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

Financial instruments which, after initial recognition, are quantified at fair value are grouped in Levels from 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observed, as shown below:

- Level 1 - valuation based on prices quoted in the market (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation with indicators other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, but include observable indicators for an asset or liability, either directly (quoted prices) or indirectly (derivations of these prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques are applied that include indicators for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market information (unobservable indicators).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, financial assets and liabilities are classified as follows:

As of December 31, 2024	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,354,634	$ -	$ -	$ 3,354,634
Restricted cash	2,388,381	-	-	2,388,381
Accounts receivable:				
Customers	3,319,363	-	-	3,319,363
Related parties	250,734	-	-	250,734
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	450,840	450,840
	$ 9,313,112	$ -	$ 450,840	$ 9,763,952
Financial Liabilities:				
Total financial debt (short and long-term)	$ 56,278,624	$ -	$ -	$ 56,278,624
Short and long-term lease liabilities	4,490,276	-	-	4,490,276
Interest payable	258,676	-	-	258,676
Trade payables	13,745,198	-	-	13,745,198
Reverse factoring	1,590,411	-	-	1,590,411
Other payables and payable taxes	1,673,137	-	-	1,673,137
Related parties	1,216,351	-	-	1,216,351
	$ 79,252,673	$ -	$ -	$ 79,252,673

As of December 31, 2023	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,376,975	$ -	$ -	$ 2,376,975
Restricted cash	3,376,697	-	-	3,376,697
Accounts receivable:				
Customers	4,425,591	-	-	4,425,591
Other receivables	183,163	-	-	183,163
Related parties	366,916	-	-	366,916
	$ 10,729,342	$ -	$ -	$ 10,729,342
Financial Liabilities:				
Total financial debt (short and long-term)	$ 52,199,105	$ -	$ -	$ 52,199,105
Short and long-term lease liabilities	5,665,035	-	-	5,665,035
Interest payable	315,727	-	-	315,727
Trade payables	13,373,465	-	-	13,373,465
Reverse factoring	2,233,792	-	-	2,233,792
Other payables and payable taxes	1,416,708	-	-	1,416,708
Related parties	1,012,079	-	-	1,012,079
Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges	-	105,470	1,511,113	1,616,583
	$ 76,215,911	$ 105,470	$ 1,511,113	$ 77,832,494

As of December 31, 2024 the fair value of Unsecured Senior Notes was as follows:

6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028	USD	$
Promissory note market value (for every USD$100)	77.925	77.925
Face value	600,000	12,160,980
Fair value	467,550	9,476,444

7.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2025	USD	$
Promissory note market value (for every USD$100)	84.468	84.468
Face value	56,021	1,135,450
Fair value	47,320	959,092

10.500% Unsecured Senior Notes 2028	USD	$
Promissory note market value (for every USD$100)	90.162	90.162
Face value	305,443	6,190,810
Fair value	275,394	5,581,758

b. Hedging activities and derivatives:

(i) Derivatives to hedge foreign exchange commitments

TPG uses foreign currency loans and foreign currency purchases/sales, for the purpose of managing some of the risks stemming from its transactions, mainly market risks as exchange rates and interest rates. Installment purchases/sales of foreign currency are not designated as cash flow hedges, and they are agreed for periods consistent with the foreign exchange risk exposure of the related transactions, generally between 1 to 24 months.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

Non-dominant credit risk

The credit risk of counterparts does not have a material influence on the Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments. The rating of both financial entities and the most recent of the Company are the following:

Company	Rating	Rating Agency
Grupo Financiero Monex, Institución de Banca Múltiple	BB+	Fitch Ratings
Grupo Financiero Actinver, Institución de Banca Múltiple	AA	Fitch Ratings
CIBanco, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	HR A+(LT) y HR 2 (ST)	RH Ratings
Credit Suisse México, S.A. de C.V.	HR AAA(LT) y HR+1 (ST)	RH Ratings
Barclays Bank México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	AAA(mex) (LT) y F1+(mex) (ST)	Fitch Ratings
Morgan Stanley México, Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.	BBB-(mex) (LT) y F3+(mex) (ST)	Fitch Ratings
Total Play Telecomunicaciones, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	B-	Fitch Ratings

Foreign exchange risk

Installment purchases of foreign currency, measured at fair value with changes through other comprehensive income, are designated as hedges of the cash flows.

Although TPG has other installment purchases/sales of foreign currencies with the intention of mitigating the foreign exchange risk of expected purchases and sales, these other agreements are not designated as hedges and are consequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The balances of installment purchases/sales of foreign currency vary depending on the level of expected sales and purchases in foreign currency and on foreign exchange rates.

Derivative financial instrument	Asset	Liability	Net
December 31, 2024:			
Currency swaps	$ 450,840	$ -	$ 450,840
Mark-to market at the closing period	$ 450,840	$ -	$ 450,840
December 31, 2023:			
Currency swaps	$ -	$ 680,499	($ 680,499)
Currency options	-	653,035	(653,035)
Call spreads	-	277,460	(277,460)
Currency forwards	-	5,589	(5,589)
Mark-to market at the closing period	$ -	$ 1,616,583	($ 1,616,583)

The terms of the installment purchases/sales of foreign currency match with the highly probable expected transactions. Consequently, there is no inefficiency to be recognized in the income statement.

Cash flow hedges of expected future purchases in 2024 and 2023, were assessed as highly effective and an unrealized net gain (loss) of $450,840 and ($1,511,113) respectively was recorded in OCI.

The amount transferred during the years 2024 and 2023 from OCI to the carrying amount of the hedged elements was $0 and ($105,470), respectively and are shown in Note 17.a. It is expected that some of the amounts included in OCI as of December 31, 2024, become due and affect the income statement as of December 31, 2025.

c. Fair value measurement:

Fair value hierarchy of TPG's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	Total	Fair value measurement Quotation value in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable data (Level 2)	Non-observable significant data (Level 3)
December 31, 2024:				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Property, plant and equipment revalued	$ 61,504,047	$ -	$ -	$ 61,504,047
Trademarks	2,155,000	-	-	2,155,000
Options	450,480	-	450,480	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Loans and credits accruing interests	$ 56,278,624	$ -	$ 56,278,624	$ -
Reverse factoring	1,590,411	-	1,590,411	-

	Total	Quotation value in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable data (Level 2)	Non-observable significant data (Level 3)
December 31, 2023:				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Property, plant and equipment revalued	$ 61,945,837	$ -	$ -	$ 61,945,837
Trademarks	1,959,500	-	-	1,959,500
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Loans and credits accruing interests	$ 52,199,105	$ -	$ 52,199,105	$ -
Reverse factoring	2,233,792	-	2,233,792	-
Currency swaps	680,499	-	680,499	-
Currency options	653,035	-	653,035	-
Call spread	277,460	-	277,460	-
Currency forwards	5,589	-	5,589	-

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

Activities with financial instruments presume the absence or transfer of one or various types of risks by the entities that trade with them. The main risks associated with financial instruments are:

- Credit risk: Likelihood that one of the parties to the financial instrument contract fails to meet its contractual obligations due to reasons of insolvency or inability to pay and results in a financial loss for the other party. However, an estimate of Credit Value Adjustment is made to monitor the results of a possible contingency.

- Market risk: Likelihood that losses are generated in the value of the positions maintained, resulting from changes in the market prices of financial instruments. In turn, it includes three types of risks, which at the time, depend on the following risk factors:
  - Interest rate risk: arises as a consequence of variations in market interest rates.

  - Foreign exchange rate risk: arises as a consequence of variations in exchange rates between currencies.

  - Price risk: arises as a consequence of changes in market prices, due to specific factors of the instrument itself, or due to factors that affect all instruments traded on a concrete market.

- Liquidity risk: likelihood that an entity cannot meet its payment commitments or, to meet them, it has to resort to obtaining funds in encumbering conditions placing its image and reputation at risk.

a. Credit risk management:

It is mainly caused on liquid funds and trade accounts receivable for providing telecommunication services.

TPG's policy is to operate with banks and financial institutions with the highest credit ratings granted by credit rating agencies to reduce the possibility of counterpart's non-performance. With respect to trade accounts receivable, TPG grants commercial credit to companies or government entities that are financially sound, have a good reputation in the market, and many of them are recurring customers.

TPG periodically reviews the financial condition of its clients and does not believe that exist a significant risk from credit concentration of its portfolio that could turn into a loss. To minimize a loss, TPG discontinues service provided to its customers when the ageing of the past due balance exceeds certain limit. Also, it considers that the allowance for impairment covers appropriately the potential credit risk, which represents the calculation of the expected losses from impairment of receivables.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of receivables with an ageing higher than 120 days amounted to a $1,868,685 y $1,941,162, respectively. The aforementioned amounts include receivables due from government institutions, which recurrently present delays in their payments, without representing this a loss for TPG and consequently, Management considered that the impairment allowance does not need to be increased.

b. Market risk management:

(i) Interest rate risk - As described in Note 13, TPG has obtained loans bearing interest at variable rates (28-day TIIE), therefore it is exposed to fluctuations of such rates. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG had partial hedges to cover said fluctuations. Consequently, if the variable interest rates had strengthened/weakened by 10% maintaining the remaining variables unchanged, the net loss for the year 2024 would have decreased/increased by $201,041 as a result of a lower/higher interest expense.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk - TPG carries out transactions in foreign currencies, therefore, it is exposed to fluctuations in the different currencies those transactions are operated.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and April 28, 2025 (date of release of the independent auditors' report), the exchange rates for the U.S. dollar were $20.2683, $16.8935 and $19.5868 respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, TPG had the following U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities:

	December 31	
	2024	2023
Monetary assets	USD $ 259,685	USD $ 250,404
Monetary liabilities	(1,362,314)	(1,509,133)
Net short monetary position in U.S. dollars	(USD 1,102,629)	(USD 1,258,729)
Equivalent in nominal Mexican pesos	($ 22,348,423)	($ 21,264,338)

Even though TPG has contracted some exchange rate hedges, it does not cover 100% of the liabilities in foreign currency.

As of December 31, 2024, TPG also had liabilities denominated in Chinese yuan (CYN) for CYN 568,356, which were equivalent to $1,609,060, the exchange rate being $2.8311 per CYN.

As of December 31, 2024, TPG has a net short position in U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan, consequently if the Mexican peso had been strengthened/weakened 10% against the U.S. dollar and Chinese yuan and the rest of the variables had remained unchanged, the net loss for the current year would have increased (decreased) by $2,395,748 as a result of the gain/(loss) in the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and yuan not hedged.

c. Liquidity risk:

TPG has established appropriate policies to mitigate the liquidity risk through: (i) the follow-up on working capital; (ii) the review of its actual and projected cash flows; and (iii) the reconciliation of profiles of maturities of its financial assets and liabilities. These actions allow TPG's Management to manage short and long-term financing requirements by maintaining cash reserves or credit facilities available.

NOTE 19 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

As of December 31, 2024, TPG had the following commitments:

a. Commitments derived from financial debt:

In relation to some of the credit contracts described in Note 13, some assets of TPG have been granted in guaranty.

b. Tax credit:

On December 3, 2015, the Mexican Tax Administration Service (SAT for its acronym in Spanish) issued notification number 900-004-05-2015-52432 through which it was determined a tax claim amounting to $645,764 (historical amount) corresponding to income tax for year 2011, allegedly failed, plus inflation-restatement, surcharges and penalties.

SAT points out: (i) that the Company has not proven the strict indispensability of certain commissions and advances from commercializing telecommunications services; (ii) that it rejects the deduction for tax purposes of travel expenses, administrative services, and uncollectable receivables from a reorganization procedure.

On January 19, 2016 the Company interposed a recourse of appeal before the corresponding authority (Administración de lo Contencioso de Grandes Contribuyentes - Administration of Large Taxpayer Disputes). Subsequently, during April and May 2016, the Company delivered a series of additional evidence in its favor. On June 16, 2016 the appeal was resolved, confirming the tax credit imposed and on August 19, 2016 the Company filed a claim of nullity (demanda de nulidad); said claim was admitted on September 6, 2017 by the Federal Court of Tax and Administrative Justice (Tribunal Federal de Justicia Fiscal y Administrativa).

On November 28, 2017, the Company filed a direct constitutional protection ('amparo') trial.

On March 13, 2024, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation partially ruled in favor of the case, ordering the Federal Court of Administrative Justice to issue a new ruling.

On September 18, 2024, the Federal Court of Administrative Justice, declared the nullity of the tax debt and required the respondent authority to issue a new resolution in a period of four months, conditioned to:

1. Recognize the validity of the rejection of deductions for the following concepts: Travel expenses, training and work clothes, Manufacturing expenses, Advances to suppliers, Uncollectible account losses, Administrative expenses.
2. Recognition of the validity of deductions for commissions to distributors.

On October 25, 2024, the Company filed a "direct amparo" (constitutional appeal) against the aforementioned judgment. The case was initially assigned to the Seventh Collegiate Court for Administrative Matters of the First Circuit under case file number 555/2024. However, the matter was subsequently transferred to the Sixth Collegiate Court, which had previously been involved in related proceedings.

Management believes that there are serious and reasonable legal grounds to obtain a favorable final resolution in the Company's favor. Nevertheless, as with any ongoing litigation, the outcome cannot be assured.

The Tax Administration Service (Servicio de Administración Tributaria, or SAT) accepted the seizure of certain assets as collateral for the 2011 tax liability. However, as previously disclosed, as of the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Federal Administrative Court (Tribunal Federal de Justicia Administrativa) annulled the original tax assessment and instructed the tax authority to issue a new determination.

As of December 31, 2024, accrued tax interest related to this matter amounted to $1,070,182.

c. Labor contingencies:

Some of TPG's subsidiaries are involved in legal procedures for labor disputes of a lesser quantitative importance. In opinion of TPG's external legal advisors, these disputes do not represent a relevant contingency that may materially affect TPG since they arise from the ordinary course of business.

d. Related party transactions:

In accordance with Mexican Income Tax Law, those entities carrying out transactions with their related parties are subject to certain limitations and to some fiscal obligations related to the agreed prices, since they must be similar to prices used with independent parties in comparable operations.

In case that a review of the prices by the Mexican tax authorities results in a rejection of the amounts under review, they could seek, in addition to the omitted tax plus interest, penalties that could represent 100% of the updated amount of the omitted taxes.

NOTE 20 – EQUITY:

a. Contributed capital:

The Company's capital stock is represented by 21,126,222 Series "A" and "AA" shares and 19'138,875 Series "L with the following characteristics:

Series "A" and Series "AA" shares are common, ordinary, nominative, without par value, that represent both the fixed and variable share capital, respectively, of Total Play and have the following characteristics: a) Full voting rights; b) Enjoy a cumulative preferred dividend, up to an amount equivalent to 5% (five percent) of EBITDA, reported in the fiscal years from 2022 to 2025, and as determined by the shareholders' meeting; c) Preference in payment of dividends.

Series "L" shares are shares without par value with limited voting rights, that represent the variable share capital of Total Play and have the following characteristics: a) Shares are only entitled to the payment of dividends when the preferred dividend to Series "A" and "AA" has been paid in full; b) Limited Voting Rights.

At the end of the third quarter of 2023, Corporación RBS, S.A. of C.V., as settlor and trustee in the first place had carried out the contribution of the shares it owned to a certain administration trust contract identified with number F/1402, with Banco Azteca, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Dirección Fiduciaria as trustee (the Administration Trust F/1402). In turn, the Administration Trust F/1402 contributed the mentioned shares to a certain irrevocable guaranteed trust contract identified with number F/1410 with Banco Azteca, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Dirección Fiduciaria in its capacity as trustee.

On March 29, 2024, by unanimous resolution, the Company's shareholders agreed to apply the following financial items from the net stockholders' equity to accumulated losses: (i) from the financial item entitled "Share Capital," an amount of $839,398; and (ii) from the financial item entitled "Other Comprehensive Income" (revaluation surplus), an amount of $1,648,773; consequently, accumulated losses were reduced by $2,488,171.

On June 30, 2024, by unanimous resolution, the Company's shareholders agreed to increase the variable portion of the share capital by $700,000 by allocating the paid-in capital to the share capital.

After the described movements, the outstanding shares and capital stock and are comprised as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Number of outstanding shares:		
Series “A” Common Shares - Fixed capital stock	88,815	88,815
Series “AA” Common Shares - Variable capital stock	21,037,407	21,037,407
Series “L” Shares – Variable capital stock	19,138,875	19,138,875
Fully paid and subscribed shares	40,265,097	40,265,097
Capital stock amount:		
Series “A” Common Shares - Fixed capital stock	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Series “AA” Common Shares - Variable capital stock	2,368,664	2,368,664
Series “L” Shares – Variable capital stock	5,822,269	5,122,269
Fully paid and subscribed capital stock	$ 8,200,933	$ 7,500,933

b. Legal reserve:

Under Mexican law, net income for the year is subject to the legal provision requiring that at least 5% of net income be appropriated to increase the legal reserve until that reserve equals one-fifth of total capital stock. The balance of the legal reserve may not be distributed to the stockholders but may be used to reduce accumulated losses or be converted to stock.

c. Distribution of earnings:

As of December 31, 2024, the balance of “Net Tax Income Account” (CUFIN for its acronym in Spanish) was $3,646,498 and the “Net Fiscal Profit Account” (CUFIN for its acronym in Spanish) of subsidiaries amounted to $302,815. Starting from 2014 earnings generated and distributed to the stockholders are subject to a 10% income tax withholding, provided they do not come from CUFIN. Dividends paid that come from income previously taxed by Income Tax, will not be subject to any withholding or additional tax payment prior to December 31, 2013.

TPG has certain restrictions on dividend payments due to covenants under its credit agreements.

d. Capital stock reduction:

As of December 31, 2024, the inflation-restated balance of the “restated contributed capital account” (CUCA for its acronym in Spanish) amounted to $11,310,776. In case of a reimbursement or capital decreases in favor of the stockholders, the excess of that reimbursement over this amount will be treated as distributed earnings for tax purposes.

Likewise, in the case that equity should exceed the balance of the CUCA, the spread will be considered as dividend or distributed earnings subject to the payment of income tax. If earnings referred to above are paid out of the CUFIN, there will be no corporate tax payable due to the capital decrease or reimbursement. Otherwise, it should be treated as dividends or earnings distribution, as provided in Mexican Income Tax Law.

NOTE 21 – EQUITY MANAGEMENT:

The purposes of TPG when managing its consolidated equity are the following:

- To protect its ability to continue as a going concern.
- To provide its stockholders with an attractive return on their investment.
- To keep an optimal structure minimizing its cost.

To meet the mentioned objectives, TPG constantly monitors their different business units to ensure that they keep the expected profitability. However, TPG may change the dividends to be paid to its stockholders, issue new shares or monetize its assets to reduce its debt.

a. Adjusted equity to debt ratio:

TP Group monitors the adjusted equity to net debt with financial cost ratio. This ratio results by dividing net financial debt into equity. In turn, net financial debt is defined as the total short and long-term financial debt in the statement of financial position less cash and cash equivalents.

The adjusted equity to debt ratio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial debt with cots:		
Short-term	$ 7,846,433	$ 4,572,768
Long-term	48,432,191	47,626,337
Lease liabilities:		
Short-term	2,507,875	2,338,278
Long-term	1,982,401	3,326,757
	60,768,900	57,864,140
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,354,634)	(2,376,975)
Net debt	$ 57,414,266	$ 55,487,165
Total equity	($ 1,342,245)	$ 3,234,825
Ratios (Net debt / Total equity)	42.77x	17.15x
Target ratio	3.00x – 4.00x	3.00x – 4.00x

The change in the 2024 financial ratio was mainly due to: (i) the new loans contracted; (ii) the contracting of new leases and (iii) the effect of the net comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2024.

b. Consolidated net debt ratio:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net debt	$ 57,414,266	$ 55,487,165
EBITDA for the last two quarters	10,868,785	9,550,142
EBITDA for the last two quarters multiplied by two (EBITDA * 2)	21,737,570	19,100,284
Ratio (Net debt / EBITDA *2)	2.64	2.91
Maximum ratio	4.50	4.50

c. Interest coverage ratio:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating profit	$ 3,844,131	$ 2,316,032
Plus:		
Depreciation and amortization	17,107,866	16,045,434
Profit before Comprehensive Financing Result, Depreciation and Amortization and Taxes (EBITDA)	$ 20,951,997	$ 18,361,466
Accrued interest:		
Charged to income	$ 6,345,268	$ 5,528,319
Capitalized	85,869	396,406
Total accrued interests	$ 6,431,137	$ 5,924,725
Interest coverage ratio (EBITDA / Total accrued interest)	3.26	3.10
Minimum ratio	2.50	2.50

NOTE 22 – REVENUES BY NATURE:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Revenue from services with third parties:		
Restricted television /audio services, fixed telephony and internet	$ 35,711,568	$ 33,215,826
Business-oriented services	6,548,776	5,313,910
Advertising	592,658	570,990
Activation and installation fees	398,639	416,122
Commissions	54,016	35,396
Interest	40,840	17,558
Interconnection and long-distance fees	7,346	16,880
Others	403,055	304,554
Total revenues from services provided to third parties	$ 43,756,898	$ 39,891,236
Revenue from services with related parties:		
Business-oriented services	$ 509,357	$ 603,201
Restricted television /audio services, fixed telephony and internet	238,582	3,098
Other	25,592	5,954
Total revenue from services provided to related parties	$ 773,531	$ 612,253
Total revenue	$ 44,530,429	$ 40,503,489

NOTE 23 – COSTS AND EXPENSES BY NATURE:

TPG presents consolidated costs and expenses by their function; however, IFRS require disclosing additional information regarding the nature of said items.

For years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 consolidated costs and expenses according to their nature are as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Costs of services with third parties:		
Content	($ 3,812,195)	($ 4,033,445)
Cost of equipment sold	(1,142,013)	(1,031,194)
Rent of dedicated links	(935,796)	(692,040)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(885,676)	(851,831)
Licenses and software	(319,672)	(346,630)
Monitoring	(137,578)	(29,889)
Interconnection and long-distance fees	(68,312)	(46,438)
Maintenance	(62,842)	(34,960)
Advertising	(17,056)	(18,625)
Commissions	(157)	(420)
Others	(593,012)	(564,132)
Total costs of services with third parties	($ 7,974,309)	($ 7,649,604)
Costs of services with related parties:		
Monitoring	($ 76,228)	($ 108,393)
Content	(57,000)	(42,600)
Other	(416)	(296)
Total costs of services with related parties	($ 133,644)	($ 151,289)
Total costs	($ 8,107,953)	($ 7,800,893)

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
Network expenses with third parties:		
Maintenance	($ 3,570,146)	($ 2,135,018)
Personnel and administrative services	(1,564,358)	(1,718,796)
Leases	(277,796)	(272,994)
Professional fees	(255,886)	(239,088)
Permits, duties and other taxes	(222,513)	(306,158)
Energy	(151,808)	(157,968)
Surveillance	(41,322)	(53,634)
Fuel	(34,568)	(33,141)
Cleaning	(26,707)	(28,127)
Insurances and deposit bonds	(15,460)	(16,985)
Travel expenses	(14,624)	(47,853)
Telephony and internet	(5,045)	(11,235)
Other	(73,328)	(50,942)
Total network expenses with third parties	($ 6,253,561)	($ 5,071,939)

	Years ended December 31, 2024	2023
General expenses with third parties:		
Personnel and administrative services	($ 2,299,219)	($ 2,584,946)
Professional services fees	(1,972,512)	(1,373,148)
Collection services	(1,044,911)	(748,695)
Advertising	(890,530)	(1,908,736)
Call Center	(669,144)	(860,136)
Maintenance of offices, warehouses and premises	(435,892)	(231,352)
Lease	(150,068)	(205,077)
Freight	(101,880)	(101,068)
Warehouse management	(44,330)	(43,988)
Others	(178,905)	(57,935)
Total general expenses with third parties	($ 7,787,391)	($ 8,115,081)
General expenses with related parties:		
Professional services fees	($ 280,940)	($ 193,348)
Advertising	(237,712)	(361,576)
Maintenance	(42,070)	(54,864)
Lease	(120)	(4,715)
Others	(343,645)	(340,045)
Total general expenses with related parties	($ 904,487)	($ 954,548)
Total general expenses	($ 8,691,878)	($ 9,069,629)
Depreciation and amortization:		
Of the subscriber acquisition cost - own assets	($ 10,891,602)	($ 10,039,721)
Of the subscriber acquisition cost - leased assets	(1,233,340)	(1,435,885)
Of the rest of property plant and equipment	(4,191,401)	(3,762,134)
Of the rest of lease right-of-use	(791,523)	(807,694)
Total depreciation and amortization	($ 17,107,866)	($ 16,045,434)

NOTE 24 – SEGMENT INFORMATION:

Management of TPG identifies two major service lines as operating segments (see Note 3d). These operating segments are supervised by those making strategic decisions, which are made taking as a basis the adjusted operating results of the segment:

a. **TotalPlay Residential**. Offers a state-of-the-art IPTV system (Internet Protocol TV) and is commercialized through the Double Play or Triple Play packages. The main services offered consist of:

- Linear Television. The customer is provided with a decoder of state-of-the-art technology and a Wi-fi Extender. Among the additional services at no cost: VOD (Video on Demand), parental control and Anytime (up to seven days' deferral of certain channels).
- Internet. Provided by a FTTH network (Fiber to-the home) of fiber optic unique in Mexico (backbone of 200 gigabits), which allows having high speed and quality.
- Apps contents. The Company has internally developed a TV interface for its users, allowing the integration of popular apps, offering its subscribers all services under the same platform.
- Telephony. In addition to the traditional service, from a mobile app, customers may have worldwide coverage as if they were calling or receiving calls on their fixed line.

b. **TotalPlay Empresarial (for businesses).** Offers telecommunication solutions and Information Technologies to resolve connectivity issues for better improving operations and business processes of private sector entities and public sector institutions. Among the main solutions:

- Planes empresariales (plans for businesses). With high-speed internet (symmetrical or asymmetric), telephony and value-added services.
- Plans with backup included. Dedicated internet, LAN (Local Area Network) to LAN, MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching), management portal for business services, among other.
- Cloud-base solutions such as G-Suite, virtual servers, fleets, video surveillance, and safe navigation. These solutions offer a secure network, available, private and competitive.
- Comprehensive technological solutions for: video surveillance, corporate and branches, and security, under a managed services model.

The table below presents the information by segments for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	TotalPlay Residential	TotalPlay Empresarial	Consolidated
Year ended December 31, 2024:			
Revenue from services	$ 37,472,296	$ 7,058,133	$ 44,530,429
Cost of services	(5,771,652)	(2,336,301)	(8,107,953)
Operating expenses	(13,383,183)	(1,562,256)	(14,945,439)
Depreciation and amortization, financial cost and other	(27,201,577)	(1,775,716)	(28,977,293)
Net (loss) income	($ 8,884,116)	$ 1,383,860	($ 7,500,256)
Year ended December 31, 2023:			
Revenue from services	$ 34,586,378	$ 5,917,111	$ 40,503,489
Cost of services	(5,920,321)	(1,880,572)	(7,800,893)
Operating expenses	(12,327,674)	(1,813,894)	(14,141,568)
Depreciation and amortization, financial cost and other	(20,680,018)	(1,028,022)	(21,708,040)
Net (loss) income	($ 4,341,635)	$ 1,194,623	($ 3,147,012)

	TotalPlay Residential	TotalPlay Empresarial	Consolidated
Year ended December 31, 2024:			
Customers	2,791,655	527,708	3,319,363
Property, plant and equipment – Net	51,726,205	9,777,842	61,504,047
Right-of-use assets – Net	2,678,471	506,313	3,184,784
Year ended December 31, 2023:			
Customers	3,777,429	648,162	4,425,591
Property, plant and equipment – Net	52,873,390	9,072,447	61,945,837
Right-of-use assets – Net	4,080,269	700,126	4,780,395

NOTE 25 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

a. Exchange Agreement:

On February 10, 2025, the TP Group entered into an exchange agreement with a group of investors for USD $566,034 of its USD $600,000 6.375% Unsecured Senior Notes due 2028 ("existing notes") and an additional USD $254,715 in cash subscription with such investors.

The new notes have amortization schedules of 25% in 2029, 25% in 2030, 25% in 2031, and 25% in 2032, and bear an interest rate of 11.125% per annum. These new notes are secured by designated receivables and a fiber optic network.

With respect to the debt exchange transaction for the original senior notes, the new notes for USD $566,034 represent 94.3% of the aggregate principal amount of the USD $600,000 6.375% Senior Unsecured Notes 2028. The remaining balance of the original senior notes is USD $33,966, which is subject to its original terms.

On April 14, 2025, in connection with the 11.125% Secured Senior Notes due 2032, TPG entered into an agreement with a group of investors to incorporate "Additional Notes" for USD $200,200 with the same characteristics, the same contract, the same guarantees, and are fully fungible.

The total amount of the 11.125% Senior Secured Notes 2032 issued on February 10, 2025, plus the “Additional Notes” issued on April 14, 2025, totals USD $1,020,905.

b. Early Payment to the Investment, Administration, and Guarantee Trust F690:

On April 9, 2025, TPG settled early its payment obligations arising from the exchange agreement and promissory note with the Investment, Administration, and Guarantee Trust F690. Early repayment of the principal and premium totaled USD $20,446. Additionally, the Company paid accrued and unpaid interest to date. The payments described above were made in the equivalent in Mexican pesos, at the exchange rate published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, totaling $423,980 in principal, premium, and interest.

c. Early Payment Trust F1397:

On April 9, 2025, TPG settled early its payment obligations arising from the exchange agreement and promissory note with Trust F1397. Early repayment of the principal and premium totaled USD $173,826. Additionally, the Company paid accrued and unpaid interest to date. The payments described above were made in the equivalent in Mexican pesos, at the exchange rate published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, totaling $3,606,266 in principal, premium, and interest.

d. TPLAY 00125 Stock Certificates:

On April 9, 2025, TPG launched a national primary public offering for $1,000,000 in short-term certificates, with maturity on March 25, 2026, at a 28-day TIIE rate plus 225 bps, with ticker symbol TPLAY 00125. Interest will be paid monthly, with a period of approximately 28 calendar days. The certificates are unsecured and will be redeemed by the issuer at their face value in a single payment on the maturity date. The short-term Cebures, with ticker symbol TPLAY 00124, were liquidated with the proceeds of this new offering for the same amount.

e. Tax credit:

On March 13, 2025, the Sixth Collegiate Court for Administrative Matters of the First Circuit issued a ruling in case number 635/2024, denying the constitutional relief (amparo) sought by the Company on October 25, 2024.

Subsequently, on April 9, 2025, the Company filed a motion for review against the aforementioned ruling. The appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, which will determine the admissibility of the legal remedy. The matter has been registered under docket number 2526/2025 (Direct Amparo under Review).

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