

CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO

Separate Statement of Financial Position

(Figures expressed in thousands of colombian pesos)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>december 31st, 2021</u>	<u>december 31st, 2020</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	\$ 30.411.316	17.087.824
Accounts receivable	9 y 37	17.343.882	6.105.363
Inventories	10	504.700	876.943
Current tax assets, net	11	2.159.460	-
Other non-financial assets	12 y 37	273.354	982.819
Total current assets		<u>50.692.712</u>	<u>25.052.949</u>
Non-current asset			
Accounts receivable	9 y 37	4.348.109	3.082.755
Investments in other financial assets	13	6.109.829	9.264.723
Investments in associates	14	76.208.895	75.440.966
Intangibles	15	11.622.107	12.736.246
Properties and equipment	16	476.382.198	482.749.407
Investment properties	17	79.676.854	78.666.868
Total non-current assets		<u>654.347.992</u>	<u>661.940.965</u>
Total assets		\$ <u>705.040.704</u>	<u>686.993.914</u>
LIABILITY			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	18	11.164.906	7.198.192
Accounts payable	19 y 37	30.995.034	11.437.476
Current tax liabilities	20	-	227.212
Prepaid income	21	15.403.929	14.622.978
Contractual liabilities	22	354.686	-
Total current liabilities		<u>57.918.555</u>	<u>33.485.858</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	18 y 37	140.471.764	136.117.513
Employee benefits	23	1.611.330	1.872.848
Provisions	24	5.109.793	5.735.850
Contractual liabilities	22	-	184.832
Deferred tax liabilities, net	36	40.204.755	38.579.896
Total non-current liabilities		<u>187.397.642</u>	<u>182.490.939</u>
Total Liabilities		\$ <u>245.316.197</u>	<u>215.976.797</u>
WEALTH			
Subscribed and paid capital	25	1.673.920	1.673.920
Paid-in shares		43.451.721	43.451.721
Reserves	26	142.210.054	142.210.054
Retained earnings		286.408.040	328.909.463
Other equity interests	27	(7.919.607)	(4.807.429)
Annual Balance		(6.099.621)	(40.420.612)
Total wealth		\$ <u>459.724.507</u>	<u>471.017.117</u>
Total liabilities and wealth		\$ <u>705.040.704</u>	<u>686.993.914</u>

See the notes that are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

Andrés López Valderrama
CEO

Juan Carlos Sánchez
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T.P. 102419 - T

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T.P. 199078 - T
Member of KPMG S.A.S.
(See my report of March 9th, 2022)

CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO
Income Statement and Other Separate Comprehensive Income
(Figures expressed in thousands of colombian pesos)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>december 31st, 2021</u>	<u>december 31st, 2020</u>
Income from ordinary activities	28 y 37	\$ 72.611.999	16.301.466
Administrative expenses	30 y 37	39.236.096	39.487.387
Selling expenses	31 y 37	37.896.561	13.737.702
Impairment of accounts receivable	9	467.046	1.036.606
Accounts receivable impairment recovery	9	557.724	531.614
Other income	29	6.605.271	22.682.811
Selling costs		938.110	394.349
Other expenses	32	858.575	1.140.312
Profit from operational activities		<u>378.606</u>	<u>(16.280.465)</u>
Financial income	33	1.317.425	2.293.312
Financial expenses	34	8.654.633	15.594.811
Financial cost, net		<u>(7.337.208)</u>	<u>(13.301.499)</u>
Income (loss) under the equity method, net	35	767.928	(5.123.729)
Income before taxes		<u>(6.190.674)</u>	<u>(34.705.693)</u>
Income tax recovery, (expense)	36	91.053	(5.714.919)
Annual Balance		<u>(6.099.621)</u>	<u>(40.420.612)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income	27	(3.112.178)	(5.794.346)
Profit for the period and other total comprehensive income		\$ <u>(9.211.799)</u>	<u>(46.214.958)</u>

See the notes that are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S. A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity
(Figures expressed in thousands of colombian pesos)

<u>Note</u>	<u>Subscribed and paid capital</u>	<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Other equity interests</u>	<u>Annual balance</u>	<u>Total wealth</u>
Years ended December 31st, 2021 and 2020:							
Initial as of January 1st, 2020	\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	111.915.850	328.909.463	986.917	30.294.204	517.232.075
Appropriation of legal and occasional reserve	-	-	30.294.204	-	-	(30.294.204)	-
Equity instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	(5.794.346)	-	(5.794.346)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(40.420.612)	(40.420.612)
Balance as of December 31st, 2020	\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	142.210.054	328.909.463	(4.807.429)	(40.420.612)	471.017.117
Initial as of January 1st, 2021	\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	142.210.054	328.909.463	(4.807.429)	(40.420.612)	471.017.117
Loss carryforward to accumulated losses	-	-	-	(40.420.612)	-	40.420.612	-
Withholding taxes applicable to shareholders	-	-	-	(136.557)	-	-	(136.557)
Deferred tax Law 2155/Decree 1311 of 2021	37	-	-	(1.944.254)	-	-	(1.944.254)
Equity instruments at fair value	27	-	-	-	(3.112.178)	-	(3.112.178)
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(6.099.621)	(6.099.621)
Balance as of December 31st, 2021	\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	142.210.054	286.408.040	(7.919.607)	(6.099.621)	459.724.507

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CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO

Separate Statement of Cash Flow
(Figures expressed in thousands of colombian pesos)

Years ended December 31st,	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Annual Balance		\$ (6.099.621)	(40.420.612)
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash used in operating activities			
operating activities:			
Depreciation	16 y30	7.007.480	6.584.042
Amortization of intangible assets	15 y 30	3.743.415	3.090.588
Impairment accounts receivable	9	467.046	1.036.606
Recovery of impairment accounts receivable	9	(557.724)	(531.614)
Impairment of investments in other financial assets	13	69.779	-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net	16 y 32	286	-
Recovery of provisions	29	(668.416)	(992.551)
Provisions for contingencies	24	-	153.415
(Gain) loss on equity method method, net	35	(767.928)	5.123.729
Valuation of investment property	17 y 29	(908.976)	(2.271.545)
Gain on valuation of investments in other financial assets	13 y 33	(60.101)	(45.585)
Non-cash interest contractual liability	22 y 34	8.751	-
Income tax (recovery) expense, net	36	(91.053)	5.714.919
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference on cash held for cash equivalents		(122.852)	(125.690)
		<u>2.020.086</u>	<u>(22.684.298)</u>
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		(14.796.709)	15.600.424
Inventories		372.243	250.668
Other non-financial assets		709.465	(728.553)
Taxes, net		(2.400.481)	(14.506)
Accounts payable		19.706.913	(31.860.987)
Employee benefits		(261.518)	(326.083)
Prepaid income		780.951	5.327.615
Provisions		(106.996)	-
Interest paid on financial obligations	18	(8.673.923)	(3.849.892)
Payment of income tax		(214.533)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATION ACTIVITIES		<u>(2.864.502)</u>	<u>(38.285.612)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Redemptions of investments in other financial assets	13	33.037	34.508
Dividends received in cash from investments in other financial assets	29	3.512.311	1.208.003
Loans to subordinated companies	8	(1.265.354)	(3.082.755)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(2.629.276)	(1.023.009)
Additions to investment properties	17	(101.010)	(12.440)
Purchase of property and equipment	16	(640.557)	(6.476.538)
Property and equipment derecognized due to sale	16	-	3.704.030
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		<u>(1.090.849)</u>	<u>(5.648.201)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Contractual liabilities		161.103	2.579.214
Financial obligations	18	8.008.998	4.683.906
Disbursement of financial obligations	18	11.500.000	35.594.102
Capital payments of financial obligations	18	(2.514.110)	(5.432.435)
Dividends paid in cash		-	(2.703)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u>17.155.991</u>	<u>37.422.084</u>
(DECREASE) NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		13.200.640	(6.511.729)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		17.087.824	23.473.863
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference on cash held		122.852	125.690
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	8	\$ <u>30.411.316</u>	<u>17.087.824</u>

See the notes that are an integral part of the separate financial statements.

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CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA
BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements
as December 31, 2021

(Figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos)

1. Reporting entity

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca Beneficio e Interés Colectivo is a corporation with domicile in Colombia located at Carrera 37 N° 24-67, Bogotá, Cundinamarca, with legal validity until July 2099, constituted by Public Deed No. 3640 of July 18, 1955, of the Second (2nd) Notary Office of Bogotá D.C. Its corporate purpose is to promote industrial and commercial development at the regional, national and international levels and to strengthen Colombia's ties of friendship and cooperation with friendly nations. To organize fairs, national and international exhibitions of industrial, commercial, agricultural or scientific nature within its facilities; as well as to promote and organize the participation of Colombia in fairs and exhibitions held abroad. Its main domicile is located at Carrera 37 N° 24-67, Bogotá, Cundinamarca.

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. User Operator of Free Trade Zone of Collective Benefit and Interest was declared User Operator of Special Permanent Free Trade Zone by means of Resolution No. 5425 of June 20, 2008. According to Public Deed No. 2931 of July 25, 2008 of Notary Office 48 of Bogotá D.C., registered on July 28, 2008 under number 01231243 of Book IX, the company changed its name from Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. to Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca.

By 2021, the Corporation adopted the worldwide practices of benefit and collective interest companies, changing its corporate name from Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca to Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca Beneficio e Interés Colectivo, through Public Deed No. 604 of May 6, 2021 of Notary Office 23 of Bogotá D.C., registration made under number 02704569 of Book IX on May 12, 2021.

The Corporation is a subsidiary of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, which holds a 79.74% equity interest.

2. Basis of preparation of separate financial statements

(a) Technical Regulatory Framework

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF), established in Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 as amended by Decrees 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017, 2483 of 2018, 2270 of 2019, 1432 of 2020 and 938 of 2021. The NCIF applicable in 2021, are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); the base standards correspond to those officially translated into Spanish and issued by the IASB as of the second half of 2020.

The Corporation applies the following guidelines in accordance with applicable Colombian laws and regulations:

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

Interests in subsidiaries held by controlling entities should be recognized in the separate financial statements in accordance with the equity method (Article 35 of Law 222), as described in IAS 28.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

- The Corporation also adopted the alternative allowed by Decree 1311 of October 20, 2021, to recognize for accounting purposes against retained earnings in equity and only for the year 2021, the variation in deferred income tax arising from the increase in the income tax rate, as established in the Social Investment Law 2155.

These separate financial statements have been prepared to comply with the legal requirements to which the Corporation is subject as a separate legal entity, some accounting principles may differ from those applied in the consolidated financial statements, and additionally, they do not include the adjustments and eliminations necessary for the presentation of the consolidated financial position and consolidated comprehensive income of the Corporation and its subordinate.

Accordingly, the separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subordinate.

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

(a.1) Going concern basis of accounting

Management has a reasonable expectation that the Corporation has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern within our turnaround plan over the next 12 months and recovery as planned over the next five (5) years and that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken by the Government in Colombia to mitigate its spread have impacted the Corporation. These measures required the Corporation to reschedule some of its fairs during 2020 and the first half of 2021; however, as of the third quarter of 2021 the scheduled fairs were held as scheduled and in accordance with the annual fair calendar. The economic reopening and the realization of the different fairs and events during the second half of 2021, has had a positive impact on the Corporation's financial performance, which has allowed it to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its commitments to its employees, suppliers and financial obligations.

The adequacy of the going concern basis of accounting depends on the continued reactivation of the market, with the "opening" and return to normal activities, the demand for services by customers based on our Corporation's offerings, and that the business that the Corporation is advancing in general can be completed. As of the date of authorization of the financial statements, the Corporation had adequate headroom in its facilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Corporation recognized a net loss of \$6,099,621 and negative net operating cash flow of \$2,864,502. The Corporation's net current assets at December 31, 2021 were \$50,692,712 and net current liabilities were \$57,918,555; working capital excluding current liabilities for revenues received in advance is positive \$8,178,086. The Corporation has \$48,259,898 of resources comprised of cash and cash equivalents, other highly liquid assets, and unused lines of credit available at the date of authorization of these financial statements.

As an internal measure, Corferias carried out an expense control process, for which it established a Shock Plan, with the purpose of generating the greatest possible savings in all areas of the company, in the adjustments of security and cleaning services when necessary, the renegotiation of suppliers and contractors considering stages of temporary suspension or reactivation of their contracts if applicable, and the suspension and/or rescheduling of activities of the investment plan planned, except for those investments that are totally necessary and indispensable for the continuity of the business.

In December 2021, the Ministry of Health has announced that 70,001,766 doses of biologicals have been applied and 28,323,837 people have completed the vaccination scheme against Covid-19; additionally, the arrival of new batches of vaccines to the country was confirmed, which will be destined for first, second and booster doses. On the other hand, through Decree 1408 of November 3, 2021, the National

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Government issued instructions on the presentation of the vaccination certificate as a requirement for on-site activities and events, which came into force on November 16, 2021, thus allowing the removal of the capacity restriction, a situation that favors Corferias to carry out the scheduled fairs with a greater influx of visitors.

Based on these factors, management has a reasonable expectation that the Corporation has adequate financial capacity to service the operation in the current situation.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost apart from the following important items included in the statement of financial position:

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income are measured at fair value.
- Investment properties are measured at fair value.
- In relation to employee benefits, defined benefit assets are recognized as the net total of plan assets, plus unrecognized past service costs, and unrecognized actuarial losses, less unrecognized actuarial gains, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The items included in the separate financial statements of the Corporation are expressed in the currency of the primary economic environment where the Corporation operates (Colombian pesos).

The performance of the Corporation is measured and reported to the public in Colombian pesos. Due to the foregoing, the administration considers that the Colombian peso is the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events, and conditions, and for this reason, the consolidated financial statements are presented in Colombian pesos as its functional currency.

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the separate financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia requires that management make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities in the balance sheet date, as well as the income and expenses of the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The relevant estimates and assumptions are regularly reviewed. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future period affected.

Trials

The information on the uncertainty of the estimates in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the financial statements is described in the following notes:

- Notes 4.4 (i) and 9 - Allowance for impairment of accounts receivable.
- Notes 4.6 and 24 - The estimate of allowances.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

- Note 2a.1- Going concern: The entity has applied judgment in assessing the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Standards Applicable as of January 1, 2021

During 2021, the national government issued Decree 938 of 2021, which updated the most recent changes in IFRS (for further details see note 5).

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set forth below have been consistently applied to all periods presented, except for the increase in the income tax rate as of 2022, which impacts the calculation of the deferred tax for the year 2021, such exception was allowed by Decree 1311 of October 2021, therefore, this adjustment was recorded in equity and not in income. For all other aspects these separate financial statements are in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF), unless otherwise indicated; and are applied on the consideration that it is a going concern.

4.1 Joint agreements

A joint arrangement establishes the conditions under which the parties to a contract or agreement must record their assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses, generated through that relationship, on a control basis. The rights and obligations of the parties depend on their accounting records.

Two mechanisms are recognized to determine the type of agreement existing between the parties: operation and joint venture. In the joint operation the parties generally record their assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses in proportion to their contributions, different from the joint venture, where the participant recognizes its interest as an investment and records it using the equity method defined in IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

However, according to the provisions and regulations of IFRS the parties contained in the agreements may define specific activities regulated and agreed in the agreement, which may modify the general rules.

Under the agreements signed, the Corporation acted as a joint operator, recording all assets, liabilities, income, costs and expenses generated by the fairs and events held under this modality. As a result, there are no modifications to the accounting information contained in the closing financial statements.

4.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subordinated and associated companies are recorded as follows:

Subordinated

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation directly or indirectly through subsidiaries it controls. The Corporation controls a subsidiary when through its involvement with the subsidiary it is exposed, or has the right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over the investee. The Corporation has power when it has substantive rights in effect that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Investments in subordinated companies are measured using the equity method as described in IAS 28. It should be noted that the equity method is a method of accounting whereby investments in subordinated companies are initially recorded at cost and subsequently adjusted for changes in their percentage of ownership.

Loss of control

When control over a subordinate is lost, the assets and liabilities of the subordinate, any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity are derecognized. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. If any interest in the subordinate is retained, it will be measured at fair value at the date on which control is lost.

Investments in associates

Associated entities are those entities in which the Corporation has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. One of the presumptions established by the standard indicates that significant influence exists when the entity owns between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity; however, significant influence must be reviewed.

The existence of significant influence by the Corporation is usually evidenced in one or more of the following ways:

- Representation on the board of directors or equivalent management body of the investee;
- Participation in policy-setting processes, including participation in dividend and other distribution decisions;
- Material transactions between the Corporation and the investee;
- Exchange of senior management personnel; or
- Provision of key technical information.

The Corporation recognizes investments in associates initially at cost and subsequently using the equity method in the separate financial statements.

The share of the associate in the results of the period subsequent to its acquisition is recognized in income or directly in equity, depending on the origin of the transaction. When necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Corporation, the accounting policies of the associates are reviewed, validated and aligned, since these are in line with the policies of the Parent Company and in turn with those of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, as the parent company of Corferias.

The existence of another investor with a majority or substantial interest does not necessarily prevent an entity from exercising significant influence.

The Corporation has investments in affiliated entities in the Autonomous Assets of the Bogotá International Convention Center (CICB), which is managed by Fiduciaria Bogotá.

4.3 Foreign Currency

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Nonmonetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency translation differences are generally recognized in income and presented in the financial statements.

Foreign currency translation gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost of the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for interest and effective payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Foreign currency differences arising during translation are recognized in income.

Closing rates used:

Country	31-dec-21	31-dec-20
Colombia	3.981,16	3.432,50

4.4 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Recognition, initial measurement and classification

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost or at fair value on the basis of the

- The entity's business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the financial asset's contractual cash flows.
- the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets at fair value

The initial fair value of a financial instrument will normally be the transaction price, that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received. The following financial assets are recognized at fair value at the Corporation: Cash and cash equivalents, investments in other financial assets, and trade receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets not designated at the time of classification as at amortized cost.

The Corporation presents investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income as detailed below.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Corporation's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and demand deposits with original maturities of ninety days or less, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are used as collateral to repay liabilities acquired by the Corporation.

Cash and cash equivalents may include:

- General cash
- Petty cash in functional and foreign currency
- Checking and savings bank accounts in functional and foreign currencies
- Term deposit certificates (CDT), with a maximum term of 90 days.

- Collective investment funds.

Investments in other financial assets

- **At fair value through other comprehensive income:** The Corporation has investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on the discounted dividend flow methodology (Gordon Shapiro) in the following entities: Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Compañía de Seguros, respectively.
- **At cost less impairment:** Impairment recognition and reversals are recorded and reversed in the statement of income. The Corporation has investments measured at cost less impairment.

The participation in the Bucaramanga Fair and Exhibition Center uses this type of measurement, as permitted by IFRS 9, paragraph B5 2.3 and 2.4, which states that all investments in equity instruments should be measured at fair value; however, in specific circumstances, cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. This may be the case if recent available information is insufficient to measure such fair value and consequently cost represents the best estimate of fair value.

- **At fair value through profit or loss:** The measurement of listed investments is based on the quoted share price at the cut-off date. The Corporation measures the investment held in Acerías Paz del Río S.A. at the value quoted on the Colombian Stock Exchange at the close of each year.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The initial recognition is for the value of the transaction, as well as its subsequent measurement less any impairment. Accounts receivable classified as less than 365 days are not subject to amortized cost unless the effect of discounting is significant; accounts receivable over one year, being fully impaired, are not subject to amortized cost.

Impairment of accounts receivable from customers

The Corporation measures the impairment of a financial instrument that is measured at amortized cost based on a twelve (12) month expected loss model by analyzing the following events that correspond to objective evidence that losses are expected on the receivable based on a twelve (12) month expected loss model:

1. Deterioration of solvency
2. High probability of bankruptcy
3. The disappearance of an active market
4. Breach of contract
5. Significant financial difficulties
6. Uncollectibility

The Corporation estimated the percentage (%) of expected loss as follows:

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Type of account receivable	Expiration	Percentage of deterioration
Accounts receivable from customers	0 - 90 days	0%
	91 - 150 days	10%
	151 - 365 days	Greater than 4 SMMLV: 70%
		Greater than 4 SMMLV: 90%
More than 365 days	100%	

Accounts receivable from government entities that have a certificate of budgetary availability will not be subject to an impairment estimate since such certificate guarantees the payment of the account receivable.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured initially and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of impairment loss. The Corporation has long-term accounts receivable from employees in this category, which are measured at amortized cost because of the payment terms agreed with the employees.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, if applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows of the asset expire;
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset are transferred or an obligation is assumed
- to pay the cash flows in full to a third party without significant delay, through a transfer agreement;
- Substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred, and
- Substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are retained, but control of the asset has been transferred.

(ii) Financial liabilities***Initial and subsequent measurement***

Financial liabilities are recognized initially and subsequently at transaction value; long-term liabilities are measured at amortized cost; interest is calculated using the effective interest method; exchange differences are recorded in the statement of income. Financial liabilities include financial obligations, accounts payable and prepaid income.

Financial obligations

These are financial obligations incurred by the Corporation to finance the entity's projects and are recognized when the loan is received.

Accounts payable

The Corporation recognizes as a creditor financial liability (accounts payable) third-party receivables arising from the purchase of goods on credit and other third-party obligations.

Anticipated income

These are originated in the Corporation for monies received in advance from customers for participation in trade shows.

Cancellation of liabilities

In relation to financial liabilities, these are cancelled if the liability has been extinguished, this could occur when:

- Discharged (liability is paid)
- Cancelled (debt forgiven)
- Rights expire (option past its expiration date)

4.5 Non-financial assets

The Corporation's nonfinancial assets are those assets for which a service is expected to be received rather than a financial instrument or an equity instrument. The Corporation classifies inventories, other nonfinancial assets, intangibles, property and equipment, and investment property as nonfinancial assets.

Property and equipment

Recognition, initial measurement and classification

Property and equipment for the Corporation shall be understood as all items of property and equipment acquired for a cost equal to or greater than three (3) SMMLV on a unitary basis, or those that, due to their characteristics, require to be controlled. Also, tangible assets that the Corporation:

- Owned for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for lease to third parties or for administrative purposes; and
- Expected to be used for more than one period.

Property and equipment are recognized in the accounts if, and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The initial recognition of property and equipment is the cost comprising:

- The acquisition price, including import duties and non-recoverable indirect taxes less trade discounts and rebates.
- Costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling or removing the item and rehabilitating the site on which it is located.

When parts of an item of property and equipment (major components of real estate) have different useful lives, they are recorded as separate items.

Gains and losses on the sale of an item of property and equipment are recognized net in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Corporation applies the cost model.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The cost model requires that after initial recognition, property and equipment be valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs

The carrying value of the replaced part is written off. Costs of day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in income as incurred.

The Corporation incurs additional costs related to its assets at dates subsequent to the capitalization of an item of property and equipment. These costs are capitalized when they relate to additions, for which the following recognition criteria must be met:

- They increase the capacity to generate future economic benefits, or.
- They increase the expected useful life.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which corresponds to the cost of the asset, less its residual value; the latter is calculated only for real estate.

The useful life begins on the date of acquisition, which is when the asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, even if the asset has not been placed in service.

The amount of depreciation is recognized in income for the year using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful lives of the different items comprising property and equipment, as follows:

Real estate:

For this type of assets, two materially significant representative components with differential useful lives are determined:

- ✓ Component 1: Construction Chapters (civil works - technical installations and finishes) corresponding to 22% of the cost of the building with a maximum useful life of 30 years.
- ✓ Component 2: Construction Chapters (civil works - foundations and structure) corresponding to 78% of the cost of the building with a maximum useful life of 80 years.

These components were determined as a result of the analysis performed by an external appraiser.

- Personal property:
 - ✓ Office equipment: 10 years
 - ✓ Computer and communication equipment: 5 years
 - ✓ Fleet and transportation equipment: 10 years
 - ✓ Machinery and equipment: 10 years

The components are determined on the basis of items having a significant cost in relation to the total cost of the asset.

The Corporation reviews the residual value, useful life, and depreciation method for property and equipment at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the initially established criteria are recognized, where appropriate, as a change in estimate.

Impairment loss

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

On each reporting date, the Corporation checks the carrying value of their non-financial assets to determine any case of impairment. In case of impairment, it is performed an estimation of recoverable amount for the asset, the amounts recoverable are estimated on each balance sheet date.

Derecognition of Properties and Equipment

The carrying amounts for an item of Properties and Equipment will be derecognized; by decision or when the future economic benefits are not the expected for their use.

Intangible Assets

Recognition, initial measurement, and Classification

The intangible assets are those non-monetary assets with no physical appearance and apparent to be identified individually, either to be separable or because comes from a legal or contractual right. In the initial measurement, the intangible assets recognized in cost.

An intangible asset is subject of recognition when:

- a) It is probable that the future economic benefits attributed flows to the Corporation.
- b) The cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

In addition, when meets the following features:

- a) **Identifiable:** It is separable, if capable of being separated or divided from the Corporation and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable asset or liability, regardless of whether the Corporation intends to do so; or arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations, control over a resource and existence of future economic benefits.
- b) **Control:** An entity controls an asset if the entity has the power to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource and to restrict the access of others to those benefits.
- c) **Future Economic Benefits:** The future economic benefits flowing from an intangible asset may include revenue from the sale of products or services, cost savings, or other benefits resulting from the use of the asset by the Corporation.

Acquisition

The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises:

- a) Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and
- b) Any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Subsequent measurement of Intangible Assets

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The Cost Model is used for the subsequent measurement of intangible asset, that shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated on the cost of the asset and is recognized in income based on the straight-line amortization method over the estimated useful life of intangible assets, from the date they are available for use.

The estimated useful life is:

- Commercial Brands acquired 15-25 years
- Licenses-software 1-5 years

The amortization and useful life methods are revised in each balance sheet date and adjusted if necessary.

Derecognition

An intangible asset will be derecognized:

- a) By its disposition; or
- b) When the future economic benefits are not the expected for their use or disposition.

Profits and losses from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net amount obtained on the disposal and the book value of the asset. It shall be recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of value

At each reporting date, the Corporation reviews the carrying amount of its intangible assets to determine if there is any indication of impairment. If there is any indication, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, the recoverable amounts are estimated on each balance sheet date.

Investment properties

Investment properties are real estate held for the purpose of obtaining rental income and/or capital appreciation on the investment, but not for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.

For the measurement of investment properties in their initial recognition, it was carried out by the cost model (according to what is allowed in IAS 40.30). Cost includes expenses that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of investment properties.

The subsequent measurement of investment properties is by the fair value method, with changes in results.

Cost includes expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of investment properties.

Any gain or loss from the sale of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the consideration obtained from the disposal and the book value of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are measured initially and subsequently at cost since they are high-turnover items. The inventory valuation method is the weighted average cost and is calculated at the end of the period.

The cost of inventories includes all costs related to the acquisition and transformation of inventories for the realization of each trade show and the provision of food and beverage services, as well as other costs incurred to give them their current condition and location, including the cost of materials consumed and labor.

Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the acquisition price.

4.6 Non-financial liabilities

The other non-financial liabilities of the Corporation are those of which a service is expected to be rendered instead of delivering a financial instrument or an equity instrument, which in their initial and subsequent recognition are measured by the value of the transaction. Non-financial liabilities include employee benefits, other provisions, other non-financial liabilities, and tax liabilities.

Employee Benefits

Defined benefit plans

The pension obligations represent the present value of all future outlays that the Corporation will have to pay to those employees who meet certain legal requirements regarding age, length of service and others. The present value of the Corporation's liability is determined annually based on actuarial studies.

The Corporation records the expense corresponding to these commitments in accordance with actuarial studies calculated using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses emerge from experience and changes in the hypothesis are charged to profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

Past service costs corresponding to changes in benefits are recognized immediately in the income statement.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when because of a decision by the Corporation and its subordinate to terminate an employment contract before the normal retirement age or when the employee agrees to voluntarily resign in exchange for such benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as expenses when the related service is rendered. These are expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Short-term employee benefits include the following: salaries, legal and extra-legal premiums, vacations, severance payments, life insurance and parafiscal contributions to state entities. Such benefits are accrued through the causation system charged to results and in the statement of financial position it is reflected in accounts payable.

Provisions

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or implicit) because of a past event, for which it is probable that the Corporation will be obliged to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the value of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the considerations required to settle the present obligation on the date of the statement of financial position, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

For litigation, the Corporation will be based on the estimate of its experts who, according to the need, will inform the status and amount of the claims, specifying the probability that the case would be won or lost.

The accounting treatment carried out by the Corporation of the provisions is illustrated below:

Situation	Recognition	Disclosures
If the Corporation has a present obligation that is likely to require an outflow of resources.	A provision is recognized for the total value of the obligation.	Disclosure of provision information is required.
If the Corporation has a possible obligation, or a present obligation, that may or may not require an outflow of resources.	No provision is recognized.	Disclosure is required in the notes to the financial statements about the contingent liability.
If the Corporation has a present obligation in which the possibility of outflow of resources is considered remote.	No provision is recognized.	There is no requirement to disclose any type of information.

Contractual liabilities

The Corporation records contractual liabilities for the original value of the transaction plus a significant financing component because payment to the third party is through the delivery of goods sold in advance and with a term exceeding one year.

4.7 Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect.

Capital management

The capital of the Corporation is mainly invested in property and real estate, as the main corporate purpose is carried out through these.

The Corporation is capable of adequately managing available cash and its equivalents, establishing financing with suppliers, banks and other third parties with whom it has obligations. Likewise, the Corporation has as their main objective to generate cash in advance from their customers by marketing trade shows and events in advance.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

4.8 Earnings per share

The Corporation presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data. Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Corporation's ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the fiscal year, adjusted for treasury shares held.

4.9 Revenue recognition

The measurement of income from ordinary activities must be made at the fair value of the counterpart, received or to be received, derived from these. The amount of income from ordinary activities derived from a transaction is normally determined by agreement between the Corporation and the user of the service. The income measurement will be made taking into account the amount of any discount, bonus or commercial rebate that the Corporation may grant.

Recognition: They are recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The value of income can be reliably measured.
- b) It is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will be received by the Corporation; and
- c) The costs incurred or to be incurred with respect to the transaction can be measured reliably.

The Corporation recognizes income from contracts with clients based on a five-step model established in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identification of contracts with customers: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties, which creates enforceable rights and obligations and establishes criteria that must be met for each contract. Contracts can be written, verbal, or implied through a company's customary business practices.

Step 2. Identification of performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise to a customer for the transfer of a good or service to the latter.

Step 3. Determination of the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of the payment to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods or services promised to a client.

Step 4. Distribute the transaction price among the performance obligations; In a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Entity distributes the transaction price among the performance obligations in amounts that represent the amount of consideration to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for meeting each performance obligation.

Step 5. Revenue recognition when (or as) the Entity meets a performance obligation.

Provision of services

The Corporation recognizes its income when it transfers control over the goods or services to the client, based on the considerations established in the contracts with clients and performs the following operations to develop its main activity:

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Type of service	Nature and opportunity of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Rates
Trade Show Events	<p>The Corporation establishes an annual trade fair calendar that includes annual and biannual fairs, which are marketed through the sale of stands and related services through space lease agreements that are reserved, contracted, invoiced, and paid for in advance. The marketing stages begin one year prior to the fair. The performance obligation is fulfilled with the rendering of the service, which is the holding of the fair and the delivery of the stand to the customer's satisfaction. Revenue from ordinary activities is recognized with the commencement of the fair. There is no significant financing component, since the conditions of participation provide for payment of the contract in full prior to the beginning of the fair; in some particular cases financing is granted for a maximum of 90 days.</p>	<p>They are established by the Commercial Management according to the version of the trade show, based on marketing analysis, in conjunction with the Revenue area, analyzing fairs with similar characteristics.</p>
Non-trade show events and corporate activities	<p>The Corporation fulfills its performance obligations when rendering the services agreed with the client. Payment is in advance in most cases, except with state entities. The billing of the service is carried out in accordance with the conditions established in the contract, generally at the signing of the same an invoice is issued. In the month in which the service provision is executed (realization of the contracted event), the income is recognized in the result. There is no significant financing component, since the conditions of participation foresee the payment of the contract in full before the event starts; in some cases, financing is granted in terms of a maximum of 90 days.</p>	<p>They are established by the Events Management of the Corporation, evaluating variables such as: type of event, schedule, and capacity; also considering market criteria.</p>
Food and beverage service	<p>The Corporation provides food and beverage services through table service modalities, such as the restaurant and bar and with cafeteria and fast-food services during the development of trade shows and events.</p> <p>Invoicing and income recognition is carried out at the time of the sale of the product, through the delivery of the food or drink since it constitutes a definitive exchange operation with the buyer.</p> <p>The contracts entered with clients do not have a significant financing component since payment for the sale is received in cash.</p>	<p>Product prices are set according to the market. In the case of events as contracted with the client based on the required menu.</p>

4.10 Expense Recognition

The Corporation recognizes its costs and expenses, to the extent that economic events occur in such a way that they are systematically recorded in the corresponding accounting period (causation), independent of the flow of monetary or financial resources (cash).

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

4.11 Financial income and financial expenses

The financial income and financial expenses of the Corporation include the following.

- Interest income.
- Interest expense.
- Dividend income.
- Net gain or loss on financial assets recorded at fair value with changes in results.
- Gain or loss on translation of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities.

Dividend income is recognized in income on the date that the Corporation right to receive payment is established.

4.12 Gain taxes

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

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

Current taxes

The current tax is the amount payable or to be recovered for the current income and complementary tax, they are calculated based on the tax laws enacted on the date of the statement of financial position. Management periodically evaluates the position assumed in tax returns with respect to situations in which tax laws are subject to interpretation and, if necessary, makes provisions for the amounts it expects to pay to the tax authorities.

To determine the provision for income and supplementary taxes, the Corporation calculate them based on taxable income.

The effect of temporary differences implies the determination of a lower or higher tax in the current year, calculated at current rates, is recorded as a deferred tax asset or liability, as applicable, provided there is a reasonable expectation that such differences will be reversed.

In accordance with numeral 11 of article 191 of the Tax Statute, events, and convention centers in which most of the participants are Chambers of Commerce and those incorporated as industrial and commercial state enterprises or mixed economy companies in which the state capital participation exceeds 51%, provided they are duly authorized by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, no equity tax must be recorded.

As of 2014, declarations and supporting documentation corresponding to the transfer pricing regime must be presented for operations between companies located in free trade zones and their affiliates in the national customs territory.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The Corporation was authorized as a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone Operator User by resolution N ° 5425 of June 20, 2008; Therefore, the Income Tax is calculated at the rate of 20%, modified by Law 1819 of 2016 and in force after the issuance of Law 2010 of 2019.

With the start-up of the food and beverage business since the end of August 2014, the Corporation began with the responsibility of the consumption tax, which falls on the sale of food on the table provided by restaurants and bars. Said tax is maintained after the issuance of Law 2010 of 2019.

As a result of the economic and social emergency generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, the national government, through Article 47 of Law 2068 of 2020, reduced the excise tax rate from 8% to 0% for the year 2021, for prepared food and beverage vending activities, which includes the food and beverage business of Corferias.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, determined on the temporary differences between the tax bases and the assets and liabilities amount included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that will be applied in the years in which the assets are expected to be realized or the liabilities to be paid, based on the regulations and the types that are approved or nearly to be approved and once the tax consequences that will derive from the way the Corporation expects to recover the assets or settle the liabilities are considered.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amount to be paid in the future as income tax related to taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are those imported to be recovered for income tax due to the existence of deductible temporary differences, compensable negative tax bases or pending of application deductions. Temporary difference is understood as the one between the assets and liabilities and their tax base in the balance sheet.

Taxable temporary differences acknowledgment

Deferred tax liabilities derived from taxable temporary differences are recognized in all cases, except those in which:

- They arise from the initial recognition of capital gain or an asset or liability in a non-business combination transaction and the date of the transaction does not affect the accounting result or the tax base.
- They correspond to differences associated with investments in subordinates, associates, and joint ventures over which the Corporation can control the moment of the reversal and it is not probable that reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Deductible temporary differences acknowledgment

Deferred tax assets derived from deductible temporary differences are recognized whenever:

- It is probable that there will be sufficient future tax gains for its compensation, except in those cases in which the differences arise from the assets or liabilities initial recognition in a transaction that is not a business combination and on the date of the transaction does not affect the accounting result or tax base.

Deferred tax assets that do not meet the above conditions are not recognized in the separate statement of financial position. The Corporation reconsiders at the end of the fiscal year if the conditions are met to recognize deferred tax assets that had not previously been recognized.

Tax planning opportunities are only considered in the evaluation of the recovery of deferred tax assets if the Corporation intends to adopt them or is likely to adopt them.

Measurement

On the closing date of the fiscal year, the Corporation reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets, to reduce said value, to the extent that it is not probable that there will be sufficient future positive tax bases to offset them.

The non-monetary assets and liabilities of the company are measured in terms of its functional currency. If tax losses or gains are calculated in a different currency, the exchange rate variations give rise to temporary differences and the recognition of a deferred tax liability or asset and the resulting effect will be charged or credited to the results of the period.

Compensation and classification

The Corporation only compensates the assets and liabilities for deferred income tax, if there is a legal right to compensation against the tax authorities and said assets and liabilities correspond to the same tax authority, and to the same taxable person, or to different taxpayers who intend to settle or realize current tax assets and liabilities at their net amount or realize assets and settle liabilities simultaneously, in each of the future years in which significant amounts of assets or tax liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered deferred.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the separate statement of financial position as non-current assets or liabilities, regardless of the expected date of realization or settlement.

During the year 2021 Law 2155 was issued, which increased the income tax rate expected for 2022 from 30% to 35%, such increase affects the calculation of the deferred tax of the Corporation for the elements of property and equipment that have a useful life after the year 2053, the year in which the extension of the free trade zone ends, for such reason the temporary differences existing at that date must be adjusted to the existing general income tax rate, i.e. 35%. However, the national government issued Decree 1311 of 2021, through which it was possible to record the increase in the income tax rate against the equity account result of previous years.

Tax of industry and commerce

In application of article 86 of Law 2010 of 2019, the Corporation recognized the expense for the year for the entire tax and industry and commerce paid in the year.

5. Non-effective issued norms

The amendments issued by the IASB during 2019 and 2020 that were adopted by Decree 938 of 2021 and will become effective as from January 1, 2023 are listed below, being their early application voluntary as long as the standard allows it. These standards have not yet been adopted in Colombia and no significant impacts are expected for the Corporation.

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
IFRS 3 - Business Combinations.	Modifications by reference to the conceptual framework.	Modifications are made to the references to align them with the conceptual framework issued by IASB in 2018 and incorporated into our

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
		<p>legislation, in such sense the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, at the transaction date, will correspond to those that meet the definition of assets and liabilities described in the conceptual framework.</p> <p>Paragraphs 21A, 21B and 21C are incorporated regarding the exceptions to the recognition principle for contingent liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 and IFRIC 21.</p> <p>Paragraph 23A is incorporated to define a contingent asset and clarify that the acquirer in a business combination shall not recognize a contingent asset at the acquisition date.</p> <p>The amendment applies from January 1, 2022 and its early application is permitted. Any effect on its application will be made prospectively.</p>
IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment.	It is modified in relation to products obtained before the intended use.	<p>The modification deals with the costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset (which are part of the PPYE element) and refers to “the costs of checking that the asset works properly (that is, if the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it can be used in the production or supply of goods or services, to lease to third parties or for administrative purposes)”.</p> <p>Paragraph 20A states that the production of inventories, while the PPYE element is in the conditions foreseen by management, at the time of sale, will affect the profit or loss for the period, together with its corresponding cost.</p> <p>The amendment applies as of January 1, 2022 and its early application is allowed.</p>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
		<p>Any effect on its application will be made retroactively, but only to the elements of PPYE that are brought to the place and conditions necessary for them to operate in the manner foreseen by management from the beginning of the first period presented in the financial statements in those that the entity applies the modifications for the first time. The accumulated effect of the initial application of the amendments will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity as applicable) at the beginning of the first period presented.</p>
<p>IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets.</p>	<p>Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfillment of a Contract.</p>	<p>It is clarified that the cost of fulfilling a contract includes the costs related to the contract (the costs of direct labor and materials, and the cost allocation related to the contract).</p> <p>The amendment applies as of January 1, 2022 and its early application is allowed.</p> <p>The effect of applying the amendment will not restate the comparative information. Instead, the cumulative effect of the initial application of the amendments will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, on the date of initial application.</p>
<p>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020</p>	<p>Amendments to IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IAS 41 - Agriculture.</p>	<p>Amendment to IFRS 1. Subsidiary that adopts IFRS for the first time. Paragraph D13A of IFRS 1 is added, incorporating an exemption for subsidiaries that adopt IFRS for the first time and take as balances in the opening statement of financial position the carrying amounts included in the financial statements of the parent company (paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1) so that the cumulative translation</p>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
		<p>differences can be measured at the carrying amount of such item in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company (also applies to associates and joint ventures).</p> <p>Amendment to IFRS 9. Commissions in the "10% test" with respect to the derecognition of financial liabilities. A text is added to paragraph B3.3.6 and B3.3.6A is added, especially to clarify the recognition of commissions paid (to income if it is a cancellation of the liability, or as a lower value of the liability if it is not treated as a cancellation).</p> <p>Amendment to IAS 41. Taxes on fair value measurements. The phrase "nor flows for tax" is removed from paragraph 22 of IAS 41, the reason for the above is because "prior to Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020, IAS 41 had required an entity to use pre-tax cash flows when measuring fair value, but did not require the use of a pre-tax discount rate to discount those cash flows". This aligns the requirements of IAS 41 with those of IFRS 13.</p> <p>The amendment applies from January 1, 2022 and early application is permitted.</p>
IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements.	Modifications are made related to the classifications of liabilities as current or non-current.	<p>This amendment was issued in January 2020 and subsequently modified in July 2020.</p> <p>It modifies the requirement to classify a liability as current, by establishing that a liability is classified as current when "it does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to postpone the settlement of the liability for at least the twelve months following the date of the reporting period".</p> <p>It clarifies in the added paragraph 72A that "an entity's right to defer the</p>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
		<p>settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must be substantial and, as paragraphs 73 to 75 illustrate, must exist at the end of the reporting period”.</p> <p>The amendment applies as of January 1, 2023 and its early application is allowed. The effect of the application on the comparative information will be made retroactively.</p>

6. Determination of Fair Values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on close of trading quoted market prices on the period-end date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques; the Headquarter uses methods and assumes that they are based on existing market conditions at the closing date of each period. Valuation techniques used for non-standard financial instruments include the use of similar transactions on equal terms, references to other instruments that are substantially the same, and analysis of the discounted dividend flow methodology and Gordon Shapiro valuation model.

The fair value of an investment property is the price at which it could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, and is measured by means of annual technical appraisals.

Hierarchies of the Fair Value

The hierarchy of the fair value has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can have access to on the measurement date.
- Level 2: data other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3: data for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable variables).

If the variables used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability can be classified at different levels of the hierarchy of the fair value, then the fair value measurement is classified completely at the same level of the hierarchy of the fair value as the lowest level variable that is significant for the total measurement.

The following table analyzes, within the fair value hierarchy, the Corporation's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 on a recurring basis:

December 31, 2021

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Type of asset / liability	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assessment techniques for Level 2 and 3	Main input data
Other financial assets-Acerías Paz del Rio Shares	\$26	-	-		Market / share price.
Other financial assets (Alpopular and La Previsora)	-	\$5.495.069	-	Discounted dividend flow model (Alpopular) and Gordon Shapiro model (La Previsora).	Dividends paid, EMBI Colombia, Beta and Devaluation, projected dividend growth rates and required rates of return.
Real Estate Private Capital Fund	-	510.065	-	Valuation of the underlying of the Fund	Unit value of the Fund supplied by the Administrator Company
Investment Property	-	79.676.854	-	Technical appraisal	Current market prices of construction materials and labor.

December 31, 2020

Type of asset / liability	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assessment techniques for Level 2 and 3	Main input data
Other financial assets-Acerías Paz del Rio Shares	\$15	-	-		Market / share price.
Other financial assets (Alpopular and La Previsora)	-	\$8.607.247	-	Discounted dividend flow model (Alpopular) and Gordon Shapiro model (La Previsora).	Dividends paid, EMBI Colombia, Beta and Devaluation, projected dividend growth rates and required rates of return.
Real Estate Private Capital Fund	-	483.013	-	Valuation of the underlying of the Fund	Unit value of the Fund supplied by the Administrator Company
Investment Property	-	78.666.868	-	Technical appraisal	Current market prices of construction materials and labor.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The Corporation does not present any type of reclassification or transfers in the hierarchy levels, between December 2021 and 2020.

Fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The following is a comparison of the book value and the fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>		<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	
	Carrying value(*)	Fair value(*)	Carrying value(*)	Fair value(*)
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$30.411.316	30.411.316	\$17.087.824	17.087.824
Accounts receivable (1)	21.691.991	21.691.991	9.188.118	9.188.118
Other financial assets (1)	104.669	104.669	174.448	174.448
Financial liabilities (2)	189.352.827	189.352.827	162.361.879	162.361.879

(*) The carrying amount is a very close approximation of fair value, with closing as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

- (1) The fair value of financial assets is determined based on the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a transaction between interested parties, other than a forced sale or liquidation. Fair values represent the cost of the transaction and interest, when applicable, is settled using the effective interest method. No impairment losses are evidenced. Other financial assets correspond to the investment in the Bucaramanga Fair and Exhibition Center, which is measured at cost. As of December 31, 2021, as there was evidence of a relevant impact on the operation of the Center and its projections do not reflect a recovery in the short term, such investment presented an impairment of 40%; for 2020 there was no evidence of impairment for this investment.
- (2) Financial liabilities record amounts incurred and pending payment generated by the Entity's operations, including the following items: financial obligations, accounts payable and other financial liabilities such as employee benefits and provisions.

7. Administration and risk management

The Corporation is exposed to the following risks related to the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest rate

This note presents information regarding the exposure of the Corporation to each of the risks, the objectives, the policies, and the procedures of the Corporation to measure and manage the risk.

Risk management framework

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The Corporation has a Risk Management model in each of the Macroprocesses, classifying them within the methodology approved by the Risk Committee, in which the probability of occurrence and the impact they may have on the objectives of the same, of the macroprocess and of the product (fairs and events) are evaluated; the existing controls that allow minimizing the impact at the time of the occurrence of a risk are identified and evaluated, and its residual risk is determined.

For this purpose, risks are classified as high, medium and low. In view of the risk assessment, the Risk Committee analyzes the main information and defines the actions to mitigate them.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss faced by the Corporation if a client or counterparty in a financial instrument does not comply with its contractual obligations, and it originates mainly from accounts receivable from clients and credit instruments investment of the Corporation.

The following is the greatest exposure to credit risk:

	Note	2021	2020
Accounts receivable	9	\$21.691.991	\$9.188.118
Other financial assets	13	6.109.829	9.264.723

Accounts receivable

The Corporation's credit risk exposure is primarily affected by the general characteristics of each client. The Corporation has established an impairment policy based on trade show and event activity, type of client (public entity/private company), and failure to pay on the due date.

Allowances for doubtful accounts in respect of trade and other receivables are used to record impairment losses. See detail in note 9.

Other financial assets

The Corporation limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt instruments and only with counterparties that have a credit rating of at least AA+. See note 13 for further details.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation may have in fulfilling the obligations associated with their financial liabilities, which are mainly settled through the delivery of cash.

The focus of the Corporation, to manage liquidity, is to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that they will always have sufficient liquidity to meet their obligations when they are due; they aim to maintain the level of their cash and equivalents in an amount that exceeds the expected cash outflows for financial liabilities.

The Corporation monitors the level of cash inflows expected by commercial debtors and other accounts receivable along with the expected cash outflows from commercial creditors, other accounts payable and investment projects.

The Corporation have a low liquidity risk since the collection of the trade shows is done in advance of the event, which guarantees cash inflows.

Below is an analysis of the maturity profile of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

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Term	Market value (thousands of pesos) 2021	%Part	Term	Market value (thousands of pesos) 2020	%Part
Up to one month	\$ 42.832	0,03%	Up to one month	\$ 106.626	0,07%
More than one month and not more than three months	585.689	0,39%	More than one month and not more than three months	1.180.446	0,82%
More than three months and not more than one year	7.541.079	4,97%	More than three months and not more than one year	4.725.689	3,30%
Between one and five years	86.906.522	57,31%	Between one and five years	78.712.860	54,92%
Over five years	56.560.548	37,30%	Over five years	58.590.084	40,88%

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, for example, in exchange rates, interest rates or share prices, affect the income of the Corporation or the value of financial instruments it maintains.

The Corporation is exposed to a minimum market risk because all the cash and equivalents are invested in demand deposits. The only shares in participation of the Corporation that are listed on the Stock Exchange and are exposed to changes in their value, are the shares in Acerías Paz del Río without representing a significant percentage in the assets of it.

Faced with exchange rate risk, the Corporation does not have great exposure, considering that what is agreed in currencies other than the Colombian peso is a minimum proportion of income and expenses; and when these transactions occur, they are collected and / or paid in a period not exceeding 60 days.

The Corporation's bank loans have been taken in the functional currency (Colombian peso COP) with a term of 10 years for the Parent and 5 years for the subordinate and the interests of the same agreed at indexed rates subject to the behavior of the market (DTF, IBR). The detail of the contractual terms of the financial obligations of the Corporation are listed in note 18.

Interest rate risk**Profile**

At the end of the period on which the interest rate situation of interest-bearing financial instruments is reported is as follows:

Variable Rate Instruments	2021	2020
Financial assets subject to interest rate risk*	\$57.012	84.719
Financial liabilities subject to interest rate risk**	150.611.050	138.631.799

* Financial assets subject to interest rate risk correspond to the Collective Investment Fund Interest Participation A, managed by Davivienda Corredores.

** Financial liabilities subject to interest rate risk correspond to financial obligations, without considering interest payable.

Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

At the end of December 2021 and 2020, the Corporation has no fixed-rate financial instruments, the sensitivity analysis for this type of instrument is not presented, since a change in the interest rate at the end of the reporting period would not affect the result.

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Considering that all obligations with the financial system are indexed to variable rates, the Corporation is exposed to the variation of DTF and IBR rates that correspond to the underlying of the intervention rate of Banco de la República, that as of 2021 were at 3.21% and 3.42%, and for the closing of 2020, at 1.89% and 1.69%, respectively.

In order to control the interest rate risk, the sensitivity to possible changes is evaluated, taking the expectation of variation thereof, applicable to each of the loans, as shown below:

	IBR T.V.	IBR T.V. E.A.
VARIATION 2021-2022	60,9%	59,9%

The aforementioned variations will result in an increase of 3.67% in the calculation of the Corporation's estimated interest expense on total consolidated indebtedness.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

The following is the detail of cash and cash equivalents:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Cash	\$ 44.510	21.321
Current accounts (1)	1.678.067	1.586.541
Savings accounts (2)	28.599.838	15.370.205
Collective Investment Funds	88.901	109.757
	<u>\$ 30.411.316</u>	<u>17.087.824</u>

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents.

(1) The increase is due to payments received from exhibitors of the fairs in the last two months of 2021, such as Andinapack, Expodefensa, Fair conection and Expoconstrucción.

(2) The increase corresponds to payments received from exhibitors of the Expoartesanas, Expoconstrucción, Expodefensa, Expoconstrucción trade shows, among others, and to the lower amount of payments, as a result of the Corporation's payment policy, which for 2021 is 60 days.

Below is a detail of the credit quality determined by independent risk rating agents of the financial institutions in which the Corporation maintains cash funds in banks, mutual funds, and other financial institutions by gross amount:

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Issuer	2021			2020	
	Nominal	Credit rating	% Profitability	Nominal	Credit rating
Banco AV Villas S.A.	\$ 568	AAA		18.529	AAA
Banco de Occidente S.A.	15.951	AAA		124.109	AAA
Bancolombia S.A	1.069.454	AAA		405.855	AAA
Banco Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A.	19.278	AAA		416.250	AAA
Banco BBVA Argentina Colombia	1.183	AAA		1.235	AAA
Banco Popular S.A.	22.222.101	AAA		7.392.447	AAA
Banco Davivienda S.A.	6.949.370	AAA		8.598.321	AAA
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Superior	809	F AAA/2+ y BRC 1+	1,384% E.A.	81.076	F AAA / 2 BRC 1 +
Fondo de inversión Colectiva Interes Part.A	29.201	F AAA/2	1,322% E.A.	3.091	F AAA / 2+
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Ultraserfinco Liquidez	27.002	AAA 2 BRC 1	1,087% E.A.	12	AAA 2 BRC 1
Casa de Bolsa Liquidez Fondo Abierto	6.335			-	
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Fiducuenta	25.554	AAA	1,07% E.A.	25.578	AAA
	\$ <u>30.366.806</u>			<u>17.066.503</u>	

The Corporation evaluated the reconciling items and determined that they are not impaired because they are not susceptible to future losses.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, considering the credit rating determined, there is no evidence of impairment on cash and there are no restrictions.

9. Accounts receivable

The following is the detail of accounts receivable:

a) Current accounts receivable:

	<u>December 31st.</u>	<u>December 31st.</u>
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Customers (1)	\$ 15.706.957	5.123.569
Other accounts receivable (2)	1.350.818	882.218
Accounts receivable from employees	356.635	428.078
Bad debts (3)	2.775.191	2.607.895
Impairment (3)	(2.845.719)	(2.936.397)
	\$ <u>17.343.882</u>	<u>6.105.363</u>

(1) The balance corresponds mainly to invoices generated to customers who participated in the trade shows Agroexpo for \$1,250,179, Expoartesánias for \$1,298,302, Expodefensa for \$1,076,225, Sponsorships for \$2,740,048, events held at the Agora Convention Center for \$934. 621 and fixed events for an amount of \$586,290 carried out during 2021 and for fairs to be held in 2022 such as the Bogota International Fair for \$450,366, Interzum Bogota for \$894,090 and Alimentec for \$565,059.

(2) The balance for the year 2021 corresponds mainly to income pending invoicing for fairs held at the end of the year for \$570,844, participation in the Econexia project of the Governor's Office of Boyacá for \$141,771 and for the determination of the degree of progress in the execution of fairs in

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

2022 for \$318,342. For the year 2020 to dividends receivable for \$281,301, leases for \$358,577 and income pending invoicing for \$201,858.

(3) Accounts receivable with a term of more than 365 days are 100% impaired. Due to the economic impact generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, there is an increase in accounts receivable that are difficult to collect.

The aging of impaired accounts receivable at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
91 to 150 days	\$ 30.293	12.265
151 to 365 days	302.942	510.530
More than to 365 days	<u>2.512.484</u>	<u>2.413.602</u>
	<u>\$ 2.845.719</u>	<u>2.936.397</u>

The changes in the allowance for impairment of accounts receivable were as follows:

	Impairment
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 2.443.175
Impairment accounts receivable	1.036.606
Recoveries	(531.614)
Employee debt penalty	<u>(11.770)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 2.936.397</u>
Impairment accounts receivable	467.046
Recoveries	<u>(557.724)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 2.845.719</u>

Accounts receivable are considered as current, that is, recoverable within twelve (12) months after the reporting period, except for the non-current portion corresponding to the loan to the Subsidiary Corferias Inversiones SAS, where the total of the account receivable for principal and interest is presented in the non-current portion, i.e. recoverable after twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

c) Non-current accounts receivable

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
To financial affiliates (1)	\$ <u>4.348.109</u>	<u>3.082.755</u>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

(1) The balance corresponds to account receivable from the subsidiary Corferias Inversiones SAS for loans disbursed during the years 2021 and 2020, in order for the subsidiary to comply with the obligations necessary for the operation due to the sanitary emergency caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The maximum authorized amount is \$5,000,000. Credit approved in Corferias' Board of Directors meeting minute No. 1389 of June 16, 2020, with a granted term of 10 years, a grace period of 3 years for capital and interest and a nominal IBR rate T.V. + 2.60%.

As a result of the loan granted, interest income was accrued in 2021 for \$188,678 and in 2020 for \$40,513.

10. Inventories

The following is the inventories detail:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Raw materials (1)	\$ 15.115	19.788
Goods not manufactured by the company	24.391	22.358
Materials, spare parts and accessories (2)	399.534	751.752
Containers and packaging	65.660	83.045
	<u>\$ 504.700</u>	<u>876.943</u>

In 2021 inventories will be reduced due to the reactivation of fairs and events and the use of these to carry them out.

(1) Corresponds to food supplies used to manufacture the products offered in catering and sales to the public at fairs and events and are high turnover items.

(2) In this item there are elements for the assembly of the trade show and events, such as electrical elements for \$31,358, construction elements for \$40,106 and stationery elements for \$82,165, finally the carpet for \$98,795, which is used in the assembly of the pavilions that are rented for the development of the different fairs and/or events.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no restrictions on inventory.

11. Current tax assets, net

The following is the detail of the tax assets:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Surplus in private tax settlement	\$ <u>2.159.460</u>	<u>-</u>

The balance of 2021 corresponds to the higher number of withholdings and self-withholdings made during the year and the decrease in the taxable base for the calculation of income tax for that year.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

12. Other non-financial assets

The following is the detail of other non-financial assets:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Interest on loans to employees.	-	131.804
Prepaid expenses (1)	273.354	272.140
Surplus of VAT tax liquidation (2)	-	578.875
	<u>\$ 273.354</u>	<u>982.819</u>

- (1) This item corresponds mainly to insurance purchased by the Corporation in the amount of \$119,034, such as life insurance, compliance insurance, property damage insurance, financial risk insurance and civil liability insurance, and to the advance payment for contributions to cooperation agreement No. 140-2021 for \$152,320.
- (2) The decrease in the balance in favor corresponds to the invoicing of taxable income from the fairs in the second half of 2021, which was offset with the balance from 2020, which in 2020 was generated by the decrease in the Corporation's income.

13. Investments in other financial assets

The following is the detail of other financial assets:

Investments in: (1)	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S. A.	\$ 4.811.523	8.007.824
La Previsora S.A Compañía Seguros	683.546	599.423
Bucaramanga Convention and Exhibition Center (2)	104.669	174.448
Acerías Paz del Río S. A. (3)	26	15
Private Equity Fund (3)	510.065	483.013
	<u>\$ 6.109.829</u>	<u>9.264.723</u>

- (1) These investments are financial instruments in which there is no control or significant influence.
- (2) Due to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Centro de Exposiciones y Convenciones de Bucaramanga, which presents a decrease in its activities as a result of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the trade fair activity, which implies the recognition of an impairment of \$69,779
- (3) Corresponds to the investment made in the Nexus Inmobiliario Private Equity Fund managed by Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A. for an original amount of \$468,745, generating daily returns, which at year-end amounted to \$60,101; additionally, during the periods 2021 and 2020, capital redemptions were made for \$33,037 and \$34,508, respectively. The investment in Acerías Paz del Río was valued at \$11.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there is no evidence of impairment for these investments, except for the investment in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A., which presented a decrease in the fair value according to the applied methodology of discounted dividend flow, due to a drop in its profits for the year 2020, generating a lower fair value of the investment.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Corporation does not intend to sell these financial assets.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no restrictions on these investments.

14. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

The following is the detail of investments in subordinated and associated companies:

		<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Investments in associates (1)	\$	76.208.895	75.440.966
Investments in subordinated companies (2)		-	-
	\$	<u>76.208.895</u>	<u>75.440.966</u>

- (1) This corresponds to the investment in the CICB International Center Autonomous Patrimony, which was created to manage the resources provided by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, the National Tourism Fund - FONTUR and Corferias, for the development of the Bogotá International Convention Center - ÁGORA. To date, the Corporation has an equity interest of 18.76%, over which it does not have control, but does have significant influence. The increase in the value of the investment corresponds to the economic reactivation of the Convention Center, which in spite of the impacts of the Covid-19 delta and Omicron variants, which implied canceling or postponing events of great importance, presented a profit of \$4,093,435.

The investment in this associate records an underlying investment property for \$397,168,000, which during the period 2021 recorded a recovery of \$6,690,000 as a result of the adjustment to fair value, also as a result of the economic reactivation of the sector, such adjustment is supported in a study by external experts through the discounted cash flow method.

- (2) The Corporation records one subordinate:

Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.: whose economic activity is the administration of parking lots and the fair industry, being the operator of the Puerta de Oro fairground in Barranquilla. Corferias has the capacity to direct the accounting, administrative and financial policies of its subordinate.

During the year 2021, it presented an important recovery with respect to the losses generated in the year 2020; however, in spite of the positive result it still continues presenting accumulated losses that exceed the value of the investment of the Corporation, reason for which the investment is presented in zero; this taking into account that since there are no implicit legal obligations and the modification of the regulations of the causes of dissolution towards the determination of the going concern hypothesis, they foresee that the company will recover by itself.

Profits or losses of the above investments are recognized in the financial statements of Corferias applying the equity method (see note 35).

The following is a summary of the financial information of investments accounted for by the equity method as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

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2021

Entity	% Participation	Address	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income from ordinary activities	Income for the period before taxes	Profit for the period after taxes	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB	18,76%	Calle 67 7 -37, Bogotá, Colombia	4.510.367	401.767.282	125.402	-	7.685.135	4.093.435	4.093.435	-	4.093.435
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S	100%	Cra 37 24-67, Bogotá, Colombia	12.688.288	6.178.724	8.781.043	10.627.235	18.563.745	2.867.608	2.778.435	-	2.778.435

2020

Entity	% Participation	Address	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income from ordinary activities	Income for the period before taxes	Profit for the period after taxes	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB	18,76%	Calle 67 7 -37, Bogotá, Colombia	5.745.782	396.676.121	363.090	-	182.574	(13.968.857)	(13.968.857)	-	(13.968.857)
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S	100%	Cra 37 24-67, Bogotá, Colombia	1.893.582	7.315.928	5.015.799	7.513.412	2.703.235	(6.152.464)	(5.802.694)	-	(5.802.694)

During the year 2021 and 2020, the Autonomous Patrimony CICB International Center recorded the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$108,849 and \$17,422, respectively.
- Current financial liabilities at December 31, 2021 and 2020 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions is zero (0) for both years, respectively.
- Depreciation of property and equipment as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$1,598,839 for both years.
- Interest income and expense at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is zero (0) for both years, respectively.

During 2021 and 2020, Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. recorded the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$6,181,312 and \$403,136, respectively.
- Current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions are \$2,474,527 and \$1,869,359, respectively.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

- Depreciation of property and equipment at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$1,189,398 and \$801,288, respectively.
- Amortization of intangible assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$38,360 and \$7,924, respectively.
- Interest income at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$14,697 and \$10,502, respectively.
- Interest expense at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$579,038 and \$456,710, respectively.

During the years 2021 and 2020 no dividends were received from either the subordinated company or the associate.

15. Intangible assets

The following is the detail of Intangible assets:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Intangibles - acquired brands (1)	\$ 16.026.428	15.483.592
Computer software (2)	9.222.367	7.135.927
Accumulated amortization	<u>(13.626.688)</u>	<u>(9.883.273)</u>
	<u>\$ 11.622.107</u>	<u>12.736.246</u>

(1) During 2021, the Corporation acquired 33% of the Colombiaplast brand from its partner Acoplásticos as part of the contract signed with Acoplásticos and Messe Dusseldorf North America for the Colombiaplast Fair.

(2) During the year 2021, the Corporation continued investing in order to optimize its technological tools and in the renewal of the licensing of physical servers and Cloud Services.

The following is the detail of the movement of intangibles as of December 31, 2021:

Intangible assets	Balance as of 31/12/2020	Purchases	Amortization Period	Balance as of 31/12/2021
Software licenses	\$ 2.449.443	2.086.440	(2.699.884)	1.835.999
Acquired trademarks	10.286.803	542.836	(1.043.531)	9.786.108
Total Intangible Assets	\$ 12.736.246	2.629.276	(3.743.415)	11.622.107

The following is the detail of the movement in intangible assets as of December 31, 2020:

Intangible assets	Balance as of 31/12/2019	Purchases	Amortization Period	Balance as of 31/12/2020
Software licenses	\$ 3.496.315	1.023.009	(2.069.881)	2.449.443
Acquired trademarks	11.307.510	-	(1.020.707)	10.286.803
Total Intangible Assets	\$ 14.803.825	1.023.009	(3.090.588)	12.736.246

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$13,626,688 and \$9,883,273, respectively.

For intangible assets, there is no evidence of impairment as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

16. Properties and equipment

The following is the detail of properties and net equipment:

		<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Land	\$	232.954.789	232.954.789
Construction in progress (1)		3.852.132	3.560.747
Construction and buildings		255.658.727	255.658.727
Machinery and equipment (2)		6.803.014	6.780.641
Office equipment		6.251.398	6.250.029
Computer and communication equipment (3)		11.141.918	11.114.839
Fleet and transportation equipment		265.804	265.804
Accumulated depreciation		(40.535.656)	(33.826.241)
Impairment		(9.928)	(9.928)
	\$	<u>476.382.198</u>	<u>482.749.407</u>

(1) The increase in construction in progress corresponds mainly to improvements in the offices and basement located in the food court for \$107,032.

(2) The variation in machinery and equipment corresponds to the acquisition of an electric Hyundai forklift, a translucent traveling tent, among others, and the retirement of fully depreciated assets for \$22,373.

(3) The increase in computer and communication equipment is generated by the acquisition of a printing plotter, laptop computer and retirement of fully depreciated assets in the amount of \$27,079.

The following is the detail of the movement of property and equipment in fiscal year 2021:

Property and equipment	Balance as of 31/12/2020	Purchases	Amortization Period	Low	Low	Balance as of 31/12/2021
Land	232.954.789	-	-	-		232.954.789
Construction in progress	3.560.747	291.385	-	-	-	3.852.132
Construction and buildings	235.710.018	-	(4.162.731)	-	-	231.547.287
Machinery and equipment	3.038.952	228.505	(642.036)	-	-	2.625.421
Office equipment	3.195.322	10.586	(592.325)	-	-	2.613.583
Computer and communication equipment	4.240.405	110.081	(1.593.998)		(286)	2.756.202
Fleet and transportation equipment	49.174	-	(16.390)	-	-	32.784
Total property and equipment	482.749.407	640.557	(7.007.480)	-	(286)	476.382.198

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The following is the detail of the movement in property and equipment in 2020:

Property and equipment	Balance as of 31/12/2019	Purchases	Depreciation for the period	Low	Transfers	Balance as of 31/12/2020
Land	233.215.356	-	-	(260.567)	-	232.954.789
Construction in progress	36.268.590	4.309.403	-	-	(37.017.246)	3.560.747
Construction and buildings	205.706.920	-	(3.570.685)	(3.443.463)	37.017.246	235.710.018
Machinery and equipment	3.581.460	117.958	(660.717)	-	251	3.038.952
Office equipment	3.155.139	614.389	(573.955)	-	(251)	3.195.322
Computer and communication equipment	4.567.912	1.434.788	(1.762.295)	-	-	4.240.405
Fleet and transportation equipment	65.564	-	(16.390)	-	-	49.174
Total property and equipment	486.560.941	6.476.538	(6.584.042)	(3.704.030)	-	482.749.407

The accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 is \$40,535,656 and \$33,826,241, respectively.

In 2021 the write-offs are generated by the write-off of assets that are already fully depreciated, while in 2020 the write-offs correspond to the sale of commercial premises to the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota.

For property and equipment, there is no evidence of impairment for each type of asset of the Corporation during 2021 and 2020.

There are no items of Property and Equipment that are temporarily out of service (IAS 16.79 a).

There are no items of Property and Equipment retired from active use that would not have been classified as available for sale (IAS 16.79 c).

Assets fully depreciated in use represent for 2021 1.09 % and for 2020 1.10% of total assets with book value.

The following is a detail of fully depreciated assets in use for the years 2021 and 2020:

2021	Computer and communication equipment	3.109.200
	Office equipment	792.305
	Machinery and equipment	1.302.071
	Construction and buildings	17.186
	Fleet and transportation equipment	101.900
2020	Computer and communication equipment	3.215.197
	Office equipment	525.633
	Machinery and equipment	1.464.554
	Construction and buildings	17.186
	Fleet and transportation equipment	101.900

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there are no restrictions on these assets.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

17. Investment properties

The following is the detail of the investment property:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Investment Properties - Land, construction and equipment (1)	\$ 79.676.854	78.666.868
	<u>\$ 79.676.854</u>	<u>78.666.868</u>

(1) The investment property corresponds to the Hilton Bogotá Corferias Hotel, located at Carrera 37 No. 24-29, of which Corferias owns 30% of the property.

The following is the detail of the movement of the investment property in 2021:

Investment property	Balance as of 31/12/2020	Additions	Transfer	Capitalization financing component (non-cash item)	Valuation	Balance as of 31/12/2021
Investment Properties - Land, construction and equipment	78.666.868	101.010	-	-	908.976	79.676.854

The following is the detail of the movement in investment property in 2020:

Investment property	Balance as of 31/12/2019	Additions	Transfer	Capitalization financing component (non-cash item)	Valuation	Balance as of 31/12/2020
Investment Properties - Land, construction and equipment	270.852.910	12.440	176.962.039	(17.507.988)	2.271.545	78.666.868

During 2021 and 2020 the investment property presents increases of \$101,010 and \$12,440, respectively, as a result of the final settlement of the work contracts managed by the delegated administrator.

There is a remainder of contractual obligations that originated in the construction stage of the investment property (See note 18 Financial Obligations and note 22 Contractual Liabilities with P.A. Pactia).

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the part of the investment property that corresponds to Corferias - lot and real estate, is as guarantee before the Banks of Bogotá and AV Villas S.A., in order to back up the loans received for the capital needed in the execution stage of the Hotel Project.

For the period 2021 and 2020, for the measurement of the investment property at fair value, the firm Borrero Ochoa & Asociados was hired, an independent firm with more than thirty years of experience, recognized in advisory services of this type of appraisals for private and state companies, active member of the National Registry of Appraisers and the Colombian Society of Appraisers. In the analysis, the firm reviewed the Income, Market and Cost approach methodologies, determining that the scenario with the least uncertainty for the measurement was the Cost methodology; the result of the measurement was a valuation of \$908,976 and \$2,271,545, respectively.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

The balance of the investment property as of December 31, 2021, is composed of: 30% of the Hotel, owned by Corferias S.A., including the effect of the valuation in the percentage of Corferias for \$79,676,854, and 100% of the investment property of commercial premises, of which the transfer of 70% to Patrimonio Autónomo P.A. Pactia remains pending, which includes 30% of the valuation of the participation of Corferias for \$363,678.

The investment property during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 did not present impairment losses that would have affected the statement of income.

18. Financial obligations

The following is a detail of the financial obligations:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Short-term financial obligations (**)	\$ 11.164.906	7.198.192
Long-term financial obligations	140.471.764	136.117.513
	<u>\$ 151.636.670</u>	<u>143.315.705</u>

(**) Short-term obligations, as of December 31, 2021 includes the balance payable for interest of \$1,025,620 and the current portion of \$10,139,286 and as of December 31, 2020 the balance payable for interest of \$4,683,906 and the current portion of \$2,514,286.

2021

Entity	Date	Expiration date	Initial value	Interest rate	Capital paid	Capital balance	Interest balance	Interest paid	Current portion	Non-current portion
Banco Popular S.A.	27/03/2020	27/03/2023	\$ 5.000.000	IBR + 1,50%	2.500.000	\$ 2.500.000	\$ 1.007	\$ 126.922	\$ 2.000.000	\$ 500.000
Banco Popular S.A.	15/04/2020	15/04/2025	\$ 30.000.000	IBR + 3,60%	-	\$ 30.000.000	381.562	\$ 2.843.175	5.000.000	25.000.000
Banco AV Villas	14/11/2017	14/11/2026	\$ 11.000.000	IBR + 2,70%	2.291.667	\$ 8.708.333	73.467	\$ 740.753	916.667	7.791.667
Banco AV Villas	20/12/2017	20/12/2026	\$ 6.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	1.255.236	\$ 4.744.764	11.408	\$ 395.700	750.000	3.994.764
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	\$ 1.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	211.423	\$ 788.577	393	\$ 66.772	83.333	705.243
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	\$ 7.000.000	IBR + 2,75%	-	\$ 7.000.000	163.001	\$ 532.951	875.000	6.125.000
Banco AV Villas	13/08/2019	30/12/2031	\$ 17.313.666	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	\$ 17.313.666	164.058	\$ 1.402.251	-	17.313.666
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	05/05/2020	05/05/2030	\$ 36.000.000	IBR +2,60%	6.000.000	\$ 32.702.825	-	\$ -	-	32.702.825
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	18/05/2021	18/05/2031	\$ 2.500.000	IBR +2,60%	-	\$ 2.578.639	-	-	-	2.578.639
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	24/06/2021	24/06/2031	\$ 2.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	\$ 2.053.506	-	-	-	2.053.506
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	16/07/2021	16/07/2031	\$ 4.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	\$ 4.096.407	-	-	-	4.096.407
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	13/08/2021	13/08/2031	\$ 3.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	\$ 3.061.985	-	-	-	3.061.985
Banco Davivienda SA	25/05/2018	25/05/2026	\$ 3.600.000	DTF + 1,85%	1.114.085	\$ 2.485.915	-	\$ 189.824	514.286	1.971.630
Banco Davivienda SA	10/12/2020	10/12/2025	\$ 10.000.000	IBR + 4,00%	-	\$ 10.000.000	41.869	\$ 594.143	-	10.000.000
Banco de Bogota	20/08/2019	30/12/2031	\$ 22.576.434	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	\$ 22.576.434	188.854	\$ 1.781.432	-	22.576.434
			\$ 160.990.100		13.372.411	150.611.050	1.025.620	8.673.923	10.139.286	140.471.764

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

2020

Entity	Date	Expiration date	Initial value	Interest rate	Capital paid	Capital balance	Interest balance	Interest paid	Current portion	Non-current portion
Banco Popular S.A.	27/03/2020	27/03/2023	\$ 5.000.000	IBR + 1,50%	500.000	\$ 4.500.000	\$ 1.213	\$ 149.663	\$ 2.000.000	\$ 2.500.000
Banco Popular S.A.	15/04/2020	15/04/2025	\$ 30.000.000	IBR + 3,60%	-	\$ 30.000.000	1.285.813	\$ 667.792	-	30.000.000
Banco AV Villas	14/11/2017	14/11/2026	\$ 11.000.000	IBR + 2,70%	2.291.667	\$ 8.708.333	417.445	\$ 154.541	-	8.708.333
Banco AV Villas	20/12/2017	20/12/2026	\$ 6.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	1.255.236	\$ 4.744.764	197.002	\$ 85.672	-	4.744.764
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	\$ 1.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	211.423	\$ 788.577	30.057	\$ 15.342	-	788.577
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	\$ 7.000.000	IBR + 2,75%	-	\$ 7.000.000	375.976	\$ -	-	7.000.000
Banco AV Villas	13/08/2019	30/12/2031	\$ 17.313.666	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	\$ 17.313.666	524.571	\$ 850.115	-	17.313.666
Bancolombia S.A.	7/04/2020	7/04/2021	\$ 2.500.000	IBR+4,50 S.V.	2.500.000	\$ -	-	\$ 126.762	-	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogota	05/05/2020	05/05/2030	\$ 36.000.000	IBR +2,60%	6.000.000	\$ 30.000.000	1.190.456	\$ 383.966	-	30.000.000
Banco Davivienda SA	25/05/2018	25/05/2026	\$ 3.600.000	DTF + 1,85%	599.975	\$ 3.000.025	78.464	\$ 88.713	514.286	2.485.739
Banco Davivienda SA	10/12/2020	10/12/2025	\$ 10.000.000	IBR + 4,00%	-	\$ 10.000.000	33.268	\$ -	-	10.000.000
Banco de Bogota	20/08/2019	30/12/2031	\$ 22.576.434	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	\$ 22.576.434	549.641	\$ 1.327.326	-	22.576.434
			\$ 151.990.100		\$ 13.358.301	\$ 138.631.799	\$ 4.683.906	\$ 3.849.892	\$ 2.514.286	\$ 136.117.513

The Corporation increased its short-term financial obligations due to the expiration of the grace periods on its obligations, which required it to begin making principal payments, transferring the portion corresponding to the current portion; and it increased its long-term obligations due to cash requirements for reactivating the fairground activity, for which it disbursed \$11,500,000 in loans with the parent company.

	December 31, 2020 Charged to expense	December 31, 2021 Charged to expense
Banco Comercial Av Villas S.A.	\$ 2.429.411.694	2.005.704.288
Banco Davivienda S.A.	200.444.816	714.105.337
Banco De Bogota S.A.	1.656.410.559	1.420.643.193
Banco Popular S.A.	1.848.586.942	2.054.908.333
Bancolombia S.A.	126.761.875	297.300
Camara De Comercio De Bogota	1.408.321.857	1.802.905.219
	\$ 7.669.937.743	7.998.563.670

2021

	BALANCE AT 31/12/2020	PAYMENT	CAPITAL PAID	INTEREST BALANCE	INTEREST BALANCE	INTEREST PAID	BALANCE AT 31/12/2021
FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS	143.315.705	11.500.000	(2.514.110)	1.025.620	6.983.378	(8.673.923)	151.636.670

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

2020

	BALANCE AT 31/12/2019	PAYMENT	CAPITAL PAID	INTEREST BALANCE	INTEREST BALANCE	INTEREST PAID	BALANCE AT 31/12/2020
FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS	112.320.024	35.594.102	(5.432.435)	4.683.906	0	(3.849.892)	143.315.705

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the guaranteed obligations amount to \$22,576,434 with Banco de Bogotá and \$17,313,666 with Banco AV Villas.

19. Accounts payable

The following is a detail of accounts payable:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
National	\$ 677.662	380.205
From abroad	394.815	7.335
To related companies	3.777	464
To contractors (1)	5.670.095	1.800.102
Costs and expenses payable (3)	18.248.416	4.422.333
Sales tax payable	27.752	-
Industry and commerce tax payable	309.377	62.040
Property tax payable (2)	2.687.550	-
Dividends or participations payable	268.557	268.557
Withholding at source	895.442	433.619
Industry and commerce tax withheld	83.668	27.918
Payroll withholdings and contributions	377.617	259.186
Sundry creditors	494.608	491.276
Salaries payable	-	6.129
Consolidated severance payments	539.912	561.498
Interest on severance payments	63.880	67.596
Consolidated vacations	174.652	219.966
Extra-legal benefits	65.794	55.937
Payments on behalf of third parties (4)	812	1.985.523
Withholdings to third parties on contracts	10.648	387.792
	<u>\$ 30.995.034</u>	<u>11.437.476</u>

- (1) The increase in the balance corresponds to invoices from contractors of the Fairs, especially in the third quarter, such as Andinapack, Expoconstrucción, Expodefensa and Agroexpo, among others, for the services of temporary personnel, cleaning, assembly and digital services.
- (2) Corresponds to the value of the property tax for the year 2021, on which Corferias took advantage of the relief generated by the District Government for the sectors affected by the Covid-19 pandemic; and whose payment will be made in installments in the years 2022.
- (3) Costs and expenses payable correspond to:

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Fees	\$ 574.988	964.900
Maintenance services	739.035	783.882
Leases (*)	1.563.281	55.999
Public utilities	36.095	19.739
Transportation, freight and hauling	10.144	17.219
Insurance	67	67
Representation and public relations expenses	1.738	1.738
Returns to customers (**)	135.005	24.531
Other(***)	4.211.038	1.056.149
Other accounts payable (****)	<u>10.977.025</u>	<u>1.498.109</u>
	<u>18.248.416</u>	<u>4.422.333</u>

(*) The increase is due to the reactivation of events in 2021, mainly for the rental of audiovisual equipment used during the events held at the ÁGORA International Convention Center, additionally for 2021 the payment policy to suppliers went from 30 to 60 days and in 2022 this will be adjusted to 45 days.

(**) The variation is mainly due to the \$108,444 refund request from the exhibitors of the Interzum Bogota fair.

(***) The increase corresponds mainly to the reactivation of events in the year 2021, especially in the second half of the year due to the realization of fairs such as Expoartesánías, Sofa, Feria del Hogar, Belleza y Salud, Expoconstrucción among others, for cleaning and security services \$553.705, assembly \$1.128,324, advertising \$500,542 and the results of the development of the operation of the International Convention Center ÁGORA for \$837,428, which are recorded by Corferias as its Operator; these resources will be delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Patrimony.

(****) The balance is mainly composed in 2021 by: payment of profits to partners in the amount of 4,492,945, advertising expenses in the amount of \$992,425, assembly and disassembly of fairs in the amount of \$594,387 and payment of public services in the amount of \$535,342. 342 corresponding to fairs such as Foro Feria Internacional de Seguridad, Market Fest, Fiesta Bingo de Suboficiales, Activity for the closing of the UNP's term; and liquidation of profits to participating partners for the final execution of fairs such as Expodefensa for \$2,300,000, Expoconstrucción and Expodiseño for \$890,000 and Expoartesánías for \$650,000.

20. Current tax liabilities

The following is a detail of tax liabilities:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Income tax and supplementary taxes (1) \$	-	<u>227.212</u>

(1) For 2021, the Corporation's tax result showed an accounting and tax loss; therefore, no income tax payable arose; in 2020, payment was made for the occasional gain from the sale of the premises to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

21. Anticipated income

The following is a detail of anticipated income:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Deposits received for fairs and events (1) \$	15.403.929	14.622.978

- (1) Corresponds to deposits received and invoiced in advance from customers for Trade Shows and Events in 2022; deposits are applied once the exhibitor's participation in the Fair is invoiced, and those invoiced are recognized in income for the period once the Trade Show or Event is executed. There is an increase in the balance, originated in the reactivation of fairs and events that generate greater confidence on the part of sponsors, exhibitors and event organizers. The most relevant balances correspond to Alliances and other sponsorships for \$3,503,208, Interzum Bogota \$1,380,005, Alimentec \$1,061,556, Book Fair \$778,467 and Bogota International Fair \$711,224, among others.

22. Contractual liabilities

The following is a detail of the contractual liabilities:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Deposits received for short-term project management	354.686	-
Deposits received for long-term project management	-	184.832
\$	<u>354.686</u>	<u>184.832</u>

- (1) The increase corresponds to the final settlement of the contract for the construction of the premises adjacent to the Corferias offices. The balance includes the contributions of 70% of the value contributed by Pactia, and the implicit interest of the operation. For 2021 this liability is in the short term, due to the fact that efforts are being made to finalize the delivery of 70% to Pactia in 2022.

The following table presents the composition of the contractual liability with Patrimonio Autónomo P.A. Pactia for the years 2021 and 2020:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Contractual liabilities P.A, Pactia	321.258	160.155
Financing component (non-monetary item)	33.428	24.677
\$	<u>354.686</u>	<u>184.832</u>

During the first half of 2022, the transfer of \$321,258 will be made for the prepayment of the commercial premises annexed to the Hotel. Considering that this premises is part of the project and therefore of the participation of the P.A. Pactia Equity, the financing component associated with this balance to be transferred is \$33,428 and \$24,677, respectively (non-cash item).

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23. Employee benefits

The following is the detail of long-term employee benefits:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 1.872.848	2.198.931
Interest cost	88.482	107.917
Benefits paid directly by the company	(212.000)	(209.000)
Loss actuarial assumptions	(138.000)	(225.000)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	<u>\$ 1.611.330</u>	<u>1.872.848</u>

Actuarial pension studies include the following assumptions:

Hypotheses used

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Discount rate	5,00%	5,50%
Rate of salary increase	3,00%	3,50%

Expected payments for the next 10 years (amounts in millions of pesos)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Year 1	\$ 214	211
Year 2	211	210
Year 3	207	206
Year 4	201	202
Year 5	194	196
Next 5 years	\$ 813	846

The actuarial studies of pensions and annuities include the following actuarial assumptions:

Economic assumptions	December 31st, 2021	December 31st, 2020
Discount rate	5,00%	5,50%
Salary increases	3,00%	3,50%
Social security increase	3,00%	3,50%
Increased cost of living	3,00%	3,50%
Mortality	Table RV08. See Table of demographic hypotheses	Table RV08. See Table of demographic hypotheses
Disability	None	None
Rotation	SOA 2003 rotation table. It was assumed that there are no contract terminations without just cause.	SOA 2003 rotation table. It was assumed that there are no contract terminations without just cause
Retirement age	62 for men and 57 for women	62 for men and 57 for women

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Asset valuation	All assets are book reserves	All assets are book reserves
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The liability for defined benefit plans was calculated using the "Projected Unit Credit" method in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19. This method consists of quantifying the benefits of each participant in the plan as they become entitled to them, taking into account future salary increases and the plan's formula for allocating benefits. The valuation is performed individually for each retiree. Through the application of actuarial assumptions, the projected benefit amount is calculated depending on the estimated date of separation, credited service and salary at the time of the triggering event.

A single scenario of actuarial assumptions within a range of reasonable possibilities was used for the calculation; however, the future is uncertain and the future experience of the plan will differ from the assumptions to a lesser or greater extent. On the other hand, in order to comply with the provisions of Decree 1625 of October 11, 2016, with respect to actuarial calculations, the present value of the pension liability payable by the Corporation is determined annually based on actuarial studies in accordance with the rules of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and according to Article 2 of Decree 2783 of December 20, 2001 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

Its amortization is charged to income in accordance with Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

The Corporation used Article 1 of Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, in the sense of amortizing the actuarial calculation generated with the mortality tables for male and female annuitants updated by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia through Resolution 1555 of July 30, 2010.

Finally, in accordance with the requirements of Decree 2270 of 2019, the variables used and the differences between the calculation of post-employment liabilities determined according to IAS 19 and the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016 are disclosed below:

2021

Staff	Group	People	Reserves
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	1.344.008
Shared Retiree	2	1	267.322
Total reserve as of December 31, 2021		3	1.611.330

2020

Staff	Group	People	Reserves
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	1.560.032
Shared Retiree	2	1	312.816
Total reserve as of December 31, 2020		3	1.872.848

Under IAS 19, the assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligations are: discount rate of 5.0%, pension increase rate and salary inflation rate of 3.0% and under Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010, the calculation of the pension liability uses the technical interest rate of 4.80%. Therefore, the difference between the calculation made under local government requirements and that established in the NCIF is \$79,387 and \$278,544 for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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24. Provisions

The following is a detail of the provisions:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Estimated liabilities and provisions	\$ <u>5.109.793</u>	<u>5.735.850</u>

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 correspond mainly to contingencies for labor processes; 19 and 22 processes, respectively. During the fiscal year 2021, a process was ruled against Corferias generating a payment of \$106,996, and in turn 3 cases were ruled in favor of Corferias, which generated a recovery of \$519,061.

25. Subscribed and paid-in capital

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, the authorized capital stock included two hundred million (200,000,000) shares with a par value of ten pesos (\$10) each, and the subscribed and paid-in capital as of those same dates consisted of 167,391,943 common shares for \$1,673,920.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Corporation holds 104,146 repurchased shares of treasury stock, the inherent rights of which are suspended for as long as they are held.

All shares issued are fully paid. Shareholders holding common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Corporation.

Basic loss per share

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, Basic Loss per Share is calculated by dividing the Corporation's Loss by the number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Item	2021	2020
Net loss for the year	(6.099.621)	(40.420.612)
Shares outstanding	167.391.943	167.391.943
Basic (loss) per share	(36,44)	(241,47)

26. Reserves

The following is the detail of the reserves:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Legal reserve (1)	\$ 839.707	839.707
Reserve for repurchase of own shares	1.164	1.164
Own shares repurchased	(1.041)	(1.041)
Occasional reserves (2)	141.370.224	141.370.224
	\$ <u>142.210.054</u>	<u>142.210.054</u>

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- (1) According to legal provisions, every entity must constitute a legal reserve appropriating ten percent (10%) of the net profits of each year until reaching fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed capital, the reserve may be reduced to less than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed capital, when its purpose is to cover losses in excess of undistributed profits, the legal reserve may not be used to pay dividends or to cover expenses or losses during the time the entity has undistributed profits.
- (2) At the Corporation's Shareholders' Meeting held on March 30, 2021, no reserves were established due to the loss for the year at the end of 2020, and at the Meeting held on March 30, 2020, it was decided to establish an occasional reserve of \$30,294,204.

27. Other equity investments - ORI

The following is the detail of the balances of the other results accounts included in equity during the periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Balance as of December 2019	\$	986.917
Variation in equity instruments measured at fair value (Al Popular and La Previsora)		(5.794.346)
Balance as of December 2020		<u>(4.807.429)</u>
Change in equity instruments measured at fair value (Al Popular and La Previsora)		(3.112.178)
Balance as of December 2021	\$	<u>(7.919.607)</u>

The variation in the balance of other equity investments for the period 2021 is due to the restatement of the fair value of the investments in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Compañía de Seguros, through the discounted dividend flow methodology (Gordon Shapiro) (See note 13).

28. Income from ordinary activities

The following is a detail of income from ordinary activities:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Trade show events (1)	\$ 64.332.891	11.991.796
Trade show events - joint operations (2)	2.457.164	-
Non-trade show events and business activities (3)	2.398.084	2.409.190
Food & Beverage (4)	3.423.860	1.900.480
	<u>\$ 72.611.999</u>	<u>16.301.466</u>

- (1) It records the income obtained from the leasing of spaces and the provision of services in the organization and execution of the Corporation's trade fair events. The fairs with the highest revenues in 2021 were: Agroexpo \$9,294,763, Feria del Hogar \$8,678,365, Expodefensa

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

\$7,546,216, Expoartesanías \$5,002,513, Expoconstrucción & Expodiseño \$4,891,074, Andinapack \$3,747,847, Sofa \$3,647,044, among others.

- (2) In the first quarter of 2021, income was recorded for the sale of the economic rights in the Colombiaplast fair for \$2,457,164 to Messe Dusseldorf North America, this transaction was carried out within the framework of the Joint Account Agreement signed between Corferias, Acoplásticos and Messe Dusseldorf North America for the Colombiaplast fair, this agreement is recorded as a joint operation.
- (3) It records the income from the lease of free spaces and the provision of certain services associated with these spaces, such as maintenance, utilities, among others. During 2021, \$1,367,726 was received for the rental of premises and free spaces, \$133,772 for the rental of parking lots and \$740,910 for the concessions of the premises located in the food court and active edge, among others. For 2020, the most representative income corresponds to the assembly of the hospital project for the temporary hospital during the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- (4) Food and Beverages: It records the value of income obtained from the provision of food and beverage services. During 2021 mainly originated in fairs and events organized by the Corporation such as: Anniversary Plas Innova 2021 \$82,865, Vaccination Center Colsánitas \$303,533, Training Day Registrar's Office 2021 \$112,158, Bingo Party Sub-officers \$82,500, sale of food and beverages in coffee bars \$581,862, sale of food and beverages in other events \$500,731, sale of food and beverages in fixed points \$400,678, among others.

29. Other Income

The following is the detail of other income:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Dividends and participations (1)	3.512.311	1.208.003
Valuation of investment property (2)	908.976	2.271.545
Commissions	21.005	21.588
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (3)	-	7.336.630
Recoveries (4)	668.416	992.551
Implicit interest (5)	-	6.751.015
Compensations	98.484	114.974
Income from use of COVID fund (6)	684.324	1.838.036
Other income (7)	711.755	2.148.469
	\$ <u>6.605.271</u>	<u>22.682.811</u>

- (1) For the period 2021 corresponds to dividends obtained by the Corporation, derived from investments recorded in Al Popular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. for \$3.458.776 and La Previsora S.A. for \$53.535 and for 2020 dividends received for \$1.147.955 from Al Popular and \$60.048 from La Previsora S.A.; which are valued at fair value with changes in the ORI.
- (2) Corresponds to the valuation of investment property (see note 17).
- (3) In 2020 corresponds to the profit from the sale of commercial premises to the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota.}
- (4) Corresponds mainly to the recovery of the actuarial calculation profit of \$49,700 for 2021 and \$326,083 for 2020. On the other hand, the recovery of the provision for labor lawsuits for \$519,061 and in 2020 corresponds to the reimbursement of provisions for accounts payable for \$595,751.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

- (5) In 2020, it corresponded to the recovery of implicit interests calculated on the occasion of the resources contributed by Pactia for the construction of the Hilton Bogotá Corferias hotel.
- (6) Corresponds to the value received from the investors of the Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Bogotá - Agora, to cover the necessary expenses in the operation of the Events Center, in which Corferias incurred as Operator; where in Investor's Meeting No. 3 of August 31, 2020 a fund called Covid Fund was created, due to the impossibility of generating income as a result of the pandemic.
- (7) Corresponds mainly to the PAEF payroll subsidy granted by the National Government for \$433,583, in support of the companies affected by the Covid Pandemic19 and from the sale of fully depreciated fixed assets for \$198,852. For the year 2020 the most representative income is the PAEF payroll subsidy for \$984,045 and reimbursement of public services for \$618,938, during the contract for the transitory hospital.

30. Administrative expenses

The following is the detail of administrative expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Personnel expenses (1)	\$ 13.814.547	16.822.385
Fees	1.467.458	854.444
Taxes (2)	3.861.660	3.282.617
Leases	142.303	124.871
Contributions and affiliations	341.278	564.114
Insurance	466.510	400.351
Services (3)	4.580.311	4.246.557
Legal expenses	45.973	320.579
Maintenance and repairs (4)	2.101.300	1.707.752
Adequacy and installation (4)	476.882	644.916
Travel and expenses	99.000	42.706
Depreciation	7.007.479	6.584.042
Depreciation and amortization	3.743.415	3.090.588
Miscellaneous (5)	1.087.980	801.025
Others	-	440
	<u>\$ 39.236.096</u>	<u>39.487.387</u>

(1) The following is a detail of personnel expenses:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Full salary	\$ 4.103.415	4.587.533
Pensions	3.890	216.750
Salaries and other personnel expenses	5.003.600	6.027.012
Parafiscal contributions and social benefits	2.112.844	2.786.917
Bonuses	534.985	771.651
Allowances	95.276	126.657
Pension fund contributions	1.020.682	1.313.364
E.P.S. and A.R.L. contributions	399.093	438.604
Other labor expenses***	540.762	553.897
	<u>\$ 13.814.547</u>	<u>16.822.385</u>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

* Corresponds mainly to salaries, overtime, commissions and incapacities of employees in the administrative area. Regarding bonuses, these will decrease in 2021 due to the measures adopted for the retirement of personnel in 2020, originated by the sanitary emergency of Covid 19.

** Corresponds to employee allowances for transportation, connectivity, bearing and prepaid medicine allowances.

*** Represents concepts such as employee allowances, employee training, sports and recreational activities, incentives, among others.

(1) The increase in this item corresponds to the reactivation of the fair and events activity, which by generating higher revenues and payments has as a consequence an increase in the industry and commerce tax and tax on financial movements.

(2) As in the previous item, it presents an increase due to the fair and events activity, especially in cleaning and surveillance for \$2,031,055 and public services for \$2,097,931.

(3) Expenses correspond to the adjustments and assemblies of the events carried out during the year 2021. The increase corresponds to the number of events executed with respect to 2020.

(4) It is mainly composed of decoration and signage elements used for the events carried out in the second half of 2021.

31. Selling expenses

The following is the detail of selling expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Personnel expenses (1)	\$ 4.314.741	4.093.009
Fees (2)	1.101.789	498.879
Taxes	-	524
Leases (3)	2.303.165	2.126.758
Contributions to third parties (4)	6.634.566	177.278
Insurance	34.705	57.770
Services (5)	13.272.602	4.611.442
Legal expenses	3.272	483
Maintenance and repairs	132.456	29.431
Adequacy and installation (6)	7.160.384	1.341.468
Travel expenses	715.273	39.809
Miscellaneous (7)	2.223.608	760.851
	<u>\$ 37.896.561</u>	<u>13.737.702</u>

(1) The following is a detail of personnel expenses:

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Salaries and other personnel expenses	\$ 2.872.196	2.326.523
Parafiscal contributions and social benefits	843.118	849.434
Bonuses	144.819	430.930
Allowances ** Pension fund contributions	24.833	50.444
Pension fund contributions	363.081	351.080
E.P.S. and A.R.L. contributions	61.288	51.319
Other labor expenses***	5.406	33.279
	<u>\$ 4.314.741</u>	<u>4.093.009</u>

* Corresponds mainly to salaries, overtime, commissions and disability of the commercial area personnel.

** Corresponds to employee allowances for transportation, connectivity, transportation and prepaid medical assistance.

*** Represents concepts such as employee allowances, employee training, sports and recreational activities, incentives, among others.

The increase corresponds to the addition of personnel to the commercial area to attend trade shows in the second half of 2021.

- (1) Corresponds mainly to technical advisory services for the realization of fairs, for the management of external communications necessary in the planning and execution of new customer loyalty projects, as is the case of Econexia.
- (2) During the year 2021, corresponds mainly to the rental of sound and video equipment for the execution of the fairs held during the year 2021, and rental of sound equipment for the Agora convention center. There is an increase compared to 2020 due to the economic reactivation generated after several months of decreed confinement.
- (3) Corresponds to expenses for contributions paid to Associations for the development of the Corporation's fairs, such as Coges Internacional, Cámara Regional de la Construcción, Codaltec, Artesanías de Colombia, Expodiseño, among others; the increase in expenses from one year to another is due to the fact that for the year 2021 trade shows were held in association such as Expodefensa, Gran Salón Inmobiliario, Salón del Ocio y la fantasía, among others.
- (4) Corresponds mainly to expenses for advertising services for \$6,117,069, temporary personnel for \$3,192,728, cleaning and security for \$974,339 and public services for \$1,419,058, among others. The increase is due to the fairs to be held in 2021, due to the economic reactivation after the decreed confinement.
- (5) Corresponds to special assemblies, signage and other services for the assembly and disassembly of the Corporation's fair events. The balance as of December 31, 2021, corresponds to expenses for services for transportation of materials, assembly of the dividing system, electrical installations, utilities, and signage for events held during 2021. The increase is due to the opening of events, which were suspended during 2020 due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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- (6) Corresponds to concepts such as stationery, decoration and signage elements, food and beverage services generated by the events and fairs, publications in specialized media, among others; necessary for holding the fairs, increasing from one period to another due to the possibility of holding events in 2021 with biosafety controls, as a consequence of the economic reactivation.

32. Other expenses

The following is the detail of other expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Loss on retirement of property and equipment	286	-
Assumed taxes (1)	411.980	64.136
Other expenses (2)	446.309	1.076.176
	<u>\$ 858.575</u>	<u>1.140.312</u>

1) Corresponds mainly to the withholding at the source destined to the final beneficiary of the dividends paid by Alpopular and La Previsora, which cannot be transferred to the investors of Corferias due to losses and the absence of a tax framework that allows it, it must be assumed.

2) In 2021, they represent the expenses corresponding to the retirement of assets, fines, donations and other non-operating expenses incurred in the course of the operation. In 2020, they were mainly related to the provision for litigation contingencies and hotel construction expenses not recognized as investment property.

33. Financial income

The following is the detail of financial income:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Interest on savings accounts (1)	\$ 181.036	692.490
Interest on related party loans (2)	188.678	40.513
Exchange difference (3)	832.919	1.478.676
Conditional trade discounts	54.691	36.048
Investment income(4)	60.101	45.585
	<u>\$ 1.317.425</u>	<u>2.293.312</u>

(1) Corresponds mainly to interest earned in 2021 and 2020 on yields on the Corporation's savings accounts of \$155,589 and \$643,339, respectively.

(2) Composed of interest earned on the loan to the subsidiary Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. for \$188,678 for 2021 and \$40,513 for 2020.

(3) Corresponds mainly to the value of the portfolio in foreign currency that is adjusted monthly at the market representative rate of the last day, additionally, adjustments for obligations with suppliers and contractors abroad.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

(4) Corresponds to the returns generated by the investment in the Nexus Real Estate Capital Fund for \$60,101 for 2021 and \$45,585 for 2020.

34. Financial expenses

The following is the detail of financial expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Bank charges	\$ 1.158	2.581
Commissions (2)	270.678	82.315
Interest (1)	8.015.192	7.680.686
Exchange difference	345.476	1.069.470
Implicit interest	8.751	6.757.389
Other	13.378	2.370
	<u>\$ 8.654.633</u>	<u>15.594.811</u>

(1) Corresponds to interest accrued on financial obligations of \$8,015,192 with banks and the parent company Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá to cover the Corporation's operating expenses during 2021 and 2020.

(2) Corresponds to commissions charged mainly for the on-line collection platform service, which is used for ticket sales and payment by exhibitors; the increase is due to its greater use in 2021.

35. Income (Loss) under the equity method, net

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Autonomous Patrimony International Convention Center - Agora Bogota	\$ 767.928	(2.640.736)
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.	-	(2.482.993)
Result under the equity method	<u>\$ 767.928</u>	<u>(5.123.729)</u>

For the year 2021, there is a profit in the application of the equity method of the associate Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional de Convenciones Ágora, on the positive results for \$4,093,435 (See note 14). For the period 2020, the effect was a loss.

In 2021 the subordinated company Corferias Inversiones SAS, in spite of presenting a profit in its results, as it continues with negative equity, does not generate the equity method, as the value of the investment continues at zero (See note 14). For the period 2020, the effect was a loss.

36. Income tax recovery (expense)**a) Components of income tax expense:**

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 comprises the following:

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	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current income tax (1)	\$ -	-
Recovery (expense) of income tax for previous years	17.374	(174.672)
Occasional income tax (2)	<u>(245.716)</u>	<u>(1.556.642)</u>
	<u>(228.342)</u>	<u>(1.731.314)</u>
Deferred tax for the year	319.395	2.075.546
Prior period adjustments (3)	-	(6.059.151)
Total Income tax recovery (expense)	\$ <u>91.053</u>	<u>(5.714.919)</u>

(1) For the years 2021 and 2020, the Corporation presents accounting and tax loss and is excluded to determine the income tax by the presumptive income system, as it is an events and conventions center in which its majority shareholding is the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota.

(2) The income tax expense is generated by the occasional gain in the year 2021 from the sale of the participation rights of the Colombiaplast fair and in the year 2020 from the sale of the premises to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce and the transfer of 70% of the ownership of the Hotel to the P.A. Pactia Autonomous Patrimony.

(3) Corresponds to the restatement of the deferred tax with the projection of the 35% rate on temporary items that will be reversed as from the termination of the Free Trade Zone.

b) Reconciliation of the tax rate in accordance with tax provisions and effective rate:

The current tax provisions applicable to the Company stipulate that in Colombia:

- The Corporation was authorized as a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone Operating User by resolution N°5425 of June 20, 2008 and in accordance with Law 1819 of 2016, income tax is calculated at the rate at 20%.
- The Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019 reduces the presumptive income to 0.5% of the net worth of the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year for the year 2020, and to 0% as from the year 2021 and subsequent years.
- The Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019 maintains the possibility of taking as a tax discount in the income tax 50% of the industry and commerce tax, notices and boards effectively paid in the taxable year or period, which as from the year 2022 will be 100%.
- With the Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019, for the taxable years 2020 and 2021 the audit benefit is extended for taxpayers that increase their net income tax of the taxable year in relation to the net income tax of the immediately preceding year by at least 30% or 20%, with which the income tax return will become final within 6 or 12 months following the date of its filing, respectively.
- With the Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019, the finality term of the income tax return of taxpayers who determine or offset tax losses or are subject to the transfer pricing regime, will be 5 years.
- Tax losses may be offset in ordinary net income obtained in the following 12 taxable periods.
- The excess of presumptive income may be offset in the following 5 taxable periods.
- In 2021 law 2155 was issued, which was called the Social Investment Law, by means of which the general income tax rate was increased to 35%, increasing the rate by 5 points for the years

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

2022 onwards, in addition to some other regulations aimed at the economic reactivation generated by the pandemic. Subsequently, Decree 1311 was issued, which allowed recording the impacts of the change in the income tax rate generated in the calculation of the deferred tax against the income statement of prior years, which is included in equity.

In September 2021 Law 2155 was enacted, known as the Social Investment Law, which adopted regulations aimed at strengthening social spending and contributing to economic reactivation, job creation, and fiscal stability in the country. Among the tax measures contemplated that would have an impact on the Corporation are the following:

- Increased the general income tax rate to 35%, increasing the rate by 5 points for the years 2022 onwards.
- 50% of the industry and commerce tax may be treated as a tax discount in the income tax in the taxable year in which it is effectively paid and to the extent that it has a causal relationship with its economic activity, and the provision that extends the discount to 100% as of 2022 is repealed.
- The audit benefit is extended for the years 2022 and 2023 when the net income tax is increased by 35% or 25%, with which the income tax return will be final within 6 and 12 months respectively.

Thus, the Corporation proceeded to update the deferred tax asset and liability on long-term temporary differences that exceed the term of permanence in the free trade zone, using the new rates from 30% to 35%. consequently, it recognized a deferred income tax expense of \$1,944,253, which in application of Decree 1311 of October 20, 2021, it chose to recognize against retained earnings in equity

The occasional gain tax is taxed at a rate of 10%.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there is no reconciliation of the effective tax rate, considering that the Corporation has both an accounting and tax loss.

Deferred taxes with respect to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

In compliance with paragraph 39 of IAS 12, the Company did not record deferred tax liabilities related to temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries and associates. This is due to the fact that: i) the Company has control over the subsidiaries and the decision to sell its investments in associates, therefore, it can decide about the reversal of such temporary differences; and ii) the Company does not foresee their realization in the foreseeable future.

c) Movement in deferred taxes:

Differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities for IFRS purposes and the tax bases of the same assets and liabilities for tax purposes give rise to temporary differences that generate deferred taxes calculated and recorded at December 31, 2021 and 2020 based on the tax rates currently in effect for the years in which such temporary differences will be reversed.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	Balance as of December 31 2020	Credited against results	Balance as of December 31 2021
Tax Effects of deductible tax differences			
Difference in change in available	5.173	(5.173)	-
Impairment portfolio and accounts receivable	228.362	(40.648)	187.714
Trademark Amortization	1.976.655	(1.043.382)	933.273
Property and equipment	6.137.865	(496.234)	5.641.631
Costs and expenses payable	-	90.162	90.162
Labor Obligations	642	2.720	3.362
Employee benefits	61.109	(45.232)	15.877
Deposits received for trade shows and events	5.396	(5.396)	-
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	\$ 8.415.202	(1.543.183)	6.872.019
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	Balance as of December 31 2020	Credited against results	Balance as of December 31 2021
Tax effects of taxable tax differences			
Difference in exchange rate in the available	-	(5.776)	(5.776)
Investment trust right (Agora)	(2.235.576)	27.780	(2.207.796)
Inventory of spare parts and accessories	(1.463)	1.463	-
Brands	(1.549.237)	1.549.237	-
Land	(19.610.924)	22.448	(19.588.476)
Accumulated depreciation	(16.285.928)	(7.409.899)	(23.695.827)
Licenses	(681.222)	(435.028)	(1.116.250)
Investment properties	(440.952)	2.749	(438.203)
Deposits received for trade shows and events	(110.080)	103.113	(6.967)
Price-level restatement	(20.565)	3.086	(17.479)
Adjustment to restate deferred tax due to permanence in free trade zone	(6.059.151)	(6.059.151)	-
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	(46.995.098)	(12.199.978)	(47.076.774)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total	(38.579.896)	(13.743.161)	(40.204.755)

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	Balance as of December 31 2019	Credited against results	Balance as of December 31 2020
Tax Effects of deductible tax differences			
Difference in change in available	2.311	2.862	5.173
Impairment portfolio and accounts receivable	194.343	34.019	228.362
Trademark Amortization	1.153.758	822.897	1.976.655
Property and equipment	6.183.992	(46.127)	6.137.865
Prepaid expenses	132.124	(132.124)	-
Costs and expenses payable	156.857	(156.857)	-
Taxes	29	(29)	-
Labor Obligations	11.696	(11.054)	642
Employee benefits	66.861	(5.752)	61.109
Deposits received for trade shows and events	-	5.396	5.396
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	\$ 7.901.971	\$ 513.231	8.415.202
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	Balance as of December 31 2019	Credited against results	Balance as of December 31 2020
Tax effects of taxable tax differences			
Investment Trust Law (Agora)	(3.578.265)	1.342.689	(2.235.576)
Inventory of spare parts and accessories	(1.463)	-	(1.463)
Marks	(1.279.665)	(269.572)	(1.549.237)
Land	(19.770.555)	159.631	(19.610.924)
Construction in progress	(50)	50	-
Accumulated depreciation	(15.331.597)	(954.331)	(16.285.928)
Licenses	(329.441)	(351.781)	(681.222)
Investment properties	(2.073.496)	1.632.544	(440.952)
Deposits received for trade shows and events	(110.080)	-	(110.080)
Price-level restatement	(23.650)	3.085	(20.565)
Adjustment to restate deferred tax due to permanence in free trade zone	-	(6.059.151)	(6.059.151)
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	(42.498.262)	(4.496.836)	(46.995.098)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Total	(34.596.291)	(3.983.605)	(38.579.896)

d) Uncertainties in tax positions - IFRIC 23

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Corporation has no tax uncertainties that could generate a provision for such concept, considering that the income and supplementary tax process is regulated under the current tax framework. Consequently, there are no risks that could imply an additional tax liability.

37. Related parties

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

In accordance with IAS 24, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the Corporation, over which it could exercise control or joint control; exercise significant influence; or is considered a member of key management personnel or a member of the controlling entity's key management personnel.

The Corporation considers as related parties, major shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel, subordinated companies in which the Corporation has an investment of more than 10% or there are administrative or financial economic interests, and additionally, companies in which shareholders or members of the Board of Directors have an interest of more than 10%.

The Corporation recognizes the balances of assets, liabilities, income and expenses incurred in each period for transactions with related parties, such as subsidiaries, associates, key management personnel and shareholders.

Compensation to key management personnel includes salaries and short-term benefits, key management personnel are considered to be the Steering Committee and the Board of Directors.

The terms and conditions of transactions with related parties were not made on terms and conditions more favorable than those available in the market, or those that could reasonably have been expected to be available in similar transactions.

The most representative balances as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 with related parties are included in the following accounts:

Accounts receivable from related parties:

The following is a detail of accounts receivable from related parties:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Controller - Bogota Chamber of Commerce	\$ 1.092.558	-
Investee - Alpopular Almacén General de Depositos (1)	84.360	221.252
Key management personnel	102.283	105.852
Associate- Patrimonio Autónomo CICB (2)	58.543	302.133
Subsidiaries- Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. (3)	4.628.420	3.087.783
Minority stockholders	329.546	13.968
Other related parties	85.553	262.757
	<u>\$ 6.381.263</u>	<u>3.993.745</u>

1) The increase for the year 2021 is due to the participation of the controlling company in events such as Recognition of CCB entrepreneurs for \$215,227, Reencuentro CCB for \$253,672 and Bogotá Madrid Fusión for \$313,584, which were held in the facilities of the Agora Convention Center.

(2) The decrease corresponds to the change in the frequency of payment of dividends in accordance with the profit distribution project decreed in the General Assembly of Alpopular S.A.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

(3) The increase corresponds to the loan made by the Corporation to its subordinate Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. for \$4,348,109; which were used by the entity for payments to suppliers, payroll and taxes, for the year 2020 the amount of this loan was \$3,087,783.

(4) The increase corresponds to the participation of the minority shareholder Asociación del Sector Automotriz y sus partes in the Expopartes Fair for \$292,368.

Accounts payable to related parties

The following is a detail of accounts payable to related parties:

	<u>December 31st, 2021</u>	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
Controller - Bogotá Chamber of Commerce (1)	\$ 44.508.033	31.190.456
Associate- Patrimonio Autónomo CICB (2)	837.428	475.612
Investee-Alpopular Almacen General de Depositos S.A.	7.250	-
Key management personnel	68.534	93.068
Board of Directors	8.650	230
Subsidiaries- Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.	-	2.307
Minority stockholders	519.272	291.805
Other related parties	108.524	34.087
	<u>\$ 46.057.691</u>	<u>32.087.565</u>

(1) The balance as of December 31, 2021 corresponds to \$44,508,033 for a loan from the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, which can be seen in detail in Note No. 18 of Financial Obligations.

(2) Corresponds to the results of the development of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center for the year 2021 and 2020, which are recorded by Corferias as its operator; these resources will be delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Patrimony.

(3) The balance as of December 31, 2021 corresponds mainly to the purchase of tickets and tickets to the minority shareholder Agencia de viajes y turismo Aviatur S.A. for \$134,634 and dividends payable to minority shareholders for \$261,790.

Income and expenses**Bogota Chamber of Commerce**

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
Income		
Hotels and restaurants	\$ 180.613	8.211
Real estate, business and rental activities	-	89.275
Entertainment and recreation (1)	2.034.795	315.620
	<u>\$ 2.215.408</u>	<u>413.106</u>
Administration expenses		
Insurances	\$ 21.566	8.873
Legal expenses	5.361	5.072
Others	-	20
	<u>\$ 26.927</u>	<u>13.965</u>
Financial expenses	<u>\$ 1.802.905</u>	<u>1.408.322</u>

- (1) The balance as of December 31, 2021 corresponds to the active participation of the Bogota Chamber of Commerce in the fairs and events developed by the Corporation, such as the Home Fair for \$429,846, Expoartesanias for \$144,570, AgroExpo for \$151. 806, Microentrepreneurs virtual fairs for \$199,500, and Bogotá Madrid Fusión for \$256,254. In addition, \$289,516 corresponds to events held by this entity at the Corporation's facilities, including Reencuentro CCB for \$159,223 and Reconocimiento empresarios CCB \$118,671.

Alpopular Almacén General de Depósitos

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
Investments	\$ 4.811.523	8.007.824
Income		
Real estate, business and rental activities	3.637	46
Dividends and shares	3.458.776	1.147.955
	<u>\$ 3.462.413</u>	<u>1.148.001</u>
Administration expenses		
Leases	14.623	8.393
	<u>\$ 14.623</u>	<u>8.393</u>

Key Management Personnel

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
Income		
Hotels and restaurants	130	121
Financial - loan interest	\$ 7.032	9.399
	<u>7.162</u>	<u>9.520</u>
Administration expenses		
Personal expenses	\$ 2.997.375	2.904.983
Legal expenses	111	-
Travel and expenses	25.367	394
Other	6.703	191
	\$ <u>3.029.556</u>	<u>2.905.568</u>
Selling expenses		
Travel and expenses	\$ 118.552	15.649
Legal expenses	570	1.071
	<u>119.122</u>	<u>16.720</u>

Board of Directors

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
Administration expenses		
Fees	\$ 337.176	34.944
Travel expenses	5.222	-
	\$ <u>342.398</u>	<u>34.944</u>

Minority Stockholders (*)

	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31st,</u> <u>2020</u>
Income		
Hotel and restaurants	\$ 161.725	880
Real estate, business and rental activities	215	46.873
Entertainment and recreation (1)	1.519.016	1.358.260
	\$ <u>1.680.956</u>	<u>1.406.013</u>

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Administration expenses

Personal expenses	\$	91.527	129.101
Legal expenses		20	6
Travel expenses		27.859	25.058
Amortization (2)		190.668	167.844
Other expenses		2.229	2.605
	\$	<u>312.303</u>	<u>324.614</u>

Selling expenses

Fees	\$	79.340	76.040
Services		16.672	12.597
Adequacy and installation		-	22.962
	\$	<u>96.012</u>	<u>111.599</u>

(1) Corresponds to income from leased fairs such as Anato for \$ 757,956, Expopartes for \$ 348,249, and the National Businessmen's Congress for \$210,223, among others.

(2) The balance corresponds to the amortization of the brands negotiated with the entity's shareholders, among them are Expoconstrucción and Andinapack purchased from Prodiseno Promotores del Diseño S.A. and Patricia Acosta Ferias y Congresos S.A.S.

(*) The Corporation's minority shareholders include some employees.

Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB

	<u>31 de diciembre</u> <u>de 2021</u>	<u>31 de diciembre</u> <u>de 2020</u>
Inversiones	\$ <u>76.208.895</u>	<u>75.440.966</u>
Ingresos		
Ingresos método de participación	767.928	-
Ingresos Fondo utilización Covid	684.324	1.838.036
	<u>1.452.252</u>	<u>1.838.036</u>
Gastos		
Contribuciones y Afiliaciones	837.428	62.463
Pérdida por método de participación		2.640.736
	\$ <u>837.428</u>	<u>2.703.199</u>

Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

	<u>31 de diciembre</u> <u>de 2021</u>	<u>31 de diciembre</u> <u>de 2020</u>
Ingresos		
Hoteles y restaurantes	\$ 117.520	-
Actividades inmobiliarias, empresariales y de alquiler	81.925	1.850
Intereses	188.678	40.513
	<u>\$ 388.123</u>	<u>42.363</u>
Gastos de administración		
Diversos	\$ 831	19.933
	<u>\$ 831</u>	<u>19.933</u>
Gastos de ventas		
Pérdida Método de participación	\$ -	2.482.993
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2.482.993</u>

38. Contingencies

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Corporation records contingencies as follows:

For trademark registration processes, such as International Book Fair and Meditech; these processes are classified as possible.

For legal and tax proceedings with the Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales for Income Tax and Complementary Taxes for the 2009 taxable year. At the beginning of 2021, this process was ruled in second instance and definitively in favor of Corferias, generating the success commission for the lawyer of the process.

Finally, there are twenty-one labor lawsuits currently pending in the courts, through which the plaintiffs seek a declaration that the relationship that existed between each of them and Corferias was governed by an employment contract and as a consequence of the foregoing, Corferias is ordered to pay the claims. The lawyers representing Corferias estimate the value of these proceedings at \$5,109,793 and classify them within the probable category; for these proceedings a provision is recorded as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 for \$5,109,793 and \$5,735,850, respectively (see note 24).

40. Significant events of the period

For the first semester of 2021, a gradual return to normality was expected with the control of the second peak of the pandemic generated by Covid-19, however, with the appearance of new strains in other countries, there were again increases in infections and deaths, which led the National and District Government to issue new Decrees ordering confinements and other restrictions, which prevented the full resumption of the fair operation. With the appearance of a third peak of the pandemic, the economic reactivation indexes for the end of the first semester of the year 2021 had a deceleration and some fairs and events of the annual fair calendar had to be rescheduled.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

Contrary to the above, for the third quarter of 2021 the total opening of the economy began, thus allowing to reduce several of the restrictions and start the fair activity in person, complying with the Biosafety and capacity protocols. Due to the total opening of the economy, the great progress made by the Government in the vaccination process; as a consequence, the opportunity to start the fair operation in person was given and the Corporation decided to reestablish the full-time working day for all its collaborators as of August 2021.

With the issuance of Decree 278 of 2021, through which the National Government establishes new provisions for free trade zones, especially the strengthening of concepts related to free trade zones for services, important opportunities for the development of services that incorporate technologies that generate value to customers from free trade zones are envisioned. Additionally, it unifies the extension period of the free zones of services to the free zones of goods in 30 years.

On September 14, 2021, Law 2155, known as the Social Investment Law, was enacted, in which the National Government adopted a series of fiscal policies, some of which have a great impact on the Corporation, such as: Increase in the general income tax rate as of 2022 to 35%, extend until December 31, 2022 the transitory VAT exemption for the provision of hotel and tourism services to residents in Colombia by those who are registered in the National Tourism Registry and provide services associated with this activity, maintain at 50% the tax discount limit for the industry and commerce tax, notices and boards, and incentivize the creation of new jobs that benefit young people between 18 and 28 years of age (25% SMLV).

On November 30, 2021, the National Government issued Decree 1615 by which it lifted the restriction of capacity for mass events, provided that the corresponding biosecurity protocols were generated; it also determined the mandatory presentation of a vaccination card for people interested in attending events with crowds. Corferias adopted such regulations and will request the vaccination card as of December 2021.

41. Subsequent events

There were no subsequent events at the Corporation between December 31, 2021 and the date of the Statutory Auditor's report.

42. Approval for presentation of the financial statements to the General Shareholders' Meeting

On February 23, 2022, the Board of Directors recommended that the management present the separate financial statements and the accompanying notes to the General Shareholders' Meeting at the ordinary meeting of March 2022, in order for them to be approved by said body, which may approve or modify them.