Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
Separate Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023-2022
With Independent Auditor's Review Report

(FREE TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT ISSUED IN SPANISH)
STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.:

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the separate financial statements of Promigas S.A. E.S.P. (the Company), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and their respective notes that include the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In my opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above, prepared in accordance with information fairly extracted from the books and attached to this report, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, the separate results of its operations and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Colombian Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) accepted in Colombia. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section "Statutory Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the separate Financial Statements" of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Accounting Professionals issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), included in the Information Assurance Standards accepted in Colombia together with the ethical requirements established in Colombia that are relevant to my audit of the separate financial statements and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code mentioned.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Evaluation of the fair value of financial assets related to
concession contracts
(see notes 4 (l), 6 and 8 to the separate financial statements)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How it was addressed in the audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>As of December 31, 2023, the Company has financial assets from concession contracts amounting to 3,012,970 million.

As indicated in notes 4(l), 6 and 8 to the separate financial statements, the Company has concession contracts entered into with the State for the construction and subsequent use and maintenance of infrastructure, for a specified period of time. In return, the Company is entitled to receive direct payments from the Government.

The Company has designated financial assets related to concession contracts to be measured at fair value, according to hierarchy level 3, with changes in results after initial recognition.

I identified the evaluation of financial assets related to concession contracts as a key audit matter because it involves significant effort and judgment. Specifically due to the nature of the model's significant unobservable estimates and assumptions including the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), future inflation rates, and projected revenues from infrastructure use.</td><td>My audit procedures for assessing the fair value of financial assets related to concession contracts included, among others:

• Evaluation of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the control established by the Company to determine the fair value of financial assets arising from concession contracts. This control included that related to: (i) the verification of the inputs and assumptions used in the model; and (ii) the review and approval of the fair value of financial assets arising from concession contracts.

• Involvement of valuation professionals with specific skills and industry knowledge who assisted me in: (i) assessing whether the internally developed model is consistent with valuation practices generally used for that purpose and NCIF; (ii) comparing the WACC discount rate with a range determined using macroeconomic market assumptions; and (iii) assessing future inflation rates against available market data.</td></tr>
</table>

Other matters

The separate financial statement as of December 31, 2023, are presented for comparison purposes only, were audited by me and in my report dated February 23, 2023, I expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance of the Company for the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining the internal control relevant that management considers necessary for the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Statutory Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 my 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 for to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

- Conclude on the appropriate use of the going concern basis by management and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I would conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my statutory auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, I must modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company ceases to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group's financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Group's audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate to those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing for the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with corporate governance with confirmation that I have complied with relevant ethical independence requirements and that I have disclosed to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be considered to bear on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

Based on the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine the matters that were of most significance in the audit of the current period's separate financial statements and, therefore, are the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely exceptional circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably outweigh the benefits to the public interest of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on the results of my tests, in my opinion, during 2023:

a) The Company's bookkeeping has been kept in conformity with legal rules and accounting pronouncements.

b) The operations recorded in the books are in conformity with the bylaws and the General Shareholders' Meeting decisions.

c) The correspondence, the vouchers of accounts and the books of minutes and record of shares have been properly maintained.

d) The accompanying separate financial statements are consistent with the management report prepared by the directors, which includes management's acknowledgement of the free circulation of invoices issued by vendors or suppliers.

e) The information contained in the contribution returns submitted to the Comprehensive Social Security System, specifically the information on employees and their salary base, has been prepared from the accounting records and supporting documentation. The Company is up to date in payment of contributions to the Comprehensive Social Security System.

In compliance with the requirements of articles 1.2.1.2. and 1.2.1.5. of Single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, in development of the Statutory Auditor's responsibilities contained in numerals 1 and 3 of article 209 of the Code of Commerce, related to the evaluation whether the Society's management performance is in accordance with the bylaws and the orders or instructions of the General Shareholders' Meeting and if there are and are adequate measures of the internal control, preservation and custody of the Company's assets or third parties' assets in its possession, I issued a separate report dated February 19, 2024.

(Original signed)
Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Statutory Auditor Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
Registration No. 155173 - T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
February 19, 2024

(FREE TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT ISSUED IN SPANISH)
STATUTORY AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENT REPORT ON THE COMPLIANCE WITH NUMERALS 1) AND 3) OF ARTICLE 209 OF CODE OF COMMERCE

To the Shareholders
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.:

Main matter description

As part of my duties as Statutory Auditor and in compliance with Articles 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.5 of Single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, amended by Articles 4 and 5 of Decree 2496 of 2015, respectively, I must report on compliance with numerals 1) and 3) of Article 209 of the Code of Commerce, detailed as follows, by Promigas S.A. E.S.P. hereinafter "the Society" as of December 31, 2023, as a conclusion of independent reasonable assurance, that the management performance has complied with the statutory and the General Shareholders' Meeting provisions and that there are adequate internal control measures, in all material aspects, in accordance with the criteria indicated in the paragraph called Criteria of this report:

1º) If the Society's management performance is in conformity with the bylaws and the instructions or decisions of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and

3º) If there are and are adequate the measures of internal control, maintenance, and custody of the Society's assets or third parties' assets in its possession.

Responsibility of Management

The Society's management is responsible for compliance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and for designing, implementing, and maintaining adequate measures of internal control, conservation, and custody of the Society's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

Statutory Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility consists of examining whether the acts of the Society's administrators are in accordance with the bylaws and the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and whether the internal control, conservation, and custody measures of the Society's assets or those of third parties in its possession are in place and adequate, and to report thereon in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion based on the evidence obtained. I performed my procedures in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) accepted in Colombia (International Standard on Assurance Engagements - ISAE 3000, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board - IAASB and translated into Spanish in 2018). Such standard requires it to plan and perform the procedures it deems necessary to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and about whether there are and are adequate measures of internal control, conservation and custody of the Society's assets or those of third parties in its possession, as required by the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia, in all material aspects.

The Accountants Firm to which I belong and who appointed me as the Society's statutory auditor, applies the International Quality Control Standard No. 1 and, consequently, maintains a comprehensive quality control system that includes policies and procedures documented on compliance with ethical requirements, applicable legal and regulatory professional standards.

I have complied with the independence and ethics requirements of the Code of Ethics for Accounting Professionals issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants -IESBA, which is based on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

The procedures selected depend on my professional judgment, including the evaluation of the risk that the acts of the administrators do not comply with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and that the measures of internal control, conservation, and custody of the Company's assets or those of third parties in its possession are not adequately designed and implemented, as required by the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

This reasonable assurance engagement includes obtaining evidence for the year ending December 31, 2023. Procedures include:

- Obtaining a written representation from Management as to whether the acts of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and whether there are adequate measures for internal control, conservation, and custody of the Society's assets or those of third parties in its possession, as required by Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

- Reading and verifying compliance with the Society's bylaws.

- Obtaining a certification from Management of the Shareholders' Meeting documented in the minutes of the meeting.

- Reading the General Shareholders' Meeting's minutes and the bylaws and verification of whether the management performance conforms to them.

- Inquiries with Management about changes or modification projects to the Society's bylaws during the period covered and validation of its implementation.

- Evaluation of the existence and adequacy of internal control measures, conservation, and custody of the Society's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia, which includes:

- Design, implementation, and operating effectiveness tests on the relevant controls of the internal control components on the financial report, which includes the requirements of External Circular 012 of 2022, included in Chapter I, Title V of Part III of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia and the elements established by the Company, such as: control environment, risk assessment process by the entity, the information systems, control activities and monitoring to controls.

- Evaluation of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of relevant, manual, and automatic controls of the key business processes related to the significant accounts of the financial statements.

- Verification of proper compliance with regulations and instructions on the Integral System for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism - SIPLA.

- Issuance of management letters with my recommendations about the non-significant deficiencies in the internal control that were identified during the statutory audit work.

- Follow up on the matters included in the recommendation letters that I issued regarding deficiencies in internal control considered non-significant.

Inherent limitations

Due to the inherent limitations to any internal control structure, there may be effective controls at the date of my examination that change that condition in future periods, because my report is based on selective tests and for the evaluation of internal control has the risk of becoming inadequate due to changes in the conditions or because the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. On the other hand, the inherent limitations of internal control include human error, failures due to the collusion of two or more people, or inappropriate oversight of controls by management.

Criteria

The criteria considered for the evaluation of the matters mentioned in paragraph Description of the main subject matter include: a) the Society's bylaws and the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting and, b) the internal control components implemented by the Society, such as the control environment, risk assessment procedures, its information and communications systems and the monitoring of controls by management and those charged with corporate governance, which are based on the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

Conclusion

My conclusion is based on the evidence obtained on the matters described and is subject to the inherent limitations set forth in this report. I consider that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis of assurance to support the conclusion I express below:

In my opinion, the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and the internal control, conservation and custody measures of the Company's assets or those of third parties in their possession are adequate in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Integrated Internal Control Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and in Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.(Original signed)

Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Statutory Auditor Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
Registration No. 155173 - T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
February 19, 2024

Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed In thousands of Colombian Pesos)

	Note		December 2023	December 2022
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash	7	$	218.509.437	862.339.231
Financial assets at fair value	8		112.585.336	108.695.387
Financial assets at amortized cost	9		223.655.533	139.398.997
Inventories	10		37.427.795	31.749.083
Advances or credit balances due to taxes	21		56.904.794	1.776.087
Other assets	11		40.366.662	27.456.676
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS OTHER THAN ASSETS HELD FOR SALE			689.449.557	1.171.415.461
Non-current assets held for sale			-	1.001.490
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			689.449.557	1.172.416.951
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Financial assets at fair value	8		3.019.975.852	2.774.089.107
Financial assets at amortized cost	9		723.729.781	566.744.188
Investments in associates	12		964.150.799	1.103.834.057
Investments in subsidiaries	13		3.471.080.682	3.448.086.109
Total property, plant and equipment:	14		144.839.984	92.746.498
Intangible assets:				
Concessions	15		1.939.085.381	1.945.199.882
intangible assets - other	16		75.650.297	60.328.328
Total intangible assets:			2.014.735.678	2.005.528.210
Rights-of-use assets	17		7.378.614	6.372.256
Investment property			8.412.063	7.974.948
Other assets	11		6.429.088	10.145.988
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS			10.360.732.541	10.015.521.361
TOTAL ASSETS		$	11.050.182.098	11.187.938.312
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Financial obligations	18	$	418.004.879	195.047.279
Bonds outstanding	19		194.813.456	181.674.402
Accounts and other payables	20		121.705.596	192.230.828
Employee benefits			11.362.293	9.877.403
Provisions	22		24.343.572	28.805.917
Other liabilities	23		39.720.809	23.056.202
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			809.950.605	630.692.031
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Financial liabilities	18		1.256.196.055	1.462.920.505
Bonds outstanding	19		2.469.932.673	2.805.507.219
Employee benefits			1.223.785	658.228
Provisions	22		107.187.551	88.125.864
Deferred tax liabilities, net	21		608.560.779	503.293.559
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			4.443.100.843	4.860.505.375
TOTAL LIABILITIES			5.253.051.448	5.491.197.406
EQUITY				
Subscribed and paid-in capital			113.491.861	113.491.861
Additional paid-in capital			322.822.817	322.822.817
Reserves			1.342.484.303	1.226.467.280
Retained earnings			3.786.638.985	3.484.503.492
Other equity transactions			(11.550.144)	(11.550.411)
Other comprehensive income			243.242.828	561.005.867
TOTAL EQUITY	24		5.797.130.650	5.696.740.906
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$	11.050.182.098	11.187.938.312

The notes attached hereto are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Juan Manuel Rojas Payán
Legal Representative**

John Rodriguez Benavides
Certified Public Accountant**
Professional License No. 11628-T

Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Independent Auditor
Professional License No.155173-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(Refer to my report of February 20, 2024)

**We, the undersigned Alternate Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT
(Expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos, except the net income per share which is expressed in Colombian pesos)

For the periods ended December 31:

	Nota		December 2023	December 2022
Revenue				
Contracts with customers		$	947.646.194	896.169.639
Revenue from local concession contracts			150.524.390	205.800.707
Other revenue from ordinary activities			29.270.447	21.457.255
Total revenue	25		1.127.441.031	1.123.427.601
Cost of sales and services rendered			(389.568.246)	(322.127.400)
Cost of construction of local concession contracts			(150.524.390)	(205.800.707)
Total Cost of sales and services rendered	26		(540.092.636)	(527.928.107)
GROSS PROFIT			587.348.395	595.499.494
Administrative and selling expenses	27		(229.807.909)	(178.823.403)
Share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries:				
Local subsidiaries			542.434.573	445.491.043
Foreign subsidiaries			51.612.049	121.849.200
Total share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries	13		594.046.622	567.340.243
Share of profit of equity-accounted associates:				
Local associates			115.782.434	124.358.287
Foreign associates			181.850.038	177.019.659
Total share of profit of equity-accounted associates	12		297.632.472	301.377.946
Impairment for expected credit losses			(2.023.691)	(781.898)
Other, net	28		(11.008.650)	(18.392.582)
OPERATING PROFIT			1.236.187.239	1.266.219.800
Finance income	29		409.159.757	273.384.476
Financial expenses	30		(568.469.240)	(331.189.656)
Exchange difference, net	31		2.358.993	2.881.516
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX			1.079.236.749	1.211.296.136
Income tax	21		(67.714.214)	(94.573.972)
NET INCOME		$	1.011.522.535	1.116.722.164
NET INCOME PER SHARE		$	891,33	984,03

The notes attached hereto are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Juan Manuel Rojas Payán
Legal Representative**

John Rodriguez Benavides
Certified Public Accountant**
Professional License No. 11628-T

Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Independent Auditor
Professional License No.155173-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(Refer to my report of February 20, 2024)

**We, the undersigned Alternate Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed In thousands of Colombian Pesos)

For the periods ended December 31:	**Note**		**December 2023**	**December 2022**
NET INCOME		$	1.011.522.535	1.116.722.164
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Fair value of equity instruments			843.023	583.645
Valuation of debt securities			(558.000)	558.000
Employee benefits			(954.172)	(38.659)
Deferred tax	21		369.705	(512.978)
			(299.444)	590.008
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Hedging transactions			191.305.980	(159.737.864)
Deferred tax	21		(57.560.124)	46.616.285
			133.745.856	(113.121.579)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IN SUBSIDIARIES				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Fair value of equity instruments			(1.335.401)	5.103.293
Employee benefits			(217.303)	120.559
Deferred tax	21		262.849	(1.210.485)
			(1.289.855)	4.013.367
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Currency translation adjustment			(306.345.642)	236.896.452
Hedging transactions			(1.744.040)	2.661.352
Deferred tax	21		469.623	(515.084)
			(307.620.059)	239.042.720
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IN ASSOCIATES				
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss				
Currency translation adjustment			(140.968.597)	108.363.422
Hedging transactions			(1.429.448)	63.237.944
			(142.398.045)	171.601.366
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAXES			(317.861.547)	302.125.882
TOTAL INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		$	693.660.988	1.418.848.046

The notes attached hereto are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Juan Manuel Rojas Payán
Legal Representative**

John Rodriguez Benavides
Certified Public Accountant**
Professional License No. 11628-T

Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Independent Auditor
Professional License No.155173-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(Refer to my report of February 20, 2024)

**We, the undersigned Alternate Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed In thousands of Colombian Pesos)

For the periods ended:

						Resultados acumulados						
	Notas		Subscribed and paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves	Net income (loss) from prior years	Net income (loss)	First-time adoption effect	Total	Other equity transactions	Other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balances as of December 2021		$	113.491.861	322.822.817	1.104.531.328	542.019.074	1.149.047.815	1.505.587.115	3.196.654.004	(11.550.462)	258.879.985	4.984.829.533
Acquisition of interest from non-controlling interests			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	51
Creation of reserves	24		-	-	121.935.952	(121.935.952)	-	-	(121.935.952)	-	-	-
Change in deferred tax rate			-	-	-	(116.990.713)	-	-	(116.990.713)	-	-	(116.990.713)
Cash dividends declared	24		-	-	-	(585.581.590)	-	-	(585.581.590)	-	-	(585.581.590)
Withholdings on dividends declared			-	-	-	(8.038.529)	-	-	(8.038.529)	-	-	(8.038.529)
Withholdings on dividends transferred to shareholders			-	-	-	3.674.108	-	-	3.674.108	-	-	3.674.108
Carryforwards	24		-	-	-	1.149.047.815	(1.149.047.815)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss)			-	-	-	-	1.116.722.164	-	1.116.722.164	-	302.125.882	1.418.848.046
Balances as of December 2022			113.491.861	322.822.817	1.226.467.280	862.194.213	1.116.722.164	1.505.587.115	3.484.503.492	(11.550.411)	561.005.867	5.696.740.906
Balances as of December 2022		$	113.491.861	322.822.817	1.226.467.280	862.194.213	1.116.722.164	1.505.587.115	3.484.503.492	(11.550.411)	561.005.867	5.696.740.906
Acquisition of interest from non-controlling interests			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	-	267
Creation of reserves	24		-	-	116.017.023	(116.017.023)	-	-	(116.017.023)	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared	24		-	-	-	(585.581.590)	-	-	(585.581.590)	-	-	(585.581.590)
Withholdings on dividends declared			-	-	-	(10.029.692)	-	-	(10.029.692)	-	-	(10.029.692)
Withholdings on dividends transferred to shareholders			-	-	-	2.339.771	-	-	2.339.771	-	-	2.339.771
Carryforwards	24		-	-	-	1.116.722.164	(1.116.722.164)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss)			-	-	-	(98.509)	1.011.522.536	-	1.011.424.027	-	(317.763.039)	693.660.988
Balances as of December 2023		$	113.491.861	322.822.817	1.342.484.303	1.269.529.334	1.011.522.536	1.505.587.115	3.786.638.985	(11.550.144)	243.242.828	5.797.130.650

The notes attached hereto are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Juan Manuel Rojas Payán
Legal Representative**

John Rodriguez Benavides
Certified Public Accountant**
Professional License No. 11628-T

Rosangela Barrios Pantoja
Independent Auditor
Professional License No.155173-T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(Refer to my report of February 20, 2024)

**We, the undersigned Alternate Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

Promigas S.A. E.S.P.
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed In thousands of Colombian Pesos)

For the periods ended December 31:	Notes	December 2023	December 2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)		$ 1.011.522.535	1.116.722.164
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by:			
operating activities:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and rights of use	4, 17, 26, 27	9.918.753	8.081.671
Amortization of intangible assets	5, 16, 26, 27	181.241.595	160.463.626
Interest earned	18, 19	571.321.860	334.976.087
Yields accrued	8, 9	(132.665.427)	(68.888.527)
Restatement of financial assets	29	(245.100.047)	(217.555.420)
Income from equity method	12, 13	(891.679.094)	(868.718.189)
Impairment of:			
Inventories	10	172.107	39.313
Accounts receivable, net	9	2.023.691	798.843
Intangible - concesiones	15	-	665.017
Provisions accrued	22	22.848.319	7.256.450
Exchange difference on foreign currency transactions	31	6.187.713	(2.881.516)
(Gain)/loss on sale of:			
Assets held for sale	28	(6.310.811)	-
Property, plant and equipment	28	(95.969)	-
Loss on disposal of:			
Equity instruments	28	667	-
Held for sale	28	31.235	-
Property, plant and equipment	28	47.750	8.683.351
Concessions	28	2.655.198	4.448.783
Other intangible assets	28	11.269.065	547.386
Rights of use	28	(6.059)	9.926
Valuation of:			
Finance lease recognition - lessor		(59.900)	-
Fair value hedges		(8.546.706)	-
Investment property		(429.616)	(429.713)
Income taxes	21	67.714.214	94.573.972
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		(26.452.690)	76.499.137
Inventories		(14.590.840)	(17.506.214)
Equity instruments through profit or loss		(66.046.168)	(132.691.245)
Hedging transactions		8.546.706	167.544
Other assets		(15.376.325)	(14.638.202)
Accounts payable		(9.798.841)	15.110.735
Employee benefits		(1.226.562)	1.074.842
Other liabilities		42.124.559	23.437.907
		(82.820.161)	(48.545.496)
Income tax paid	21	(40.492.017)	(51.562.131)
Income received		93.065.717	43.357.346
Interest paid	18, 19	(518.854.869)	(256.235.871)
Net cash provided by operating activities		52.959.743	265.807.072
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Debt securities and certificates held for sale		(50.322.860)	-
Debt securities and certificates held for collection and sale		60.000.000	-
Loans granted		(170.105.581)	-
Proceeds from loans granted		8.169.728	-
Acquisition of:			
Held for sale		(14.568)	-
Property, plant and equipment	14	(71.231.015)	(25.927.920)
Investments in companies	13	(48.593.867)	(26.441.870)
Concessions	15	(149.154.988)	(179.861.316)
Investment property		(7.500)	-
Other intangible assets	16	(31.922.533)	(21.499.759)
Proceeds from the sale of:			
Property, plant and equipment		114.200	-
Assets held for sale		7.750.060	-
Other assets		12.590.566	-
Return of contributions to investments in companies		55.659	-
Dividends received from investments in companies	12, 13	536.959.402	515.913.949
Net cash used in investing activities		104.286.703	262.183.084
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	20	(660.735.415)	(574.983.587)
Acquisition of financial obligations	18	601.231.000	967.500.000
Payments of financial obligations	18	(588.734.727)	(18.053.020)
Payment of bonds	19	(150.179.000)	(120.000.000)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(798.418.142)	254.463.393
Net (decrease) increase in cash		(641.171.696)	782.453.549
Effect of exchange difference on cash held		(2.658.098)	2.674.184
Cash at beginning of period		862.339.231	77.211.498
Cash at end of period		$ 218.509.437	862.339.231

The notes attached hereto are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Juan Manuel Rojas Payán Legal Representative**	John Rodriguez Benavides Certified Public Accountant** Professional License No. 11628-T	Rosangela Barrios Pantoja Independent Auditor Professional License No.155173-T Member of KPMG S.A.S. (Refer to my report of February 20, 2024)

**We, the undersigned Alternate Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant, certify that we have previously verified the statements contained in these separate financial statements and that they have been prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Promigas S.A. E.S.P. (hereinafter Promigas S.A. E.S.P., Promigas or the Company), was incorporated under Colombian law on December 27, 1974, and its corporate purpose is the purchase, sale, transportation, distribution, exploitation and exploration of natural gas, oil and hydrocarbons in general and of gas, oil and all types of energy activities, including, but not limited to renewable, conventional and non-conventional. It can also sell or provide goods or services to third parties, either financial or non-financial, and to finance with its own resources the acquisition of goods or services by third parties. In accordance with the control assessment provided in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the controlling shareholder of Promigas S.A E.S.P. is Corporación Financiera Colombiana S.A., whose parent is Grupo Aval Actions y Valores S.A. However, under Act 222 of 1995 Promigas S.A. E.S.P. is not a subordinate company since the conditions established therein are not met. The Company's corporate seat is in the city of Barranquilla, Colombia, its address is Calle 66 No. 67 - 123 and its term of duration expires on December 27, 2074.

The Company is supervised by the Superintendence of Residential Utilities. Additionally, it is subject to concurrent surveillance of the Colombian Financial Superintendence, as established in Articles 5.2.4.1.2 and 5.2.4.1.3 of the Sole Decree 2555 of 2010 and External Circular 007 of 2015. The Company is also required to submit separate financial statements and consolidated financial statements, which shall include its shareholding interest in subsidiaries and investments in associates.

Promigas has the following subsidiaries through direct and indirect interest:

Company	**December 2023**			**December 2022**		
	Direct	**Indirect**	**Total**	**Director**	**Indirect**	**Total**
Surtigas S.A. E.S.P.	99.99%	0.00%	99.99%	99.99%	0.00%	99.99%
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	79.00%	0.00%	79.00%	79.00%	0.00%	79.00%
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	73.27%	0.00%	73.27%	73.27%	0.00%	73.27%
Transmetano E.S.P. S.A.	99.67%	0.00%	99.67%	99.67%	0.00%	99.67%
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	94.43%	0.00%	94.43%	94.43%	0.00%	94.43%
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	49.00%	48.16%	97.16%	49.00%	48.16%	97.16%
Orion Contac Center S.A.S.	0.00%	96.65%	96.65%	0.00%	96.65%	96.65%
Promisol S.A.S.	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C.	96.35%	3.65%	100.00%	95.49%	4.51%	100.00%
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C.	99.09%	0.91%	100.00%	98.92%	1.08%	100.00%
Promigas Perú S.A.	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Promigas Panama Corporation	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Zonagen S.A.S.	0.00%	99.95%	99.95%	0.00%	99.95%	99.95%
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	51.00%	0.00%	51.00%	51.00%	0.00%	51.00%
Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S.	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Promigas Brasil (1)	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Promigas USA INC. (2)	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Promigas GCX Holdings LLC (3)	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) The company was acquired on March 13, 2023, under the laws of the Republic of Brazil. It is a limited liability company, based in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, whose corporate purpose is the holding of shares, partnership interests or any other type of interest in other companies, in Brazil or abroad.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(2) Company incorporated on August 28, 2023, under the laws of the State of Delaware, with Promigas holding 100% direct ownership. The company's corporate purpose is to participate in business administration activities in the United States of America.

(3) Limited liability company incorporated on August 28, 2023, under the laws of the State of Delaware, with Promigas USA Inc. holding 100% direct ownership, which in turn is controlled by Promigas S.A. E.S.P. with a 100% stake.

In addition, the Company has non-controlling interest in the following associates:

Entity	**Country of incorporation**	**Interest**	
		December 2023	**December 2022**
Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. (Gascaribe)	Barranquilla	30.99%	30.99%
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A.C.	Peru	40.00%	40.00%

Regulatory Framework

Promigas is mainly governed by Act 142/1994, whereby the Public Utilities Regime is established, CREG Resolution 071/1999, which sets out the Single Regulation for Natural Gas Transportation (RUT, for its Spanish acronym) in Colombia, Act 689/2001, whereby Act 142/1994 is partially amended, the industry's regulations, the concession agreements in force, its bylaws and other provisions contained in the Code of Commerce.

The rates the Company charges its customers for natural gas transportation and distribution services are regulated by the National Government through the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG, for its Spanish acronym).

2. BASES OF ACCOUNTING OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Technical Normative Framework

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia for entities in Group 1 (CFRS Group 1), set out in Act 1314/2009, regulated by Single Regulatory Decree 2420/2015, as amended by Decrees 2496/2015, 2131/2016, 2170/2017, 2483/2018, 2270/2019, 1432/2020, 938/2021 and 1611/2022. The Group 1 CFRS are based on the complete International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued and officially translated into Spanish by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These separate financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on the 16th of February 2024.

The following exceptions established in External Circular 036 of the Colombian Financial Superintendence of December 12, 2014, for supervised and controlled entities:

Provision for assets received as payment in kind: Maintain provisions for assets received as payment in kind or returned, regardless of their accounting classification, in accordance with the instructions established in Chapter III of the Basic Accounting and Financial Circular.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Book 2 of Decree 2420 of 2015, as amended, included in Article 3 of Decree 2131 of 2016, applicable to Group 1 entities:

The investments in subsidiaries by controlling entities must be recognized in the separate financial statements in accordance with the equity method (Article 35 of Act 222), as described in IAS 28.

Additionally, the Company adopted the alternative allowed by Decree 2617 of December 29, 2022, to recognize for accounting purposes against the accumulated results of prior years in equity, for the taxable period 2022, the variation in the deferred income tax, derived from the change in the income tax rate and occasional income tax, as established in Law 2277 of December 13, 2022, by which the tax reform for equality and social justice was adopted and other provisions were enacted.

These separate financial statements were prepared to comply with the legal provisions which the Company is subject to as an independent legal entity and do not include adjustments or eliminations necessary for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and the consolidated comprehensive income of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The separate financial statements should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of Promigas S.A. E.S.P. and its subsidiaries.

For legal purposes in Colombia, the separate financial statements are the statutory financial statements.

A summary of significant accounting policies is included in note 4 to these separate financial statements.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company’s functional and presentation currency is the Colombian peso.

The functional currency of Promigas was determined based on the correlative economic conditions of the country of operations. This determination requires judgment. Despite this judgment, the Company assessed, among other factors, the place of the activities, cash flows, sources of income, risks relative to these activities and the operating currency denomination of the different entities.

The representative exchange rates to convert transactions from United States dollars to Colombian pesos calculated and certified by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia are as follows:

		December 2022	December 2021
Closing	$	$ 3,822.05	4,810.20

Monthly averages:

2023			2022		
January	$	4,712.18	January	$	4,000.72
February		4,802.75	February		3,938.36
March		4,760.96	March		3,805.52
April		4,526.03	April		3,796.39

May		4,539.54	May		4,027.60
June		4,213.53	June		3,922.50
July		4,067.63	July		4,394.01
August		4,066.87	August		4,326.77
September		4,008.41	September		4,437.31
October		4,219.16	October		4,714.96
November		4,040.26	November		4,922.30
December	$	3,954.14	December	$	4,787.89

All information is presented in thousands of Colombian pesos and has been rounded to the nearest unit.

2.3 Bases of Measurements

The separate financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost, except for the following important items included in the separate statement of financial position:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Debt and equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Investment properties are measured at fair value.

3. CRITICAL JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of separate financial statements in conformity with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the future, including weather-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date, as well as revenues and expenses for the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly and are consistent with the Company's risk management and weather-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

A. Judgments

Information on judgments issued when applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements is included in the following notes.

- Note 4 (f) - classification of financial assets: evaluation of the business model within which financial assets are held and evaluation of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are only payments of principal and interest on the amount of pending principal.
- Note 4 (s) - establish the criteria to determine the credit risk of financial assets that have had a significant increase since the initial recognition, the methodology to incorporate the prospective information for the measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and the measurement, selection and approval of the models used to measure the ECL.
- Note 2.2 Determining the functional currency of Promigas requires significant judgment.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the year ended December 31, 2024, is included in the following notes.

- Note 4 (s) - Note 5 (c) - Note 9 - impairment of financial instruments: assessment of whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, incorporation of prospective information in the measurement of Expected Credit Loss, key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.
- Note 4 (m) - Note 15 - recognition of concession agreements.
- Note 6 - Determining the fair value of financial instruments with important unobservable inputs.
- Note 4 (r) - Note 22 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the probability and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- Note 6 - Determining materiality for the definition of the financial model for the recognition of revenues from the construction of concessions.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies and the basis set forth below have been applied consistently by the Company in the preparation of the separate financial statements in accordance with Colombian Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (CFRS).

a) Investment in Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method as per IAS 28, according to which the investment is recorded initially at cost and then periodically adjusted for changes in the investor's interest in the net assets of the investee. The income and other comprehensive income of the investee are included by the investor according to its interest.

b) Investments in Associates

Investments of the Company in entities over which there is no control or joint control, but where there is significant influence are called "Investments in associates" and are carried using the equity method. Significant influence is presumed in another entity if the Company has, directly or indirectly, between 20% and 50% or more of the voting rights, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such influence does not exist.

According to IAS 28, the existence of significant influence is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- Representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body of the investee.
- Participation in the policy-making process, including decision-making on dividends and other distributions.
- Material transactions between the investor and the investee.
- Interchange of managerial personnel.

- Provision of essential technical information.

Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method.

c) Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those over which there is joint control, established by contracts that require unanimous consent for decisions related to activities that significantly affect the performance of the arrangement. They are classified and accounted for as follows:

- Joint operation - when Promigas are entitled to the assets and obligations with respect to the liabilities, related to the agreement, it accounts for each asset, liability and transaction, including those held or incurred jointly, in relation to the operation.
- Joint venture - when Promigas are entitled only to the net assets of the arrangement, it accounts for its interest using the equity method, as is the case with associates.

d) Dividend income

Revenue from dividends is recognized when the right of the Company to receive the corresponding payment is established, which usually occurs when shareholders declared the dividend.

Revenue from dividends is recognized through profit or loss for the period when it comes from investments recognized as equity instruments, where Promigas has no significant influence or control.

e) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's respective functional currency at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the prevailing exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in terms of historical costs are measured using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Financial instruments measured at fair value are converted using the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Profits or losses resulting from the translation process are recognized in profit or loss, except for financial instruments designated as hedging instruments.

However, foreign currency differences arising on translation of the following items are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign transaction provided the hedge is effective; or
- Qualifying cash flow hedges provided the hedge is effective.

f) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets - Classification

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

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

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and.
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes all derivative financial assets.

Financial assets - Business model assessment:

The Company performs an assessment of the business model objective in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this better reflects how the business is managed and provides information to management.

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

The business models of the Company are as follows:

Held to collect	This business model classifies securities and, in general, any type of investment with respect to which the Company has the legal, contractual, financial and operating purpose and capacity to hold them until maturity or redemption with the main purpose of obtaining the contractual flows of the securities classified therein. The purpose of maintaining the investment corresponds to the positive and unequivocal intention not to dispose of the securities.
Held for collection and sale	The Company classifies in this business model the securities and, in general, any type of investment, which are not classified as marketable investments or to be held to maturity, with the main purpose of obtaining the contractual flows of the securities classified therein and taking advantage of the changes in the price of the assets resulting from the fluctuations produced by the variation of interest rates. They may be reclassified in any of the other categories when, among others, one or several of the following circumstances occur: a) Due to liquidity requirements, b) When during the holding period of the investment and due to variation in market prices, the profitability of the same exceeds that initially acquired, c) When due to market conditions it is decided to recompose the portfolio by duration and risk.
Held for trading	This business model includes any security and, in general, any type of investment that has been acquired for the primary purpose of obtaining profits from short-term fluctuations in price.

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

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

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to specified asset cash flows (e.g., non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the payment and interest principal criteria only if the prepayment amount substantially represents the amounts outstanding and interest on the amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par value, a feature that permits or requires prepayment in an amount that substantially represents contractual par value plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include additional reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated consistently with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition. The Company had no financial assets held outside of commercial business models that did not pass the evaluation of interest payment and principal criteria.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost under the effective interest method. Impairment losses are subtracted from the gross carrying amount. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

See Note 19 for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.

Account derecognition:

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any assets not transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

g) Transactions with Derivate Instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument that changes value over time based on an underlying variable, it does not require an opening net investment or a small investment with respect to the underlying asset and is liquidated on a future date.

Forward contracts entered into by the Company to cover the fluctuation of exchange rates in revenues are considered a cash flow hedge, given that they cover a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly likely expected transaction, in which case the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognized in other comprehensive income. Gains or losses in the derivative relative to the portion that is not effective to the hedge or that does not correspond to the hedged risk is recognized immediately in the separate income statement. Hedge accounting is implemented while the forwards remain within the range of effectiveness (80% and 125%).

Derivative transactions are revealed at baseline. Subsequent changes in the fair value are adjusted by debiting or crediting profit and loss account, as applicable, unless the derivative is defined as hedge, if so, the nature of the hedged item. Hedge derivatives are defined as the cumulative values in other comprehensive income transferred to earnings for the period where the hedged item is also carried to income.

The Company documents, at the beginning of the transaction, the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk objective and the strategy to undertake the hedge relationship. The Company also documents its assessments both at the date of the transaction and on the recurring basis that the hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items.

The Company’s fair value hedge with a derivative financial instrument that meets the hedge accounting conditions is accounted for considering the following:

- the gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value (for a derivative hedging instrument) should be recognized through profit or loss; and
- the hedging gain or loss adjusts the book value of the hedged item and is recognized through profit or loss.

If the fair value hedge is fully effective, the gain or loss from the hedging instrument exactly offsets the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged and there is no net effect on the gain or loss. However, if there is any ineffectiveness, it is recognized through profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities by transactions with derivatives are not offset in the separate statement of financial position; however, when there is a legal and exercisable right to offset the recognized values and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, they are then presented net in the separate statement of financial position.

Profits and losses for settlement of contracts are recognized at the end of each month.

Contracts with derivatives implicit in other contracts, when the main contract is a financial asset, are not separated and instead the financial instrument is measured and recorded together as an instrument at fair value through separate profit or loss.

h) Net investment hedges in foreign countries

Promigas uses different financial instruments in order to manage its exposure to exchange rate risks. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost; those traded with a foreign currency generate an exchange difference. The gain or loss from the exchange difference is immediately recognized through profit or loss unless the financial liability is designated and in effect as a hedging instrument, in which case the time of recognition through profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge ratio.

The hedge is classified as a net investment in foreign operation when it hedges the exchange rate risk that arises from the translation effect of a net investment in foreign operation.

At the beginning of the hedge ratio, Promigas documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, together with its risk management objectives and its strategy for carrying out various hedging transactions. Additionally, at the beginning of the hedge and on a continuous basis, Promigas documents whether the hedging instrument is highly efficient in counteracting changes in market values or the cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of the changes in the financial liabilities that are designated and that qualify as hedges of a net investment is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the net investment hedge. The loss or gain related to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately through profit or loss, and is included in the profit or loss item in the exchange rate of the income statement for foreign currency hedging instruments.

The amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified in income for the periods in which the hedged item is recognized in income.

These profits are included within the same heading of the separate income statement of the recognized hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedged item expires or is sold, completed or exercised, or when it no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria. Any loss or gain recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time is held in equity and recognized when the expected transaction is finally recognized in profit or loss. When an expected transaction will not occur, the accumulated loss or gain in equity is immediately recognized through profit or loss.

i) Cash

Cash comprises cash and bank balances that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

j) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Elements of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of assets built by the Company includes the cost of materials and direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to the process of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site where they are located. Additionally, Promigas will also capitalize the PPE elements acquired for safety, biosafety or environmental reasons.

In the construction stage, the Company may capitalize a percentage of the salaries and per diem of the personnel directly associated with the investment project and of positions that given their nature allow optimizing the costs incurred in the initial stages of the project and make it possible to carry out the project through decision making.

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalized if future economic benefits are likely to be received and their cost can be measured reliably. The book value of the replaced part is derecognized. Daily maintenance costs of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the mechanism by which the wear and tear suffered by a good or an asset due to its use over time is recognized.

The depreciable amount of an asset will be distributed systematically throughout its useful life. The residual value, the depreciation method and the useful life of an asset will be reviewed, at least, at the end of each annual period and, if the expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes will be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, prospectively. For the review, the Company also considers technological changes.

The following is a summary of the types of assets of the company and the estimate of their useful life:

Element	Years
Land	No depreciation
Constructions and buildings	50
Gas pipelines and plants	70
Machinery and equipment	5 to 10
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10
Tools	5
Fleet and transportation equipment	5
Computer and communication equipment	3 to 5
Major spare parts	Associated with the component

The useful life of an asset may be shorter than its economic life.

Disposals

The difference between the proceeds of the sale and the asset's net book value is recognized in the income statement.

k) Loan Costs

The Company capitalizes loan costs directly attributable to the purchase, construction or production of qualifying assets, as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of construction and/or assembly before it is ready for its intended use or sale. These loan costs will be capitalized as part of the cost of the asset, provided it is likely that they will give rise to future economic benefits for the entity and can be measured reliably.

l) Intangible Assets

The cost of intangible assets is recognized at fair value at the date of purchase. After the initial recognition, the intangible assets are accounted for at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over such financial useful lives and are assessed to determine whether impairment occurred, provided that there are signs that an intangible asset may have suffered such impairment. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the closing of each reported period.

Promigas capitalizes the costs of the development phase of internally generated intangible assets that meet the recognition criteria. In the pre-operational stage, Promigas will be able to capitalize a percentage of the salaries and per diem of the personnel directly associated with the project and of positions that given their nature allow optimizing the costs incurred in the initial stages of the project and making it possible to carry out the project through decision making.

The useful lives assigned to intangible assets are:

Group	**Useful life**
Licenses	3 to 5 years
Software	3 to 5 years
Easements	20 to 50
Patents (1)	20 years
Other intangibles (2)	5 to 20 years

(1) Corresponds to the regulatory useful life as stipulated in Decision 486 of the Andean Community of Nations, which corresponds to the maximum time in which the intangible asset can be exploited exclusively. Once this term has expired, any person may exploit it, generating an impact on the generation of economic benefits related to the asset and on the control thereof.

(2) Corresponds mainly to models generated internally by the Company and used in the operation and administration.

In the case of Prototypes, taking into account that they correspond to the graphic representation of the asset to be constructed, their useful life will be assigned in accordance with the accounting policy considering the provisions of paragraph 4 of IAS 38.

Gains or losses arising from derecognizing an intangible asset are measured as the difference between net income from the sale and the book value of the asset, and are recognized in the separate income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The Company records as expenses for the period all research costs, as well as any development costs where the technological and commercial feasibility thereof cannot be established.

m) Service Concession Agreements

The Company recognizes an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right to charge users of the public service. The right to make such charges is not an unconditional right to receive cash because the amounts are conditioned on the degree of use of the service by the public.

Determining the value of intangible assets:

In the case of concessions where cash payment of constructed assets is not guaranteed, Promigas recognizes revenue and its contra entry, the intangible, in accordance with the following alternatives:

a) fair value of the intangible asset using a financial model.
b) By reference to the independent sales price of the goods or services committed to the customer (or class of customer) in exchange for the consideration: cost plus standard margin, obtained from the weighting of several real financial models.
c) By reference to the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services committed to the customer (or class of customer) in exchange for the consideration: cost plus zero margin.

Given the above, management defined that:

1) Alternative a: Large new projects that exceed materiality (USD 5,000,000). This model will consider the expected future flows, as well as the uncertainties inherent to the valuation process or with a margin that remunerates in addition to the construction, any additional effort for its management. The company shall document and disclose the judgments considered.

2) Alternative b: New projects that do not exceed the materiality of USD $ 5,000,000. This standard margin will be updated as financial models are calculated for projects classified under the previous point.

3) Alternative c: Those projects that do not entail capacity expansion or represent higher revenues will continue to be recognized under the cost plus zero (0) margin methodology. The replaced asset will be derecognized when applicable.

Replacement projects involving new revenue streams for the Company either through new or existing customers, depending on whether or not they exceed the materiality of USD $ 5,000,000 could apply alternatives a and b respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Useful Life

Promigas has signed concession agreements with the Colombian state. The useful life of the assets associated with said agreements is determined by their duration. Although to date Promigas does not yet have any renewal for the agreements close to expiry, there is other evidence that allows us to conclude that these agreements will be renewed and has to do with the approval of the rates that contemplate a regulatory useful life of 20 years for the assets. However, the compressor stations included in the assets under concession are segregated by component and are amortized over the useful life detailed below, without exceeding the term of the concession:

Gas pipelines and networks under concession Land under concession Buildings under concession Improvements on third-party property under concession	In accordance with the concession agreement of the asset.
Compressor Stations (Components)	**Years unless otherwise stated.**
Centrifugal compressors	
Turbine	30,000 machine hours (1)
Compressor	60,000 machine hours (1)
Reciprocating compressors	
Turbine	20,000 machine hours(1)
Compressor	40,000 machine hours (1)
Skid Valves	20
Ancillary Systems	
Cooling Units	20
Fire Protection Equipment	10
Unit Control Panel	5
Ancillary Equipment	
Fuel Gas Skid	20
Air Compressor Skid	10
Station Control Panel	5
Motor Control Center	20
Power Generator	10
Valves and Accessories	20
Major spare parts	Associated with the component (2)

(1) An equivalence is calculated by taking the percentage of utilization of each compressor station.

(2) When a major spare part is first recognized, it is assigned the useful life of the pipeline related to the last concession contract to expire. During the construction process this element will continue to be amortized with the useful life initially assigned and the value of the amortization will be recognized as part of the construction activities. Once the construction process is completed and the major spare part is assigned to the asset for which it was acquired, the Company will proceed to review its useful life in accordance with the accounting policy - Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors.

The useful life of assets under concession will be reviewed when there are indications that there has been a change in the expectation of use by the company, when there are changes in the way in which the asset is used or at least once a year.

n) Inventories

Inventories are materials for the provision of services, measured at the lower of either the cost or the net realizable value. The cost includes the purchase price of inventories and other direct costs required to make them available for use. The cost of consumed inventories is determined by using the weighted average price method. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less trading and distribution expenses.

In-transit inventory

In-transit inventories must be recognized as of the date the Company assumes the risks and benefits inherent to their ownership.

Major or important spare parts as tangible assets or under concession

Items such as spare parts, reserve equipment and auxiliary equipment associated with property, plant and equipment or infrastructure under concession will be recognized as tangible assets or assets under concession when they meet the following criteria:

- They are associated with property, plant and equipment, have a useful life of more than one year and their unit value exceeds 372 UVT
- They are piplines
- They are elements with an amount greater than 372 UVT associated with gas pipelines, compressor stations and regulating stations

Otherwise, these items will be classified as inventories or expenses as appropriate.

o) Prepaid Expenses and Prepaid Assets

Prepaid expenses mainly comprise insurance, services and leases paid in advance, amortized monthly at the contractual term, through profit or loss.

Insurance - Insurance is recognized at cost; depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost to profit or loss at the end of the term of the policy, i.e., one (1) year.

p) Leases

Lessor

Leases will be classified as finance lease when they transfer substantially all the risks and benefits inherent to the property. Otherwise they will be classified as operating leases.

The Company determines whether a lease is a finance or operating lease depending on the economic essence and nature of the transaction and not on the form of the contract.

Lessee

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the date the asset is leased and is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the financial cost. The financial cost is recognized in the separate income statement during the lease period. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the end of the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on the basis of their present value.

Lessors that are both manufacturers or distributors of the leased goods

In cases where the Company acts as lessor and at the same time as manufacturer or distributor of the leased goods, it will recognize the proceeds of the sale under the guidelines of IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers at the inception of the lease.

q) Taxes

Income Tax

The tax expense or income comprises the current and deferred tax.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized as income or expense and are included in profit or loss, except when related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current or deferred tax is also recognized in other result comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Taxes

Current tax is the amount payable or to recover current income tax. It is calculated based on the tax laws enacted as of the date of the separate statement of financial position. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations where tax laws are subject to interpretation and, if necessary, makes provisions on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

To determine the provision of income tax, the Company makes its calculation based on the higher value between taxable income and presumptive income (minimum return on equity last year that the law presumes to establish the income tax).

The Company only offsets current income tax assets and liabilities if it has a legal claim against the tax authorities and intends to settle the resulting liabilities on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, determined on temporary differences between the tax bases and the book value of assets and liabilities included in the separate financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts payable in the future as income tax related to taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are the amounts to be recovered by way of income tax due to the existence of deductible temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards or deductions pending application. Temporary difference is understood as the difference between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax base.

Deferred tax liabilities arising from taxable temporary differences are recognized in all cases except if:

- They arise from the initial recognition of capital gains or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a combination of business and that on the date of such transaction neither the accounting result or the taxable income is affected.
- They correspond to differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, when the reversal opportunity of temporary differences can be controlled and such temporary differences are unlikely to be reversed in the near future.
- In the case of the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences related to investments in associates when the intention to sell the investment is not expected in the foreseeable future, only deferred tax liabilities will be recognized for the existence of undistributed earnings that may generate dividends taxed in the foreseeable future and for which there is no agreement that sets forth the non-distribution of taxed dividends.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are recognized provided that:

- Future taxable incomes against which the temporary differences may be offset are likely to be available, except in those cases where the difference arise from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a combination of business and that on the date of such transaction neither the accounting result or the taxable income is affected.
- Correspond to temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, when the temporary differences are likely to be reversed in the near future and positive future tax gains are expected to offset such differences.

Deferred tax assets that fail to meet the above conditions are not recognized in the separate statement of financial position. The Company reconsiders at the end of the reporting period whether the conditions are met to recognize deferred tax assets that had not previously been recognized.

Tax planning opportunities are considered in the recovery assessments of deferred tax assets only if the Company intends to adopt them or will likely adopt them.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are estimated using the tax rates applicable for the period where asset realization is expected or liabilities are going to be paid, based on the regulations enacted or expected to be enacted, and after considering the tax consequences that arise from the way in which the Company expects to recover assets or settle liabilities.

By means of Decree 2617 of December 29, 2022, the alternative is established for one time only, to recognize for accounting purposes against the accumulated results of previous years in equity, the variation in income tax derived from the change in the occasional income tax rate, for the taxable period 2022, as established in Act 2277 of 2022.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities over current income when there is a legal right with tax authorities and those assets and liabilities relate to the same tax authority.

Offset deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position as noncurrent assets and liabilities regardless of the expected date of realization or settlement.

r) Provisions

A provision is recognized if it is the result of a past event, the Company has a legal, implicit or assumed obligation that can be estimated reliably, and an outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation is probably necessary. Provisions are determined by discounting the cash flow expected in the future from the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the value of money over time and the specific risks of the obligation.

Dismantling and Removal Costs

The best estimate of the provision for the cost of dismantling and removing an item or restoring the site where it is located is recognized when there is an obligation. The estimate is based on a current obligation (legal or implied) arising from the purchase, construction or development of a long-term asset. If it is unclear whether a current obligation exists, the Company may assess the evidence under the most likely threshold. This threshold is assessed in relation to the settlement risk of the obligation.

“Environmental Obligations”

The Company must review at least at the end of the period the existence of environmental obligations resulting from new and existing projects. The area responsible for providing such information is the Sustainability and Environment Management. The estimate to be recorded will be the best estimate of the disbursement necessary to cancel the present obligation.

To the extent that environmental costs are necessary costs for an asset to operate as intended by management, they will be recorded as an addition to the asset giving rise to them.

Each environmental provision should be used only for the disbursements for which it was originally recognized.

Pipeline inspection (with SMARTPIG)

By regulation, the Company must perform inspections on the infrastructure to determine the maintenance plan to follow; therefore, the amount required for such inspection is annually estimated and debited from profit and loss account.

- The last value paid under this item is taken as base (part of this value is in U.S. dollars and another part in Colombian pesos).
- The part of the value paid in U.S. dollars is indexed with projections of the CPI (consumer price index) in the United States of America and then converted into Colombian pesos with the exchange rate projected for the date of the next inspection. The part payable in pesos is indexed with projections of the CPI in Colombia.
- Macroeconomic projections are reviewed at the beginning of each year, or at the Company’s discretion if it determines any volatility in the variables used, to adjust the provision.

s) Impairment

Financial Assets

The Company applies the impairment model due to Expected Credit Loss (ECL). This model requires the recognition of a reserve due to the weighted probability in the default of payment since the granting of the loan, for which considerable judgment is applied regarding how changes in economic factors affect the ECL, which will be determined on a weighted average basis. The impairment model is applicable to the following financial assets:

- Investments in debt securities;
- Commercial accounts receivable;
- Lease receivables
- Other accounts receivable.

The calculation of the expected credit loss from impairment is performed in the following two ways depending on the credit risk of the asset:

- For financial assets with low credit risk, expected losses are calculated at a projection of twelve (12) months, which result from possible impairment events within twelve months after the reporting date of the separate financial statements,
- And for financial assets with significant credit risk, the expected credit losses that are calculated are projected for the remaining life of the financial asset, which are the result of all possible impairment events during the entire remaining life of the financial instrument.

An asset is presumed to be impaired when it is more than 30 days past due, unless the Company can demonstrate and refute such presumption.

Under this scheme the Company has developed a model for determining provisions based on historical loss experience taking into account days past due, and a simplified model for projecting macroeconomic factors affecting the business.

Simplified approach:

Under the simplified approach, expected asset losses are always estimated over the useful life of the asset, this is only for financial assets generated from contracts that do not contain a significant financing component and have less than 12 months of useful life. Since the simplified approach always calculates credit losses over the remaining life of the asset, it is not necessary to segment assets by stage of default or credit risk.

This model will be used for all other receivables measured at amortized cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired.

- It has the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has the obligation to pay them in full to a third party immediately.
- It has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and/or:

  - ✓ It has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset.
  - ✓ It has transferred control of the asset.

Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property and inventories) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment test is performed when there are signs that the book value of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of either its fair value minus disposal costs or its use value. The Company will assess at the end of the period whether there are any signs of impairment on the non-financial asset. If any, the Company would estimate the asset impairment.

Corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the corporate asset belongs.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss account. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are firstly distributed to reduce the carrying amount of any capital gains distributed to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit (unit groups) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss with respect to capital gains is not reversed. With respect to other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are evaluated at the end of each reporting period, seeking any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only if the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortization and if no impairment loss has been recognized.

Capital gains that are part of the book value of an investment in a subsidiary in accordance with Act 222/1995 are not recognized separately and, consequently, no impairment tests are applied separately. Instead, the total amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment may be impaired.

t) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognizes revenues from contracts with customers based on a five-step model:

- *Step 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer*: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties, which creates rights and enforceable obligations and establishes criteria that must be met for each contract. Contracts can be written, verbal or implicit through the customary business practices of a company.
- *Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract:* A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer for the transfer of a good or service to the latter.

- *Step 3. Determine the transaction price:* The transaction price is the amount of the payment expected to be entitled to in exchange for the transfer of goods or services promised to a customer, without considering the amounts received on behalf of third parties.
- *Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract:* In a contract with more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated among the performance obligations in amounts that represent the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for meeting each performance obligation.
- *Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.*

A performance obligation is met and recognizes the revenues over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) The performance of the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use, and there is an enforceable right to pay for the performance completed to date.
b) The Company's performance creates or improves an asset that the customer controls as it is created or improved.
c) The customer at the same time receives and consumes the benefits that result from the performance as it works.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, the revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is met.

When the Company meets a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services, it creates a contractual asset for the amount of the consideration obtained with the performance. When the amount of the consideration received by a customer exceeds the amount of the recognized revenue, this generates a contractual liability.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer, and excludes the amounts received on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The Company evaluates its revenue plans based on specific criteria to determine whether it acts as principal or agent. Revenue is recognized to the extent that the economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company and if revenues and costs, if any, are likely to be reliably measured.

Below is a description of the main activities through which the Company generates revenue from contracts with customers:

Utilities

The contracts between a customer and the Company for the provision of a utility for the transportation and distribution of gas establish the rates and terms of the service. The Company determined that its obligation to distribute or transport gas represents a single performance obligation, which is met over time (in the term of the contract it represents a series of defined goods that are substantially the same and have the same transfer pattern to the customer).

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as the installation of connections or repairs, which are accounted for as separate performance obligations. The transaction price is assigned to each performance obligation based on the individual rates (regulated rates). If the contracts include the installation of goods, the revenue of the goods is recognized at the moment in time when the goods are delivered, the legal title is transferred and the customer has accepted said goods.

Construction services (Concessions) - In concession arrangements, companies determine that their construction performance obligations have been fulfilled over time and measure their progress in accordance with the costs incurred, recognizing their construction revenues and costs to the extent of such progress.

For revenue recognition when the consideration is an intangible asset, as in the case of concessions where the cash payment of the constructed assets is not guaranteed, Promigas will recognize revenue in accordance with the criteria and alternatives established in the policy indicated in note 4 (m).

Operation and maintenance service (Concessions) - The Company determines that their performance obligations for this item have been met over time.

The Company applies a single method to measure progress on each performance obligation within a contract. The method may be input (cost incurred, hours worked) or output (units produced, targets achieved).

Non-bank financing and finance leases

Revenues from non-bank financing and accounts receivable from finance leases are recognized through profit or loss at amortized cost, using the effective interest method described in IFRS 9. However, tha Company also has revenues that contain components that are within IFRS 15, such as commission collection.

Sale of Assets

Revenues from sale of assets are recognized when the significant risks and benefits pertaining to the ownership of the assets have been transferred to the buyer, generally when delivering said assets.

u) Financial Revenues and Costs

Includes mainly the income and/or expense from the restatement of the fair value of the financial asset associated with the concession, which is periodically restated against income. Additionally, it includes interest income and expense, which is recognized using the effective interest method and the exchange difference.

v) Recognition of Costs and Expenses

The Company recognizes its costs and expenses as economic events occur in such a way that they are systematically recorded in the corresponding accounting period (accrual), regardless of the flow of monetary and financial resources (cash).

An expense is immediately recognized when a disbursement does not generate future economic benefits or when it fails to meet the necessary requirements for recognition as asset.

w) Earnings per Share

Promigas presents information of basic earnings per shares of its common shares. Basic earnings per shares are estimated by dividing the result attributable to the Company's common shares by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted by own shares held.

x) Operating Segments

The information by segment is presented consistently with the internal reports provided to those responsible for relevant operating decision-making. The following segments are considered for the separate financial statements:

- Gas Transportation
- Gas Distribution
- Non-bank Financing

Senior Executives regularly review the results of the segments and evaluate the results of each operation and the resources that must be allocated.

y) Emission Plans

The Company recognizes emission certificates acquired on the trading platform as intangible assets, which are initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, emission certificates are measured at revalued cost.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to a variety of risks, including market risk (including foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, operational and legal risks, which are managed depending on their nature.

Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and supervising the risk management structure of Promigas.

The Company's risk management policies are provided in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by Promigas, set limits and appropriate risk controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Policies and risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and activities of Promigas.

The Company, through its management standards and procedures, aims to develop an environment of disciplined and constructive control where all employees understand their roles and obligations.

a. Market Risk:

1. *Macroeconomic Factors*

The main macroeconomic factors that have an impact on Promigas's financial results (non-consolidated) are exchange rate fluctuations, inflation and interest rates.

Operating revenue up to August 2022 was generated through tariffs that were indexed in U.S. dollars, the invoicing of transportation services was issued in Colombian pesos and settled at the exchange rate at the time of invoice, while more than 95% of the costs are in Colombian pesos; therefore, the variation in the exchange rate could have a positive or negative impact on revenue.

The exchange rate exposure was mitigated with financial hedging instruments (Forwards), which are executed provided that future dollar sale rates are greater than or equal to the macroeconomic bases budgeted by the companies.

As of the entry into force of CREG Resolution 175 of October 8, 2021, which establishes the general criteria for the remuneration of the natural gas transportation service and the general scheme of charges of the National Transportation System, the remuneration of investments is changed from U.S. dollars to Colombian pesos.

With respect to inflation, DTF, IPC, IBR, UVR, the Company is exposed given that most of the Company's debt is indexed to these macroeconomic indexes. The risk for these variables is mitigated by maintaining a permanent monitoring, which allows timely decision making, maintaining or refinancing existing credits or contracting new obligations, always seeking, where possible, to minimize financial costs.

2. *Vulnerability to Changes in Interest Rates and Exchange Rates*

Fluctuations in interest rates may negatively or positively affect the Company; however, to mitigate any negative impact that may arise, each and every financial obligation is contracted without prepayment penalty in order to benefit in the event of falls in market rates.

As for the vulnerability to exchange rates, each project is analyzed independently to determine its exposure and the strategy to be implemented, which may be through derivatives or hedge accounting. For example, asset accounts held in foreign currency can be hedged naturally with financing in the same currency. Financial liabilities or accounts payable in foreign currency that do not have natural hedging with an active account may be hedged by the contracting of derivatives or by accounting derivatives. The measures implemented seek to minimize exchange rate risk.

3. *Risk of Variation in the Exchange Rate of Foreign Currency:*

The Company is exposed to variations in the exchange rate produced by transactions in several currencies, mainly in U.S. Dollars. Currency risk in foreign currency arises from assets, liabilities, income, costs and some recognized expenses.

Assets, liabilities and transactions denominated in foreign currency are those made in currencies different from the Company's functional currency. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are:

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Exchange rate exposure

Expressed in U.S. dollars and euros	December 2023		December 2022	
	U.S. Dollars	**Euros**	**US Dollars**	**Euros**
Assets				
Cash	924,652	5,787	515,129	1,677
Financial assets from loan portfolio at amortized cost	22,948,185	-	16,049,995	-
Other accounts receivable	14,290,459	-	24,205,197	-
Total assets	38,163,296	5,787	40,770,321	1,677
Liabilities				
Bonds	(239,196,848)	-	(238,794,966)	-
Other liabilities	(2,576,462)	(15,550)	(3,042,196)	(7,000)
Total liabilities	(241,773,310)	(15,550)	(241,837,162)	(7,000)
Net liability position	(203,610,014)	(9,763)	(201,066,841)	(5,323)

b. Price Risk:

Companies in the regulated business of gas transportation and distribution have a selling price directly established by the Government through the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG) and for fixed periods; therefore, such companies do not have fluctuation risks. Price changes are generated in times of rate recalculations when the CREG defines the methodology and variables to be included in the respective calculation.

c. Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss faced by the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from financial assets at fair value, amortized cost and cash.

Promigas, through its non-bank financing program - Brilla, is exposed to credit risk, which consists of the debtor causing a financial loss for not fulfilling its obligations. The exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the activities of the Brilla program and the transactions with counterparties that give rise to financial assets, where Promigas financed the portfolio of Surtigas S.A. E.S.P, Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. y Gases de la Guajira S.A. E.S.P.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitments, reflected in the book value of financial assets and in the Company's separate statement of financial position.

The principles and rules for managing the Brilla credit are stated in the Non-Bank Financing Policy. The evaluation criteria to control credit risk follow the guidelines provided by the Non-Bank Financing Policy and the Brilla Executive Committee.

The maximum credit authority is the Brilla Executive Committee, which guides the general policy and has the power to establish the credit limits for each distributor that handles credit requests and is responsible for the analysis, monitoring and results

For credit approvals, the user's payment behavior during the last two years is taken into account and, additionally, for the gas distribution companies, that have finished paying the gas connection or their debt is less than three hundred thousand Colombian pesos.

The Company calculates portfolio impairment considering the expected credit loss of IFRS 9. For monitoring and measuring the portfolio, the Company has the indicator of non-performing loans more than 90 days past due. Monthly monitoring of the portfolio is conducted based on the analysis of nonperforming loans by age. Three times a year, the Portfolio Committee meets, presenting the indicators and reviewing the cases that affect collection in order to set out strategies and action plans to improve recovery, and analyzes the collection process by the contractor firms and the reports by locations in order to identify related items of default that establish a trend and control them immediately.

By the end of each reported period, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence of an impaired financial asset or group thereof. A financial asset or group thereof is considered impaired only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a consequence of one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of such asset (an "event causing the loss"), and if such event causing the loss has an impact over future estimated cash flows of the financial asset, which can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence of impairments may include signs of debtors or group thereof having significant financial difficulties, nonpayment of or default in principal or interest payments, the likelihood of entering bankruptcy or other form of financial reorganization, and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in future estimated cash flows, such as adverse changes in the status of overdue payments or in the financial conditions that correlate with defaults.

To determine the impairment of financial assets, the Company and its subsidiaries use the quantification of incurred losses, which considers three basic factors: exposure, probability of default and severity, as follows:

- Exposure is the amount of risk at the time of the counterparty default.
- Probability of default is the likelihood that the counterparty defaults on its obligations of principal and/or interest payments. Probability of default is associated with the rating/scoring of each counterparty/transaction.
- Severity is the estimate of the loss if default occurs. It mainly depends on the counterparty's characteristics and the appraisal of guarantees or collaterals associated with the transaction.

If in subsequent periods a recovery of the financial asset's value at amortized cost were evident, the loss due to impairment would be reversed. Such reversal will be limited to the book value the financial asset would have had should the loss due to impairment had not been recorded. The record of the reversal is recognized through profit or loss.

For purposes of the portfolio impairment analysis, Promigas arranged a segmentation that allows identifying the common characteristics in the accounts receivable of the same group and heterogeneous characteristics among the accounts receivable from different groups. This segmentation is as follows:

- Accounts receivable for gas transportation and distribution.
- Non-Banking Financing
- Other accounts receivable.

Definition of loss for group analysis: Loss is defined as the amount not recovered given the maximum term of expected life to obtain recoveries. Promigas has defined as loss the sum of:

- Accounts receivable written off during the 12-month time window
- Value not recovered from the account receivable during the 12-month window.

Credits are classified in each stage considering the following definitions:

Stage 1: All credits that have less than 30-days default.
Stage 2: All credits that have between 30 and 89-days default.
Stage 3: All credits that have 90-days default or more.

All credits that have 360-days default will have 100% provision.

Provision ratios to be applied to the portfolio include scenario analysis and forward-looking information.

In order to determine whether the portfolio risk has not significantly increased, an analysis is performed based on the following aspects:

- *Quantitative aspects* – Considering that the internal management of the Companies does not consider a rating model to differentiate customers, the transition of stages through the measurement of the probability of default lifetime is not considered.
- *Qualitative aspects* - Qualitatively, transitions between stages are considered by the refinancing concept according to the classification of refinanced, standardized or classification withdrawal.
- *Backstops* - The transition between Stages is mainly done by the “Backstops” (arrears) defined in the Promigas and subsidiaries policy.

The Company has defined a term of default of 12 months to proceed with the portfolio write off. In addition, there must be evidence of the portfolio management carried out with the customer.

Portfolio Concentration:

Taking into account the user segments targeted by the Brilla program, quotas are assigned based on the criteria established in the Non-Bank Financing Policy and are increased annually according to the behavior of the CPI in the country. In 2023, an average of $3,365 quotas were assigned for strata 1 to 3 and an average of $5,397 for strata 4 to 6. The past-due portfolio indicator is monitored by locality to control portfolio impairment.

As of December 31, 2023, the Brilla portfolio of Promigas decreased by 17%, with respect to the same period of the previous year, taking into account the natural behavior of the same as Promigas does not actively fund credit operations, and of what is funded, the distributors are collecting the portfolio that is pending collection.

d. Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is related to the inability of meeting obligations to creditors, for which purpose the Company reviews its available resources on a daily basis. With the information obtained, the Company determines the liquidity needs and makes the relevant decisions to define the excess liquidity placement strategy, seeking to optimize profitability and minimize concentration risk.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

At the end of 2023, Promigas presents a significant increase in current liabilities, generating negative working capital, a situation that is mainly attributed to the upcoming maturity of a series of bonds issued in 2009 for $ 170,000 MM and 2 loans taken in 2021 which total $377,000 MM. The 3 aforementioned items represent close to 70% of current liabilities at year-end 2023 and are expected to be refinanced under the best terms available in the market at maturity. Once the liabilities reach maturity and the refinancing of these debts takes place, our statement of financial position would experience a restatement. This is because the new debt would be transferred to non-current liabilities, which in turn would adjust working capital.

At the consolidated level, available credit quotas with local and international banks amount to $1.2 trillion, which can be used when required and additionally, the Company has $1.0 trillion available from the local bond issuance program. Promigas has a solid financing strategy, investment grade risk rating by Fitch Ratings (Domestic: AAA; International: BBB-) and Moody's (International: Baa3) and constant cash income generation that allows it to secure the necessary resources and liquidity to ensure the continuity of the operation.

e. Interest Rate Risk:

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to market fluctuations effects in interest rates that affect its financial position and future cash flows.

Meanwhile, financial obligations are exposed to the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates that affect their future cash flows. For this, the Company periodically reviews the conditions of financial obligations to analyze whether hedges need to be replaced, prepaid or managed. 100% of the financial obligations are contracted without prepayment penalty clauses in order to have benefit in cases of drops of market rates.

Promigas takes loans indexed to DTF, CPI, IBR, UVR and at Fixed Rate; in addition, ordinary bond issues in COP are indexed to the CPI and UVR and the issue in USD at a fixed rate. As of December 31, 2023, the financial debt consisted of 34.59% IBR, 26.33% CPI, 25.87% Fixed Rate, 12.04% UVR and 1.17% DTF.

The sensitivity of the net result of fluctuations of interest rates is detailed in the table below:

DTF fluctuation effects:

Variable	Scenario	Rate	Impact		Value
	Low	13.79%	Net Income/Equity	$	(290,562)
DTF	Medium	14.79%	Net Income/Equity		-
	High	15.79%	Net Income/Equity	$	290,562

For the above sensitivity, we start from the medium scenario, which is the real scenario. For the low and high scenarios, a fluctuation of the devaluation in more or less 100 basic points and a 40% tax rate is considered. The result will be reflected through profit or loss on the following periods.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

CPI fluctuation effects:

Variable	Scenario	Rate	Impact		Value COP $ Thousands
	Low	13.82%	Net Income/Equity	$	(9,570,000)
CPI (1)	Medium	14.82%	Net Income/Equity		
	High	15.82%	Net Income/Equity	$	9,570,000

(1) Includes 2020 issue in local currency, indexed to UVR. This indexation is correlated with the variation of the CPI.

The above sensitivity is based on the average scenario, which is the real scenario. For the low and high scenarios, a variation of more or less 100 basis points and a tax rate of 40% are considered, with respect to the medium scenario.

IBR fluctuation effects:

Variable	Scenario	Rate	Impact		Value COP $ Thousands
	Low	15.71%	Net Income/Equity	$	(8,627,201)
IBR	Medium	16.71%	Net Income/Equity		
	High	17.71%	Net Income/Equity	$	8,627,201

The above sensitivity is based on the average scenario, which is the real scenario. For the low and high scenarios, a variation of more or less 100 basis points and a tax rate of 40% are considered, with respect to the medium scenario.

According to the analysis discussed above, the methodology and assumptions used are still valid and have not been modified.

Promigas receives dividends from its gas distribution and sales subsidiaries, which have CPI-adjusted revenues; therefore, there is a natural hedging of the business against fluctuations in this variable.

Promigas maintains a treasury strategy based on the investment of resources in Collective Investment Funds in trust companies or stock brokers or in bank accounts paid with special interests, in order to maximize returns. These investments are in kept at sight to ensure availability of resources.

The valuation of the Investment Funds is carried out daily at market price. These valuations may increase or reduce the accrued interest insofar as it is exposed to market fluctuations. Promigas, daily monitors the behavior of the Funds and investments, to make decisions for the planning of new investment strategies, when market conditions are not favorable.

In addition, resources remain invested in savings accounts or current accounts with special remuneration, which do not have interest rate risk because they are fixed rates agreed with the banks.

In turn, financial obligations are contracted without prepayment clauses in order to have benefit in the event of market rate decreases.

6. DETERMINING FAIR VALUES

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require fair value measurement of both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has established a control framework regarding the measurement of fair values. This includes the finance team, which has the overall responsibility for the supervision of all significant fair value measurements.

Fair value of assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as financial assets in debt and equity securities and derivatives actively traded in securities exchange or interbank markets) is based on market prices quoted at the end of the trade on the reporting period closing.

An active market is a market where transactions for assets or liabilities are carried out with the required frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques permitted by the CFRS that are in line with those established by the Financial Superintendence. Promigas uses a variety of methods and assumes that they are based in market conditions existing on the closing date of each period. The valuation techniques used for forwards include the use of recent similar transactions in equal conditions, references to other substantially similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly implemented by market participants that make the most of market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific data.

Promigas develops internal financial models to measure instruments that lack active markets, which are based on generally accepted valuation methods and techniques standardized for the different objects. Under this practice, Promigas has estimated the fair value of the financial asset that arises in pipeline concession agreements according to IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements, and in its estimate by not having observable market transactions or market information. Such markets must estimate the price of an ordered transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability between market participants on the date of the measurement under current market conditions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and the valuation techniques used may not fully reflect every factor relevant to the positions of the Company. Therefore, valuations are adjusted, if necessary, to allow additional factors, including model, liquidity and counterparty risks.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement of the fair value. For such purpose, the importance of an input is assessed with respect to the measurement of fair value in its entirety. If a measurement of fair value uses observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs, such measurements is a Level 3 measurement. The evaluation of the importance of a particular input for the measurement of fair value in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

Determining what constitutes observable requires significant judgment by Promigas, which considers observable data any market data that is already available, that is distributed or updated regularly, that is reliable and verifiable, that has no property rights, and that is provided by independent sources that actively participate in the reference market.

Fair Value Estimate of Financial Assets under Concession

Promigas designates at fair value through profit or loss the group of financial assets related to concession contracts governed by the petroleum law due to the contractual nature of the asset, taking into account that the Government will exercise the purchase at the end of the contract at its fair price in accordance with Article 51 of the Petroleum Code. In order to determine fair value the income approach is applied. Discounted cash flows correspond to the residual value (perpetuity) of the cash flows generated by the assets under concession, i.e., the estimated flows that such assets would generate from the end of the concession onwards; subsequently, the value of the financial asset will be adjusted in each period; this adjustment will be made considering once again changes in the assumptions made in the company discount rate (WACC) and the new horizon of the end of the concession.

Below is the sensitivity of the fair value of the financial assets under concession measured at fair value through the following variables for the low and high scenarios with a variation of plus or minus 10 basis points:hj

Net Income Impact	**High**	**Low**
	Figures in millions	
Discount Interest Rates	(110,283)	115,008
Gradual growth into perpetuity	74,171	(71,552)
	%	
Discount Interest Rates	(7.4%)	7.7%
Gradual growth into perpetuity	5.0%	(4.8%)

The valuations of financial assets are considered at Level 3 of the hierarchy in the measurement of fair value.

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis

Fair value measurements on a recurring basis are those that the CFRS require or allow in the separate statement of financial position at the end of each accounting period.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The following table analyzes, within the fair value hierarchy, the assets and liabilities of Promigas (by class) measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

		December 2023		December 2022	
		Level 2	**Level 3**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets					
Hedging operations receivable (1)	$	-	-	1,116,409	-
Debt instruments through OCI (1)		-	-	60,967,382	
Equity instruments through profit or loss (1)		112,585,336	-	46,611,596	-
Equity instruments through OCI (1)		-	7,005,354	-	6,218,656
Financial assets under call option Colombian State (1)		-	3,012,970,498	-	2,767,870,451
Investment property		8,412,063	-	7,974,948	-
	$	120,997,399	3,019,975,852	116,670,335	2,774,089,107
Liabilities					
Creditors for hedging liability position		476,756	-	-	-

(1) See note 8. Financial assets at fair value

The Company has no assets or liabilities categorized in Level 1.

Financial instruments not traded in active markets, but valued according to quoted market prices, broker quotes or alternative price sources supported by observable inputs, are categorized in Level 2. Valuations of foreign currency hedging derivative contracts are included. As investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, the valuations may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

When a price for an identical asset or liability is unobservable, an entity shall measure the fair value suing another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable input data and minimizes the use of unobservable input data. Given that fair value is a market-based measurement, it is measured using assumptions that market participants would use to fix the price of the asset or liability, including risk assumptions. These financial instruments are categorized in Level 3. This is the case of financial assets recognized at fair value for the sale obligation of the residual interest of the pipeline infrastructure at the end of the concession agreements.

Assets reflected in the Company's separate statement of financial position correspond to the financial asset of the unconditional contractual right to receive from the Colombian State or from an entity under its supervision cash or other financial asset for the construction services of pipelines and networks under concession by the end of the term of the concession agreements, the payment of which the State has little or no ability to avoid, as the agreement is enforceable by law. Promigas recognizes an intangible asset by the consideration for the construction services.

The Company decided that the best option to measure the fair value of the financial asset is free discounted cash flow, as it reflects current market expectations on future amounts that constitute the fair value of the concession to be negotiated with the State, once completed or renewed.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The assumptions used in calculating the financial asset under concession measured at fair value were:

- The financial asset is calculated considering the date of termination of the respective concession agreement.
- Promigas made proportional calculations for the completion of each current concession agreement.
- Only operating cash flows of these assets under concession were considered. Below are the components of the calculation:

  - Free cash flow generated exclusively by assets under concession
  - Concession expiry period
  - Perpetuity value of Free Cash Flow (FCF) for year n
  - Current value discounted of WACC residual value*
  - Financial Revenue: Annual adjustment of the value of the financial asset

  * Nominal WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital) calculated under the CAPM, which is updated periodically.

Significant unobservable input data used for measuring the fair value of the financial asset for the pipelines under concession are: operating revenues, costs and expenses and investments pertaining exclusively to the assets under concession, and the WACC formula intended to take into account the sources of capital used and their share in the total capital of the Company, to determine the average cost of procuring equity capital resources and financial debt. Increases (decreases) in any of these input data considered independently would result in a fair value measurement significantly lower (greater). Generally, a change in the assumption used to project revenues is reflected accordingly in the measurement of the financial asset and with an opposite change in the assumption of costs and expenses.

The assumptions in calculating the equity instrument through OCI were:

Corresponds to the investment that Promigas S.A. E.S.P. has in Triple A S.A. E.S.P. of 0.645%, which the company recognizes as an equity instrument at fair value whose changes are recognized in OCI in accordance with irrevocable election made by the company. The valuation is determined using the discounted free cash flow methodology.

The assumptions used to calculate the valuation are described below:

CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL – CAPM

Macroeconomic indicators		**Triple A**
Local Inflation	*Colombia Long-Term Inflation*	3.00%
US Inflation	*USA Long-Term Inflation*	2.30%
Tax Rate		35%
Debt/equity structure		
Debt % equity		14.93%
Equity % equity		85.07%
Cost of equity - ke		
Risk Free Rate	*Promedio Geométrico 80 años*	4.57%
Unlevered Beta		0.52
Sector		Utility (Water)
Levered Beta		0.58

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Market Return	*Promedio Geométrico 80 años*	9.80%
Market Premium		5.23%
Country Risk Premium	*EMBI - 5 Años*	2.92%
Emerging Market	*Colombia - Moody´s*	1.34
Size Premium		3.67%
Cost of Equity - Nominal Ke D.I USD		15.17%
Cost of Equity - Real Ke D. I		12.58%
Cost of debt - kd		
APR		7.0%
Cost of Debt - Nominal Rate D.I COP		4.41%
Cost of Equity - Nominal Ke D.I COP		15.96%
WACC - Nominal D.I COP		14.23%

Flow projection:

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Inflation	9.28%	5.67%	4.01%	3.00%
Tax rate	35%	35%	35%	35%

Promigas annually reviews the Level 3 valuations and considers the appropriateness of the inputs of the valuation model and the result of the valuation using several industry standardized valuation methods and techniques. In selecting the most appropriate valuation model, the Company conducts the tests once again and considers which are the results of the model that historically are more in line with actual market transactions.

For the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was no transfer of assets or liabilities initially classified in Level 3.

The following table indicates the movement of assets classified in Level 3, showing that there are no transfers between levels:

	Financial asset under call option from the Colombian State	Equity instruments through OCI
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 2,550,315,031	5,635,011
Fair value adjustments through OCI	-	583,645
Fair value adjustments through profit or loss	217,555,420	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 2,767,870,451	6,218,656
Fair value adjustments through OCI	-	885,207
Reclassification to retained earnings due to derecognition of investments	-	(98,509)
Fair value adjustments charged to income	245,100,047	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 3,012,970,498	7,005,354

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

7. CASH

Cash consists of the following:

		December 2023	December 2022
In local currency			
Cash	$	28,013	34,500
Related banks (1)		73,488,639	168,455,868
Banks (1)		141,434,588	691,049,490
Total		214,951,240	859,539,858
In foreign currency			
Cash		148,322	373,599
Banks (1)		3,409,876	2,425,774
Total		3,558,197	2,799,373
Cash in the separate statement of cash flows	$	218,509,437	862,339,231

(1) Below is a breakdown of the credit rating of the main financial institutions where the Company and its subsidiaries keep cash funds, as determined by independent risk rating agencies:

Credit rating		December 2023	December 2022
AAA	$	207,977,023	854,497,933
AA+		10,356,080	7,433,199
TOTAL	$	218,333,103	861,931,132

There are no restrictions on the use of the Company's cash.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE

Financial assets at fair value include the following:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (1)	$	-	60,967,382
Equity instruments through profit or loss (1)		112,585,336	46,611,596
Valuation of hedging derivatives (2)		-	1,116,409
	$	112,585,336	108,695,387
Non-current portion:			
Equity instruments through OCI (3)	$	7,005,354	6,218,656
Financial assets - Concession contract (4)		3,012,970,498	2,767,870,451
	$	3,019,975,852	2,774,089,107

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) The balance corresponds to collective portfolios, the increase is due to the net effect of deposits transferred from bank accounts and payments made to third parties.

(2) Derivative financial instruments - Hedging derivatives:

a) *Description of the type of hedge*: Non delivery Forward (NDF) sale for cash flow hedge of a group of highly probable expected transactions (HPET) related to Transportation Revenues; and purchase for cash flow hedge of a group of HPET related to purchases in Energy Services projects. All Transportation Revenue hedges were settled due to the pesification of the tariff.

b) *Description of the nature of the hedged risks:* Risk of change in the magnitude of cash flows associated with the portion of gas transportation revenues denominated in USD and settled in COP. Risk of change in the amount of cash flows associated with invoices for equipment purchases in Energy Services projects denominated in USD and recorded in COP. These risks are attributable to fluctuations in the COP-USD parity.

c) *Description of the periods in which the expected cash flows occur and fair value:* As of December 31, 2023, Promigas has contracted 10 forwards with an average agreed Strike Average of $ 4,382.53 USD Purchase.

d) *Description of the periods in which the expected cash flows affected profit or loss:* During 2023, the profit and loss account was affected by the settlements of the expired NDF contracts for the purchase of USD. The settlements were in favor of the company, which is why hedging income is evidenced.

e) *Counterparty:* Banks and financial entities.

Below is the detail of forward contracts in local currency – Dollars:

		December 2023	**December 2022**
Number of operations		10	1
Nominal in US dollars		1,161,879	1,266,770
Local amount in COP thousands		5,091,969	4,977,456
Fair value:			
Assets		-	1,116,409
Liabilities (see note 20)		(476,756)	-
Total average term in days		222	216
Average remaining term in days		165	3
Hedged item	US$	1,161,879	1,266,770

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Prices specified in forward contracts:

Cumulative time bands		December 2023	December 2022
Up to 1 month	$	3,834,779	4,977,456
2 to 3 months		127,106	-
Over 3 months		1,130,084	-
Total	$	5,091,969	4,977,456

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has no obligation to deliver financial assets in debt securities or foreign currency, or receive financial assets or foreign currency, considering they are hedge derivatives under Sales/Purchase Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDFs). Currently there are no restrictions related to derivative hedging instruments.

(3) Corresponds to the investment held by Promigas S.A. E.S.P. in Triple A S.A. E.S.P. (see note 6. Fair value measurements).

(4) Corresponds to the obligation to sell the networks and gas pipelines under concession to the Colombian State at the date of termination of the contracts. In accordance with IFRIC12 - Service Concession Arrangements, the Operator will recognize a financial asset for the residual interest on the infrastructure, to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive from the grantor, or an entity under its supervision, cash or another financial asset for construction services and the grantor has little or no ability to avoid payment, usually because the agreement is legally enforceable. This will be measured in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

In accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, the financial asset is measured at fair value in each reporting period. This measurement is made based on the application of IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement (see note 6. Fair value measurements).

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

Below is a breakdown of financial assets at amortized cost:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion:			
Accounts receivable (1)	$	144,588,859	110,278,590
Other accounts receivable (2)		79,066,674	29,120,407
	$	223,655,533	139,398,997
Non-current portion:			
Accounts receivable (1)	$	95,134,130	106,952,657
Other accounts receivable (2)		628,595,651	459,791,531
	$	723,729,781	566,744,188

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) Accounts receivable are detailed below:

		December 2023			December 2022	
	Third Parties	Related parties	Total	Third Parties	Related parties	Total
Current portion						
Gas transportation	$ 87,180,312	19,384,766	106,565,078	50,281,226	21,587,900	71,869,126
Gas distribution	-	3,720,304	3,720,304	-	1,688,580	1,688,580
Energy distribution and sale	15,477	-	15,477	-	-	-
Non-Banking Financing -NBF (Brilla) (a)	17,996,714	5,832,752	23,829,466	24,985,762	3,882,340	28,868,102
Finance lease (b)	689,635	9,023,812	9,713,447	-	10,240,441	10,240,441
Other services	64,807	4,748,144	4,812,951	720,463	1,464,650	2,185,113
	105,946,945	42,709,778	148,656,723	75,987,451	38,863,911	114,851,362
Impairment accounts receivable	(4,067,864)	-	(4,067,864)	(4,572,772)	-	(4,572,772)
	$ 101,879,081	42,709,778	144,588,859	71,414,679	38,863,911	110,278,590
Non-current portion						
Non-Banking Financing -NBF (Brilla) (a)	$ 43,346,673	-	43,346,673	48,905,847	-	48,905,847
Finance lease (b)	14,406,750	45,595,035	60,001,785	-	66,953,403	66,953,403
	57,753,423	45,595,035	103,348,458	48,905,847	66,953,403	115,859,250
Impairment of debtors	(8,214,328)	-	(8,214,328)	(8,906,593)	-	(8,906,593)
	49,539,095	45,595,035	95,134,130	39,999,254	66,953,403	106,952,657
Total accounts receivable without impairment	163,700,368	88,304,813	252,005,181	124,893,298	105,817,314	230,710,612
Total impairment (see note 9 (2c))	(12,282,192)	-	(12,282,192)	(13,479,365)	-	(13,479,365)
Net balance	$ 151,418,176	88,304,813	239,722,989	111,413,933	105,817,314	217,231,247

a) The balance of the Non-Banking Financing (NBF) portfolio is associated with the Brilla brand. This contains the amounts receivable by the Promigas Franchise to the companies in its portfolio that currently have within their activity, the use of this brand. Additionally, it is also composed by the portfolio financing of Surtigas S.A. E.S.P. and Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. which was financed by Promigas S.A. E.S.P.

b) The registered balance includes the account receivable from Promisol S.A.S. for the finance lease with Hocol with the following characteristics:

Assets	Located in the Bonga & Mamey Plant (Hocol)
Effective	12 years
Start	January 2017
Transfer	Transfer in the end USD $5,000,000

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		December 2023	December 2022
Undiscounted lease receivable	$	69,579,529	99,511,712
Unearned finance income		16,022,688	23,573,928
Net investment in lease	$	53,556,841	75,937,784
Net investment in lease in USD	USD	14,012,596	15,786,825

The following is a summary of the years when accounts classified as non-current will be collected:

Year		2023	Year	2022
2025	$	35,117,105	2024	25,232,326
2026		15,034,016	2025	26,445,247
2027		15,531,343	2026	25,039,956
2028		18,381,035	2027	21,803,899
2029 onwards		19,284,959	2028 onwards	17,337,822
	$	103,348,458		115,859,250

<u>Ages - accounts receivable portfolio</u>

The composition by maturity of accounts receivable is as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
0 to 30 days	$	234,102,475	220,357,705
Overdue 31 - 90 days		4,030,615	2,340,078
Overdue 91 - 180 days		3,042,411	1,764,408
Overdue 181 - 360 days		4,236,937	2,448,253
Over 360 days past due		6,592,743	3,800,168
	$	252,005,181	230,710,612

Guarantees Provided by Debtors

To guarantee the debts of domestic customers there are bank guarantees, blank promissory with letters of instruction and contracts / purchase orders / commercial offers. Some transportation agreements have insurance policies in case of default.

For loans of the Brilla portfolio, blank promissory notes with letters of instruction are constituted, and for debts with employees, payment orders are subscribe and social benefits are pledged in case of retirement. Currently there are no restrictions related to accounts receivable.

Contract assets

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accounts receivable include contract assets amounting to $100,118,463 and $56,592,356, respectively. Contract assets relate primarily to the Company's right to consideration for work performed, but not billed as of the reporting date on contracts for goods and services.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(2) Other receivables are detailed below:

	December 2023			December 2022		
	Third parties	Related Parties	Total	Third parties	Related Parties	Total
Current portion						
Loans granted	$ 1,157,919	9,929,782	11,087,701	1,070,100	2,902,182	3,972,282
Dividends receivable (a)	-	64,544,808	64,544,808	-	24,992,210	24,992,210
Other receivables	1,029,238	2,437,833	3,467,071	96,012	78,242	174,254
	$ 2,187,157	76,912,423	79,099,580	1,166,112	27,972,634	29,138,746
Impairment on loans (c)	(32,906)	-	(32,906)	(18,339)	-	(18,339)
	2,154,251	76,912,423	79,066,674	1,147,773	27,972,634	29,120,407
Non-current portion						
Loans granted (b)	$ 4,369,821	624,262,372	628,632,193	4,486,513	455,374,093	459,860,606
Impairment loans (c)	(36,542)	-	(36,542)	(69,075)	-	(69,075)
	4,333,279	624,262,372	628,595,651	4,417,438	455,374,093	459,791,531

(a) Corresponds to dividends receivable from the following subsidiaries:

	December 2023	December 2022
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	30,217,962	20,000,000
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	28,852,762	-
Promisol S.A.S.	5,474,084	4,992,210
	$ 64,544,808	24,992,210

(b) The increase corresponds mainly to loans granted by Promigas to its subsidiaries, Surtigas S.A. E.S.P. for $30,000,000 and Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S. E.S.P. for $137,809,000

The following is a summary of the years when other receivables classified as non-current will be collected:

Year	Value	Year	Value
2025	$ 160,428,011	2024	$ 846,979
2026	80,796,455	2025	94,975,053
2027	666,658	2026	796,990
2028	1,355,004	2027	928,347
2029 onwards	385,386,065	2028 onwards	362,313,237
	$ 628,632,193		$ 459,860,606

(a) Below is the movement in the impairment of accounts receivable and other accounts receivable:

	December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$ (13,566,779)	(15,351,557)
Impairment through profit or loss	(5,431,396)	(4,536,770)
Write-offs	3,238,830	2,583,621
Recovery of write-offs	-	(16,945)
Reinstatement of impairment credited to profit or loss	3,407,705	3,754,872
Closing balance	$ (12,351,640)	(13,566,779)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

10. INVENTORIES

Below is the breakdown of the inventories:

		December 2023	December 2022
Materials for the provision of services	$	36,376,927	24,951,101
In-transit inventories		1,050,868	6,812,321
		37,427,795	31,763,422
Inventory impairment (1)		-	(14,339)
Total	$	37,427,795	31,749,083

(1) The following is the movement in the impairment of inventories:

		December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$	(14,339)	(14,339)
Impairment charged to expense		(186,446)	(39,313)
Write-offs		186,446	39,313
Reimbursement of impairment credited to profit or loss		14,339	-
Closing balance	$	-	(14,339)

During 2023, inventories of $1,854,379 (2022: $1,257,374) were recognized as an expense for the period in "Cost of sales and services rendered".

11. OTHER ASSETS

Below is the breakdown of other assets:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion			
Prepaid expenses (1)	$	30,411,844	22,356,995
Advances or credit balances for other taxes	$	3,761,834	1,077
Judicial deposits		6,192,984	5,098,604
		40,366,662	27,456,676
Non-current portion:			
Assets on loan		-	5,867,203
Prepaid expenses (1)		2,902,176	4,278,785
Other refundable assets		3,526,912	-
	$	6,429,088	10,145,988

(1) Corresponds to the payment of insurance policies that are amortized monthly in the income statement for the period.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

12. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Description and Economic Activity of Associates

Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A.C. - Its corporate purpose is the distribution of natural gas, including the sale of equipment, equipment installation and maintenance, and the implementation of activities related to hydrocarbons and/or distribution. Its headquarters are in Lima Peru.

Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. - It was incorporated according to Colombian law on November 25, 1966, and its corporate purpose is the purchase, storage, packaging and distribution of gas and hydrocarbon derivatives; the construction and operation of natural gas pipelines for industrial, commercial and home use, and the purchase of items, services and artifacts related to the sale and distribution of fuel gases and related products. The Company is headquartered in the city of Barranquilla, Colombia. Its legal existence expires on January 26, 2083.

Below is the breakdown of investments in associates:

Company	Economic Activity	Headquart ers	Share		Book Value	Revenue Equity Method	Effect on OCI
December 31, 2023							
Domestic							
Gases del Caribe S,A, E,S,P, (1)	Gas distribution	Colombia	30,99%		328,660,530	115,782,434	(793,256)
Foreign							
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S,A,C,	Gas distribution	Perú	40,00%		635,490,269	181,850,038	(141,604,789)
Total asociadas					964,150,799	297,632,472	(142,398,045)
December 31, 2022							
Domestic							
Gases del Caribe S,A, E,S,P, (1)	Gas distribution	Colombia	30,99%	$	313,968,270	124,358,287	2,288,495
Foreign							
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S,A,C,	Gas distribution	Perú	40,00%		789,865,787	177,019,659	169,312,871
Total associates				$	1,103,834,057	301,377,946	171,601,366

(1) To estimate and record the equity method, the Company performs homologation of accounting principles to align accounting policies with those of Promigas S.A. E.S.P.

The operations of investments in associates are as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$	1,103,834,057	894,403,690
Declared dividends (1)		(294,917,685)	(254,249,205)
Revenues from equity method		297,632,472	301,377,946
Effect on other comprehensive income		(142,398,045)	171,601,366
Equity method change in deferred tax rate recognized in retained earnings		-	(9,299,740)
Closing balance		964,150,799	1,103,834,057

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) Dividends declared and actually received are detailed below:

		December 2023		December 2022	
		Dividends declared	**Dividends actually received**	**Dividends declared**	**Dividends actually received**
Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	$	100,296,919	(90,267,227)	108,834,365	(100,998,970)
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A.C.		194,620,766	(175,790,347)	145,414,840	(144,642,172)
	$	294,917,685	(266,057,574)	254,249,205	(245,641,142)

Below is the detail of the equity structure of investments in associates, recorded using the equity method:

		Capital	Issue premium	Reserves	Period Results	Un-appropriated retained earnings	Results from IFRS Adoption	Unrealized gains or losses (OCI)	Total equity
As of December 31, 2023									
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A.C.	$	474,434,154	-	133,450,621	439,760,270	(140,484,976)	-	597,107,282	1,504,267,351
Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.		1,755,369	1,260,919	23,982,435	364,283,429	(188,585,445)	874,666,091	(14,971,894)	1,062,390,904
As of December 31, 2022									
Gas Natural de Lima y Callao S.A.C.	$	474,434,154	-	133,450,621	438,802,687	(91,110,976)	-	984,080,227	1,939,656,713
Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.		1,755,369	1,260,919	23,940,726	352,072,797	307,493,163	332,521,817	(11,842,879)	1,007,201,912

13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

Description and Economic Activity of Subsidiaries

Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. (Surtigas) - Its corporate purpose is the purchase, storage, packaging and distribution of gases derived from hydrocarbons; the construction and exploitation of pipelines for industrial, commercial and household natural gas; and the purchase and sale of items, services and artifacts related to the sale and distribution of fuel gases and the like. The Company conducts its activities in the Departments of Bolivar, Sucre and Cordoba and in some towns of the Departments of Antioquia and Magdalena. It is headquartered in the city of Cartagena. Promigas, through Surtigas S.A. E.S.P., owns 3.65% of Gases del Pacífico S.A.C. and 40.00% of Orión Contact Center S.A.S.

Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P. - Transportation of fuel gas by the construction, operation and maintenance of transport systems and subsystems. The assembly, construction, operation, maintenance and commercial exploitation of systems and subsystems anywhere in the country or abroad, on its own behalf or on behalf of others. Its activities are conducted in the city of Santiago de Cali.

Transportadora de Metano S.A. E.S.P. (Transmetano) - Its corporate purpose is the transportation of fuel gas by the construction, operation and maintenance of transport systems. This activity is developed in Northeastern Antioquia (towns of Cimitarra, Berrio, Yolombo, Cisneros, Maceo, San Roque, Santo Domingo, Barbosa, Girardota, Guarne and Rio Negro). It is headquartered in the city of Medellin.

Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P. - Its corporate purpose is the investment in construction, maintenance and management of ports, loading and unloading, storage in ports and other services directly related to the port activities performed in the Port of Cartagena. It is headquartered in the city of Cartagena.

Gases del Pacífico S.A.C. - Its corporate purpose is the purchase, sale and trading of energy in any form, including, without limitation, natural gas, electric energy, hydrocarbons derived from oil, coal and other fuels. The company is headquartered in the city of Lima, Peru.

Promioriente S.A. E.S.P. - Its corporate purpose is the transportation of gas fuel by the construction, operation and maintenance of main and branch pipelines. The assembly, construction, operation, maintenance and commercial exploitation of pipelines anywhere in the country or abroad, on its own behalf or on behalf of others. Its activities are conducted in the towns of Lebrija, Giron, Bucaramanga and its Metropolitan Area. It is headquartered in the city of Bucaramanga.

Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S. E.S.P. - Its exclusive purpose is to enter into and execute the Management Contract for the administrative, operational, technical and commercial management, investment, coverage expansion, rehabilitation and preventive and corrective maintenance of the service infrastructure, together with all other activities necessary to guarantee the provision of electric energy distribution and sale services in the Department of Cauca. This company is headquartered in the city of Popayán.

Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P. - Its corporate purpose focuses on the provision of fuel gas distribution services, encompassing activities that include the purchase, sale, storage, transportation, bottling, distribution and commercialization of natural gas, as well as hydrocarbons and their derivatives in all their forms. These activities are carried out in the departments of Valle del Cauca and Cauca. The Nation granted Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P. a concession for a period of 50 years from the date the pipeline began operating, which was September 23, 1997 for non-exclusive service areas and December 29, 1997, for exclusive service areas. This allows the company to provide the public service of transportation and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas, through propane and gas pipelines, mainly in the city of Santiago de Cali. Promigas, through Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P., holds interests of 54.07% and 51.00% in the companies Orión Contac Center S.A.S. and Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A. E.S.P., respectively.

Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C. - Its corporate purpose is the purchase, sale, production and trading of energy in any form, including, without limitation, natural gas, electric power, hydrocarbons derived from oil, coal and other fuels. The company is headquartered in the city of Piura, Peru.

Promigas Peru S.A. - Formerly Gas Comprimido del Perú until November 7, 2020, when the general shareholders' meeting amended the first article of the bylaws, regarding the Company's corporate name. Its corporate purpose is the sale of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) that operates in the Piura and Lambayeque regions in northern Peru since June 2009. The company is based in the city of Piura in Peru.

Promisol S.A.S. - The corporate purpose of the company is to implement energy management systems, develop energy diagnostics and prepare and implement improvement projects offering energy solutions for companies, and also provides comprehensive advisory in energy management. In addition, it provides natural gas compression and dehydration services. In the course of fulfilling its corporate purpose, the Company has executed commercial offers to provide compression and dehydration services for natural gas from the Ballena and Chuchupa fields before being transported. It is headquartered in the city of Barranquilla. Promigas, through Promisol S.A.S., owns 51% of Enercolsa S.A.S., 99.95% of Zonagen S.A.

Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S*.* - Its corporate purpose is to contract with individuals and the State, to acquire, sell or use real or personal property, to carry out financial operations, in general to conduct all kinds of operations with the aim to obtain funds or other assets necessary for the development of the company. Its seat is in the city of Barranquilla.

Promigas Panamá Corporation - Company incorporated on May 24, 2021, under the laws of the Republic of Panama. The corporate purpose of this Company is the sale of Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). The duration of the company is perpetual.

Promigas Brasil Ltda**.** - Company acquired on March 13, 2023, according to the laws of the Republic of Brazil. It is a limited liability company, based in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, whose corporate purpose is the holding of shares, partnership interests or any other type of interest in other companies, in Brazil or abroad.

Promigas USA Inc. - Company incorporated on August 28, 2023, under the laws of the State of Delaware, with Promigas holding 100% direct ownership. The company’s corporate purpose is to participate in business administration activities in the United States of America.

Promigas GCX Holdings LLC - Limited liability company incorporated on August 28, 2023, under the laws of the State of Delaware, with Promigas USA Inc. holding 100% direct ownership, which in turn is controlled by Promigas S.A. E.S.P. with a 100% stake.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the detail of balances, percentages and movements of investments in subsidiaries:

			December 2023				
Company	**Economic Activity**	**Headquarters**	**Number of shares**	**Ownership interest**	**Book value**	**Income equity method**	**OCI for period**
Local subsidiaries							
Transportadora de Metano E.S.P. S.A. (Transmetano)	Gas transportation	Colombia	1,460,953,304	99,67%	274,838,069	77,561,594	(40,367)
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas transportation	Colombia	146,464	79,00%	10,984,396	3,713,925	262
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas transportation	Colombia	883,229,859	73,27%	374,281,311	133,379,072	(102,297)
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas distribution	Colombia	1,830,454	94,43%	518,677,941	127,325,431	(96,452)
Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. (Surtigas)	Gas distribution	Colombia	62,900,742	99,99%	925,349,620	125,452,559	(6,959,826)
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S E.S. P	Energy distribution	Colombia	3,185,000	49,00%	49,996,359	11,160,997	-
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S. P	LNG regasification	Colombia	20,399,997	51,00%	178,892,345	50,725,909	(40,957,309)
Promisol S.A.S.	Services	Colombia	19,274,944	100,00%	85,981,796	9,152,724	67,719
Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S.	Services	Colombia	14,279,123	100,00%	19,564,577	3,962,362	-
					2,438,566,414	542,434,573	(48,088,270)
Foreign subsidiaries							
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C	Gas distribution	Peru	524,271,130	96,35%	412,363,132	(3,884,195)	(105,447,032)
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C	Gas distribution	Peru	158,939,822	99,09%	577,553,366	62,215,787	(143,269,988)
Promigas Perú S.A.	Gas distribution	Peru	665,701,610	100,00%	42,422,982	(6,441,565)	(12,085,383)
Promigas Panamá Corporation	Gas distribution	Panama	150	100,00%	7,618	(52,463)	(4,518)
Promigas Brasil Ltda.	Gas distribution	Brazil	460,227	100,00%	167,170	(225,515)	(14,723)
					1,032,514,268	51,612,049	(260,821,644)
					3,471,080,682	594,046,622	(308,909,914)

PROMIGAS S.A. E.S.P.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

			December 2022				
Company	Economic Activity	Headquarters	Number of shares	Ownership interest	Book value	Income equity method	OCI for period
Local subsidiaries							
Transportadora de Metano E.S.P. S.A. (Transmetano)	Gas transportation	Colombia	1,460,953,304	99.67%	$ 237,566,105	62,157,894	(72,612)
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas transportation	Colombia	146,464	79.00%	9,936,503	2,666,295	(986)
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas transportation	Colombia	883,229,859	73.27%	327,219,253	87,906,547	(2,200)
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	Gas distribution	Colombia	1,830,454	94.43%	480,292,917	127,188,084	(30,515)
Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. (Surtigas)	Gas distribution	Colombia	62,900,742	99.99%	845,482,985	110,044,730	9,117,804
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S E.S. P	Energy distribution	Colombia	3,185,000	49.00%	67,688,124	28,852,762	-
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S. P	LNG regasification	Colombia	20,399,997	51.00%	191,359,742	16,664,876	29,688,672
Promisol S.A.S.	Services	Colombia	19,274,944	100.00%	82,235,437	9,247,131	(99,478)
Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S.	Services	Colombia	14,279,123	100.00%	15,602,214	762,724	-
					2,257,383,280	445,491,043	38,600,685
Foreign subsidiaries							
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C	Gas distribution	Peru	421,328,315	95.49%	471,126,091	(24,412,271)	85,491,605
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C	Gas distribution	Peru	158,939,822	99.09%	658,607,568	144,872,859	108,286,599
Promigas Perú S.A.	Gas distribution	Peru	665,701,610	100.00%	60,949,929	1,428,438	10,671,921
Promigas Panamá Corporation	Gas distribution	Panama	150	100.00%	19,241	(39,826)	5,277
					1,190,702,829	121,849,200	204,455,402
					$ 3,448,086,109	567,340,243	243,056,087

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is a summary of the movement of investments in subsidiaries:

		December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$	3,448,086,109	2,876,024,495
Capitalizations and acquisitions (1)		48,593,867	26,441,870
Dividends declared by companies		(310,454,426)	(243,959,734)
Equity method with effect through profit or loss		594,046,622	567,340,243
Equity with effect in OCI for the period		(308,909,914)	243,056,087
Equity method in transactions with non-controlling interests		267	51
Equity method change in deferred tax rate recognized in retained earnings		-	(20,613,770)
Withholdings on dividends transferred to the shareholders		(281,843)	-
Withholdings dividends declared recognized in equity		-	(203,133)
Closing balance	$	3,471,080,682	3,448,086,109

(1) Includes the following investment operations carried out during the year 2023:

Capital stock increase in Gases del Pacifico S.A.C.

E In the first half of 2023, Promigas received authorization from the Board of Directors to capitalize Gases del Pacifico, thus, the shareholder composition of the company is as follows:

	Initial		Subsequent	
Shareholder	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.	95.49%	421,328,315	96.35%	524,271,130
Surtigas S.A. E.S.P.	4.51%	19,883,832	3.65%	19,883,832
Total	**100.00%**	**441,212,147**	**100.00%**	**544,154,962**

Acquisition company Empreendimentos E Participações LTDA ("Promigas Brasil")

The company was acquired on March 13, 2023 in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Brazil. It is a limited liability company, based in the city and state of Rio de Janeiro, whose corporate purpose is the holding of shares, partnership interests or any other type of interest in other companies, in Brazil or abroad.

The amount of the acquisition was 9,000 Brazilian reales equivalent to USD 1,795.13 and COP 8,683 thousand.

The Board of Directors of Promigas held on March 15, 2023, approved a contribution to Empreendimentos E Participações Ltda. - Promigas Brasil Ltda. for BRL $236,330 (On April 27 the amount of BRL $130,827 was capitalized and on April 28 the amount of BRL $105,503 was capitalized). The above in order to comply with the payment of the policy issued by Chubb in favor of Promigas Brasil for the presentation of the offer for 100% of the ESGás shares. The 9,900 authorized shares that were pending payment are paid and 226,430 new shares are authorized, which are subscribed and paid. Additionally, the company's name was changed to Promigas Brasil Ltda.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Capitalization of Promigas Panamá

On April 27, 2023 Promigas made a capitalization of Promigas Panamá Corporation for USD $10,000, prior approval of the Board of Directors. This was done in order to cover the operating costs of this company during the year 2023.

(1) The detail of the dividends declared and received is presented below:

	December 2023		December 2022	
Company	**Dividends declared**	**Dividends actually received**	**Dividends declared**	**Dividends actually received**
Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	$ 35,996,044	(35,996,044)	29,996,701	(29,996,701)
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	2,666,295	(2,666,295)	2,977,815	(2,977,815)
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	88,765,264	(78,547,302)	89,709,575	(69,709,575)
Transportadora de Metano E.S.P. S.A.	40,249,264	(40,249,264)	33,601,926	(46,879,988)
Promisol S.A.S.	5,474,084	(4,992,210)	4,992,210	(19,666,225)
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S E.S.P.	28,852,762	-	27,737,194	(27,737,194)
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	86,214,716	(86,214,716)	40,745,915	(59,106,911)
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	22,235,997	(22,235,997)	14,198,398	(14,198,398)
	$ 310,454,426	(270,901,828)	243,959,734	(270,272,807)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the detail of equity components of investments in subsidiaries, recorded using the equity method:

		December 2023							
	Capital	**Premium on placement of shares**	**Reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Net income**	**Results from IFRS Adoption**	**OCI**	**Other equity transactions**	**Total equity**
Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	$ 571,764	1,932,628	649,156,199	(753,306)	125,466,356	112,606,132	16,218,021	(15,165,247)	890,032,547
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	1,854,000	-	1,587,596	(226,893)	4,701,235	5,691,565	332	-	13,607,835
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	37,391,491	18,529,438	267,707,483	(20,687,788)	134,834,169	42,166,683	(120,342)	-	479,821,135
Transportadora de Metano E.S.P. S.A.	13,195,633	3,293,272	79,378,780	(2,408,464)	77,820,938	103,551,889	-	-	274,832,047
Promisol S.A.S.	19,274,944	24,075,992	43,818,870	(17,136,355)	9,152,724	8,737,275	-	(2,033,156)	85,890,295
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S E.S.P.	65,000,000	110,236,194	19,824,992	(16,572,039)	22,777,544	(99,631,117)	-	-	101,635,573
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	120,538,477	-	179,619,281	(4,436,508)	182,028,607	29,166,011	-	-	506,915,868
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S. P	40,000,000	83,688,175	89,659,434	(1,645,328)	99,462,581	7,666,125	31,277,695	-	350,108,682
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C	196,847,308	-	21,397,087	170,001,590	(4,055,077)	-	43,811,776	-	428,002,684
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C	156,317,108	-	34,150,839	341,763,810	62,785,573	-	(12,174,587)	-	582,842,743
Promigas Perú S.A.	19,981,450	12,178,187	-	(10,438,739)	(6,183,357)	-	2,214,204	-	17,751,744
Promigas Panamá Corporation	56,031	45,358	-	(45,677)	(52,463)	-	4,368	-	7,617
Promigas Brasil	398,825	-	-	(96)	(225,515)	-	(14,724)	-	158,490
Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S.	$ 14,279,123	-	2,490,690	(1,167,599)	3,962,363	-	-	-	19,564,577

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

	December 2022								
	Capital	**Premium on placement of shares**	**Reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Net income**	**Results from IFRS Adoption**	**OCI**	**Other equity transactions**	**Total equity**
Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.	$ 571,764	1,932,628	575,099,369	(529,386)	110,056,834	112,606,132	23,157,866	(12,738,079)	810,157,128
Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P.	1,854,000	-	1,587,596	(226,893)	3,375,103	5,691,565	-	-	12,281,371
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	37,391,491	18,529,438	227,018,761	(20,583,899)	134,688,722	42,166,683	(38,758)	-	439,172,438
Transportadora de Metano E.S.P. S.A.	13,195,633	3,293,272	58,309,654	(3,299,500)	62,365,732	103,551,889	18,776	-	237,435,456
Promisol S.A.S.	19,274,944	24,075,992	40,045,823	(17,136,355)	9,247,131	8,737,275	(67,719)	(2,033,156)	82,143,935
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S E.S.P.	65,000,000	110,236,194	19,824,992	(16,572,039)	58,883,187	(99,631,117)	-	-	137,741,217
Promioriente S.A. E.S.P.	120,538,477	-	177,310,361	(4,412,431)	119,970,143	29,166,011	115,533	-	442,688,094
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S. P	40,000,000	83,688,175	100,583,202	(1,645,328)	32,676,233	7,666,125	111,586,155	-	374,554,562
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C	148,706,208	-	21,397,087	195,565,954	(25,564,364)	-	153,255,169	-	493,360,054
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C	156,317,108	-	21,251,829	208,386,336	146,276,479	-	132,407,503	-	664,639,255
Promigas Perú S.A.	19,981,450	12,178,187	-	(12,121,226)	1,682,486	-	7,892,199	-	29,613,096
Promigas Panamá Corporation	56,031	-	-	(5,850)	(39,827)	-	8,887	-	19,241
Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S.	$ 14,279,123	-	1,727,966	(1,167,599)	762,724	-	-	-	15,602,214

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Below is the detail of property, plant and equipment:

	December 2023				December 2022			
	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Total**	**Cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Total**
Land	$ 15,610,989	-	-	15,610,989	15,610,989	-	-	15,610,989
Construction in progress	8,510,767	-	-	8,510,767	8,491,752	-	-	8,491,752
Machinery, plant and equipment being assembled (1)	40,688,528	-	-	40,688,528	548,914	-		548,914
Buildings	54,630,327	(8,875,843)	-	45,754,484	45,688,466	(7,628,204)	-	38,060,262
Machinery, equipment and tools	56,363,882	(31,956,541)	(1,964)	24,405,377	49,371,374	(28,892,468)	(1,964)	20,476,942
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	6,924,122	(3,833,336)	-	3,090,786	6,470,759	(3,254,786)	-	3,215,973
Communication and computer equipment	18,129,104	(12,200,211)	-	5,928,893	15,605,401	(10,483,168)	-	5,122,233
Transportation equipment	4,399,105	(3,548,945)	-	850,160	4,581,415	(3,361,982)	-	1,219,433
	$ 205,256,824	(60,414,876)	(1,964)	144,839,984	146,369,070	(53,620,608)	(1,964)	92,746,498

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The movement of property, plant and equipment accounts is presented below:

	Land	**Constructions in progress**	**Machinery, plant and equipment assembly**	**Buildings**	**Machinery, equipment and tools**	**Furniture, fittings and office equipment**	**Computer and communication equipment**	**Transportati on equipment**	**Total**
Cost									
Balance as of December 31, 2021	15,610,989	11,405,247	-	39,658,231	37,999,043	5,837,350	13,630,812	4,521,752	128,663,424
Purchases	-	13,683,594	543,228	-	9,119,995	567,627	1,953,813	59,663	25,927,920
Capitalized interest	-	701,294	5,686	-	-	-	-	-	706,980
Capitalizations	-	(8,620,171)	-	6,030,235	2,441,987	75,109	72,840	-	-
Retirement	-	(8,678,212)	-	-	(29,340)	(9,327)	(52,064)	-	(8,768,943)
Carryforwards	-	-	-	-	(160,311)	-	-	-	(160,311)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	15,610,989	8,491,752	548,914	45,688,466	49,371,374	6,470,759	15,605,401	4,581,415	146,369,070
Purchases (1)	-	13,464,557	52,825,562	-	2,169,333	291,610	2,479,953	-	71,231,015
Capitalized interest	-	1,022,696	1,028,630	-	-	-	-	-	2,051,326
Capitalized personnel costs	-	77,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,377
Finance lease recognition (2)	-	-	(14,974,878)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,974,878)
Capitalizations	-	(14,453,521)	-	8,941,861	5,292,558	161,753	57,349	-	-
Retirement	-	-	-	-	(548,113)	-	(13,599)	(182,310)	(744,022)
Reclassifications	-	(92,094)	2,016,658	-	92,094	-	-	-	2,016,658
Tax credit carryforwards	-	-	(756,358)	-	(13,364)	-	-	-	(769,722)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	15,610,989	8,510,767	40,688,528	54,630,327	56,363,882	6,924,122	18,129,104	4,399,105	205,256,824
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as of December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(6,570,940)	(26,291,428)	(2,665,909)	(8,994,574)	(2,920,074)	(47,442,924)
Depreciation	-	-	-	(1,057,265)	(2,625,241)	(598,204)	(1,540,658)	(441,908)	(6,263,276)
Retirement	-	-	-	-	24,201	9,327	52,064	-	85,592
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	-	-	(7,628,204)	(28,892,468)	(3,254,786)	(10,483,168)	(3,361,982)	(53,620,608)
Depreciation	-	-	-	(1,247,639)	(3,564,436)	(578,550)	(1,730,642)	(351,042)	(7,472,309)
Retirement	-	-	-	-	500,363	-	13,599	164,079	678,041
Balance as of December 31, 2023	-	-	-	(8,875,843)	(31,956,541)	(3,833,336)	(12,200,211)	(3,548,945)	(60,414,876)
Impairment 2022	-	-	-	-	(1,964)	-	-	-	(1,964)
Impairment 2023	-	-	-	-	(1,964)	-	-	-	(1,964)
Net balance									
Balance as of December 31, 2022	15,610,989	8,491,752	548,914	38,060,262	20,476,942	3,215,973	5,122,233	1,219,433	92,746,498
Balance as of December 31, 2023	15,610,989	8,510,767	40,688,528	45,754,484	24,405,377	3,090,786	5,928,893	850,160	144,839,984

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) As of December 31, 2023, the most important impact was originated by the costs incurred in the purchase of supplies and materials for the energy solutions projects in which Promigas is committed to build the assets for the generation of energy for the different clients, among which are: Olímpica, Acuacar, UTB Solar, Harinera del Valle, Cinal Yupi, among others.
(2) Corresponds to the energy solutions projects that were recognized as finance leases receivable, once the asset was in conditions for its use. The customers recognized in 2023 were: Olímpica, Vicente Uribe and Cinal Yupi.

The gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment that, while fully depreciated, is still in use is as follows:

		December 2023	**December 2022**
Buildings	$	750,885	747,515
Machinery, equipment and tools		3,650,194	2,350,109
Furniture, fittings and office equipment		1,541,353	948,504
Communication and computer equipment		8,084,740	7,190,660
Transportation equipment		124,632	124,632
	$	14,151,804	11,361,420

There are currently no restrictions or impairments for property, plant and equipment.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - CONCESSIONS

Below is the detail of intangible assets by infrastructure under concession:

	December 2023				December 2022			
	Cost	**Accumulated amortization**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Total**	**Cost**	**Accumulated amortization**	**Accumulated impairment**	**Total**
Land	$ 4,460,018	(2,497,407)	-	1,962,611	4,145,425	(2,155,623)	-	1,989,802
Construction in progress	159,395,741	-	-	159,395,741	124,406,680	-	-	124,406,680
Pipelines and networks	2,250,282,825	(760,680,128)	(7,810,677)	1,481,792,020	2,150,358,273	(621,847,008)	(7,810,677)	1,520,700,588
Machinery and equipment	460,468,267	(205,695,315)	-	254,772,952	436,731,532	(177,172,855)	-	259,558,677
Buildings	53,994,486	(13,033,848)	-	40,960,638	48,475,686	(10,137,747)	-	38,337,939
Improvements to properties owned by others	326,206	(124,787)	-	201,419	296,468	(90,272)	-	206,196
	$ 2,928,927,543	(982,031,485)	(7,810,677)	1,939,085,381	2,764,414,064	(811,403,505)	(7,810,677)	1,945,199,882

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below are the movements in intangible assets for the concessions:

		Land	**Construction in progress**	**Pipelines and networks**	**Machinery and equipment**	**Buildings**	**Improvements to third-party property**	**Total**
Cost								
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	4,002,556	128,614,732	1,961,690,691	427,847,505	45,737,015	264,052	2,568,156,551
Additions		124,950	177,100,147	2,603,803	-	-	32,416	179,861,316
Addition of capitalizable interest		-	11,281,760	-	-	-		11,281,760
Capitalization of assets under construction		17,919	(187,415,653)	177,742,442	6,900,815	2,754,477	-	-
Additions to capitalized provisions		-	-	9,610,651	2,457,148	-		12,067,799
Capitalized depreciation		-	116,141	-	-	-	-	116,141
Retirements		-	(4,008,450)	(404,540)	(473,936)	(15,806)	-	(4,902,732)
Carryforwards		-	884,774	(884,774)	-	-	-	-
Carryforward of tax credits		-	(2,166,771)	-	-	-		(2,166,771)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	4,145,425	124,406,680	2,150,358,273	436,731,532	48,475,686	296,468	2,764,414,064
Additions		-	143,310,032	5,815,218	-	-	29,738	149,154,988
Addition of capitalizable interest		-	12,162,598	-	-	-	-	12,162,598
Capitalization of assets under construction		-	2,720,860	-	-	-	-	2,720,860
Additions to capitalized provisions		314,593	(120,074,733)	91,651,297	22,590,043	5,518,800	-	-
Capitalized depreciation		-	-	4,654,657	869,266	-	-	5,523,923
Retirements		-	267,502	-	-	-	-	267,502
Carryforwards		-	(2,383,420)	(477,258)	(38,246)	-	-	(2,898,924)
Carryforward of tax credits		-	1,403,690	(1,719,362)	315,672	-	-	-
Additions		-	(1,963,042)	-	-	-	-	(1,963,042)
Carryforward held for sale		-	(454,426)	-	-	-	-	(454,426)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	4,460,018	159,395,741	2,250,282,825	460,468,267	53,994,486	326,206	2,928,927,543
Accumulated								
Balance as of December 31,2021	$	(1,827,654)	-	(501,696,979)	(148,486,136)	(7,626,169)	(55,451)	(659,692,389)
Amortization		(327,969)	-	(120,191,518)	(29,081,128)	(2,526,463)	(34,821)	(152,161,899)
Capitalized amortization		-	-	(3,166)	-	-	-	(3,166)
Amortization of assets sold and retired		-	-	44,655	394,409	14,885	-	453,949
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	(2,155,623)	-	(621,847,008)	(177,172,855)	(10,137,747)	(90,272)	(811,403,505)
Amortization		(341,784)	-	(139,063,527)	(28,497,269)	(2,896,101)	(34,515)	(170,833,196)
Capitalized amortization		-	-	(38,510)	-	-	-	(38,510)

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		Land	Construction in progress	Pipelines and networks	Machinery and equipment	Buildings	Improvements to third-party property	Total
Carryforwards		-	-	47,482	(47,482)	-	-	-
Amortization of assets sold and retired		-	-	221,435	22,291	-	-	243,726
Balance as of December 31,2023	$	(2,497,407)	-	(760,680,128)	(205,695,315)	(13,033,848)	(124,787)	(982,031,485)
Accumulated impairment								-
Balance as of December 31, 2021		-	-	(7,145,660)	-	-	-	(7,145,660)
Impairment charged to cost		-	-	(665,017)	-	-	-	(665,017)
Saldo a 31 de diciembre de 2022		-	-	(7,810,677)	-	-	-	(7,810,677)
Saldo a 31 de diciembre de 2023		-	-	(7,810,677)	-	-	-	(7,810,677)
Saldo neto								-
Saldo a 31 de diciembre de 2022	$	1,989,802	124,406,680	1,520,700,588	259,558,677	38,337,939	206,196	1,945,199,882
Saldo a 31 de diciembre de 2023	$	1,962,611	159,395,741	1,481,792,020	254,772,952	40,960,638	201,419	1,939,085,381

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Additional information required for concession agreements

Below is the detail of the main revenues and costs incurred in the construction phase of concession agreements that originate the balances for concession agreements still in the construction stage:

		December 2023	December 2022
Revenues from construction concession contracts	$	150,524,390	205,800,707
Concession construction costs		150,524,390	205,800,707

The Company had no contingent assets under revenues receivable caused by a contractual dispute in a pipeline construction, other than a recognition rate. Nor did the Company have any contingent liabilities under fines or penalties imposed by the Government in the performance of the concession agreement for possible contractual breaches.

Contractually with the concessions, Promigas is committed to comply with international standards in the construction and operation, which is why its natural gas infrastructure constructions are engineered to satisy the required operating conditions, complying with the established designs and specifications, to ensure the expected quality of all its custoemrs. Its designs and constructions focus on high integrity indices, so that operation and maintenance are safe and reliable.

For Promigas, all phases that involve providing gas transportation and distribution service over the years, from the construction and improvements of the infrastructure, its maintenance and operation, are remunerated through the charges established by the Government on a tariff basis through the CREG.

In the course of its operations, the Company has the following existing concession agreements:

Pipeline Sections	Contract date	Expiry of the first 30-year milestone	Expiry date 50 years	Remaining time
La Guajira - Barranquilla de 20” y 24”	25/05/1976	24/05/2006	24/05/2026	2 years and 4 months
La Guajira – Cartagena de 20” y 24”	16/09/1976	15/09/2006	15/09/2026	2 years and 8 months
Baranoa	20/10/1988	19/10/2018	19/10/2038	14 years and 9 months
Jobo – Tablón – Montelibano	20/10/1988	19/10/2018	19/10/2038	14 years and 9 months
Cartagena – Montería	20/10/1988	19/10/2018	19/10/2038	14 years and 9 months
Arjona	20/10/1988	19/10/2018	19/10/2038	14 years and 9 months
San Onofre	17/11/1988	16/11/2018	16/11/2038	14 years and 10 months
Sampués	13/04/1989	12/04/2019	12/04/2039	15 years and 3 months
Chinú	19/06/1989	18/06/2019	18/06/2039	15 years and 5 months
Sincelejo – Corozal	18/07/1990	17/07/2020	17/07/2040	16 years and 6 months
El Difícil – Campo de la Cruz –Suan	4/10/1990	3/10/2020	3/10/2040	16 years and 9 months
Galapa	4/10/1990	3/10/2020	3/10/2040	16 years and 9 months
Ovejas – San Juan Nepo	4/10/1990	3/10/2020	3/10/2040	16 years and 9 months
Sabanalarga	18/10/1990	17/10/2020	17/10/2040	16 years and 9 months
Cerromatoso – Montelibano	27/10/1990	26/10/2020	26/10/2040	16 years and 9 months

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Pipeline Sections	Contract date	Expiry of the first 30-year milestone	Expiry date 50 years	Remaining time
Troncal Municipio Cerete	8/11/1990	7/11/2020	7/11/2040	16 years and 10 months
Tolúviejo	19/11/1990	18/11/2020	18/11/2040	16 years and 10 months
Barranquilla – Puerto Colombia	25/01/1991	24/01/2021	24/01/2041	17 years and 0 months
Tolú	24/04/1991	23/04/2021	23/04/2041	17 years and 3 months
Aracataca – Fundación	17/05/1991	16/05/2021	16/05/2041	17 years and 4 months
Palmar – Varela	18/07/1991	17/07/2021	17/07/2041	17 years and 6 months
Troncal a Cienaga de Oro	18/07/1991	17/07/2021	17/07/2041	17 years and 6 months
Troncal Magangue	1/08/1991	31/07/2021	31/07/2041	17 years and 7 months
Sincé – Corozal	1/08/1991	31/07/2021	31/07/2041	17 years and 7 months
Santo Tomas	23/06/1992	22/06/2022	22/06/2042	18 years and 5 months
San Marcos	2/07/1992	1/07/2022	1/07/2042	18 years and 6 months
Luruaco	21/04/1993	20/04/2023	20/04/2043	19 years and 3 months
Manaure – Uribia	22/10/1993	21/10/2023	21/10/2043	19 years and 9 months
Polonuevo	15/10/1994	14/10/2024	14/10/2044	20 years and 9 months
Branches Departament Córdoba	8/11/1994	7/11/2024	7/11/2044	20 years and 10 months
Branches Departament La Guajira	8/11/1994	7/11/2024	7/11/2044	20 years and 10 months
Branches Departament Atlántico	9/11/1994	8/11/2024	8/11/2044	20 years and 10 months
Branches Departament Bolívar	9/11/1994	8/11/2024	8/11/2044	20 years and 10 months
Branches Departament Magdalena	9/11/1994	8/11/2024	8/11/2044	20 years and 10 months

The previous agreements are signed in accordance with Decree 1056/1953, the Petroleum Code (now in force), and other laws complementing it. Each concession with the Government was for 50 years, whereby the government gives Promigas the right to build, operate, maintain, exploit and manage a network of public utility pipelines for the transportation of hydrocarbons from La Guajira to major cities such as Barranquilla and Cartagena with trunk pipelines and regional pipelines to other populations in the Atlantic Coast. These agreements additionally have the following relevant elements:

- The agreement required the provision of construction services to develop, operate, maintain, exploit and manage a network of pipelines by Promigas. The term of the agreements is 50 years, renewable for 20 more years, without representing an automatic renewal, and the estimated service life of the pipelines is 70 years, in current conditions and with minimal maintenance required. Additionally, since the concession agreements include construction, operation and maintenance activities, at the end of the contractual term, the pipeline shall be in optimum operating conditions to ensure the continued provision of public utilities beyond the contractual term of the concessions; therefore, it is concluded that the infrastructure is not used for its entire service life. The extensions should proceed with the approval of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

- Promigas has the right to recover the investment by charging the public service, which is regulated by the Government to set rates for transporting gas through the CREG. The remuneration of construction service is included in the fees fixed by the CREG, which are established considering the provisions of the Petroleum Code, as follows:

  - Amortization of invested capital in construction;
  - Maintenance, management and exploitation expenses; and
  - Fair earnings for entrepreneurs.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Such remuneration with the building service does not cover payments receivable when the Government exercises its right acquired in signing the agreement to buy transportation infrastructure. In fact, in establishing the remuneration of new investments or reinforcement of infrastructure, the regulated asset base is calculated through the concession on a five-year basis, according to the regulatory framework and in which the fair contractual selling price at the end of the concession is not taken into account, enabling Promigas to recover its investment by charging customers for services before fulfilling the obligation to sell the system to the State. That is, the final payment is not part of the repayments related to the investments in construction and maintenance.

The CREG resolutions that determine applicable rates for Promigas during the current rate period are the following:

Transportation Service

CREG Resolution	**Description**
126/2010	Establishes the general remuneration criteria for the natural gas transportation service and the general pricing scheme of the National Transportation System for the rate period.
117/2011	The transportation rate is established.
122/2012	Adjusts the regulated rates of CREG Resolution 117/2011
068/2013	Adjusts the regulated rates of CREG Resolution 117/2011
082/2014	Adjusts the regulated rates of the transportation system, updating the value of the assets that expired during the regulatory useful life in 2013 or earlier.
040/2015	Adjusts the transportation rates.
084/2016	Adjusts the regulated rates for the transportation system, updating the value of the assets with expired regulatory service life in 2014.
103/2021	Defines parameters for the estimation of discount rates and determines the discount rates for the natural gas transportation activity.
175/2021	Whereby the general criteria for the remuneration of the natural gas transportation service and the general scheme of charges of the National Transportation System are established, and other provisions regarding natural gas transportation are issued.
502 025/2022	Adjusts the regulated charges for the transportation system, updating the value of assets that expired regulatory useful life in 2016, 2017 and 2018.
102 002/2023	Whereby CREG Resolution 103 of 2021 is amended.

Distribution Service

CREG Resolution	**Description**
202/2013	Establishes the general remuneration criteria of the distribution service of natural gas. Sets out the distribution rate for the embedded system of Promigas S.A. E.S.P. and Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.
093/2016	Partially revokes CREG 202/2013 and files the rate records.
Circular 034/2017	It allowed distribution companies to request transitory charges.
066/2017	Proposal to complement CREG 202/2013 and companies are allowed temporary distribution rate.
198/2017 and 018/2018	Establishes transitory distribution charge for the embedded system of Promigas S.A. E.S.P. and Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P.
090/2018	Firm methodology that complements CREG 202/2013.
132/2018	Firm methodology that corrects the serious calculation errors of CREG 090 of 2018.
011/2020	Firm methodology that corrects the serious calculation errors of CREG 132 of 2018.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

- The agreement provides that Promigas is obligated to sell the pipeline only and exclusively to the Government as follows: i) 30 years after the agreement; ii) 50 years after terminating the agreement; and iii) at the end of each extension, if any. Therefore, the Government shall always have the right to purchase the infrastructure at the time that it sees fit, without implying that it has an option of absolute waiver of a payment obligation, but otherwise that it has the ability to choose when to make the payment. Neither party shall have the option of waiving the terms of the agreement with respect to the exercise of the right of purchase by the Government and the obligation to sell by Promigas.

  Regarding the above obligation, the Government and Promigas shall agree the price of the pipeline and only in case of dispute shall the fair price be fixed by a third party.

  Contract law and the relevant contractual obligation exist because of a transaction or event that has happened in the past; in the case of Promigas, the execution of the concession agreement, which sets out the mandatory the sale of the infrastructure to the Government at a fair price at the end of the concession agreement, produces clear economic consequences that the Government, as party to the agreement, has little or no ability to prevent, as the agreement is enforceable by law.

  From the above, it follows that, for each concession, Promigas is facing a significant residual interest in the pipeline infrastructure and on which it has acknowledged having a right represented in a financial asset by the obligation to sell the infrastructure to the Government, the measurement of which being at fair value.

- Promigas may not assign or transfer this Agreement, in whole or in part, to any natural or juridical person without prior approval by the Government, which, at its discretion, can approve or deny it without being obligated to provide the reasons for its determination.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - OTHER

Below is the breakdown of the other intangible assets:

	December 2023			December 2022		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Total	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Total
Licenses (1)	59,695,429	(35,199,167)	24,496,262	52,305,328	(29,752,890)	22,552,438
Software	5,535,840	(2,941,567)	2,594,273	4,669,071	(2,657,154)	2,011,917
Rights (2)	1,701,357	-	1,701,357	-	-	-
Other intangibles (3)	49,625,883	(2,767,478)	46,858,405	36,542,598	(778,625)	35,763,973
	$ 116,558,509	(40,908,212)	75,650,297	93,516,997	(33,188,669)	60,328,328

(1) The variation corresponds mainly to the execution of projects in implementation of services, highlighting for the period ended December 31, 2023, the project Operational Management Software and Mobile Digital Solution for maintenance.

(2) In December 2023, the Company acquired through Corficolombiana 109,412 carbon credits from the Mavalle Forestry Project at a price of $15,550 each, for a total of $1,701,356.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(3) Corresponds mainly to internally developed models that seek to optimize the Company's processes. These models use internationally recognized conceptual and theoretical tools, as well as methodologies applied in various industrial fields. This enables the company to manage a portfolio of initiatives, prioritizing those that generate a greater impact and benefit for its core business: the connection of energy and natural gas markets. In addition, it aims to develop strategies, policies, processes and methodologies that accelerate excellence and the adoption of innovation and digital transformation both in Promigas and associated companies, while adding value to decision making and strengthening the organizational culture.

It also includes patents, designs and prototypes.

Below is the movement of other intangible assets:

		December 2023	December 2022
Cost			
Opening balance	$	93,516,997	70,950,595
Acquisitions		31,922,533	21,499,759
Additions to capitalizable interest		4,898,756	2,501,448
Capitalized personnel cost		55,297	-
Recovery		-	(794,563)
Retirements, sales		(13,835,074)	(640,242)
Closing balance	$	116,558,509	93,516,997
Accumulated amortization			
Opening balance	$	(33,188,669)	(25,093,504)
Amortization through cost		(3,278,682)	(2,887,910)
Amortization through expenses		(7,006,870)	(5,300,111)
Retirement, sales		2,566,009	92,856
Closing balance	$	(40,908,212)	(33,188,669)
Net balance		75,650,297	60,328,328

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

17. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

		December 2023			December 2022		
		Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Total	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Total
Rights of use associated with property, plant and equipment							
Buildings		600,310	(68,607)	531,703	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	$	639,305	(210,597)	428,708	639,305	(165,469)	473,836
Transportation equipment		8,859,184	(4,411,184)	4,448,000	8,738,151	(4,923,378)	3,814,773
Communication and computer equipment		1,572,888	(786,445)	786,443	1,572,888	(314,578)	1,258,310
	$	11,671,687	(5,476,833)	6,194,854	10,950,344	(5,403,425)	5,546,919
Rights of use associated with concession							
Concession land		125,865	(24,385)	101,480	124,102	(15,640)	108,462
Concession buildings	$	1,740,925	(658,645)	1,082,280	1,082,511	(365,636)	716,875
		1,866,790	(683,030)	1,183,760	1,206,613	(381,276)	825,337
	$	13,538,477	(6,159,863)	7,378,614	12,156,957	(5,784,701)	6,372,256

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the detail of movements of Rights of Use:

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Communication and computer equipment	Rights to use property, plant and equipment	Land	Buildings under concession	Concession right of use	Total Right of use
Cost									
Balance as of December 31, 2021	-	639,305	10,730,780	-	11,370,085	124,102	1,037,297	1,161,399	12,531,484
Addition new lease agreements	-	-	3,160,142	1,572,888	4,733,030	-	-	-	4,733,030
Addition existing lease agreements	-	-	302,231	-	302,231	-	45,214	45,214	347,445
Retirements, sales and write-offs	-	-	(5,455,002)	-	(5,455,002)	-	-	-	(5,455,002)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	639,305	8,738,151	1,572,888	10,950,344	124,102	1,082,511	1,206,613	12,156,957
Addition new lease agreements	600,310	-	2,479,468	-	3,079,778	-	536,720	536,720	3,616,498
Addition existing lease agreements	-	-	173,119	-	173,119	1,763	121,694	123,457	296,576
Retirements, sales and write-offs	-	-	(2,531,554)	-	(2,531,554)	-	-	-	(2,531,554)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	600,310	639,305	8,859,184	1,572,888	11,671,687	125,865	1,740,925	1,866,790	13,538,477
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as of December 31, 2021	-	(120,341)	(8,669,621)	-	(8,789,962)	(6,942)	(260,630)	(267,572)	(9,057,534)
Depreciation through profit or loss	-	(45,128)	(1,458,691)	(314,578)	(1,818,397)	(8,698)	(105,006)	(113,704)	(1,932,101)
Retirements, sales and write-offs	-	-	5,317,908	-	5,317,908	-	-	-	5,317,908
Capitalized depreciation	-	-	(112,974)	-	(112,974)	-	-	-	(112,974)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	-	(165,469)	(4,923,378)	(314,578)	(5,403,425)	(15,640)	(365,636)	(381,276)	(5,784,701)
Depreciation through profit or loss	(68,607)	(45,128)	(1,860,842)	(471,867)	(2,446,444)	(8,745)	(114,102)	(122,847)	(2,569,291)
Retirements, sales and write-offs	-	-	2,423,122	-	2,423,122	-	-	-	2,423,122
Capitalized depreciation	-	-	(50,086)	-	(50,086)	-	(178,907)	(178,907)	(228,993)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	(68,607)	(210,597)	(4,411,184)	(786,445)	(5,476,833)	(24,385)	(658,645)	(683,030)	(6,159,863)
Net balance as of December 31, 2022	-	473,836	3,814,773	1,258,310	5,546,919	108,462	716,875	825,337	6,372,256
Net balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 531,703	428,708	4,448,000	786,443	6,194,854	101,480	1,082,280	1,183,760	7,378,614

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

18. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Below is the detail of financial obligations:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion			
Loans obtained in local currency		383,141,148	161,005,300
Lease agreements		12,489,580	11,823,548
Interest payable		22,374,151	22,218,431
	$	418,004,879	195,047,279
Non-current portion			
Loans obtained in local currency		1,225,516,042	1,422,643,617
Lease agreements		30,680,013	40,276,888
		1,256,196,055	1,462,920,505

Below is a reconciliation between changes in liabilities and cash flows arising from financing activities:

Financial obligations and liabilities		Loans obtained in local currency	Lease agreements	Interest payable	Financial obligations
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	622,658,373	59,194,849	3,771,048	685,624,270
Addition obligations (1)		967,500,000	5,080,475	-	972,580,475
Addition incremental costs		(499,949)	-	-	(499,949)
Payments		(6,005,300)	(12,047,720)	(50,614,246)	(68,667,266)
Carryforwards, cancellations and retirements		-	(127,168)	-	(127,168)
Interest through profit or loss		(4,207)	-	65,439,619	65,435,412
Capitalized interest		-	-	3,622,010	3,622,010
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	1,583,648,917	52,100,436	22,218,431	1,657,967,784
Addition obligations (1)		601,231,000	3,913,075	-	605,144,075
Addition incremental costs		(316,037)	-	-	(316,037)
Payments		(576,005,300)	(12,729,427)	(274,678,335)	(863,413,062)
Carryforwards, cancellations and retirements		-	(114,491)	-	(114,491)
Interest through profit or loss		98,610	-	267,046,765	267,145,375
Capitalized interest		-	-	7,787,290	7,787,290
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$	1,608,657,190	43,169,593	22,374,151	1,674,200,934

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) The additions to the financial obligations during 2023 and 2022 are comprised of the following loans:

Company	Start	End	Rate	Period Interest	Amort. Capital	December 2023
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	2023-01-27	2025-12-29	IBR + 5.10%	3 months	Bullet	106,231,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-03-24	2026-03-24	IBR + 4.80%	3 months	Bullet	50,000,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-03-31	2026-03-31	IBR + 4.91%	3 months	Bullet	60,000,000
Banco Santander S.A.	2023-03-31	2026-03-31	IBR + 4.81%	3 months	Bullet	60,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	2023-05-02	2026-05-02	IBR + 4.68%	3 months	Bullet	90,000,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-07-14	2028-07-14	Fixed 14.98%	3 months	Bullet	30,000,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-09-08	2028-09-08	Fixed 14.40%	3 months	Bullet	33,000,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-09-22	2028-09-22	Fixed 14.50%	3 months	Bullet	8,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	2023-10-31	2028-10-31	IBR + 3.37%	3 months	Bullet	112,000,000
BBVA S.A.	2023-11-22	2028-11-22	Fixed 14.38%	3 months	Bullet	52,000,000
Total						601,231,000

Company	Start	End	Rate	Period Interest	Amort. Capital	December 2022
Bancolombia S.A.	18/04/2022	18/04/2027	IBR+2.37	3 months	Bullet	80,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	19/10/2022	19/10/2027	IBR+6.09	3 months	Bullet	30,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	8/11/2022	8/11/2027	IBR+6.39	3 months	Bullet	114,500,000
BBVA S.A.	8/11/2022	8/11/2027	IBR+6.02	3 months	Bullet	20,000,000
BBVA S.A.	11/11/2022	11/11/2025	IBR+5.46	3 months	Bullet	15,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	18/11/2022	18/11/2025	IBR+6.33	3 months	Bullet	99,000,000
Transportadora de Metano S.A. E.S.P.	20/12/2022	14/12/2025	IBR+6.5	3 months	Bullet	4,000,000
Banco Santander S.A.	16/12/2022	16/12/2025	IBR+6.7	3 months	Bullet	60,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	29/12/2022	29/12/2025	IBR+6.5	3 months	Bullet	150,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	29/12/2022	29/12/2027	IBR+6.63	3 months	Bullet	200,000,000
Scotiabank S.A.	29/12/2022	29/12/2025	IBR+8.4	3 months	Bullet	195,000,000
Total						967,500,000

The finance lease agreements are collateralized by the assets associated with them.

As a result of the financial obligations contracted by Promigas, the Company must comply with the following commitments:

1. *Submit quarterly (unaudited) and annual (audited) financial statements to Scotiabank*

For so long as the debt exists, Promigas must, within 90 days after the end of each quarter and 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, provide to the trustee copies of an unaudited (in respect of the quarter) or audited (in respect of the fiscal year) consolidated balance sheet, separate income statement and separate cash flow statement of Promigas, prepared in a form substantially similar to the financial statement included in the offering memorandum prepared in accordance with Colombian IFRS and presented in English. The audited information provided in connection with the annual financial statements will also include a report thereon by independent certified public accountants. The receipt of such reports by the trustee shall not constitute actual or constructive notice of the information contained therein, including Promigas' compliance with any of its covenants under this agreement.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the detail of financial obligations:

		Interest rate	Year of maturity		December 2022	December 2022
Current portion:						
Loans obtained in local currency						
Banco Davivienda S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF-2.00	2026	$	6,005,300	6,005,300
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+0.65%	2023		-	77,500,000
Scotiabank S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+0.65%	2023		-	77,500,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+1.60%	2024		229,635,848	-
Scotiabank S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+1.20%	2024		147,500,000	-
					383,141,148	161,005,300
Lease Agreements						
Leasing Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2026		9,941,648	10,018,667
Renting Colombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2026		1,537,145	1,237,712
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A E.S.P.	Colombian pesos	13.50%	2033		34,527	27,134
Inversiones Arroyo Sierra S.A.S.	Colombian pesos	13.18%	2029		56,093	40,336
Valencia Beltrán Rosa	Colombian pesos	13.81%	2043		1,256	1,093
Vergara Restrepo Gustavo	Colombian pesos	13.18%	2029		40,959	28,568
Omar Gomez Miranda	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2025		4,796	4,570
Transelca S.A.	Colombian pesos	13.92%	2038		407	357
Samuel Caballero	Colombian pesos	14.24%	2040		475	394
Telmex Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P.	Colombian pesos	7.66%	2025		501,592	464,717
F.J. Rummie	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2025		180,631	-
Agropecuaria El Destino S.A.S.	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2026		95,026	-
Arango Isaza Mauricio	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2026		95,026	-
					12,489,581	11,823,548
Interest payable					22,374,150	22,218,431
Total Current portion				$	418,004,879	195,047,279
Non-current portion:						
Loans obtained in local currency						
Banco Davivienda S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF–2.00	2026		7,506,625	13,507,718
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+1.60%	2024		-	229,635,848
Scotiabank S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+1.20%	2024		-	147,500,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+0.65%	2023		-	-
Scotiabank S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+0.65%	2023		-	-
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+0.95%	2026		65,000,000	65,000,000

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		Interest rate	Year of maturity		December 2022	December 2022
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+2.37	2027		80,000,000	80,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.09	2027		-	30,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.39	2027		-	114,500,000
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.02	2027		-	20,000,000
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+5.46	2025		-	15,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.33	2025		-	99,000,000
Transportadora de Metano S.A. E.S.P.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.5	2025		-	4,000,000
Banco Santander S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.7	2025		-	60,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.5	2025		-	150,000,000
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+6.63	2027		-	200,000,000
Scotiabank S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+8.4	2025		-	194,500,051
Gases de Occidente	Colombian pesos	IBR+5.10	2025		105,870,167	-
Scotiabank	Colombian pesos	IBR+8.4	2025		174,639,250	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+4.8	2026		50,000,000	-
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+4.68	2026		90,000,000	-
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+5.10	2026		382,500,000	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	FIXED 14.98%	2028		35,000,000	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	FIXED 14.98%	2028		30,000,000	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	FIXED 14.40%	2028		33,000,000	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	FIXED 14.50%	2028		8,000,000	-
Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	IBR+3.37	2028		112,000,000	-
BBVA S.A.	Colombian pesos	FIXED 14.38%	2028		52,000,000	-
					1,225,516,042	1,422,643,617
Lease Agreements						
Leasing Bancolombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2026		24,896,405	35,156,965
Renting Colombia S.A.	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2026		3,331,486	2,718,072
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A E.S.P.	Colombian pesos	13.50%	2033		612,254	627,242
Inversiones Arroyo Sierra S.A.S.	Colombian pesos	13.18%	2029		394,607	366,808
Valencia Beltrán Rosa	Colombian pesos	13.81%	2043		127,290	112,671
Vergara Restrepo Gustavo	Colombian pesos	13.18%	2029		301,486	332,135
Omar Gomez Miranda	Colombian pesos	DTF+3.10	2025		55,378	60,175
Transelca S.A.	Colombian pesos	13.92%	2038		17,306	17,713
Samuel Caballero	Colombian pesos	14.24%	2040		28,254	27,201
Telmex Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P.	Colombian pesos	7.66%	2025		356,314	857,906
F.J. Rummie	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2025		200,737	-
Agropecuaria El Destino SAS	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2026		179,248	-
Arango Isaza Mauricio	Colombian pesos	11.15%	2026		179,248	-
				$	30,680,013	40,276,888
Total Non-current portion				$	1,256,196,055	1,462,920,505

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The following is a detail of the maturities of the non-current portion of financial obligations:

Maturity		December 31, 2023	Maturity		December 31, 2022
2025	$	299,191,994	2024	$	394,746,941
2026		605,418,609	2025		539,791,257
2027		80,940,410	2026		82,695,551
2028		269,862,706	2027		444,666,135
2029 onwards		782,336	2028 onwards		1,020,621
	$	1,256,196,055		$	1,462,920,505

19. OUTSTANDING BONDS

Outstanding bonds are detailed below:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion:			
Bonds	$	170,000,000	150,179,000
Interest payable		24,813,456	31,495,402
	$	194,813,456	181,674,402
Non-current portion:			
Bonds	$	2,342,291,957	2,749,447,957
Valuation amortized cost		(6,097,539)	(7,844,528)
Real Value Unit Adjustment (UVR)		133,738,255	63,903,790
	$	2,469,932,673	2,805,507,219

The bonds issued by the Company in the local market have different maturities in the short and long term, their risk rating is AAA and the Company is obligated to make a quarterly interest payment in arrears. The legal representative of the holders is Fiduciaria Helm Trust S.A.; the bonds issued in the international market are long-term, have a BBB- risk rating, and the interest payment periodicity is six months in arrears.

Fair value:

For most loans, the fair values are not materially different from their carrying values, as the interest payable on those loans is close to current market rates. The material difference is identified only for bonds issued in U.S. dollars:

		December 2023			December 2022	
		Carrying value	Fair value		Carrying value	Fair value
International bonds	$	917,292,000	759,845,028	$	1,154,448,000	874,011,762
		917,292,000	759,845,028		1,154,448,000	874,011,762

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Covenants:

As a result of the transaction Promigas and its subsidiary Gases del Pacífico S.A.C. must comply with the agreements signed in the structuring of the bonds that are detailed in article 4- Covenants of the original agreement dated October 16, 2019.

These commitments include the following:

Sending quarterly (unaudited) and annual (audited) Financial Statements to USBANK

As long as the debt exists, Promigas shall, within 90 days after the end of each quarter and 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, provide the trustee copies of an unaudited (with respect to the quarter) or audited (with with respect to the fiscal year) consolidated balance sheet, separate statement of income and separate statement of cash flows of Promigas, prepared in a form substantially similar to the financial statements included in the offering memorandum prepared in accordance with Colombian IFRS and presented in English. The audited information provided related to the annual financial statements will also include the corresponding report by the independent certified public accountants. Receipt of such reports by the trustee will not constitute an effective or constructive notice of the information it contains, including Promigas's compliance with any of its covenants under this agreement.

Below is a detail of the bonds:

Series	Term	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Subscription Date	December 2023	December 2022
C15	15 years	CPI+5.99%	2009-08-27	2024-08-27	2009-08-27	170,000,000	170,000,000
A10	10 years	CPI+3.22%	2013-01-29	2023-01-29	2013-01-29	-	150,179,000
A20	20 years	CPI+3.64%	2013-01-29	2033-01-29	2013-01-29	250,000,000	250,000,000
A15	15 years	CPI+4.37%	2015-03-11	2030-03-11	2015-03-11	175,000,000	175,000,000
A10	10 years	CPI+3.74%	2016-09-08	2026-09-08	2016-09-09	150,000,000	150,000,000
A20	20 years	CPI+4.12%	2016-09-08	2036-09-08	2016-09-09	250,000,000	250,000,000
USD	10 years	Fixed 3.75%	2019-10-16	2029-10-16	2019-10-16	802,630,500	1,027,541,477
USD	9 years	Fixed 3.75%	2020-10-16	2029-10-16	2020-10-16	114,661,500	126,906,523
A5	5 years	CPI+1.58%	2020-11-19	2025-11-19	2020-11-19	99,480,000	99,480,000
D25	25 years	UVR3.77%	2020-11-19	2045-11-19	2020-11-19	500,519,957	500,519,957
Total bonds issued						2,512,291,957	2,899,626,957
Interest payable						24,813,456	31,495,402
Amortized cost						(6,097,539)	(7,844,528)
UVR adjustment						133,738,255	63,903,790
						$ 2,664,746,129	2,987,181,621

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Amortized cost in bonds and financial obligations effectiveinterest rate method - LAC valuation procedure

This procedure assumes a straight-line amortization process. The expected profit is distributed equally over the term. This calculation method assumes that the value of positions is based on a constant annual depreciation rate. The formulation of the amortization rate is as follows:

$$\text{Book Rate new} = \text{Book Rate old} + \frac{(100\% - \text{Book Rate old} \times Da)}{Db}$$

Da = Duration in days between the last amortization and the current one
Db = Duration in days between the last amortization and the final repayment

The following is a detail of the maturities of the non-current portion of the outstanding bond liabilities:

Year of maturity	December 2023	Year of maturity	December 2022
2025	99,480,000	2024	170,000,000
2026	150,000,000	2025	99,480,000
2027	-	2026	150,000,000
2028 onwards	2,092,811,957	2027 onwards	2,329,967,957
	$ 2,342,291,957		$ 2,749,447,957

The following is a detail of the movement of outstanding bonds:

	Bonds	Interest bonds payable	Outstanding bonds
Bonds outstanding			
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 2,822,556,298	21,285,843	2,843,842,141
Payments	(120,000,000)	(205,621,625)	(325,621,625)
Interest through profit or loss	55,586,606	204,963,006	260,549,612
Interest capitalized	-	10,868,178	10,868,178
Exchange difference	36,976,784	-	36,976,784
Non-derivative hedges through OCI (1)	160,566,531	-	160,566,531
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$ 2,955,686,219	31,495,402	2,987,181,621
Payments	(150,179,000)	(244,176,534)	(394,355,534)
Interest through profit or loss	70,763,425	226,169,198	296,932,623
Interest capitalized	-	11,325,390	11,325,390
Exchange difference	(43,438,826)	-	(43,438,826)
Non-derivative hedges through OCI (1)	(192,899,145)	-	(192,899,145)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	$ 2,639,932,673	24,813,456	2,664,746,129

(1) Non-derivative hedges of net investment in a foreign transaction

Promigas has identified the fluctuation risk in the exchange rate of the conversion effect on net investments with U.S. dollar functional currency as a hedged item. Designated financial liabilities limit the risk resulting from fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate above or below the specified ranges.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

With the first issue of international bonds made on October 16, 2019, the change in the hedging instrument is confirmed, being currently the portion of obligation in US dollar bonds the one used as hedging instrument to counteract the effects of the fluctuation of the Representative Market Rate (TRM) (USD/COP spot rate) on Promigas's equity, due to the translation adjustment of the Net Investments abroad with US dollar functional currency.

To determine the effectiveness of the hedge ratio, the Company evaluates qualitatively the critical contractual obligations between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. If inconsistencies are noticed in contractual obligations, a quantitative assessment is used to determine the impact of potential ineffectiveness.

Below is the breakdown of the book value of the net investment in foreign transactions and the percentage hedged in U.S. dollars and Colombian pesos:

December 31, 2023

Company	Net investment value USD	Net investment value COP thousands	Hedged item USD	% of hedged item
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C.	107,890,565	412,363,132	31,887,910	29,6%
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	46,717,181	178,065,215	26,365,351	56,4%
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C.	151,110,887	577,553,366	24,006,282	15,9%
Promigas Perú S.A.	11,099,536	42,422,982	4,819,714	43,4%
Promigas Panamá Corporation	1,993	4,017	800	40,1%
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	160,797,789	614,577,264	114,887,191	71,4%
Total	**477,617,951**	**1,824,985,976**	**201,967,248**	**42,3%**

December 31, 2022

Company	Net investment value USD	Net investment value COP thousands	Hedged item USD	% of hedged item
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C.	97,943,141	471,126,091	31,887,910	32,6%
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	39,782,076	191,359,742	26,365,351	66,3%
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C.	136,918,956	658,607,568	24,004,082	17,5%
Promigas Perú S.A.	12,670,976	60,949,929	4,819,714	38,0%
Promigas Panamá Corporation	4,000	19,241	3,000	75,0%
Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P.	159,858,778	768,952,782	111,360,973	69,7%
Total	**447,177,927**	**2,151,015,353**	**198,441,030**	**44,4%**

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity analysis:

Prospective Testing as of December 31, 2023

	Hedging Instruments (USD)	Net Foreign Investment (USD)	Spot exchange rate	Value of Hedging Instruments in COP thousands	Net foreign investment in COP thousands	Change in value of hedging instruments	Change in value of net foreign investment	% effectiveness Prospective
31-Dec-23	201,967,248	201,967,248	4,053,76	(818,726,752)	818,726,752	-	-	-
(30%)	-	-	2,837,63	(573,108,726)	573,108,726	245,618,026	(245,618,026)	100%
(20%)	-	-	3,243,01	(654,981,401)	654,981,401	163,745,350	(163,745,350)	100%
(10%)	-	-	3,648,38	(736,854,077)	736,854,077	81,872,675	(81,872,675)	100%
10%	-	-	4,459,14	(900,599,427)	900,599,427	(81,872,675)	81,872,675	100%
20%	-	-	4,864,51	(982,472,102)	982,472,102	(163,745,350)	163,745,350	100%
30%	-	-	5,269,89	(1,064,344,777)	1,064,344,777	(245,618,026)	245,618,026	100%

Prospective Testing as of December 31, 2022

	Hedging Instruments (USD)	Net Foreign Investment (USD)	Spot exchange rate	Value of Hedging Instruments in COP thousands	Net foreign investment in COP thousands	Change in value of hedging instruments	Change in value of net foreign investment	% effectiveness Prospective
31-dic-22	198,441,030	198,441,030	4,810,20	(954,541,043)	954,541,043	-	-	-
(30%)	-	-	3,367,14	(668,178,730)	668,178,730	286,362,313	(286,362,313)	100%
(20%)	-	-	3,848,16	(763,632,834)	763,632,834	190,908,209	(190,908,209)	100%
(10%)	-	-	4,329,18	(859,086,939)	859,086,939	95,454,104	(95,454,104)	100%
10%	-	-	5,291,22	(1,049,995,147)	1,049,995,147	(95,454,104)	95,454,104	100%
20%	-	-	5,772,24	(1,145,449,252)	1,145,449,252	(190,908,209)	190,908,209	100%
30%	-	-	6,253,26	(1,240,903,356)	1,240,903,356	(286,362,313)	286,362,313	100%

Impact of the Hedge Ratio:

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income, for the period ended December 31 the hedging relationship was highly effective.

		Hedged Item Measurement	Hedging Instrument Measurement	Ratio
Effectiveness of the hedge ratio	$	(44,944,112)	44,944,112	100%

20. ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS PAYABLES

Below is the detail of accounts and other payables:

		December 2023			December 2022		
		Third parties	Related parties	Total	Third parties	Related parties	Total
National goods and services	$	65,812,736	48,770,930	114,583,666	61,021,197	37,404,530	98,425,727
Foreign goods and services		1,466,782	-	1,466,782	9,326,412	-	9,326,412
Creditors		3,096,849	188,552	3,285,401	4,726,138	84,121	4,810,259
Dividends payable (1)		-	1,892,991	1,892,991	-	79,668,430	79,668,430
Hedges payable		476,756	-	476,756	-	-	-
	$	70,853,123	50,852,473	121,705,596	75,073,747	117,157,081	192,230,828

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

(1) The following is the movement of dividends payable:

		December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$	79,668,430	72,744,534
Dividends declared		585,581,590	585,581,590
Cash dividends		(660,735,415)	(574,983,587)
Withholding taxes on dividends transferred to shareholders		(2,621,614)	(3,674,107)
Closing balance (a)	$	1,892,991	79,668,430

(a) Dividends payable are detailed as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Corficolombiana S.A.	$	-	27,304,007
EEB Gas S.A.S.		-	11,931,248
CFC Gas Holding S.A.		-	8,285,806
Amalfi S.A.S.		-	6,255,667
Consultoría de Inversiones S.A.		-	4,128,951
Other (1)		1,892,991	21,782,751
	$	1,892,991	79,668,430

(1) Corresponds to shareholders with an ownership interest of less than 5%.

21. INCOME TAX

In accordance with current tax regulations, the Company is subject to income tax and complementary taxes. The applicable rate for the years 2023 and 2022 was 33%.

In the 2009 taxable year, the Company entered into a legal stability contract with the National Government, which ends in 2029. By means of this agreement, the income tax rate referred to in article 240 of the Tax Code was stabilized at 33%, which rate corresponds to the 2009 tax year. Due to the stabilization of the same article 240 of the Tax Code, the Company is not required to make the calculation of the Adjusted Tax Rate for the year 2023, such calculation is regulated by paragraph 6 of article 240 of the Tax Code.

It is necessary to indicate that if during the term of the legal stability contract the articles or norms included in the contract are modified in an adverse manner, the stabilized norms will continue to apply for the term of the contract.

The taxable income for occasional earnings is at a rate of 15%.

As of taxable year 2021 the presumptive income rate is zero percent (0%).

Act 1819 of 2016, determined through Article 22 that for the validity of 2017 and following years, the determination of income tax and complementary taxes, in the value of assets, liabilities, equity, income, costs and expenses, of the taxpayers of this tax required to keep accounting, will apply the recognition and measurement systems, in accordance with the technical accounting regulatory frameworks in force in Colombia, when the tax law expressly refers to them and in the cases in which this does not regulate the matter. In any case, the tax law may expressly provide for a different treatment, in accordance with Article 4 of Act 1314 of 2009.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

In addition:

Income tax returns for taxable years 2018 to 2022 are open for tax review by the tax authorities, no additional taxes are expected on account of an inspection.

The general term of finality of income tax returns is unified in 3 years; for companies that present the following situations, the finality will be subject to the following:

Year of tax return	Term of finality
2015	Tax returns liquidating and/or offsetting losses would become final within five (5) years from the date of filing the statement.
2016 to 2018	Tax returns that show tax losses, the finality is twelve (12) years; if tax losses are offset, or are subject to the transfer pricing regime, the finality is six (6) years.
Starting with the 2019 income tax	For tax returns that liquidate and/or offset tax losses or that are subject to the transfer pricing regime, the term of finality will be five (5) years.

Below is the reconciliation of the effective rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 2023	%	December 2022	%
Income before income tax	1,079,236,749		1,211,296,136	
Theoretical tax expense calculated according to current tax rates	356,148,128	33,00	399,727,725	33,00
Non-deductible expenses, other	9,434,298	0,87	6,304,135	0,52
Non-deductible expenses, derecognition of prior years' projects	4,238,165	0,39	-	-
Income from equity method not constituting income tax	(294,254,101)	(27,27)	(286,677,003)	(23,67)
Interest and other income not subject to taxes	(89,098)	(0,01)	(127,014)	(0,01)
Tax credits	(2,574,685)	(0,24)	(6,202,257)	(0,51)
Non-deductible expenses used as tax credits	3,398,584	0,31	4,472,137	0,37
Sale of assets occasional gain	(157,452)	(0,01)	-	-
Tax benefit on acquisition of productive assets	(3,725,949)	(0,35)	(7,182,904)	(0,59)
Earnings of subsidiaries in countries with different tax rates	6,673,073	0,62	4,975,006	0,41
Effect on deferred income tax of changes in tax rates	(832,151)	(0,08)	1,962,559	0,16
Effect of financial asset tax	(19,961,895)	(1,85)	(24,721,960)	(2,04)
Effect of income tax adjustment	(1,627,012)	(0,15)	(4,590,778)	(0,38)
Other items	11,044,309	1,02	6,634,326	0,55
Total tax expense for the period	67,714,214	6,26 %	94,573,972	7,81%

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the detail of the current income tax asset:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current year income tax	$	14,591,351	63,906,437
Compensation income and tax and complementary		(71,496,145)	(65,682,524)
Current income tax (credit balance)	$	(56,904,794)	(1,776,087)

Deferred taxes

The differences between the book value of assets and liabilities and their tax bases give rise to the following temporary differences that generate deferred taxes, calculated and recorded in the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, based on the tax rates in force as references for the years in which such temporary differences will be reversed.

In compliance with IAS 12, the Company did not record deferred tax liabilities related to temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, mainly for items corresponding to undistributed earnings and tax adjustments on investments. This is due to the fact that: i) the Company has control of the subsidiaries and, therefore, can decide on the reversal of such temporary differences; and ii) the Company does not expect to realize them in the medium term; therefore, it is probable that such temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the temporary differences for the aforementioned items amounted to $2,717,648 y $2,935,365, respectively.

Below is the detail of the deferred tax liability:

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		Balance as of January 1, 2022	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Recognized directly in equity [1]	Balance as of December 31, 2022	Recognized through profit or loss	Recognized through other comprehensive income	Balance as of December 31, 2023
Deferred charges intangible assets	$	60,719,494	(1,796,190)	-	-	58,923,304	4,435,435	-	63,358,739
Provisions		18,582,496	17,755,443	-	-	36,337,939	7,518,414	-	43,856,353
Difference between the accounting and tax bases of property, plant and equipment		8,131,960	(55,082)	-	-	8,076,878	384,287	-	8,461,165
Employee benefits		123,513	15,776	-	-	139,289	523,502	314,877	977,668
Financial assets - concession contract		(484,179,983)	(47,071,329)	-	(86,121,454)	(617,372,766)	(60,921,120)	-	(678,293,886)
Financial assets - valuation of equity investments		(20,123,120)	(5,348,088)	(3,162,223)	-	(28,633,431)	5,630,885	900,758	(22,101,788)
Loan portfolio		(16,862,413)	(2,566,760)	-	-	(19,429,173)	5,209,596	-	(14,219,577)
Property, plant and equipment		(17,099,697)	363,479	-	(955,747)	(17,691,965)	(96,740)	-	(17,788,705)
Other (2)		18,671,392	8,419,444	49,265,530	-	76,356,366	(10,761,060)	(58,406,054)	7,189,252
	$	(432,036,358)	(30,283,307)	46,103,307	(87,077,201)	(503,293,559)	(48,076,801)	(57,190,419)	(608,560,779)

(1) For the year 2022, includes the effect of the remeasurement of the change in the income tax and occasional income tax rate in accordance with the provisions of Decree 2167 of 2022.

(2) Corresponds mainly to the deferred tax generated by the temporary items of the outstanding bonds.

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Below is the breakdown of income tax expense for the half-years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

		December 2023	December 2022
Current income tax	$	14,591,351	63,906,437
Income tax dividends abroad		6,673,073	4,975,006
Excess (recovery) income tax		(1,627,012)	(4,590,778)
Net deferred taxes		48,076,801	30,283,307
	$	67,714,213	94,573,972

Uncertainties in open tax positions

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no tax uncertainties.

No additional taxes are expected on the occasion of possible visits by the tax authorities or due to the existence of uncertainties related to tax positions applied by the Company.

Transfer Pricing

Pursuant to Acts 788/2002, 863/2003, 1607/2012 and 1819/2016, as regulated by Decree 2120/2017the Company prepared a transfer pricing study over transactions with foreign related entities during the 2022 taxable year. The assessment did not give rise to adjustments affecting the Company's tax income, costs or expenses.

Although the transfer pricing study for the year 2023 is being prepared, no significant changes are expected with respect to the previous year.

Tax Reform for Equality and Social Justice

By means of Act 2277 of December 13, 2022, a tax reform was adopted, such provision introduces some modifications in income tax matters, which are presented below:

- The general income tax rate is maintained at 35% for national companies and their assimilated companies, permanent establishments of foreign entities and foreign legal entities with or without residence in the country obliged to file the annual income and complementary tax return.
- For financial institutions, insurance entities, reinsurance companies, stock exchange commission agent companies, agricultural commission agent companies, agricultural, agro-industrial or other commodities goods and products stock exchanges and stock market infrastructure providers, a surtax of 5 additional points of the general income tax rate is established during the taxable periods 2023 to 2027, being the total rate 40% if they have a taxable income equal or higher than 120,000 UVT ($5,089,440,000 year 2023). The surtax will be subject to an advance payment of 100%.
- Taxpayers who receive income from extraction of hard coal (ISIC 0510) and extraction of lignite coal (ISIC 0520), shall liquidate additional points (5%, 10%) when the average price of the taxable year is within certain percentiles with respect to the average monthly prices of the 120 months prior to the year subject to declaration and the net taxable income exceeds 50,000 UVT ($2,120,600,000 UVT). ($2,120,600,000, year 2023).
- Taxpayers who receive income from extraction of crude oil (ISIC 0610), shall liquidate additional points (5%, 10%, 15%) when the average price of the taxable year is within certain percentiles with respect to the average

monthly prices of the 120 months prior to the year subject of the return and the taxable net taxable income exceeds 50,000 UVT. ($2,120,600,000, year 2023).

- Taxpayers whose main activity is the generation of energy from water sources and whose net taxable income exceeds 30,000 UVT ($1,272,360,000 year 2023) must pay for the years 2023 to 2026 a surtax of three additional points of income tax at a rate of 38%, this surtax is subject to an advance payment of 100%. This surtax does not apply to small hydroelectric power plants whose installed capacity is less than 1,000 Kw.

- A differential rate of 15% is established for services rendered in new hotels, theme park projects, new ecotourism and agrotourism park projects for a period of ten years from the beginning of the service rendered.

- For publishing companies incorporated in Colombia as legal entities, whose economic activity and corporate purpose is exclusively the publishing of books, under the terms of Act 98 of 1993, the rate will be 15%.

- For Free Trade Zone users, a differential rate of 20% is established on the proportion of taxable net income corresponding to income from export of goods and services, on the proportion of taxable net income corresponding to income other than export of goods and services the income rate will be 35%.

  Those who in 2023 or 2024 agree on an internationalization plan with a maximum threshold of income from operations in the National Customs Territory and income different to the authorized activity may apply the above. An agreement must be signed annually.

  The services coming from the rendering of health services to patients without residence in Colombia by the special permanent free zones of health services or industrial users of health services of a permanent free zone and free zones dedicated to the development of infrastructure related to airports will add as income for exportation of goods and services. The offshore Free Trade Zones, industrial users of special permanent free trade zones of port services, industrial users of Free Trade Zones whose main corporate purpose is the refining of petroleum derived fuels or refining of industrial biofuels, industrial users of services that provide the logistics services of numeral 1 of article 3 of Act 1004 of 2005 and operators users, shall have a rate of 20%.

  Free trade zone users will have a term of 1 year (2023) to comply with the requirement and their rate will correspond to 20%. If the gross income growth is 60% in 2022 in relation to 2019, the 20% rate will be in force until 2025 and commercial users will have to apply the general rate of 35%. For Free Trade Zone users with legal stability contracts, the rate will be the one established in the contract. However, they will not be entitled to the exemption of contributions referred to in Art. 114-1 of the Tax Code and will not be able to apply the AFRP (Real Productive Fixed Assets) deduction referred to in Art. 158-3 of the Tax Code.

- A minimum tax is established for residents in Colombia, setting an additional tax in the event that the adjusted income tax with certain adjustments is less than 15% of the accounting profit before taxes with certain adjustments. Thus, taxpayers must: (i) Determine the adjusted tax of the Colombian taxpayer, or the adjusted tax of the group in case it is part of a corporate group; (ii) Determine the adjusted profit of the Colombian taxpayer or of the group in case it is part of a corporate group; and, (iii) Determine the adjusted tax rate of the Colombian taxpayer or of the group in case it is part of a corporate group. If the effective rate (adjusted tax/adjusted profit) is lower than 15%, the tax to be added must be calculated to reach the rate of fifteen percent (15%) of the taxpayer or of the group in case it is part of a corporate group.

  Exempt from this rule are the Economic and Social Zones - ZESE during the period that their income rate is zero (0%), taxpayers whose adjusted profit is equal or less than zero, those who are governed by the provisions of Article 32 of the Tax Code (Concessions), industrial and commercial companies of the state or mixed economy companies that exercise monopolies of luck, chance and liquors; hotels and theme parks provided that they are not required to submit country by country report.

- The amount of the sum of some income not constituting income, special deductions, exempt income and tax discounts is limited to 3% per year of the ordinary net income.
- Article 158-1 is repealed, eliminating the possibility of deducting the costs and expenses associated with investments in Science, Technology and Innovation (CTeI), i.e. these investments will only be entitled to a tax discount. The possibility of taking 30% of the investments in Science, Technology and Innovation (CTeI) that have the approval of the National Council of Tax Benefits (CNBT) as a tax discount is maintained; the previous regulation established a discount of 25%.
- The possibility of deducting royalty payments referred to in articles 360 and 361 of the National Constitution is eliminated, regardless of the denomination of the payment, the accounting treatment and the form of payment (money or in kind), the non-deductible amount corresponds to the total cost of production of non-renewable resources.
- The possibility of taking 50% of the ICA effectively paid before filing the tax return as a tax deduction is eliminated. The 100% accrued and paid prior to the filing of the income tax return will be deductible.
- 100% of the taxes, rates and contributions effectively paid in the taxable year, which have a causal relationship with the generation of income (except income tax) will continue to be deductible; 50% of the tax on financial movements (GMF) will be deductible, regardless of whether or not it has a causal relationship with the income-generating activity.
- Payments for memberships to social clubs, labor expenses of support personnel in housing or other activities unrelated to the income producing activity, personal expenses of partners, participants, shareholders, clients and/or their relatives, all of which will be considered as income in kind for their beneficiaries, will not be deductible.
- It is established that the non-deductible amounts for sentences arising from administrative, judicial or arbitration proceedings, correspond to the amounts that have a punitive, sanctioning or indemnification of damages nature (Number 3 of Article 105 of the E.T.).
- The occasional income tax rate is established at 15%.
- A withholding tax rate of 10% is established for dividends received by national companies that do not constitute income or occasional profit (previously 7.5%), which will be transferable to the resident individual or the foreign investor. The exceptions established in the current regulations are maintained. Dividends and participations received by permanent establishments of national foreign companies that do not constitute income or occasional profit will be taxed at the special rate of 20%.
- It was provided that the tax on taxed dividends will be determined: (i) by applying the income rate corresponding to the year in which they are declared (35%) and (ii) on the remainder, the rate corresponding to the non-taxed dividend will be applied, depending on the beneficiary (if it is a resident individual or an unliquidated succession of a resident deceased person, the table of article 241 of the Tax Code will be applied).
- Dividends declared against profits of 2016 and prior years will keep the treatment in force at that time; and those corresponding to profits of 2017 and 2018 and 2019 that are declared as from 2020 will be governed by the rates set forth in Act 2010.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

22. PROVISIONS

		December 2023	December 2022
Current portion:			
Decommissioning and restoration costs	$	1,897,373	1,891,612
Pipeline inspection		9,710,463	12,361,487
Replenishment of assets		773,133	-
Environmental compensation (1)		11,962,603	14,552,818
	$	24,343,572	28,805,917
Non-current portion:			
Administrative	$	11,876,403	9,483,201
Labor		16,147	16,147
Civil		1,250,689	852,078
Decommissioning and restoration costs		43,982,619	30,119,345
Pipeline inspection		8,719,906	6,493,767
Environmental compensation (1)		41,341,787	41,161,326
	$	107,187,551	88,125,864

The table below shows movements by type of provision:

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

	Administrative	Labor	Civil	Dismantling and restoration costs (1)	Pipeline inspection (2)	Environmental offsets (3)	Replenishment of assets	Total provisions
Balance as of December 31, 2021	8,736,666	-	852,078	28,201,943	23,813,656	45,245,484	-	106,849,827
New provisions through expense	-	16,147	-	-	-	-	-	16,147
Addition of provisions through expenses	1,098,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098,174
Addition of capitalized provisions	-	-	-	265,463	-	11,802,336	-	12,067,799
Addition of provisions through cost	-	-	-	-	6,493,767	-	-	6,493,767
Readjustment of provisions through profit or loss	-	-	-	3,543,551	-	5,287,455	-	8,831,006
Use of provisions	-	-	-	-	(11,452,169)	(5,744,933)	-	(17,197,102)
Use of provisions in kind	-	-	-	-	-	(876,198)	-	(876,198)
Reimbursement of provisions	(351,639)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(351,639)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	9,483,201	16,147	852,078	32,010,957	18,855,254	55,714,144	-	116,931,781
New provisions charged to expense	1,359,010	-	398,611	-	-	-	-	1,757,621
Addition of existing provisions charged to expense	1,388,177	-	-	10,261,803	-	-	-	11,649,980
Addition of capitalized provisions	-	-	-	818,362	-	3,932,428	773,133	5,523,923
Addition of existing provisions charged to cost	-	-	-	-	9,794,703	-	-	9,794,703
Readjustment of existing provisions through profit or loss	-	-	-	3,086,060	-	4,109,750	-	7,195,810
Use of provisions	-	-	-	(297,190)	(10,219,588)	(10,451,932)	-	(20,968,710)
Reinstatement of provisions	(353,985)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(353,985)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	11,876,403	16,147	1,250,689	45,879,992	18,430,369	53,304,390	773,133	131,531,123
Balance as of December 31, 2022								
Current portion	-	-	-	1,891,612	12,361,487	14,552,818	-	28,805,917
Non-current portion	9,483,201	16,147	852,078	30,119,345	6,493,767	41,161,326	-	88,125,864
Balance as of December 31, 2023								
Current portion	-	-	-	1,897,373	9,710,463	11,962,603	773,133	24,343,572
Non-current portion	11,876,403	16,147	1,250,689	43,982,619	8,719,906	41,341,787	-	107,187,551

1) Corresponds to the cost estimate for the dismantling of gas pipelines that are in the process of replacement due to their high degree of wear and tear.

2) Corresponds to the estimate of the cost of running the intelligent tool, which according to the regulation the company is obliged to perform every 5 years.

3) To the extent that environmental costs are necessary for an asset to operate as intended by management, they are recognized as an increase in the value of the asset that gave rise to them.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

23. OTHER LIABILITIES

The detail of the other liabilities is as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Collection for third parties	$	16,161,857	10,893,302
Withholding tax and self-withholding tax		14,905,204	7,807,201
Industry and trade withholding tax payable		571,262	297,530
Other taxes and contributions payable		6,099,027	1,798,380
Value added tax payable		664,778	(313,030)
Advances and prepayments received (1)		1,318,681	2,572,819
	$	39,720,809	23,056,202

(1) The changes in advances and prepayments received are as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Opening balance	$	2,572,819	2,507,989
Advances received during the period		7,698,053	24,457,840
Revenue recognition		(8,952,191)	(24,393,010)
Closing balance	$	1,318,681	2,572,819

24. EQUITY

Subscribed and paid-in capital **–** As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, share capital was represented by 1,150,000,000 common shares, respectively, with a nominal value of one hundred Colombian pesos each. The detail of the assets is presented below:

		December 2023	December 2022
Number of shares authorized, issued and outstanding		1,134,848,043	1,134,848,043
Number of shares paid-in and subscribed		1,134,918,610	1,134,918,610
Number of shares repurchased		70,567	70,567
Paid-in and subscribed capital	$	113,491,861	113,491,861

Reserves – The balance of reserves is detailed as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Legal reserve	$	65,623,121	65,623,121
Reserves according to bylaws		66,097,318	66,097,318
Occasional reserves		380,543	380,543
Reserves for share repurchase		1,000,000	1,000,000
Other reserves		1,209,383,321	1,093,366,298
Total	$	1,342,484,303	1,226,467,280

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Legal Reserve – According to Colombian Law, the Company must transfer at least 10% of profits for the period to a legal reserve until such reserve equals 50% of the subscribed capital. This reserve is not available for allocation, but may be used to offset losses.

Tax Reserve – Pursuant to article 45 of Act 75/1986, the Company created a reserve equal to 70% of the higher value of the depreciation requested as tax deduction. Such reserve may be capitalized or allocated insofar as it is released.

Reserve for Share Repurchase – In 2004, the Company created a reserve for share repurchase amounting to $1,527,933 and has repurchased 70,567 own shares for $527,933.

Other reserves – Corresponds mainly to reserves constituted by the recognition of the financial asset generated through the obligation to sell the assets generated within the concession contract with the Colombian State.

Profit Allocation – Dividends are ordered and paid to shareholders based on non-consolidated net profits for the immediately previous half-year. The dividends ordered were the following:

		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Date of the Meeting		March 23, 2023	March 22, 2022
Unconsolidated earnings for the immediately preceding period		1,116,722,164	1,149,047,815
Cash dividends			
Total ordinary dividends	$	313,218,060	313,218,060
Date of payment		June 21 and September 21, 2023	April 21, 2022 to March 21, 2023
Total extraordinary dividends	$	272,363,530	272,363,530
Date of payment		September 21 and December 21, 2023	April 21, 2022 and October 21, 2022
Total shares outstanding		1,134,848,043	1,134,848,043
Total dividends declared	$	585,581,590	585,581,590
Available for future distributions	$	415,123,551	441,530,272
Transfer of prior years’ earnings to reserves due to IFRS effect		116,017,023	121,935,952

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Other comprehensive income– The balance of other comprehensive income is detailed below:

		December 2023	December 2022
Valuation of debt securities		8,318,696	8,014,617
Hedging transactions		(97,169,951)	(288,475,931)
Employee benefits		(51,058)	903,114
Deferred tax		22,418,106	79,608,524
OCI by equity method in controlled companies (1)		59,884,900	368,715,365
OCI by equity method in associates (1)		249,842,135	392,240,178
	$	243,242,828	561,005,867

(1) Corresponds mainly to the effect of currency translation.

25. REVENUE

Below is the detail of revenues from ordinary activities for the years ended:

		December 2023	December 2022
Revenue from contracts with customers:			
Natural gas transportation and distribution	$	920,757,484	884,617,493
Facilities and technical services		15,061,455	122,806
Back office services		11,135,716	9,593,364
Other services		691,539	1,835,976
Revenue from construction under concession contracts (see note 15) (1)		150,524,390	205,800,707
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$	1,098,170,584	1,101,970,346
Other revenue:			
Lease agreements		7,071,209	6,155,636
Non-bank financing		22,199,238	13,922,812
Interest on non-bank financing		-	1,378,807
Total other income	$	29,270,447	21,457,255
Total revenue	$	1,127,441,031	1,123,427,601

(1) The variation in the balance as of December 31, 2023, with respect to 2022 is mainly due to the activation in 2022 of an important part of the "Zona Bananera Gas Pipeline" project, which consists of the replacement of the Puente el Doctor Tucurinca gas pipeline for $129,312,964. On the other hand, during 2023, the most important activations have been the purchase of the Albania-Maicao gas pipeline for $19,261,770, partial activation of the Zona Bananera gas pipeline for $13,804,721, the early bidirectionality project for $13,473,634 and the targeted horizontal deepening at the Cañas river crossing for $10,852,033.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

26. COST OF SALES AND SERVICES RENDERED

Below is the detail of costs of sales and service provision for the years ended:

		December 2023	December 2022
Employee benefits (1)	$	40,962,012	36,799,072
Maintenance and materials		44,827,673	40,855,998
Fees and consulting		6,129,281	3,418,385
General costs		92,423,368	61,229,609
Impairment		172,107	704,330
Cost hedging result		1,211,150	-
Concession construction costs (see note 15) (3)		150,524,390	205,800,707
Taxes		25,124,742	20,407,627
Depreciation and amortization		178,717,913	158,712,379
	$	540,092,636	527,928,107

(1) The following is a detail of the number of the Company's employees in the following areas: a) operational; b) administrative; c) commercial; d) treasury:

Type of employment	Direct Indefinite Term				Sena Apprentices	Temporary transitory (third party companies):				Compañías Outsourcing permanentes (Empresas Especializadas):				Transitory Outsourcing Companies (Specialized Companies):				Total
	a	b	c	d	a	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	
Headquarters	171	213	21	16	8	64	42	3	2	158	34	-	-	264	57	2	3	1.058
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	133
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	16	2	1	14	1	-	-	187
	171	**213**	**21**	**16**	**8**	**64**	**42**	**3**	**2**	**418**	**51**	**2**	**1**	**303**	**58**	**2**	**3**	**1.378**

(2) The increase corresponds mainly to the higher value paid as of December 31, 2023, of $13,038,000 for premiums on all risk policies covering the company’s assets, due to the update of the insurable base of the same according to the appraisal made in 2022. In addition, during 2023, the first Energy Solutions projects were activated and the revenue and cost were recognized under the guidelines of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which include Olímpicas stores, Yupi and Vicente Uribe. The total cost recognized under this item was $ 14,975,000, against the corresponding income.

(3) The variation in the balance as of December 31, 2023, with respect to 2022 is mainly due to the activation in 2022 of an important part of the “Zona Bananera Gas Pipeline” project, which consists of the replacement of the Puente el Doctor Tucurinca gas pipeline for $129,312,964. On the other hand, during 2023, the most important activations have been the purchase of the Albania-Maicao gas pipeline for $19,261,770, partial activation of the Zona Bananera gas pipeline for $13,804,721, the early bidirectionality project for $13,473,634 and the targeted horizontal deepening at the Cañas river crossing for $10,852,033.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

27. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SALES EXPENSES

Below is the detail of administrative and selling expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2007:

		December 2023	December 2022
Employee benefits	$	72,336,321	60,760,496
Fees		35,420,887	22,474,169
Maintenance and materials		6,842,010	5,067,617
General administrative expenses		76,784,484	70,708,438
Provisions		13,053,616	762,682
Administrative taxes		12,928,156	9,217,085
Depreciation and amortization		12,442,435	9,832,916
	$	229,807,909	178,823,403

28. OTHERS, NET

The following is a detail of other income and other expenses, net for the years ended:

		December 2023	December 2022
Leases	$	1,010,661	1,495,419
Compensations		3,516,088	752,962
Exploitations		2,957,944	2,346,303
Donations (1)		(10,298,741)	(9,231,575)
Loss on sale/retirement of assets		(7,591,076)	(13,689,446)
Other expenses		(603,526)	(66,245)
Other, net	$	(11,008,650)	(18,392,582)

(1) Donations are previously approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting. Donations to Fundación Promigas in the amount of $8,596,990 (2022: 7,860,990) and Fundación Universidad del Norte for scholarships in the amount of $1,455,678 (2022: 1,121,182).

29. FINANCE INCOME

Below is the detail of financial revenues for the years ended:

		December 2023	December 2022
Interest and yields (1)	$	163,685,783	55,354,791
Interest from financial assets under concession		245,100,047	217,555,420
Other		373,927	474,265
	$	409,159,757	273,384,476

(1) The increase corresponds mainly to the increase in loans granted to subsidiaries, increase in fixed income investments, as well as the increase in the interest rate established by the Colombian Central Bank, which has resulted in higher income from loans receivable from economic related parties, whose income amounted

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

to $81. 073,690 (2022: $44,289,188); interest on deposits and collective portfolios for $61,370,002 (2022: $9,673,266); yields on certificates of deposit for $18,737,013 (2022: $409,383).

30. FINANCE COSTS

Below is the detail of financial expenses for the years ended:

		December 2023	December 2022
Interest on bonds issued (1)	$	291,924,888	255,705,747
Interest on financial obligations (1)		259,570,341	60,156,961
Interest on lease agreements		7,575,034	5,278,451
Other		9,398,977	10,048,497
	$	568,469,240	331,189,656

(1) The increase in interest is mainly due to the increase in the variable factor, mainly the Real Unit Value (UVR) of bonds issued at the national level and the DTF in the case of financial obligations.

31. EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE

Below is a breakdown of the exchange difference for the years ended in:

	December 2023	December 2022
Exchange difference caused	227,595	(1,899,868)
Exchange difference realized	(6,415,308)	4,781,384
Exchange rate hedging result	8,546,706	-
	2,358,993	2,881,516

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

According to "*IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures*", a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements and has control or joint control over the reporting entity; has significant influence over the reporting entity; or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity. The definition of a related party includes: a) person or a close member of that person's family related to the reporting entity, entities that are members of the same group (parent and subsidiaries), associates or joint ventures of the entity or entities of the Group, post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity.

Related parties are:

- An economic affiliate is a person or entity that is related to any group entity through transactions such as transfers of resources, services and obligations, regardless of whether or not it is charged. For the Company, transactions between economic associates are any economic operations held with shareholders and entities of the parent company.
- Shareholders who individually own more than 10% of the Company's share capital.

- Key management personnel: persons with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, either directly or indirectly, including any director or manager (whether executives or otherwise) of the entity, including the CEO, Senior Executives and Board Members.
- Subsidiaries: Companies where control is exercised according to the definition of control in the code of commerce and "*IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements*".
- Associate Entities: companies where significant influence is exercised, which is generally considered as a participating interest of between 20% and 50% of its share capital.

Operations with related parties:

As of December 31, 2023, through its business infrastructure, Promigas provides technical-administrative support in some activities of the companies, as in the case of Promioriente S.A. E.S.P., Transmetano E.S.P. S.A., Zonagen S.A., Transoccidente S.A. E.S.P., Gases del Pacifico S.A.C., Sociedad Portuaria El Cayao S.A. E.S.P., Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S. and Promisol S.A.S.

During the periods ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no significant operations of the following characteristics:

- Free or compensated services debited to a related company.
- Loans implying an obligation to the borrower that does not correspond to the essence or nature of the loan agreement.

The following is a summary of assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 for transactions carried out during the periods ended on those dates, with its subordinated and non-subordinated companies, shareholders, legal representatives and administrators:

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		Shareholders	Board Members	Key Management Personnel	Subsidiaries	Associates	Others Related	Total
December 31, 2023								
Assets								
Cash	$	2,733,442	-	-	-	-	70,755,196	73,488,639
Investments		-	-	-	3,471,080,682	964,150,799	-	4,435,231,480
Financial assets at amortized cost			-	820,271	771,682,098	16,764,483	212,756	789,479,608
		2,733,442	-	820,271	4,242,762,780	980,915,282	70,967,952	5,298,199,727
Liabilities								
Financial obligations		-	-	-	106,617,749	-	-	106,617,749
Accounts payable		1,892,991	-	-	46,363,840	594,386	2,001,256	50,852,473
Bonds outstanding		34,557,458	-	-	-	-	-	34,557,458
		36,450,449	-	-	46,363,840	594,386	2,001,256	85,409,931
Revenue								
Revenue from ordinary activities		-	-	-	76,933,729	86,025,553	-	162,959,282
Finance income		1,022,645	-	78,418	102,774,932	402,473	16,108,334	120,386,802
Income under the equity method of accounting		-	-	-	594,046,622	297,632,472	-	891,679,094
Other, net		-	-	-	9,428,902	2,448	-	9,431,350
		1,022,645	-	78,418	783,184,185	384,062,946	16,108,334	1,184,456,528
Expenses								
Cost of sales		-	-	-	77,319,256	-	882,613	78,201,869
Wages and salaries		-	-	21,538,769	-	-	-	21,538,769
Fees		-	2,212,220	-	-	-	-	2,212,220
General expenses		-	-	-	5,536,109	19,244	9,988,770	15,544,123
Financial expenses	$	1,447,160	-	-	78,449,313	12,594,886	22,444	92,513,803
		1,447,160	2,212,220	21,538,769	161,304,678	12,614,130	10,893,827	210,010,784

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

	Shareholders	Board Members	Key Management Personnel	Subsidiaries	Associates	Others Related	Total
December 31, 2022							
Assets							
Cash	$ 1,240,609	-	-	-	-	167,215,259	168,455,868
Investments	-	-	-	3,448,086,107	1,103,834,059	-	4,551,920,166
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	1,340,492	579,153,760	8,558,716	111,073	589,164,041
	1,240,609	-	1,340,492	4,027,239,867	1,112,392,775	167,326,332	5,309,540,075
Liabilities							
Financial obligations	-	-	-	4,676,329	-	-	4,676,329
Accounts payable	79,668,430	-	-	33,174,037	79,870	4,234,744	117,157,081
Bonds outstanding	43,491,918	-	-	-	-	-	43,491,918
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	77	-	77
	123,160,348	-	-	37,850,366	79,947	4,234,744	165,325,405
Revenue							
Revenue from ordinary activities	-	-	-	105,446,770	62,858,885	-	168,305,655
Finance income	159,214	-	78,516	103,395,157	8,402,502	2,853,751	114,889,140
Income under the equity method of accounting	-	-	-	567,340,243	301,377,946	-	868,718,189
Other, net	-	-		1,031,301	54,878	-	1,086,179
	159,214	-	78,516	777,213,471	372,694,211	2,853,751	1,152,999,163
Expenses							
Cost of sales	-	-	-	112,261,090	2,624	506,880	112,770,594
Wages and salaries	-	-	16,769,076	-	-	-	16,769,076
Fees	-	1,348,101	-	-	-	-	1,348,101
General expenses	-	-	-	3,706,451	14,772	9,025,561	12,746,784
Financial expenses	$ 1,515,621	-	-	24,344,314	4,213,241	13,796	30,086,972
	1,515,621	1,348,101	16,769,076	140,311,855	4,230,637	9,546,237	173,721,527

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Compensation of Key Management Personnel:

Key Management personnel include the CEO, Chief Officers and Managers. The compensation received by the key Management personnel is as follows:

		December 2023	December 2022
Items			
Salaries	$	17,830,008	14,465,670
Employee Benefits		3,708,761	2,303,406
Total	$	21,538,769	16,769,076

Below is the detail of the Company's key personnel:

	December 2023	December 2022
Key personnel:		
CEO	1	1
Vice Presidents	6	6
Other executives	25	23
	32	30

33. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

***Commitments* -** For the development of its corporate purpose, the Company has entered into the following agreements, among others:

By Public Deed No. 1629 of September 16, 1976, of the 18th Notary Public of Bogota, the Company obtained from the National government the concession to build, operate, maintain, exploit and manage a public utility pipeline for the transportation of hydrocarbons from Ballenas, Department of La Guajira, to the cities of Barranquilla and Cartagena, for an 50-year term, extendable to 20 more years. Under the terms of the concession, the National Government will have preemption right established by article 45 of the Petroleum Code for the transportation through the natural gas pipeline, by paying the current rate at the time of carrying it, for up to 20% of the daily transportation capacity of the pipeline. And has a preemption right over the transportation of these products through the gas pipeline, paying a current rate. The Company shall be obligated to sell the pipeline to the Nation, if required by the Government, upon completion of the first 30 years of the Agreement (2006), at the expiry thereof (2026) or upon termination of the extension period, under the terms provided in articles 50 and 51 of the Petroleum Code at the price agreed by the parties, or based on the appraisal of an independent expert. The Company may not assign or relinquish the agreement, neither totally nor partially, without prior approval by the National Government.

In notice served to the Company on May 11, 2005, the ministry of Mines confirmed that they would not take up the purchase option that was available for 2006 over the gas pipelines under concession.

In addition, the Company has entered into another 33 concession contracts.

Agreements with customers corresponding to natural gas transportation through the pipeline systems available to the Company are in accordance with the current regulatory framework and these have the guarantees stipulated by the Company for each agreement.

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The Company's management considers that there are no risks of significant losses in the future arising from the performance of these agreements and commitments.

Commitment to pay contributions to the Administration and Payment Commercial Trust - In order to join efforts to finance the acquisition of cargo transports that from their manufacture the propulsion system is exclusively by natural gas to natural or legal persons that have experience providing transportation services in the country, in August 2023, a commercial trust contract for administration and payment of gas companies was subscribed with Alianza Fiduciaria S.A., in which several companies of the sector participate, including Promigas S.A. E.S.P., Gases Occidente S.A. E.S.P. and Surtidora de Gas S.A. E.S.P., Surtidora de Gas S.A. E.S.P. and Surtidora de Gas S.A. E.S.P., among others, where several companies of the sector participate, including Promigas S.A. E.S.P., Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P. and Surtidora de Gas del Caribe S.A. E.S.P., where it is established that the trustors are obligated from the moment of the execution of the contract to generate contributions to the trust according to a payment schedule.

Bank loan guarantee - As of December 31, 2023, Promigas guarantees financial obligations in U.S. dollars and Peruvian soles, bonds in U.S. dollars and bank guarantees of the following subordinated debt:

Company	Equivalent amount in USD
	USD
Gases del Pacifico S.A.C.	146,641,325
Gases del Norte del Perú S.A.C.	129,726,838
Promigas Perú S.A	4,154,592

Promigas Peru debt for a total amount equivalent to USD 26,606,100, via intercompany Gases del Pacifico and Gases del Norte.

The following is a detail of the obligations guaranteed by Promigas:

Company	Initial	Final	Currency	Rate	Spread	Period. Interest	Amortiz. Principal	New Balance
GDP	31/01/2020	31/01/2025	USD	SOFR	2.10%	Quarterly	Bullet	8,776,526
GDP	19/02/2020	19/02/2025	USD	SOFR	2.00%	Quarterly	Bullet	7,000,000
GDP	28/01/2022	28/01/2025	USD	SOFR	1.90%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GDP	07/02/2022	22/01/2025	USD	SOFR	1.90%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GDP	18/04/2022	02/04/2025	USD	SOFR	2.05%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GDP	11/10/2022	10/10/2025	USD	SOFR	3.50%	Quarterly	Bullet	4,000,000
GDP	16/12/2022	16/12/2025	USD	SOFR	3.40%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GDP	19/01/2023	20/01/2026	USD	SOFR	3.61%	Quarterly	Bullet	18,000,000
GDP	23/03/2023	23/03/2026	PEN	FIJO	10.60%	Quarterly	Bullet	200,000,000
GDP	08/05/2023	08/05/2026	USD	SOFR	3.40%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GDP	05/07/2023	06/07/2026	USD	SOFR	3.25%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,000,000
GDP	15/09/2023	15/09/2028	USD	FIJO	4.00%	Quarterly	Bullet	4,000,000
GDP	11/10/2023	09/10/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	12,000,000
GDP	04/12/2023	04/12/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	6,000,000
GDP	22/12/2023	22/12/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	2,000,000

(Continues)

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Company	Initial	Final	Currency	Rate	Spread	Period. Interest	Amortiz. Principal	New Balance
GDP	27/12/2023	28/12/2026	USD	SOFR	3.85%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,000,000
GNOR	26/01/2023	22/01/2024	PEN	FIJO	10.95%	Quarterly	Bullet	75,000,000
GNOR	12/01/2023	05/01/2024	PEN	FIJO	10.88%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,000,000
GNOR	13/11/2023	07/11/2024	PEN	FIJO	8.60%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,600,000
GNOR	08/02/2022	10/02/2025	USD	SOFR	1.90%	Quarterly	Bullet	10,000,000
GNOR	15/03/2022	15/03/2027	USD	SOFR	2.25%	Quarterly	Bullet	6,500,000
GNOR	18/05/2022	18/05/2027	USD	SOFR	2.31%	Quarterly	Bullet	7,000,000
GNOR	15/06/2022	13/06/2025	USD	SOFR	2.15%	Quarterly	Bullet	6,000,000
GNOR	20/01/2023	20/01/2026	USD	SOFR	3.40%	Quarterly	Bullet	6,750,000
GNOR	20/07/2022	20/07/2027	USD	SOFR	2.50%	Quarterly	Bullet	9,000,000
GNOR	25/11/2022	25/11/2025	USD	SOFR	3.20%	Quarterly	Bullet	4,000,000
GNOR	09/02/2023	09/02/2026	USD	SOFR	3.87%	Quarterly	Bullet	23,500,000
GNOR	17/03/2023	17/03/2026	USD	SOFR	3.40%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,500,000
GNOR	10/04/2023	10/04/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	6,500,000
GNOR	24/05/2023	26/05/2026	USD	SOFR	3.40%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,000,000
GNOR	24/07/2023	24/07/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	3,000,000
GNOR	04/08/2023	04/08/2028	USD	SOFR	3.75%	Quarterly	Bullet	4,000,000
GNOR	14/09/2023	14/09/2028	USD	SOFR	4.00%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GNOR	13/10/2023	13/10/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
GNOR	27/12/2023	28/12/2026	USD	SOFR	3.85%	Quarterly	Bullet	5,000,000
PROP	23/11/2023	15/11/2024	PEN	FIJO	8.60%	Quarterly	Bullet	8,000,000
PROP	22/12/2023	22/12/2026	USD	SOFR	3.23%	Quarterly	Bullet	2,000,000
								492,126,526

Note: the conversion rate used for the debt in soles at the end of December is PEN/USD 3,713.

Contingencies - In the course of its operations, the Company is subject to several legal regulations pertaining to public utilities and environmental protection companies. The Management considers, based on legal opinions, that there have been no situations that may indicate possible breaches to those standards and leading to significant impacts on the financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The Company has the following litigation and individual claims against it, the amounts of which are determined by the claims and are not recognized in accruals considering that the qualification of the attorneys handling each process is rated as possible:

	December 2023		**December 2022**	
	Number of Claims	**Value**	**Number of Claims**	**Value**
Litigations and lawsuits against				
Easement claims:				
$1 to $1,000	15	2,985,304	18	3,538,983
$1,001 onward	3	8,338,039	3	8,338,039
Easement	18	11,323,342	21	11,877,022
Ordinary processes:				
$1 to $1,000	2	330,000	2	330,000
$3,001 onward	-	-	1	4,618,809
Ordinary	2	330,000	3	4,948,809
Labor (2)	8	835,434	5	232,318
Total processes	28	12,488,776	29	17,058,149

Below is the detail of the number of litigations and lawsuits against, without values:

	Number of claims	
	December 2023	**December 2022**
Proceedings		
Easements	4	13
Ordinary	5	3
Labor	2	5
	11	21

Below is the detail of the reasonably probable contingent rights:

	December 2023		**December 2022**	
Range (COP thousands)	**Number of claims**	**Value**	**Number of claims**	**Value**
Contingent rights	8	$8,070,825	6	$1,915,429

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

34. OPERATIONS BY SEGMENT

Information by segment is structured according to the different lines of business of the Company. The lines of business described below were established according to the organizational structure of the Company, considering the nature of services and products offered. The structure of this information is designed as if each line of business were an autonomous business and had its own separate resources, allocated based on the assets assigned to each line according to an internal system of percentage distribution of costs.

Below is the information by segment of these activities:

		Gas Transportation	Gas distribution	Non-bank financing	Total
December 31, 2023					
Contracts with customers	$	933,051,228	21,666,176	22,199,237	976,916,641
Revenue from local concession contracts		146,036,432	4,487,958	-	150,524,390
Total revenue		1,079,087,660	26,154,134	22,199,237	1,127,441,031
Cost of sales and services rendered		(375,467,492)	(6,399,855)	(7,700,899)	(389,568,246)
Cost of construction of local concession contracts		(146,036,432)	(4,487,958)	-	(150,524,390)
Total cost of sales and services rendered		(521,503,924)	(10,887,813)	(7,700,899)	(540,092,636)
GROSS INCOME		557,583,736	15,266,321	14,498,338	587,348,395
Selling and administrative expenses		(189,341,330)	(37,336,170)	(3,130,409)	(229,807,909)
Share of profit of equity-accounted associates:					
Local associates		-	115,782,434	-	115,782,434
Foreign associates		-	181,850,038	-	181,850,038
Total share of profit of equity-accounted associates		-	297,632,472	-	297,632,472
Share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries:					
Local subsidiaries		274,533,224	267,901,349	-	542,434,573
Foreign subsidiaries		(52,463)	51,664,512	-	51,612,049
Total share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries		274,480,761	319,565,861	-	594,046,622
Impairment due to expected credit losses		6,341	-	(2,030,032)	(2,023,691)
Other, net		(12,387,280)	1,378,628	2	(11,008,650)
OPERATING PROFIT		630,342,228	596,507,112	9,337,899	1,236,187,239
Finance income		408,856,459	7,307	295,991	409,159,757
Finance costs		(568,462,358)	(6,720)	(162)	(568,469,240)
Exchange difference, net		4,068,271	(1,708,718)	(560)	2,358,993
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		474,804,600	594,798,981	9,633,168	1,079,236,749
Income taxes		(35,301,276)	(28,618,266)	(3,794,672)	(67,714,214)
NET INCOME	$	439,503,324	566,180,715	5,838,496	1,011,522,535
TOTAL ASSETS	$	7,400,624,569	3,589,413,872	60,143,657	11,050,182,098
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$	4,896,825,184	344,329,473	11,896,791	5,253,051,448
December 31, 2022					
Contracts with customers	$	884,977,464	18,726,618	13,922,812	917,626,894
Revenue from local concession contracts		203,610,153	2,190,554	-	205,800,707

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

		Gas Transportation	**Gas distribution**	**Non-bank financing**	**Total**
Total revenue		1,088,587,617	20,917,172	13,922,812	1,123,427,601
Cost of sales and services rendered		(310,594,291)	(5,620,933)	(5,912,176)	(322,127,400)
Cost of construction of local concession contracts		(203,610,153)	(2,190,554)	-	(205,800,707)
Total cost of sales and services rendered		(514,204,444)	(7,811,487)	(5,912,176)	(527,928,107)
GROSS INCOME		574,383,173	13,105,685	8,010,636	595,499,494
Selling and administrative expenses		(149,978,466)	(26,452,677)	(2,392,260)	(178,823,403)
Share of profit of equity-accounted associates:					
Local associates		-	124,358,287	-	124,358,287
Foreign associates		-	177,019,659	-	177,019,659
Total share of profit of equity-accounted associates		-	301,377,946	-	301,377,946
Share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries:					
Local subsidiaries		178,642,743	266,848,300	-	445,491,043
Foreign subsidiaries		(39,826)	121,889,026	-	121,849,200
Total share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries		178,602,917	388,737,326	-	567,340,243
Impairment due to expected credit losses		(100,728)	-	(681,170)	(781,898)
Other, net		(18,406,245)	13,663	-	(18,392,582)
OPERATING PROFIT		584,500,651	676,781,943	4,937,206	1,266,219,800
Finance income		272,955,045	7,320	422,111	273,384,476
Financial expenses		(331,178,245)	(11,411)	-	(331,189,656)
Exchange difference, net		(398,494)	3,285,227	(5,216)	2,881,516
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		525,878,957	680,063,078	5,354,101	1,211,296,136
Income taxes		(90,422,864)	(2,204,076)	(1,947,032)	(94,573,972)
NET INCOME	$	435,456,093	677,859,002	3,407,069	1,116,722,164
TOTAL ASSETS	$	7,376,643,188	3,743,783,691	67,511,433	11,187,938,312
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$	5,486,126,562	(12,254,653)	17,325,496	5,491,197,406

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

35. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

The following accounting pronouncements issued are applicable for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2024, and have not been applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the accounting pronouncements applicable to them on their respective dates of application and not in advance. In addition, a preliminary analysis has been made and no impact is expected from the application of the following amendments to be disclosed as of December 31, 2023, and thereafter, when they become effective:

Amendments to IFRS	Related Decree	Fecha de entrada en vigor
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted and will be applied prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
Accounting Policy Disclosures (Amendments to IAS 1)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.
Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.
Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted. Its application is retroactive which could constitute a restatement.

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

Amendments issued to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates, with the main focus on the definition and clarification of accounting estimates.

The amendments clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates, specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective previously defined in an accounting policy.

According to the analysis performed, the clarification contained in this amendment has no impact on the separate financial statements since the clarification coincides with the interpretation that the company has given to these regulatory concepts.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

***Accounting Policy Disclosures* (Amendments to IAS 1)**

The amendments include the following:

- Require companies to disclose their *material* accounting policies rather than *significant* accounting policies;

- Clarify that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and therefore need not be disclosed;

- Clarify that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to the company's financial statements.

According to the analyses performed, this amendment will have an impact on the information to be disclosed, since the company will perform an analysis of those material disclosures in 2024, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

***Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction* (Amendments to IAS 12)**

Amendments issued to clarify how companies should account for deferred taxes on certain types of transactions where an asset and a liability are recognized, e.g., leases and retirement obligations.

The amendments reduce the scope of the exemption on initial recognition so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a service retirement obligation.

The impact would be primarily to the extent that the Company has in its separate financial statements lease assets and liabilities and provision liabilities arising from retirement obligations, rehabilitation of the land on which the asset sits, or restoration obligations.

36. EVENTS OCCURRED AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Capitalization of Gases del Pacífico S.A.C. and Promigas Perú S.A.

On January 23, 2024, the Board of Directors authorized Promigas to carry out a capitalization of Gases del Pacífico S.A.C. and Promigas Perú S.A., for an amount of USD 28,000,000 and USD 11,500,000, respectively. As a result of this decision, the shareholding structure of both companies was configured as follows on February 7, 2024, the date on which the transaction became effective:

Gases del Pacífico S.A.C.

	Initial		Subsequent	
Shareholder	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.	96.35%	524,271,130	97.62%	816,142,382
Surtigas S.A. E.S.P.	3.65%	19,883,832	2.38%	19,883,832
Total	**100.00%**	**544,154,962**	**100.00%**	**836,026,214**

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

Promigas Perú S.A.

	Initial		**Subsequent**	
Shareholder	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**	**Interest**	**No. of Shares**
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.	99.9999997%	665,701,610	99.9999999%	2,144,601,610
Gases del Pacífico S.A.C	0.0000003%	2	0.00000009%	2
Total	**100.00%**	**665,701,612**	**100.00%**	**2,144,601,612**

Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S. ceased its activities.

On January 20, 2024, Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S. ceased its business activity.

After six years and four months of operation as a shared services center in the gas and energy distribution and transportation sector, on February 16, 2024, the Shareholders' Meeting of Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S. approved its dissolution and the beginning of the liquidation process. This decision was motivated by the search for efficiency and digital transformation in the administrative support service for the gas and energy distribution and transportation sector and the consequent identification of a third party provider of such services. As a result of the decision to liquidate Enlace Servicios Empresariales Globales S.A.S., all the required processes will be carried out in accordance with the applicable accounting, tax, legal and commercial regulations, as well as with the established corporate strategy.

Extraordinary Meeting of Subsidiaries:

On August 31, 2023, Promigas S.A. E.S.P. (hereinafter Promigas) entered into a contract for the provision of process operation and technology services with Accenture Ltda (hereinafter Accenture). In said contract it was stipulated that the services would be rendered both to Promigas and its subsidiary beneficiaries as from January 20, 2024. In the period between January 20, 2024 and February 29, 2024, Promigas acts for its subsidiary beneficiaries and in relation to Accenture Ltda. as informal agent/managing agent through a power of attorney agreement. As of March 1, 2024, the subsidiary beneficiaries enter into the contract with Accenture in their personal capacity. Additionally, there are certain management support services that are required by the subsidiaries and that will be provided by Promigas. For this purpose, the respective service provision contract will be signed.

In order to proceed with the subscription of the three aforementioned contracts, the General Shareholders' Meeting in an extraordinary session approved the following:

To lift the conflict of interest in which the members of the Board of Directors and the legal representatives were involved in order to authorize and subscribe, respectively, the adherence to the process and technology operation services contract signed between Promigas and Accenture, and the execution of the power of attorney agreement with Promigas and the contract for the provision of management support services with Promigas.

(Expressed in thousands of colombian pesos, unless otherwise stated)

The following companies called an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on the dates described below:

Subsidiaries:	Date of meeting
Surtidora de Gases del Caribe S.A. E.S.P. (Surtigas)	February 6, 2024
Gases de Occidente S.A. E.S.P.	February 7, 2024
Compañía Energética de Occidente S.A.S. E.S.P.	February 2, 2024
Orión Contact Center S.A.S.	February 5, 2024

37. APPROVAL OF SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The separate financial statements and accompanying notes were approved for issuance in accordance with the minutes No. 567 of the Board of Directors dated February 16, 2024. These separate financial statements and accompanying notes will be presented at the Company's Shareholders' Meeting on March 15, 2024.