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FISCAL AUDITOR REPORT

Dear Shareholders,
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the separate financial statements of Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca (the Corporation), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and the separate statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year that ended on that date and its respective notes, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the aforementioned separate financial statements, prepared in accordance with information faithfully taken from the books and attached to this report, fairly present, in all respects of material importance, the separate financial situation of the Corporation as of December 31, 2020, the separate results of its operations and its separate cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia, applied uniformly with the previous year.

Basis for opinion

I performed my audit in accordance with the International Auditing Standards accepted in Colombia (NIAs). My responsibilities under these standards are described in the section "Statutory Auditor's Responsibilities Regarding the Audit of Separate Financial Statements" of my report. I am independent with respect to the Corporation, in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) included in the Information Assurance Standards accepted in Colombia together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the separate financial statements established in Colombia and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the aforementioned IESBA Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support my opinion.

Other issues

The separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 are presented exclusively for comparison purposes, they were audited by me and in my report dated March 25, 2020, I expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Responsibility of the administration and those charged with governance of the Corporation in relation to the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining the internal control that the administration considers necessary to allow the preparation of separate financial statements free of errors of material importance, whether due to fraud or error; select and apply the appropriate accounting policies, as well as establish reasonable accounting estimates in the circumstances.

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for evaluating the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, to disclose, as applicable, matters related to business continuity, and to use the basis going concern accounting unless the administration intends to liquidate the Corporation or cease its operations, or there is no other more realistic alternative than to proceed in one of these ways.

Those charged with governance are responsible for supervising the financial information reporting process of the Corporation.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditor in relation to the audit of the separate financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with NIAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism during the audit. Also:

- I identify and evaluate the risks of material error in the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to these risks and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material error resulting from fraud is greater than that arising from error, because fraud may involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit with the objective of designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- I evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- I conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on whether there is a material uncertainty

related to events or conditions that may indicate significant doubts about the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that there is a material uncertainty, I must call attention in my report to the disclosure that describes this situation in the separate financial statements or, if this disclosure is inappropriate, I must modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to operate as a going concern.

- I evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements present the underlying transactions and events to achieve a fair presentation.
- I obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the separate financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Group's audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on the results of my tests, in my concept during 2020:

- a. The Corporation's accounting has been kept in accordance with legal regulations and accounting technique.
- b. The operations recorded in the books are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting.
- c. Correspondence, account vouchers, and share record and minute books are duly kept and preserved.
- d. The regulations and instructions of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia related to the implementation and impact on the statement of financial position and on the income statement and other comprehensive income of the Comprehensive System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering have been complied with. Assets - SIPLA.
- e. There is agreement between the separate financial statements that are attached, and the management report prepared by the administrators, which includes the evidence by the administration on the free circulation of the invoices issued by the vendors or suppliers
- f. The information contained in the self-assessment declarations of contributions to the comprehensive social security system, that relating to members and their base contribution

income, has been taken from accounting records and supports. The Corporation is not in arrears for contributions to the comprehensive social security system.

To comply with what is required in articles 1.2.1.2. and 1.2.1.5. of the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, in development of the responsibilities of the Statutory Auditor contained in numerals 1 and 3 of article 209 of the Commercial Code, related to the evaluation of whether the actions of the Company's administrators are in accordance with the statutes and to the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting and if there are and are adequate the internal control, conservation and custody measures of the assets of the Company or of third parties that are in its possession, I issued a separate report dated March 2 of 2021.

Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz
Fiscal Auditor of
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A.
Usuario Operador de Zona Franca
T.P. 199078 – T
Member of KPMG S.A.S. - March 2, 2021

CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA
Separate Statement of Financial Position
(Figures expressed in thousands of colombian pesos)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>december 31st, 2020</u>	<u>december 31st, 2019</u>
ASSETS			
Current Asset			
Cash and cash equivalent	8	\$ 17.087.824	23.473.863
Accounts receivable	9 and 37	6.105.363	23.418.782
Inventories	10	876.943	1.127.611
Current tax asset	11	-	1.489.596
Other non-financial assets	12 and 37	982.819	254.266
Total current assets		25.052.949	49.764.118
Non-current asset			
Accounts receivable	9 and 37	3.082.755	-
Investments in other financial assets	13	9.264.723	15.047.992
Investments in associates	14	75.440.966	80.564.695
Intangibles	15	12.736.246	14.803.825
Properties and equipment	16	482.749.407	486.560.941
Investment properties	17	78.666.868	270.852.910
Total non-current assets		661.940.965	867.830.363
Total assets		\$ 686.993.914	917.594.481
LIABILITY			
Current liability			
Financial obligations	18	7.198.192	15.568.123
Accounts payable	19 and 37	11.437.476	44.293.717
Current tax liability	20	227.212	-
Anticipated incomes	21	14.622.978	9.295.363
Total current liabilities		33.485.858	69.157.203
Non-current liability			
Financial obligations	18 and 37	136.117.513	96.751.901
Employee benefits	23	1.872.848	2.198.931
Provisions	24	5.735.850	5.582.435
Contractual liability	22	184.832	192.075.645
Deferred tax liabilities, net	37	38.579.896	34.596.291
Total non-current liabilities		182.490.939	331.205.203
Total liabilities		\$ 215.976.797	400.362.406
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	111.915.850
Retained earnings		328.909.463	328.909.463
Other equity interests	27	(4.807.429)	986.917
Annual Balance		(40.420.612)	30.294.204
Total wealth		\$ 471.017.117	517.232.075
Total liabilities and wealth		\$ 686.993.914	917.594.481

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

Andrés López Valderrama
CEO

Juan Carlos Sánchez
Public Accountant
T.P. 102419 - T

Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz
Fiscal Auditor
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A.
Usuario Operador de Zona Franca
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(See my report of March 2nd, 2021)

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

	<u>Note</u>	<u>december 31st, 2020</u>	<u>december 31st, 2019</u>
Income from ordinary activities	28 and 37	\$ 16.301.466	174.957.676
Administrative expenses	30 and 37	39.487.387	57.241.698
Selling expenses	31 and 37	13.737.702	82.972.912
Impairment of accounts receivable	9	1.036.606	1.138.592
Accounts receivable impairment recovery	9	531.614	609.572
Other income	29	22.682.811	3.302.022
Selling costs		394.349	3.125.032
Other expenses	32	<u>1.140.312</u>	<u>7.419.280</u>
Profit from operational activities		<u>(16.280.465)</u>	<u>26.971.756</u>
Financial income	33	2.293.312	2.344.619
Financial expenses	34	15.594.811	8.868.151
(Losses) Profit from the equity method	35	<u>(5.123.729)</u>	<u>7.180.082</u>
Profit before tax		<u>(34.705.693)</u>	<u>27.628.306</u>
(Recovery) income tax expense	36	<u>5.714.919</u>	<u>(2.665.898)</u>
Annual Balance		<u>(40.420.612)</u>	<u>30.294.204</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		<u>(5.794.346)</u>	<u>(88.783)</u>
Profit for the period and other total comprehensive income		\$ <u>(46.214.958)</u>	<u>30.205.421</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

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, 2020 and 2019:								
Initial as of January 1st, 2019		\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	98.641.172	328.909.463	1.075.700	26.548.965	500.300.941
Dividends declared in cash of \$ 79,35 per share, on 167,287,797 shares subscribed and paid; payable in April and October 2019		-	-	-	-	-	(13.274.287)	(13.274.287)
Appropriation of legal and occasional reserve	26	-	-	13.274.678	-	-	(13.274.678)	-
Equity instruments at fair value	27	-	-	-	-	(88.783)	-	(88.783)
Annual Balance		-	-	-	-	-	30.294.204	30.294.204
Balance as of December 31st, 2019		\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	111.915.850	328.909.463	986.917	30.294.204	517.232.075
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	26	-	-	30.294.204	-	-	(30.294.204)	-
Equity instruments at fair value	27	-	-	-	-	(5.794.346)	-	(5.794.346)
Annual Balance		-	-	-	-	-	(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

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

Years ended December 31st,	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Annual Balance		\$ (40.420.612)	30.294.204
Adjustments to reconcile the annual balance with the net cash provided by operation activities			
Depreciations	16 and 30)	6.584.042	6.732.739
Intangible amortizations	15 and 30	3.090.588	2.748.564
Impairment of accounts receivable	9	1.036.606	1.138.592
Accounts receivable impairment recovery	9	(531.614)	(609.572)
Loss on withdrawal of property and equipment, net	16, 29 and 32	-	1.885.879
Recovery of accounts payable provision	29	(992.551)	(469.501)
Provision for contingencies	24	153.415	2.233.862
Equity method profit	35	5.123.729	(7.180.082)
Investment property valuation	17	(2.271.545)	-
Income tax	36	5.714.919	(2.665.898)
		<u>(22.513.023)</u>	<u>34.108.787</u>
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable		12.517.669	(746.864)
Inventories		250.668	(625.296)
Other non-financial assets		(728.553)	835.674
Taxes, net		(14.506)	(6.264.832)
Accounts payable		(31.860.987)	7.078.261
Employee benefits		(326.083)	170.763
Anticipated income		5.327.615	(4.577.329)
Interest paid for financial obligations	18	(3.849.892)	(7.670.619)
Income tax payment		-	(1.294.024)
		<u>(41.197.092)</u>	<u>21.014.521</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATION ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Investments	13	(11.077)	1.296.415
Dividends received in cash from investments in other financial assets	29	1.208.003	2.184.478
Intangible purchases	15	(1.023.009)	(1.092.456)
Additions in investment properties	17	(12.440)	(19.434.678)
Purchase of property and equipment	16	(6.476.538)	(10.576.516)
Property and equipment written off for sale	16	3.704.030	-
		<u>(2.611.031)</u>	<u>(27.622.757)</u>
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Contractual liability	22	2.579.214	12.811.533
Financial obligations	18	34.845.573	22.475.533
Dividends paid in cash	26	(2.703)	(13.223.905)
		<u>37.422.084</u>	<u>22.063.161</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(DECREASE) NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(6.386.039)	15.454.925
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		<u>23.473.863</u>	<u>8.018.938</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		\$ <u>17.087.824</u>	<u>23.473.863</u>

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

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1. Reporting entity

The Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca is a public limited company domiciled 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 of Bogotá DC. Its corporate purpose is to promote industrial and commercial development at the regional, national, and international levels and to strengthen Colombia's links of friendship and cooperation with friendly nations. Organize trade shows, national and international exhibitions of an industrial, commercial, agricultural, or scientific nature within its facilities; as well as promoting and organizing the participation of Colombia in trade shows and exhibitions held abroad.

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca user was declared Special Permanent Free Zone Operator User through Resolution No. 5425 of June 20, 2008. According to Public Deed No. 2931 of July 25, 2008 of Notary 48 of Bogotá DC, registered on 28 July 2008 under number 01231243 of book IX, the company changed its name from Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones SA, to Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones SA Usuario Operador de Zona Franca. Its main domicile is in the city of Bogotá at Carrera 37 N ° 24-67.

The Corporation is subordinate to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, which has a 79.74% stake in the capital stock.

2. Basis of preparation of separate financial statements

(a) Regulatory Technical Framework

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Information Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF), established in Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 modified by Decrees 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017, 2483 of 2018, 2270 of 2019 and 1432 of 2020. The NCIFs applicable in 2020 are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, issued by the International Standards Council Accounting (International Accounting Standards Board - IASB); The basic standards correspond to those officially translated into Spanish and issued by the IASB in the second half of 2018 and the incorporation of the amendment to IFRS 16 Leases: Rent Reductions related to Covid-19 issued in 2020.

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

- Book 2 of Decree 2420 of 2015, according to modifications included in article 3 of Decree 2131 of 2016, applicable to Group 1 entities:

Participations in subordinates by controlling entities must be recognized in the separate financial statements in accordance with the equity method (article 35 of Law 222), as described in IAS 28.

These separate financial statements were prepared to comply with the legal provisions to which the Corporation is subject as an independent legal entity, some accounting principles may differ from those applied in the consolidated financial statements and, additionally, they do not include the adjustments or eliminations necessary to the presentation of the consolidated financial situation and the consolidated comprehensive results of the Corporation and its subordinate.

Consequently, the separate financial statements should be read together with the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subordinate.

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

(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) Moneda funcional y moneda de presentación

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) Uso de estimaciones y juicios

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.

Reasons

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 4.3 numeral (i) and 9 - The estimate of impairment of accounts receivable
- Notes 4.5 and 24 - The estimate of provisions.

3. Regulations applicable as of January 1, 2020

In accordance with the provisions of Decree 2270 of 2019, the standards issued applicable as of January 1, 2020 and their impact on the Corporation's financial statements are listed below:

Conceptual framework for financial reporting - Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards.

A new conceptual framework is established for entities that apply Full IFRS (Group 1) for the preparation of general-purpose financial information.

In the amendments to the References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, some of said references and citations are updated that form that they refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework and other modifications are made to clarify which version of the Conceptual Framework is being referenced.

The modifications to the conceptual framework through Decree 2270 of 2019 do not generate an impact on the financial statements of the Corporation, since the information presented already meets the criteria adopted in the new version, such as the factors considered for the presentation and disclosure of information, including reclassifications of income and expenses in other comprehensive income, as well as the recognition of assets and liabilities according to updated definitions.

IAS 19 - Employee benefits

Modifications are made related to post-employment benefits, defined benefit plans - plan modification, reduction, or liquidation.

The Regulation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendment requires an entity to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine the current period's cost of services and the net interest for the remainder of the annual period on the one that is reported after the modification, reduction, or liquidation of the plan when the entity remeasures its liability (asset) for net defined benefits.

The application of this standard did not generate an impact on the financial statements of the Corporation, since at the end of each annual period by an external entity the actuarial study of the pension liability is carried out using a technical interest in accordance with current regulations; this to establish the present value of the retirement pension plan, as well as the estimate for the charge to results in the following annual period.

IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements; IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The definition of materiality and relative importance is modified. The amendment consists of providing guidance to help entities make materiality or relative importance judgments, rather than making substantive changes to the definition of material or materiality. Consequently, in September 2017, the IASB issued Practice Document No. 2 "Making Judgments on Materiality or Relative Importance".

The application of this regulation did not generate impacts on the financial statements of the Corporation, since the policy adopted on the presentation of general-purpose financial statements already includes disclosure criteria on the information that is considered may have effects on the decisions of the users of this.

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty regarding income tax treatments

This interpretation clarifies the application of recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 when there is uncertainty about tax treatments.

These recognition and measurement requirements apply to the determination of tax profit or loss, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty about the tax treatments under IAS 12.

The application of this interpretation had no impact on the financial statements of the Corporation, because as of December 31, 2020, the Corporation do not have uncertainty scenarios in the application of the tax treatments applied to the amounts that give rise to current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. However, if the Corporation were to identify a fact with uncertain tax treatment, the different criteria of the tax administration or courts of that treatment will be identified, recording the valuations of these facts and will evaluate whether it should reveal the potential effect of the tax treatment. uncertainty as a tax-related contingency.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies established below have been consistently applied to all the periods presented in these separate financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia (NCIF), unless otherwise indicated; and they are applied on the consideration that it is a going concern.

4.1 Investments in subordinates and associates

Investments in subordinates and associates are recorded as follows:

Subordinadas

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Corporation directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries it exercises control. The Corporation controls a subordinate when, due to its involvement in it, it is exposed, or has the right, to variable returns from its involvement in the participation and could influence such returns through the power it exercises over it. The Corporation has the power when it has substantive rights in force that provide it with the ability to direct the relevant activities.

Investments in subordinates are measured using the equity method as described in IAS 28. It should be noted that the equity method is an accounting method according to which investments in subordinates are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently it is adjusted according to the changes they experience according to the percentage of participation.

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 will be derecognized. Any resulting gain or loss will be recognized in profit or loss. If any interest in the subordinate is retained, it will be measured at its fair value on 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 financial and operating policies. One of the presumptions established by the standard indicates that there is significant influence when the entity owns between 20% and 50% of the voting rights of another entity, however, significant influence should be reviewed.

The existence of significant influence by the Corporation is usually evidenced through 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 decisions about dividends and other distributions.
- Transactions of relative importance between the Corporation and the investee.
- Exchange of management personnel; or
- Provision of essential technical information.

The Corporation recognizes investments in associated entities initially at cost and subsequently applying the equity method in the separate financial statements.

The participation on the associate in the results of the period after those of its acquisition, is recognized in results or directly in equity, depending on the origin of the transaction. When it is necessary to ensure its uniformity with the policies adopted by the Corporation, the accounting policies of the associates are modified since these, accept the policies of the Parent and in turn those of the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, as Parent from Corferias.

The existence of another investor, who owns a substantial or majority stake, does not necessarily preclude an entity from exercising significant influence.

The Corporation registers investments in associated entities in the Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Bogotá (CICB), administered by Fiduciaria Bogotá.

4.2 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted into the respective functional currency of the Corporation on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing date are converted into the functional currency at the exchange rate of that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost will be converted using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Differences in foreign currency translation are generally recognized in income and presented in the financial statements.

Gains or losses from translation of foreign currency into 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 converted at the rate of change at the end of the period.

Differences in foreign currency that arise during the conversion are recognized in income.

Closing rates used:

Country	31-dec-20	31-dec-19
Colombia	3.432,50	3.277,14

4.3 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Recognition, initial measurement, and classification

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost or at fair value based on:

- The entity's business model for managing financial assets and
- of 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 price of the transaction, that is, the fair value of the consideration delivered or received. The following financial assets are recognized at fair value in the Corporation: Cash and cash equivalents, investments in other financial assets and accounts receivable from clients.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets not designated at the time they are classified as amortized cost.

The Corporation presents investments in equity instruments, measured at fair value with changes in results and with changes in other comprehensive income, as detailed below.

Efectivo y equivalentes al efectivo

The cash and cash equivalents of the Corporation is made up of cash balances and demand deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less, which are characterized by having great liquidity, are easily convertible into determined amounts of effective and being subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are used as a means of payment to settle liabilities acquired by the Corporation.

Cash and cash equivalents can include:

- General box
- Minor savings banks in functional and foreign currency
- Current and savings bank accounts in functional and foreign currency
- Term Deposit Certificates (CDT), with a maximum term of 90 days
- Collective investment funds

Investments in other financial assets

- **At fair value with effect on other comprehensive income:** The Corporation records investments measured at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income based on the discounted dividend flow methodology and Gordon Shapiro, in the following entities: Alpopular Almacén General de Deposito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Insurance company, respectively.
- **At cost less impairment:** The recognition of impairment and its reversal are recorded and reversed in the income statement. The Corporation has investments measured at cost less impairment.

Participation in the Bucaramanga Trade Shows and Exhibitions Center uses this type of measurement, this in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, paragraph B5 2.3 and 2.4, which establishes that all investments in equity instruments must be measured at fair value. However, in specific circumstances, cost may be an adequate estimate of fair value. This may be the case if the recent available information is insufficient to measure said fair value and consequently cost represents the best estimate of fair value.

- **At fair value through profit or loss:** The measurement of investments listed on the Stock Exchange is based on the listed price of the share at the cut-off date. The Corporation measures the investment held in Acerías Paz del Rio S.A. at the value quoted on the Colombian Stock Exchange at the end 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. Initial recognition is for the value of the transaction, as is its subsequent measurement less any impairment. Accounts receivable that are classified as less than 365 days are not subject to amortized cost unless the effect of the discount is significant; those over one year old, as they are totally 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 the model of expected losses for the next twelve (12) months and analyzes the following events that correspond to objective evidence that losses are expected from the account receivable, based on a model of expected losses for the next twelve (12) months:

1. The 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 expected percentage (%) of loss as follows:

Type of account receivable	Expiration	Impairment percentage
Accounts receivable from clients	0 - 90 days	0%
	91 - 150 days	10%
	151 - 365 days	Greater than 4 SMMLV: 70%
		Under 4 SMMLV: 90%
More than 365 days	100%	

Accounts receivable with state entities that have a budget availability certificate will not be subject to an estimate of impairment since said 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 and net of impairment loss. The Corporation has in this category, long-term accounts receivable from employees, which are measured at amortized cost given that there are payment conditions agreed with the employees.

Derecognition of a Financial Asset

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

- The contractual rights expire on the active cash flows.
- The contractual rights are transferred on the active cash flows or the assumption of a liability to pay to a third party all its estimated cash flows without significant delays, by a Transfer Agreement.
- That have been transferred all risks and rewards incidental to the asset ownership, and
- That have been retained all risks and rewards incidental to the asset ownership but does not retain control over this financial asset.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially and subsequently by the value of the transaction; for long-term liabilities, their measurement is the amortized cost. Interests are calculated using the effective interest method, differences of exchange are recorded on the financial results. Inside the Financial Liabilities category appears the financial obligations, accounts payable and anticipated incomes.

Financial obligations

Corresponds to financial obligations incurred by the Corporation to meet the financing of the entity's projects. The financial obligations are recognized when receiving the loan.

Accounts Payable

The Corporation recognizes as a financial liability of a creditor nature (accounts payable) the payment rights in favor of third parties originated in: the purchase of goods on credit, and in other obligations contracted in favor of third parties.

Anticipated Incomes

These are incurred in the Corporation by money received in advance from clients for their participation in trade shows.

Settlement of Liabilities

Related to financial liabilities, these are settled if the responsibility has been extinguished, this could happen when:

- It is downloaded (liability paid)
- It has been canceled (Debt cancellation)
- Rights expired (option that exceeded the expiration date)

4.4 Non-financial Assets

The Corporation's non-financial assets are those for which it is expected to receive a service instead of a financial instrument or an equity instrument. The Corporation classifies inventories, other non-financial assets, intangibles, property and equipment and investment property as non-financial assets.

Properties and Equipment

Recognition, initial measurement, and classification

Properties and Equipment shall be understood for the Corporation, all property elements and equipment acquired for an equal or higher cost of three (3) times the current legal monthly minimum wage per unit, or, of those that, due to their features/characteristics, need to be controlled. Also, the tangible assets that:

- Belongs for their use of production or supply of goods and services, for rent to third parties or administrative purposes; and
- Expected to last over a period cycle.

Properties and Equipment are recognized in accountings if, and only if, is probable that economic benefits in the future may apply to the Corporation, and the cost of the element could be determined reliably.

Initial recognition of Properties and Equipment is the cost that includes:

- Acquisition cost, including import duties and non-recoverable indirect taxes excluding trade discounts and rebates.
- Costs related to setting the asset in place and capable conditions of operating in the manner intended by management.
- initial estimate of any cost involved in dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the physical site where it is located.

When other items of property and equipment (important components of immovable property) have different lifespans, they are registered as separated items.

Profits and losses resulting from the sale of any property and equipment is recognized as net in results.

Subsequent Measurement

Following initial recognition, the Corporation applies the cost model.

Cost model requires that, after initial recognition, all properties and equipment must be valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent Costs

Book value of the replaced item is removed. Daily maintenance costs of properties and equipment are recognized in results when applicable.

The Corporation runs in additional costs related with their assets later to the capitalization of an item of Properties and Equipment. These costs are capitalized when corresponds to additions, in which is necessary to fulfil the following recognition criteria:

- Increase capability of generating future economic income, or
- Increase expected lifespan.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, corresponding to the asset cost less its residual value, the latter is calculated only for immovable goods.

Useful life starts at the acquisition date, which is when the asset is capable to operate in the manner intended by management, even though the asset is not placed into service.

The amount of depreciation is recognized in the results of operation using the straight-line method according to the estimated lifespans of the different categories of the Properties and Equipment, thus:

- Immovable Goods:

For this kind of goods, two representative components, materially important and with different lifespans, are determined.

- ✓ Component 1: Constructive chapters (civil work – technical installations and finishing) corresponding to a 22% of the building cost, with a maximum useful life of 30 years
- ✓ Component 2: Constructive Chapters (civil work – foundation and structure) corresponding to a 78% of the building cost, with a maximum useful life of 80 years.

These components were eliminated as the result of the analysis made by the external appraiser.

- Movable assets:

- ✓ Office Equipment: 10 years
- ✓ Computer and communication equipment: 5 years
- ✓ Fleet and Transport equipment: 10 years
- ✓ Machinery and equipment: 10 years

Components are determined according to the items that have a significant cost against the total cost of the good.

The Corporation checks the residual value, useful life and the depreciation of Properties and Equipment at the end of each financial year. Changes to the initially established criteria are recognized as a change in estimates.

Impairment loss

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

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.

4.5 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

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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 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:

Type of service	Nature and opportunity of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Rates
Entertainment and Recreation - Trade Show Events	The Corporation annually determine a trade show calendar, in which annual and biannual trade shows are held, which are marketed through the sale of stands, and related services, which are held through space leasing contracts, which are reserved, contracted, invoiced, and paid in advance. The commercialization stages start one year before the trade show. The performance obligation is fulfilled with the provision of the service, which is the celebration of the trade show and the delivery of the stand to the customer's satisfaction. With the start of the trade show, income from ordinary activities is recognized. There is no significant financing component, since the conditions of participation foresee the payment of the contract in full before the start of the trade show; in some cases, financing is granted in terms of a maximum of 90 days.	They are established by the Commercial Management of the Corporation, according to the version of the trade show, based on the marketing analyzes, in conjunction with the Revenue area analyzing the trade shows with similar characteristics.

Type of service	Nature and opportunity of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Rates
Real estate, business, and rental activities - Non-trade show events	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.	They are established by the Events Management of the Corporation, evaluating variables such as: type of event, schedule, and capacity; also considering market criteria.
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>	Product prices are set according to the market. In the case of events as contracted with the client based on the required menu.

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 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.

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.

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.

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 the years 2019 and 2020 are listed below; Some of them entered into force internationally as of January 1, 2020 and 2021 and others will enter into force as of January 1, 2022 and 2023. These regulations have not yet been adopted in Colombia and no significant impacts are expected for the Corporation.

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
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> <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>

Financial Information Norm	Norm or amendment Subject	Details
IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets.	Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfillment of a Contract.	<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>
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 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.

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 assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 on a recurring basis:

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

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Investment Property	-	78.666.868	-	Technical appraisal	Current market prices of construction materials and labor.
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December 31, 2019

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	\$16	-	-		Market / share price.
Other financial assets (Alpopular and La Previsora)	-	\$14.401.593	-	Discounted dividend model.	Dividends paid, EMBI Colombia, Beta and Devaluation.
Real Estate Private Capital Fund	-	471.935	-	Valuation of the underlying of the Fund	Unit value of the Fund supplied by the Administrator Company

The Corporation does not present any type of reclassification or transfers in the hierarchy levels, between December 2020 and 2019.

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, 2020</u>		<u>December 31st, 2019</u>	
	Value in books (*)	Fair value(*)	Value in books(*)	Fair value(*)
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$17.087.824	17.087.824	\$23.473.863	23.473.863
Accounts receivable (1)	9.188.118	9.188.118	23.418.782	23.418.782
Other financial assets (1)	174.448	174.448	174.448	174.448
Financial liabilities (2)	162.361.879	162.361.879	164.396.492	164.396.492

(*) The carrying amount is a close approximation to the fair value, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

- (1) The fair value of financial assets not measured at fair value 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 by liquidation. Fair values represent the cost of the transaction and interest, when applicable, is settled using the effective interest method. No impairment losses are evident. This other financial asset corresponds to the investment in the Bucaramanga Fair and Exhibition

Center, which is measured at cost. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is no evidence of impairment for this investment since the company has not historically shown loss rates.

- (2) Financial liabilities record amounts incurred, and pending payment generated by the operation, including the following items: financial obligations, accounts payable and other financial liabilities.

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

The Corporation, seeking the continuous improvement of their processes, have established a Risk Management model in each of the macro processes, 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, the macroprocess and the product (trade shows and events) are evaluated; existing controls are identified and evaluated to minimize the impact at the time of the occurrence of a risk and thus determine its residual risk.

For this effect, the risks are prioritized through an evaluation exercise, identifying them as high, medium, and low. Facing the prioritization of risks, the Risk Committee analyzes the main information and defines the risks that the Administration must manage with the highest priority.

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	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	9	\$9.188.118	\$23.418.782
Other financial assets	13	9.264.723	15.047.992

Accounts receivable

Exposure to credit risk of the Corporation is mainly affected by the general characteristics of each client. The Corporation have established a deterioration policy based on the trade fair activity, events and according to the non-compliance of the payment on the established date.

Bad debt estimates for trade debtors and other accounts receivable are used to record impairment losses. See detail in note 9

Other financial assets

The Corporation limit their 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 detail in note 13.

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.

The following is an analysis of the maturity profile of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Term	Market value (thousands of pesos) 2020	% Part	Term	Market value (thousands of pesos) 2019	% Part
Up to one month	\$106.626	0.07%	Up to one month	\$1.297.344	1,16%
More than one month and not more than three months	1.180.446	0.82%	More than one month and not more than three months	2.594.687	2,31%
More than three months and not more than one year	4.725.689	3,30%	More than three months and not more than one year	11.676.092	10,40%
Between one and five years	78.712.860	54,92%	Between one and five years	20.051.408	17,85%
Over five years	58.590.084	40,88%	Over five years	76.700.493	68,29%

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:

<u>Variable rate instruments</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Financial assets subject to interest rate risk *	\$84.179	4.557.653
Financial liabilities subject to interest rate risk **	138.631.799	111.462.721

* 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

At the end of December 2020 and 2019, the Corporation does not have financial instruments at a fixed rate, the sensitivity analysis for this type of instruments is not disclosed, since that a variation in the interest rate at the end of the period on the being reported would not affect the result.

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Considering that all the obligations with the financial system are indexed at variable rates, the Corporation is exposed to the variation of the DTF and IBR rates that correspond to the underlying of the Banco de la República intervention rate, which in 2020 were at 2.67% and 4.52%, and by the end of 2019, at 1.68% and 4.54%, respectively, directly affect bank loans used for working capital and development of construction projects.

To control the risk of the interest rate, the sensitivity to possible changes in the same is evaluated taking the variation of the historical reference rates applicable to each of the loans, as shown below:

	IBR T.V.	IBR TV E.A.
Variación 2019-2020	-59,047%	-59,418%

The variations generate a decrease of -56.25% in the calculation of the interest estimate of the total consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2020.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

The following is the detail of cash and cash equivalents:

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Cash	\$ 21.321	22.796
Current accounts (1)	1.586.541	1.255.113
Savings accounts (2)	15.370.205	11.724.806
Fixed Term Certificates of Deposit (3)	-	5.044.853
Collective investment funds (4)	109.757	5.426.295
	\$ 17.087.824	23.473.863

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents.

- (1) The increase corresponds to the resources received from the Fiducoldex Trust, as spokesperson for Innpulsa Colombia and Colombia Productiva for the Econexia digital project
- (2) The increase corresponds to the credit resources granted by Davivienda Bank in December 2020.
- (3) The decrease corresponds to the redemption of the CDT constituted on October 21, 2019 with BBVA Colombia S.A. Bank, for a nominal value of \$ 5,000,000, with a due date of January 21, 2020.
- (4) The decrease corresponds to the use of the resources of the Collective Investment Funds, to support the cash flow of the Corporation, given the declaration of the National Government of health emergency due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the impossibility of holding trade shows and events during 2020.

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

Issuer	<u>2020</u>			<u>2019</u>	
	Nominal	Credit Rating	Cost effectiveness	Nominal	Credit Rating
Banco AV Villas S.A.	\$ 18.529	AAA		23.369	AAA
Banco de Occidente S.A.	124.109	AAA		312.789	AAA
Bancolombia S.A.	405.855	AAA		396.256	AAA
Banco Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A.	416.250	AAA		6.726	AAA
Banco BBVA Argentina Colombia	1.235	AAA		9.096.005	AAA
Banco Popular S.A.	7.392.447	AAA		6.452.657	AAA
Banco Davivienda S.A.	8.598.321	AAA		1.736.971	AAA
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Superior	81.076	F AAA / 2 BRC 1 +	1,384% E.A.	4.555.794	F AAA 2+
Fondo de inversión Colectiva Interes Part.A	3.091	F AAA / 2+	1,322% E.A.	1.504	F AAA 2+
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Ultraserfinco Liquidez	12	AAA 2 BRC 1	1,087% E.A.	354	AAA 2
Casa de Bolsa Liquidez Fondo Abierto	-			-	
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Fiducuenta	25.578	AAA	1,07% E.A.	868.642	AAA
	\$ 17.066.503			23.451.067	

The Corporation evaluated the conciliatory items determining that they do not show impairment since they are not susceptible to future losses.

As of December 31st, 2020, and 2019, considering the determined credit rating, there are no indications 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, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Customers	\$ 5.123.569	16.762.704
Sundry debtors (2)	882.218	6.598.626
Accounts receivable workers	428.078	589.270
Debts difficult to collect	2.607.895	1.911.357
Less deterioration	<u>(2.936.397)</u>	<u>(2.443.175)</u>
	<u>\$ 6.105.363</u>	<u>23.418.782</u>

- (1) The balance corresponds mainly to the invoices generated to customers who participated in the Expoartesánias trade show for \$ 214,532, Home Fair for \$ 585,968, Leather Show for \$ 396,322, held during 2020 and for trade shows to be held in 2021 as a Fair Bogotá International for \$ 541,830, Interzum Bogotá for \$ 749,604 and Andinapack for \$ 426,382, International Book Fair 287,030, Meditech \$ 188,911, Expoconstrucción and Expodiseño \$ 170,677. The decrease is because of the pandemic generated by covid-19 and the impossibility of holding trade shows and events during 2020, most of the trade show calendar moved to 2021.
- (2) The balance for 2020 to dividends receivable for \$ 281,301, leases for \$ 358,577 and income pending invoice for \$ 201,858. For the year 2019 it corresponds mainly to the account receivable for the provision of services of the operation of the Ágora International Convention Center for \$ 2,150,772 and accounts receivable generated from exhibitors in the stage prior to the realization of some trade shows for \$ 1,621,553. Lastly, the dividends receivable for the investment held in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. for \$ 500,272.
- (3) Accounts receivable with a validity of more than 365 days are impaired. Due to the economic impact generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, there is an increase in difficult-to-collect accounts.

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

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
91 to 150 days	\$ 12.265	96.172
151 to 365 days	510.530	391.909
More than 365	<u>2.413.602</u>	<u>1.955.094</u>
	<u>\$ 2.936.397</u>	<u>2.443.175</u>

In 2020 an impairment of accounts receivable from employees was generated, which is in the legal process.

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable was as follows:

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	Impairment
Balance as of December 31, 2018	\$ 1.914.155
Impairment of accounts receivable	1.138.592
Recoveries	<u>(609.572)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ <u>2.443.175</u>
Impairment of accounts receivable	1.036.606
Recoveries	(531.614)
Employee debt punishment	<u>(11.770)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ <u><u>2.936.397</u></u>

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

b) Non-current accounts receivable

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>
To related parties (1)	<u><u>3.082.755</u></u>

(1) The balance corresponds to an account receivable from the subsidiary Corferias Inversiones SAS for loans for \$ 3,082,755, disbursements made during 2020 to comply with the obligations necessary for the operation due to the health emergency caused by the Covid-19 pandemic; the maximum authorized quota is \$ 5,000,000. Credit approved in a meeting of the Board of Directors of Corferias Act No. 1389 of June 16, 2020, with a term of 10 years, a grace period of 3 years for capital and interest and a nominal IBR rate T.V. + 2.60%. Due to the credit granted, interest income was accrued in 2020 for \$ 40,513

10. Inventories

The following is the inventories detail:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Raw materials (1)	\$ 19.788	44.644
Merchandise non-manufactured by the	22.358	34.322
company Materials, spares, and accessories (2)	751.752	971.162
Containers and packaging	<u>83.045</u>	<u>77.483</u>
	<u>\$ 876.943</u>	<u>1.127.611</u>

In 2020, inventories are reduced due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, due to the impossibility of holding trade shows and events.

- 1) This item represents food supplies consumed during the business line development of food and beverage area.
- 2) The inventories kept by the Corporation are high-rotation items and make part of the retailers finished product like disposables, packaging, materials, spares, accessories, and endowment. The increase represents mainly in the Corporation the purchase of the carpet for different halls by \$447.898 COP, which is used in the assembly of halls rented for the development of different trade shows and/or events.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no restrictions on inventory.

11. Current tax assets, net

The following is the detail of the tax assets:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Remaining in taxes private liquidation (1)	\$ <u> -</u>	<u> 1.489.596</u>

The 2019 balance corresponded to the greater number of withholdings and self-withholdings made in the year and the decrease in the taxable base for calculating income tax for that year.

The balance in favor of rent that came with a cut to 2019 was requested in return and / or compensation to the National Tax and Customs Department on June 19, 2020 and resolved by the Tax Administration on July 14, 2020 according to Resolution number 608-31-001071 for \$ 1,317,282, with this refund the sales tax corresponding to the first two months was offset by \$ 554,894 and the monthly withholding tax returns from August to December 2020 were canceled for \$ 762,388; the remainder was adjusted against income tax expense from previous years.

12. Other non-financial assets

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

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Interest on employee loans	131.804	159.001
Prepaid expenses (1)	272.140	95.265
Surplus from VAT Tax settlement (2)	578.875	-
	\$ <u> 982.819</u>	<u> 254.266</u>

- (1) This item corresponds mainly to an advance in the delegated administration contract for the construction and provision of the Hilton Corferias Hotel for \$ 157,166, and in addition to the insurance acquired by the Corporation such as life insurance, compliance insurance, property damage insurance, financial risk insurance and civil liability insurance.
- (2) The balance corresponds to the balance in favor of the Sales Tax, due to the decrease in income that the Corporation had during 2020, the balance in favor is presented from the third two months of 2020

13. Investments in other financial assets

The following is the detail of other financial assets:

Investments in: (1)	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S. A.	\$ 8.007.824	13.972.736
La Previsora S.A Compañía Seguros	599.423	428.857
Centro de Exposiciones y Convenciones de Bucaramanga	174.448	174.448
Acerías Paz del Río S. A.	15	16
Fondo de Capital Privado (2)	483.013	471.935
	<u>\$ 9.264.723</u>	<u>15.047.992</u>

- (1) These investments are financial tools where the Corporation has no control, nor significant influence.
- (2) It represents the investment made by the Corporation in the private equity fund Nexus Real Estate, managed by Fiduciaria de Occidente for an original amount of \$468.745 COP, giving daily earnings, which has increased at the financial year-end to \$45.585 COP

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is no evidence of impairment for these investments, except for the investment in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. that presented a decrease in the fair value in accordance with the methodology applied of discounted dividend flow, when there was a fall in its profits for the year 2019, generating a lower fair value of the investment.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation does not intend to sell these financial assets.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no restrictions on these investments.

14. Associated investments

The following is the detail of associated investments:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Investments in associated companies (1)	\$ 75.440.966	78.081.702
Investments in subordinates (2)	-	2.482.993
	<u>\$ 75.440.966</u>	<u>80.564.695</u>

- (1) Corresponds to the investment in the CICB International Center Autonomous Heritage, which was established for the administration of the resources delivered by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, the National Tourism Fund - FONTUR and Corferias, for the development of the International Center Convention Center of Bogotá - ÁGORA. To date, the Corporation has an equity interest of 18.76%, over which it has no control, but has significant influence. The decrease in the value of the investment corresponds to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic in Ágora Bogotá's operations, which did not allow it to carry out events for much of 2020, consequently, the participation method presents a loss of \$ 2,640. 736.

The investment in this associate records an underlying relating to an investment property for \$399,939,000, which during the 2020 period registered a decrease of \$ 9,461,000 because of the

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adjustment to fair value, also affected by the crisis generated by the pandemic, said adjustment is supported in a study by external experts through the discounted cash flow method.

(2) The Corporation registers a subordinate:

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

During 2020, the losses generated were higher than the investment amount, implying that it reached zero. However, since there are no implicit legal obligations and before the suspension of article 457 of the Commercial Code by Decree 560 of 2020, which suspends the effect of the grounds for dissolution for two years, providing the possibility of recovery of the company for herself.

With the declaration of the emergency presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, during 2020, the subordinate Corferias Inversiones SAS and the Associate PA Centro Internacional CICB had to limit the activities of their corporate purpose, such as the holding of trade shows, conventions and events of various kinds, which involve the participation of a very considerable number of people, such as visitors and / or exhibitors; as well as the rental of spaces to third parties for the realization of public and private events; which caused an effect on its results.

The profits or losses of the previous 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 this investment accounted for using the equity method, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

2020

Entity	% Participation	Address	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income from ordinary activities	Results before taxes	Results after taxes	Other integral result	Total Integral Result
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB	18.76%	Cll 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 SAS	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)

2019

Entity	% Participation	Address	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income from ordinary activities	Results before taxes	Results after taxes	Other integral result	Total Integral Result
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB	18.78%	Cll 67 #7-37 Bogotá, Colombia	11.732.001	407.735.960	3.772.859	-	37.310.014	32.632.477	32.632.477	-	32.632.477
Corferias Inversiones SAS	100%	Cra 37 #24-67 Bogotá Colombia	8.359.984	5.802.002	7.743.993	3.935.000	22.645.618	2.166.983	1.062.193	-	1.062.193

During 2020 and 2019, the CICB International Center Autonomous Heritage registered the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are \$ 17,422 and \$ 242,785, respectively.
- Current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions is zero (0) for both years, respectively.
- The depreciation expense for property and equipment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$1,598,839.
- Interest income and expense as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is zero (0) for both years, respectively.

During 2020 and 2019, Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. registered the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are \$ 403,136 and \$ 3,054,591, respectively.
- Current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions are \$ 4,263,995 and \$ 6,262,477, respectively.
- The depreciation of property and equipment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 801,288 and \$ 675,869, respectively.
- Amortization of intangible assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 7,923 and \$ 16,986, respectively.
- Interest income as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 10,502 and \$ 80,415, respectively.
- Interest expense as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 456,711 and \$ 434,971, respectively.

During 2020, no dividends were received from either the subordinate or the associate. For the year 2019, dividends were received from the CICB International Convention Center for the value of \$ 446,553 and were not received from the subordinate.

15. Intangible assets

The following is the detail of Intangible assets:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Commercial brands acquired (1)	\$ 15.483.592	15.483.592
Software licenses (2)	7.135.927	6.112.918
Accumulated amortization	<u>(9.883.273)</u>	<u>(6.792.685)</u>
	<u>\$ 12.736.246</u>	<u>14.803.825</u>

- (1) During 2020, any brand was acquired which is why any variation was seen in comparison to 2019.
- (2) During 2020, the Corporation made an investment to optimize the technological tools for holding virtual trade shows and events and renew the licensing of physical servers and Cloud Services.

The following is the detail of intangible assets movements up to December 31st of 2020:

Intangible assets	Balance to 31/12/2019	Purchases	Amortization of the Period	Balance to 31/03/2020
Software licenses	3.496.315	1.023.009	(2.069.881)	2.449.443
Commercial brands acquired	11.307.510	-	(1.020.707)	10.286.803
Total Intangible assets	14.803.825	1.023.009	(3.090.588)	12.736.246

The following is the detail of the movement of intangibles up to December 31, 2019:

Intangible assets	Balance to 31/12/2018	Purchases	Amortization of the Period	Balance to 31/12/2019
Software licenses	4.131.716	1.092.456	(1.727.857)	3.496.315
Commercial brands acquired	12.328.217	-	(1.020.707)	11.307.510
Total Intangible assets	16.459.933	1.092.456	(2.748.564)	14.803.825

The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 9,883,273 and \$ 6,792,685, respectively.

For intangible assets, there is no evidence of impairment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

16. Properties and equipment

The following is the detail of properties and net equipment:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Land (1)	\$ 232.954.789	233.215.356
Construction in progress (2)	3.560.747	36.268.590
Constructions and buildings (2)	255.658.727	222.197.505
Machinery and equipment	6.780.641	6.664.615
Office equipment	6.250.029	5.660.313
Computer and communication equipment	11.114.839	9.680.051
Fleet and transport equipment	265.804	265.804
Accumulated depreciation	(33.826.241)	(27.381.365)
Impairment	(9.928)	(9.928)
	<u>\$ 482.749.407</u>	<u>486.560.941</u>

(1) The decrease is caused by a cancellation made on the land for \$260,567, because of the process of selling a commercial premise, located on the hotel grounds, to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, according to Public Deed No. 803 of the 23rd. October 2020 worth \$11,040,660, generating a profit of \$7,336,630.

(2) The decrease in construction in progress and the corresponding increase in constructions and buildings corresponds to the activation of investment projects, such as office projects, interior offices, among others for a value of \$ 37,017,246. Also in the last quarter of 2020, the sale of the commercial premises to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce was perfected, generating a decrease in constructions and buildings of \$ 3,443,463

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

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Propiedad y equipo	Saldo a 31/12/2019	Compras	Depreciación del periodo	Bajas	Traslados	Saldo a 31/12/2020
Terrenos	233.215.356	-	-	(260.567)		232.954.789
Construcciones en curso	36.268.590	4.309.403	-	-	(37.017.246)	3.560.747
Construcciones y edificaciones	205.706.920	-	(3.570.685)	(3.443.463)	37.017.246	235.710.018
Maquinaria y equipo	3.581.460	117.958	(660.717)	-	251	3.038.952
Equipo de oficina	3.155.139	614.389	(573.955)	-	(251)	3.195.322
Equipo de computación y comunicación	4.567.912	1.434.788	(1.762.295)	-	-	4.240.405
Flota y equipo de transporte	65.564	-	(16.390)	-	-	49.174
Total propiedad y equipo	486.560.941	6.476.538	(6.584.042)	(3.704.030)	-	482.749.407

The following is the detail of the movement of property and equipment in fiscal year 2019:

Propiedad y equipo	Saldo a 31/12/2018	Compras	Resultado en Venta	Depreciación del periodo	Bajas	Aporte Inversión (Nota 14)	Traslados	Saldo a 31/12/2019
Terrenos	234.003.546	-	-	-	-	(788.190)	-	233.215.356
Construcciones en curso	72.602.486	8.751.470	-	-	-	(6.688.927)	(38.396.439)	36.268.590
Construcciones y edificaciones	170.085.537	283.795	-	(3.058.851)	-		38.396.439	205.706.920
Maquinaria y equipo	5.257.781	382.614		(943.427)	(1.115.508)		-	3.581.460
Equipo de oficina	4.238.321	403.309	251	(873.749)	(612.993)		-	3.155.139
Equipo de computación y comunicación	5.810.536	755.328	-	(1.840.323)	(157.629)		-	4.567.912
Flota y equipo de transporte	81.953	-	-	(16.389)	-		-	65.564
Total propiedad y equipo	492.080.160	10.576.516	251	(6.732.739)	(1.886.130)	(7.477.117)	-	486.560.941

Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$ 33,826,241 and \$ 27,381,365, respectively.

For property and equipment, there is no evidence of impairment for each type of asset of the Corporation during the years 2020 and 2019.

Fully depreciated assets in use represent 1.10% for 2020 and 0.66% for 2019 of total assets with book value.

The following is a detail of fully depreciated assets in use for the years 2020 and 2019:

2020	Equipo de computación y comunicación	3.215.197
	Equipo de oficina	525.633
	Maquinaria y equipo	1.464.554
	Construcciones y edificaciones	17.186
	Flota y equipo de transporte	101.900
2019	Equipo de computación y comunicación	1.344.356
	Equipo de oficina	1.262.621
	Maquinaria y equipo	469.404
	Construcciones y edificaciones	17.186
	Flota y equipo de transporte	101.900

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are no restrictions on these assets.

17. Investment properties

The following is the detail of the investment property:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Investment Properties - Land, construction, and provisions (1)	78.666.868	270.852.910
	78.666.868	270.852.910

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

The variation originates in December 2020 when the transfer of 70% of the Hotel to the Autonomous Patrimony P.A. Pactia, for a n amount of \$176,962,039, which was formalized by Public Deed No. 1518 of December 16, 2020. This transaction was carried out in compliance with the contractually agreed between the parties, for the cancellation of the Contractual Liability in charge of the Parent for the anticipated consideration received from the PA Pactia, for the construction of the Hotel Project.

With the registration of this operation, the financing component that was capitalized for \$17,507,988 was simultaneously canceled.

The following is the detail of the movement of investment properties in fiscal year 2020:

Investment property	Balance until 31/12/2019	Additions	Transfer	Capitalization Component financing (Non-monetary item)	Valuation	Balance until 31/12/2020
Investment Properties - Land, construction, and provisions	270.852.910	12.440	176.962.039	(17.507.988)	2.271.545	78.666.868

The following is the detail of the movement of investment property in fiscal year 2019:

Investment property	Balance until 31/12/2018	Additions	Capitalization Component financing (Non-monetary item)	Balance until 31/12/2019
Land and Constructions in progress	\$241.415.407 COP	19.434.678 COP	10.002.825 COP	270.852.910 COP

There are contractual obligations originated for the construction of the investment property (See note 18 Financial Obligations and note 22 Contractual Liability with P.A. Pactia).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the part of the investment property that corresponds to Corferias - lot and property, is as collateral against the Banks of Bogotá and AV Villas SA, to support the loans received for the Capital necessary for the final execution of the Hotel Project.

For the 2020 period, given the completion of the construction of the Hotel Project, the investment property was measured at fair value, for which Borrero Ochoa & Asociados, an independent firm with more than thirty years of experience was hired, recognized in consultancies of this type of construction 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

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Cost approach methodologies, determining that the scenario with the least uncertainty for measurement is due to the Cost methodology; the result of the measurement was a valuation for \$ 2,271,545.

The balance of the investment property as of December 31, 2020 is made up of 30% of the Hotel, owned by Corferias SA, including the effect of the valuation in the percentage of the Corporation for \$ 78,303,190, and 100 % of the investment property of a commercial premises, of which the transfer of 70% to the Autonomous Patrimony PA remains pending Pactia, which includes 30% of the valuation of Corferias' stake for \$ 363,678.

Investment property during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 did not present impairment losses that would have affected the income statement.

18. Financial Obligations

The following is the detail of the financial obligations:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Short-term financial obligations (**)	\$ 7.198.192	15.568.123
Long-term financial obligations	136.117.513	96.751.901
	<u>\$ 143.315.705</u>	<u>112.320.024</u>

(**) Short-term obligations, as of December 31, 2020 includes the balance payable for interest of \$ 4,683,906 and the current portion of \$ 2,514,286 and on December 31, 2019 the balance of interest for \$ 857,303 and the current portion of \$ 14,710,820

2020

Entidad	Fecha	Fecha de vencimiento	Valor inicial	Tasa de interés	Capital abonado	Saldo de capital	Saldo por interes	Intereses pagados	Porción corriente	Porción no corriente
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
						\$ 138.631.799	4.683.906	\$ 3.849.892	\$ 2.514.286	\$ 136.117.513

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2019

Entidad	Fecha	Fecha de vencimiento	Valor inicial	Tasa de interés	Capital abonado	Saldo de capital	Saldo por intereses	Intereses pagados	Porción corriente	Porción no corriente
Banco Popular S.A.	30/01/2015	30/01/2020	\$ 2.000.000	DTF + 2,50%	\$ 1.900.000	\$ 100.000	\$ 1.160	\$ 18.779	\$ 100.000	\$ -
Banco Popular S.A.	02/05/2017	2/05/2022	2.000.000	IBR + 3,50%	1.100.000	900.000	9.993	72.249	400.000	500.000
Banco Popular S.A.	18/01/2017	18/01/2019	3.500.000	IBR + 2,00 %	3.500.000	-	-	10.165	-	-
Banco Popular S.A.	7/02/2017	7/02/2022	1.400.000	IBR + 3,40%	770.000	630.000	6.602	50.896	280.000	350.000
Banco Popular S.A.	27/10/2017	27/10/2024	12.630.000	IBR + 3,05%	2.105.000	10.525.000	134.439	688.839	2.105.000	8.420.000
Banco Popular S.A. (*)	26/07/2018	26/07/2024	5.000.000	IBR + 3,60%	208.333	4.791.667	65.891	316.708	833.333	3.958.334
Banco Popular S.A. (*)	31/11/2019	31/01/2022	19.000.000	IBR+3.00% T.V.	15.674.047	3.325.953	39.579	496.278	1.478.202	1.847.751
Banco AV Villas (*)	14/11/2017	14/11/2024	11.000.000	IBR + 2,70%	1.833.333	9.166.667	79.644	602.418	1.833.333	7.333.334
Banco AV Villas (*)	20/12/2017	20/12/2024	6.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	1.000.000	5.000.000	9.293	362.043	1.000.000	4.000.000
Banco AV Villas (*)	27/12/2017	27/12/2024	1.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	166.667	833.333	310	61.356	166.667	666.666
Banco AV Villas	13/08/2019	13/08/2029	17.313.666	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	17.313.666	197.977	389.075	-	17.313.666
Banco AV Villas (*)	18/02/2019	30/12/2019	489.502	IBR+4.40% T.V	489.502	-	-	18.818	-	-
Banco AV Villas (*)	13/11/2018	13/12/2031	1.356.821	IBR T.V.E.A + 4.40	1.356.821	-	-	81.039	-	-
Banco AV Villas (*)	25/01/2019	30/12/2019	1.443.750	IBR T.V.E.A + 4.40	1.443.750	-	-	66.907	-	-
Banco AV Villas	31/05/2019	30/12/2019	4.176.870	IBR T.V.E.A + 4.40	4.176.870	-	-	74.465	-	-
Banco AV Villas (*)	15/03/2019	30/12/2019	4.506.150	IBR T.V.E.A + 4.40	4.506.150	-	-	139.568	-	-
Banco AV Villas (*)	12/12/2018	12/12/2031	5.340.571	IBR T.V.E.A + 4.40	5.340.571	-	-	279.008	-	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (*)	01/02/2018	01/02/2025	20.000.000	IBR 90 DN +1,30%	1.666.667	18.333.333	166.100	1.215.079	3.333.333	15.000.000
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (*)	01/02/2018	01/02/2025	16.000.000	IBR 90 DN +1,30%	1.333.334	14.666.666	64.119	980.703	2.666.666	12.000.000
Banco Davivienda S.A	25/05/2018	25/05/2026	3.600.000	DTF + 1,85%	299.998	3.300.002	-	217.761	514.286	2.785.716
Banco de Bogotá	20/08/2019	20/08/2029	22.576.434	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	22.576.434	82.196	621.406	-	22.576.434
Banco de Bogotá (*)	26/11/2018	30/12/2019	1.744.433	IBR+4,40 T.V.	1.744.433	-	-	95.556	-	-
Banco de Bogotá (*)	23/11/2018	30/12/2019	6.866.448	IBR+4,40 T.V.	6.866.448	-	-	375.271	-	-
Banco de Bogotá (*)	01/02/2019	30/12/2019	1.856.250	IBR+4,40 T.V.	1.856.250	-	-	87.872	-	-
Banco de Bogotá (*)	19/02/2019	30/12/2019	629.342	IBR+4,40 T.V.	629.342	-	-	27.105	-	-
Banco de Bogotá (*)	15/03/2019	30/12/2019	5.793.449	IBR+4,40 T.V.	5.793.449	-	-	210.336	-	-
Banco de Bogotá (*)	23/04/2019	30/12/2019	316.408	IBR+4,40 T.V.	316.408	-	-	8.801	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	31/05/2019	30/12/2019	5.370.103	IBR+4,40 T.V.	5.370.103	-	-	102.120	-	-
						\$ 111.462.721	\$ 857.303	\$ 7.670.619	\$ 14.710.820	\$ 96.751.901

The Corporation increased its long-term financial obligations, due to the extension of the payment term of current loans, granted by financial entities, due to the decrease in income that Corferias presented due to the impossibility of developing trade shows and events to a large extent 2020 due to the effects of COVID 19.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 the detail of accounts payable:

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
National	\$ 380.205	945.034
From abroad (1)	7.335	4.419
To related companies	464	-
To contractors (2) Costs and expenses to pay (3)	1.800.102	6.736.737
Sales tax payable	4.422.333	29.183.622
Trade and industry tax payable	-	1.680.846
Dividends or shares payable	62.040	525.552
Withholding tax	268.557	271.260
Industry and commerce tax withheld	433.619	1.747.879
Payroll withholding and contributions	27.918	127.809
Various creditors	259.186	602.820
Salaries to pay	491.276	509.946
Consolidated layoffs	6.129	10.280
Interest on layoffs	561.498	916.783
Consolidated vacation	67.596	110.210
Extralegal benefits	219.966	404.115
Payments for third parties (4)	55.937	146.835
Withholding to third parties on contracts	1.985.523	-
	<u>387.792</u>	<u>369.570</u>
	<u>\$ 11.437.476</u>	<u>44.293.717</u>

- (1) The increase in the balance corresponds to accounts payable to foreign suppliers for fees provided during the ExpoAgrofuturo International Livestock Forum trade show held virtually between August 19 and 21, 2020.
- (2) The decrease corresponds to the payment in 2020 of accounts payable mainly for advertising services, provided in December 2019.
- (3) Costs and expenses payable correspond to:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Fee	\$ 964.900	561.065
Technical services	-	1.350
Maintenance services (*)	783.882	214.995
Leases (**)	55.999	2.583.094
Public services	19.739	426
Transportation, freight and carrying	17.219	99.635
Insurance	67	67
Representation and public relations expenses	1.738	1.738
Returns to customers	24.531	-
Others (***)	1.056.149	12.504.369
Accounts payable to invoice Warehouse	-	26.620
Other accounts payable (****)	<u>1.498.109</u>	<u>13.190.263</u>
	<u>4.422.333</u>	<u>29.183.622</u>

(*) The increase corresponds to the account payable for \$575,666 for software license renewal.

(**) The decrease corresponds mainly in the Corferias to the payment in 2020 of accounts for the rental of audiovisual equipment used during the events held at the ÁGORA International Convention Center.

(***) The decrease corresponds, mainly, to the payment of the results of the development of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center in 2019 for \$10,033,136 which are registered by Corferias as its operator and delivered to the Bogotá Trust as Administrator of the Autonomous Heritage CICB Ágora.

(****) The balance is mainly made up in the Corporation in 2020 for advertising expenses for the Home Fair for \$ 274,067, reimbursement of expenses to the participating partner of the Interzum Bogotá Fair for \$ 170.00, public services for \$ 197,342 and for 2019 for reimbursement of expenses for \$ 2,088,638 to partners participating in Trade Shows such as Expodefensa and Andinapack and liquidation of profits from trade shows for \$ 6,198,670, corresponding to the percentage of profit to partners for the final execution of Trade Shows such as: Artesanías de Colombia and Andinapack. The decrease is due to the lower number of fairs and events held in 2020 because generated by Covid 19.

- (4) This item manages the resources corresponding to the allies who, through the modality of a mandate contract, request the execution of activities on the Econexia and Expoartesanas digital platforms. Through this contract, the allies have the right for their companies and artisans linked to each entity to participate in a virtual way in business meetings and meetings; as well as its presence in all content developed by ecosystems and platforms.

20. Current tax liabilities

The following is the detail of tax liabilities:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Rent and complementary (1)	\$ <u>227.212</u>	<u>-</u>

- (1) The increase is originated by the tax on occasional profits, product of the transfer of 70% of the Hotel (see note 17) and the sale of the commercial premises to the Bogota Chamber of Commerce (see note 16).

21. Anticipated income

The following is the detail of the anticipated income:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Deposits received for trade shows and events (1)	\$ <u>14.622.978</u>	<u>9.295.363</u>

- (1) Corresponds to deposits received and anticipated billing from clients during the first quarter of the year for participation in the different trade shows organized by the Corporation; Deposits are applied once the exhibitor's participation in the Trade Show is invoiced, and those invoiced are transferred to the income of the period once the Trade Show or Event is executed. There is an increase in the balance, originated in the postponement of the trade shows that could not be held in 2020 due to the prohibition made by the National Government of events that involve crowding of people due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The most relevant balances correspond to Alliances and other sponsorships for \$2,982,377, Interzum for \$1,798,100, Bogotá International Fair for \$1,422,627 and Alimentec for \$1,037,168.

22. Contractual liability

The following is the detail of the contractual liability:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Deposits received for project management (1)	184.832	192.075.645
	\$ 184.832	192.075.645

- (1) (1) The decrease corresponds to the cancellation of the advance consideration received from the Autonomous Patrimony P.A. Pactia when transferring 70% of the property. The balance corresponds to the commercial premises within the hotel area that is pending transfer (see note 17).

The following table presents the composition of the contractual liability with P.A Pactia for the years 2020 and 2019:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Contractual Liability - P.A. Pactia	160.155	174.549.354
Financing Components (non-monetary item)	24.677	17.526.291
	\$ 184.832	192.075.645

On December 16, 2020, the transfer of 70% of the investment property Hotel Hilton Corferias to P.A. Pactia, in compliance with the contractually agreed between the parties, for the cancellation of the Contractual Liability, and on which a financing component was calculated since 2018. The advance payments made by the Autonomous Patrimony P.A. Pactia corresponded to the Hotel property and an attached commercial premise.

The settlement of the contractual liability was carried out through Public Deed No. 1518 of December 16, 2020, in which \$ 176,962,039 was recorded as cancellation of 70% of the advance consideration received for the construction of the Hotel Hilton Bogotá Corferias project by the Autonomous Patrimony PA Pactia, pending transfer of \$ 160,155 for advance payment of commercial premises attached to the Hotel. Considering that this place is part of the project and therefore of the participation of the Patrimony P.A. Pactia, the financing component associated with this pending balance to be transferred is \$ 24,677 (non-monetary item).

Initial contractual liability balance 12/31/2019	\$ 192.075.645
Investment property transfer	(176.962.039)
Low capitalized interest - implicit	(17.507.988)
Additions contractual liability	2.579.214
Final contractual liability balance 12/31/2020	184.832

23. Employee benefits

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

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	\$ 2.198.931	2.028.168
Interest cost	107.917	407.763
Benefits paid directly by the company	(209.000)	(237.000)
Loss actuarial assumptions	(225.000)	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	\$ 1.872.848	2.198.931

The actuarial studies of pensions include the following assumptions:

Hypotheses used

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	5,50%	5,50%
Salary increase rate	3,50%	3,50%

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Year 1	\$ 211	243
Year 2	210	244
Year 3	206	242
Year 4	202	239
Year 5	196	233
Next 5 years	\$ 846	1.020

The actuarial studies of pensions and the five years include the following actuarial assumptions:

Economic assumptions	December 31st, 2020	December 31st, 2019
Discount rate	5,50%	5,50%
Salary increases	3,50%	3,50%
Social security increase	3,50%	3,50%
Increased cost of living	3,50%	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
Asset valuation	All assets are book reserves	All assets are book reserves

The liability for defined benefit plans was calculated using the method called "Projected Credit unit" in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19. This method consists of quantifying the benefits of each participant in the plan as they are entitled to them, considering future salary increases and plan formula for the allocation of benefits. The valuation is carried out individually for each retiree. By applying actuarial hypotheses, the amount of the projected benefit is calculated, which depends on the estimated date of separation, the credited service, and the salary at the time of the causal event.

To carry out the calculation, a single scenario of actuarial hypotheses was used within a range of reasonable possibilities; 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, to comply with the provisions of Decree 1625 of October 11, 2016, with respect to actuarial calculations, the current value of the liability for pensions in charge of the Corporation is determined annually based on actuarial studies of in accordance with the regulations 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 carried out with a charge to results in accordance with Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

The Corporation took advantage of 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 of Men and Women Rentiers updated by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia through Resolution 1555 of July 30, 2010.

Finally, as required by Decree 2131 of 2016, 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:

2020

Staff	Group	People	Reserves
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	1.327.719
Shared Retiree	2	1	266.585
Total reserve as of December 31, 2020		3	1.594.304

2019

Staff	Group	People	Reserves
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	1.342.244
Shared Retiree	2	3	516.382
Total reserve as of December 31, 2020		5	1.858.626

Under IAS 19, the assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligations are: discount rate of 5.50%, pension increase rate and wage inflation rate of 3.5% and under Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010, the calculation of the pension liability uses the technical interest rate of 4.07%. Therefore, the difference between the calculation made under local government requirements and that established in the NCIF is \$ 278,544 and \$ 340,305 for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

24. Provisions

El siguiente es el detalle de las otras provisiones:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Estimated liabilities and provisions	\$ <u>5.735.850</u>	<u>5.582.435</u>

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, it corresponds mainly to contingencies for labor processes; 22 and 11 processes, respectively. The increase corresponds to the update of the status of the processes carried out by the external lawyers.

25. Subscribed and paid capital

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively, the authorized capital stock of the Corporation included two hundred million (200,000,000) shares with a nominal value of ten pesos (\$ 10-figure expressed in pesos-) each and the subscribed and paid capital. As of those same dates, it is made up of 167,391,943 common shares for \$ 1,673,920.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation owns 104,146 reacquired own shares, the inherent rights of which are suspended while they remain in its power.

All issued shares are fully paid. The shareholders who have common shares have the right to receive dividends as they are declared from time to time and have the right to one vote per share at the Corporation's meetings.

(Loss) Basic earnings per-share

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Basic Profit / Loss per Share is calculated by dividing the Profit / Loss attributable to the Corporation's shareholders by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Concept	2020	2019
Net income for the year	(40.420.612)	30.294.204
Outstanding shares	167.391.943	167.391.943
Basic earnings per share	(241,47)	180,98

26. Reserves

The following is the detail of the reservations:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Legal Reserve (1)	\$ 839.707	839.707
Reserve for acquisition of own shares	1.164	1.164
Own shares repurchased	(1.041)	(1.041)
Occasional reservations (2)	141.370.224	111.076.020
	\$ <u>142.210.054</u>	<u>111.915.850</u>

(1) In accordance with legal provisions, every entity must establish 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 it is intended to wipe out excess losses of undistributed profits, the legal reserve may not be used to pay dividends or to cover expenses or losses during the time that the entity have undistributed profits.

(2) In the Shareholders' Meetings of the Corporation held on March 31, 2020 and March 28, 2019, it was determined to constitute an occasional reserve for \$ 30,294,204 and \$ 13,274,678, respectively.

Additionally, for 2020 no dividends were decreed and for 2019 cash dividends for \$ 13,274,287 were decreed and \$ 13,223,905 were paid in the period; the remaining \$ 50,382 is recorded as accounts

payable to minority shareholders. Additionally, during the 2020 period, \$ 2,703 was paid in cash to minority shareholders that were pending for 2019.

27. Other equity interests – ORI

The following is the detail of the balances of the other income accounts included in equity during the periods ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Balance as of December 2018	\$ 1.075.700
Variation equity instruments measured at fair value (To the popular and La Previsora)	(88.783)
Balance as of December 2019	<u>986.917</u>
Variation equity instruments measured at fair value (To the popular and La Previsora)	(5.794.346)
Balance as of December 2020	<u>(4.807.429)</u>

The decrease in the value of the other equity participations for the 2020 period is due to the updating of the fair value of the investments in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Insurance Company, through the discounted dividend flow methodology and Gordon Shapiro.

28. Ordinary activities income

The following is the detail of income from ordinary activities:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Entertainment and recreation (1)	\$ 8.259.612	143.758.479
Real Estate, Business and Rental Activities (2)	6.141.374	17.443.788
Food and Beverages (3)	1.900.480	13.755.409
	<u>\$ 16.301.466</u>	<u>174.957.676</u>

The decrease in income from Ordinary Activities is due to the situation generated by the health emergency declared by the National Government due to the Covid-19 pandemic, because of which mass events were prohibited; For this reason, the Corporation was not able to carry out the Annual Calendar Trade Shows since March 2020, nor the provision of related services.

- (1) Entertainment and Recreation: Registers the income obtained from the leasing of spaces and provision of services in the organization and holding of trade shows events of the Corporation. The trade shows with the highest income in 2020 were: Home Fair \$ 3,668,490, Anato Tourist Showcase \$ 1,679,404, Expoartesanas for \$ 350,943, Progressive Workshop Dr. Joe Dispenza \$ 483,157, among others.
- (2) Real Estate, Business and Rental Activities: Registers the income derived from the leasing of spaces and provision of services, causally related to the organization of non-trade shows events of the Corporation. During 2020, the events that generated the highest income were: Fixed non-trade shows events for \$ 1,004,458, Colombian Construction Congress for \$ 188,852, International

Phase Insurance Convention for \$ 133,684, Tattoo Music Fest for \$ 94,320, Bogotá Hospital Project for \$ 3,732,184, among others. The most important activity of the year was the Hospital Project, which consisted in the provision of services for manifest urgency, given the advance of the pandemic generated by Covid-19, where the Central East Subnet, a state social company, hired Corferias for the assembly of a temporary hospital to care for patients of medium complexity whose clinical pictures were not associated with Covid-19, as part of the expansion of the District's hospital network. The fairgrounds were occupied with this hospital between April 8 and September 30, 2020.

- (3) Food and Beverages: Registers the value of the income obtained from the provision of food and beverage services. During 2020 originated, mainly, in the trade shows organized by the Corporation such as Dr. Joe Dispenza Progressive Workshop for \$ 292,468, Mary Kay Annual Seminar for \$ 251,357, Lacpec Hse for \$ 228,402, among others and the sale of food and beverages in the coffee bars for \$ 114,730.

29. Other Income

The following Table details Other Income:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Dividends and Shares (1)	1.208.003	2.184.478
Asset valuation (2)	2.271.545	-
Commissions	21.588	28.873
Utility Sale of Property and Equipment (3)	7.336.630	251
Paybacks (4)	992.551	469.501
Explicit interests (5)	6.751.015	-
Compensations	114.974	88.272
COVID fund use income (6)	1.838.036	-
Other Income (7)	2.148.469	530.647
	<u>\$ 22.682.811</u>	<u>3.302.022</u>

- (1) For the 2020 period, it corresponds to the dividends obtained by the Corporation, derived from the investments registered in Al Popular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. for \$ 1,147,955 and Previsora S.A. for \$ 60,048 and for 2019 the dividends received for \$ 2,184,478 from Al Popular, which are valued at fair value with changes in ORI.
- (2) Corresponds to the valuation of the investment property. (See note 17)
- (3) Profit from the sale of a commercial premises, located on the hotel grounds, to the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce (see note 16, literal 1).
- (4) Includes other income, mainly from recoveries of expenses during 2020 and 2019, respectively, such as reimbursement of provisions for accounts payable for \$ 595,751 and \$ 469,501, respectively, and recovery for updating the actuarial calculation for \$ 326,083.
- (5) Corresponds to the recovery of the implicit interest calculated as a financing component on the contractual liability with Patrimonio Autónomo P.A. Pactia that from the year 2020 affected the result, which when the transfer of the asset was carried out according to Public Deed No.1518 of December 16, 2020, present this movement (see note 22).
- (6) It corresponds to the value received from the investors of the International Convention Center of Bogotá - Ágora, to cover the necessary expenses in the operation of the Events Center, incurred by Corferias in its capacity as operator; where in Investor Meeting No. 3 of August 31, 2020 a fund

called Covid Fund was created, because of the impossibility of generating income because of the pandemic.

- (7) Corresponds mainly to the PAEF payroll subsidy granted by the National Government for \$ 1,068,215, in support of companies affected by the Covid19 Pandemic and the refund of public services for \$ 618,939, previously canceled by the Corporation when what was contractually agreed with the Subred Integrada de Servicios de Salud Centro Oriente E.S.E. at the signing of the contract for the assembly of the temporary Hospital.

30. Administration Expenses

The following Table details the Administration Expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Personnel Expenses	\$ 16.822.385	23.885.619
Fees	854.444	1.321.999
Taxes (2)	3.282.617	6.553.710
Leases	124.871	700.613
Contributions and Affiliations	564.114	798.844
Insurance	400.351	368.858
Services (3)	4.246.557	6.771.493
Legal Expenses	320.579	68.079
Maintenance and Repairs (4)	1.707.752	2.659.662
Suitability and Installation (4)	644.916	2.146.181
Travel Expenses	42.706	437.169
Depreciations	6.584.042	6.732.739
Amortizement	3.090.588	2.748.564
Diverse Costs (5)	801.025	2.006.951
Others	440	41.217
	<u>\$ 39.487.387</u>	<u>57.241.698</u>

- (1) The following Table details the Personnel Expenses related in the Administration Expenses Table:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Integral Salaries	\$ 4.587.533	5.136.475
Pensions	216.750	408.077
Salaries and Other Personnel Expenses *	6.027.012	10.739.479
Parafiscal Contributions and Social Benefits	2.786.917	3.883.015
Bonuses	771.651	543.541
Reliefs **	126.657	165.623
Contributions toward Pension Funds	1.313.364	1.766.113
Contributions Health Services (E.P.S and A.R.L)	438.604	562.764
Other Labor Expenses ***	553.897	680.532
	<u>\$ 16.822.385</u>	<u>23.885.619</u>

* Corresponds mainly to salaries, overtime, commissions, and disabilities, of employees of the administrative area. Faced with the issue of bonuses, these increased due to the measures adopted

in the matter of personnel retirement, caused by the health emergency of Covid 19; where retired employees were awarded a bonus for the company's bounty.

** Corresponds to worker aid for transportation, connectivity, bearing and prepaid medicine aid.

*** Represents concepts such as personnel equipment, personnel training, sports and recreation activities, incentives, among others.

- (1) The decrease corresponds to the measures taken by the Corporation to face the impact caused by the COVID 19 pandemic, which is why the fixed-term contracts that expired during the year were not renewed. Likewise, the determination was made not to carry out salary increases for the year 2020.
- (2) Mainly represents in the Parent the taxes for: industry and commerce, real property, vehicles, entertainment, consumption, urban delineation, and financial movement tax.
- (3) Corresponds mainly to cleaning and surveillance expenses for \$ 2,229,455 and public service expenses for \$ 1,798,867.
- (4) The expenses correspond to the adjustments and assemblies of the events carried out so far in 2020. The decrease is produced by the lower number of events carried out with respect to 2019.
- (5) It is mainly made up of the decoration and signage elements used to carry out the events carried out in the first quarter of 2020.

31. Selling Expenses

The following Table details the Selling Expenses:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Personnel expenses (1)	\$ 4.093.009	6.322.318
Fees (2)	498.879	2.725.063
Taxes	524	300.149
Leases (3)	2.126.758	8.170.483
Contributions to third parties (4)	177.278	13.727.702
Insurance	57.770	27.325
Services (5)	4.611.442	22.196.120
Legal expenses	483	74.893
Maintenance and repairs	29.431	376.212
Suitability and installation (6)	1.341.468	13.182.221
Travel expenses	39.809	1.754.873
Diverse Costs (7)	760.851	3.995.039
Others (8)	-	10.120.514
	<u>\$ 13.737.702</u>	<u>82.972.912</u>

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The following is the detail of personnel expenses:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Salaries and other Personnel Expenses *	2.326.523	4.158.484
Parafiscal Contributions and Social Benefits	849.434	1.277.188
Bonuses	430.930	133.346
Reliefs **	50.444	105.807
Contributions toward Pension Funds	351.080	529.124
Contributions Health Services (E.P.S and A.R.L.)	51.319	97.567
Other Labor Expenses ***	33.279	20.802
	<u>\$ 4.093.009</u>	<u>6.322.318</u>

* Includes salaries, overtime, commissions, and inabilities of the personnel of the operational area.

** Corresponds to worker aid for transportation, connectivity, and prepaid medicine aid.

*** Represents concepts such as staffing, staff training, sports and recreation activities, incentives, among others.

- (1) The decrease corresponds to the measures taken by the Corporation to face the impact caused by the COVID 19 pandemic, for which the fixed-term contracts that expired during the year were not renewed. Likewise, the determination was made not to make salary increases for the year 2020.
- (2) Corresponds mainly to technical consultancies for the holding of fairs, for the management of external communications necessary in the planning and execution of new customer loyalty projects. The decrease is caused by cutting expenses because of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- (3) So far in 2020, it corresponds mainly to the rental of sound and video equipment for the execution of the fairs held in the first quarter. In the second and third quarters it corresponds mainly to the rental of equipment for the installation of the hospital unit carried out at the fairgrounds, and rental of sound equipment for the Ágora convention center. The decrease is caused by the lower number of events held in 2020.
- (4) Corresponds to expenses for contributions paid to Associations for the development of the Corporation's Fairs, such as the Colombian Book Chamber, Colombian Handicrafts, Regional Construction Chamber, Expodiseño, among others; The decrease in spending from one year to the next is caused by the impossibility of holding the trade shows of the trade show calendar due to a health emergency caused by Covid-19.
- (5) Corresponds mainly to expenses for advertising services for \$ 1,990,338, temporary staff for \$ 602,644, cleaning and surveillance for \$ 398,306 and public services for \$ 1,097,403, among others. The decrease is due to the impossibility of holding the trade shows because of the closure of the fairgrounds caused by the Covid 19 pandemic.
- (6) Corresponds to the special assemblies, signaling and other services for the assembly and disassembly of the Corporation's trade show events. The balance as of December 31, 2020, corresponds to the expenses for services of transportation of materials, assembly of the dividing system, electrical installations, public services, and signs of the hospital unit installed in the fairgrounds. The decrease is due to the impossibility of holding the trade shows because of the closure of the fairgrounds caused by the Covid 19 pandemic.
- (7) Corresponds to concepts such as stationery, decoration and signage elements, casino, taxis among others necessary for the realization of the trade shows, decreasing from one period to another due to the impossibility of holding the trade shows because of the closure of the fairgrounds caused by the Covid 19 pandemic.

- (8) For the year 2019 Includes expenses of the operation of the Ágora International Convention Center for \$ 10,033,136, which were not presented in 2020, due to the impossibility of developing activities due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

32. Other Expenses

The following table details Other Expenses:

:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Loss on Withdrawal of Property and Equipment	-	1.886.130
Other Expenses (1)	1.140.312	5.533.150
	<u>\$ 1.140.312</u>	<u>7.419.280</u>

- 1) Corresponds, mainly, to the provision for contingencies for litigation for \$153,415 and hotel construction expenses not recognized as investment property for \$422,565 and for 2019 to the provision for contingencies for litigation for \$2.233.862 and a fine imposed by the Urban Development Institute - IDU for \$2,471,345, because the number of parking spaces built in the Hotel Project was lower than that required in District Decree 364 of 2013. It also includes donations to Fenalco for \$250,000 for the year 2020 and 2019.

33. Financial Income

The following table details Financial Income:

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Savings Accounts Interest and CDT (1)	\$ 733.003	794.094
Exchange difference (2)	1.478.676	1.325.112
Conditional trade discounts	36.048	182.786
Investment return (3)	45.585	42.627
	<u>2.293.312</u>	<u>2.344.619</u>

- (1) Corresponds mainly to the interests obtained in 2020 and 2019 for the returns in the savings accounts of the Corporation for \$ 643,339 and \$ 650,837, respectively, and to the interests obtained by the constitution of the CDT in 2020 for the value of \$ 12,896.
- (2) Corresponds mainly to the difference recorded in the payment of obligations in foreign currency with clients, suppliers, and contractors in the conversion to the national currency.
- (3) Corresponds to the returns generated by the investment in the Nexus Real Estate Capital Fund for \$ 45,585.

34. Financial Expenses

The following Table details the Financial Expenses:

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Banking Expenses	\$ 2.581	1.937
Commissions	82.315	445.388
Interest (1)	7.680.686	7.119.649
Exchange difference	1.069.470	1.281.303
Explicit interests (2)	6.757.389	-
Others	2.370	19.874
	\$ 15.594.811	8.868.151

- (1) Corresponds to the interest accrued from interest on bank loans for \$ 7,680,686 and for obtaining new loans to meet the Corporation's operating expenses during 2020 and in 2019 for loans to meet investment projects.
- (2) Corresponds to the interests generated by the contractual liability with Patrimonio Autónomo P.A. Pactia during 2020.

35. Result in the equity method

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional de Convenciones- Ágora Bogotá	\$ (2.640.736)	6.117.889
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.	(2.482.993)	1.062.193
Result in the equity method	\$ (5.123.729)	7.180.082

For the year 2020, there is a loss in the application of the equity method, due to the results presented in each of the investments, which were affected by the non-operation during 2020 of the Subordinate PA CICB Ágora and Corferias Inversiones SAS, because of the health emergency declared in March 2020 by Covid-19. For the 2019 period, the effect was profit.

36. Income Tax Expense

(a) Components of Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 comprises the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current Income Tax (1)	\$ -	4.764.791
Expense (recovery) Previous Income Tax	174.672	(161.606)
Casual income tax (2)	1.556.642	-
	1.731.314	4.603.185
Deferred Annual Tax	(2.075.546)	(7.269.083)
Adjustments from previous periods (3)	6.059.151	-
Income Tax Total	\$ 5.714.919	(2.665.898)

(1) For the year 2020 the Corporation presents accounting and tax loss and is excluded from determining the income tax by the presumptive income system, as it is an events and conventions center in which its majority participation is the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce.

(2) The increase in income tax expense is mainly generated by the occasional gain from the sale of the premises to the Bogota Chamber of Commerce and the transfer of 70% of the property of the Hotel to the Autonomous Patrimony P.A. Pactia.

(3) It corresponds to the update of the deferred tax with the projection of the 30% rate on the temporary items that will be reverted from the termination of the Free Zone.

(b) Reconciliation of the tax rate in accordance with the tax provisions and the 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 user operator by resolution No. 5425 of June 20, 2008 and in accordance with Law 1819 of 2016, the income tax is calculated at a 20% rate.
- For the year 2020 the presumptive income is 0.5% of the net equity on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year, while for the year 2019 it was 1.5%.
- The 2010 Economic Growth Law of 2019 reduces the presumptive income to 0.5% of the net equity on the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year for 2020, and to 0% as of 2021 and subsequent years.
- The 2010 Economic Growth Law of 2019 maintains the possibility of taking as a tax discount on income tax 50% of the industry and commerce tax, notices and boards effectively paid in the taxable year or period, which as of the year 2022 it will be 100%.
- With the Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019, for taxable years 2020 and 2021, the audit benefit is extended for taxpayers who increase their net income tax for the taxable year in relation to the net income tax of the immediately previous year by at least 30% or 20%, with which the income statement will be final within 6 or 12 months from the date of its presentation, respectively.
- With the Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019, the term of firmness of the declaration of income and complementary taxes of taxpayers that determine or compensate tax losses or are subject to the transfer pricing regime, will be 5 years.
- Tax losses may be offset in ordinary liquid income obtained in the following 12 taxable periods.
- The excess of presumptive income can be compensated in the following 5 taxable periods.
- The occasional income tax is taxed at the rate of 10%.

In accordance with literal (c) of paragraph 81 of IAS 12, the following is the detail of the reconciliation between the total income tax expense of the Company calculated at the current tax rates and the tax expense effectively recorded in the profit or loss for the period ended on December 31, 2019:

2019

Earnings before tax	\$	27.628.306
Theoretical tax (20%)		5.525.661
Interest on presumed taxes		60
Non-deductible past expenses		85.441
Non-deductible expenses fines and litigation		942.413
Non-deductible taxes		99.796
Other non-deductible expenses		1.153.388
Industry and commerce, loss on sale of goods and other non-deductible		(436.896)
Untaxed dividends		(1.502.613)
Net income by equity method and other non-taxed income		(2.365.663)
Deferred tax adjustment for restatement of tax cost		50.643
Taxed income autonomous assets and other taxable income		(161.606)
Previous year's income tax return adjustment		(4.953.429)
Deferred tax adjustment for previous periods and differential rate (30%)		(1.103.093)
Tax discount		<u>(2.665.898)</u>
Total income tax expense	\$	<u>(2.665.898)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2020, there is no reconciliation of the effective tax rate, considering that the Corporation presents both accounting and tax losses.

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

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

The temporary differences for the items indicated as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, amounted to \$0 and \$2.350.714, respectively.

(c) Movement of deferred taxes:

The differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for NCIF purposes and the tax bases of the same assets and liabilities for tax purposes give rise to temporary differences that generate deferred tax calculated and recorded as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 based on the tax rates currently in effect for the years in which such temporary differences will be reversed.

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Tax effects of tax-deductible differences	Balance as of 31 December 2019	Credited to results	Balance as of 31 December 2020
Exchange difference in available	2.311	2.862	5.173
Portfolio impairment and accounts receivable	194.343	34.019	228.362
Brands	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 to be paid	156.857	(156.857)	-
Taxes	29	(29)	-
Employment 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
Tax effects of taxable tax differences	Balance as of 31 December 2019	Credited to results	Balance as of 31 December 2020
Investment trust law (Agora)	(3.578.265)	1.342.689	(2.235.576)
Inventory of materials, parts, and accessories	(1.463)	-	(1.463)
Brands	(1.279.665)	(269.572)	(1.549.237)
Terrains	(19.770.555)	159.631	(19.610.924)
Constructions 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)
Currency correction	(23.650)	3.085	(20.565)
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	(42.498.262)	1.562.315	(40.935.947)
Total	(34.596.291)	2.075.546	(32.520.745)

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Tax effects of tax-deductible differences	Balance as of 31 December 2018	Credited to results	Balance as of 31 December 2019
Available	-	2.311	2.311
Portfolio impairment and accounts receivable	159.113	35.230	194.343
Brands	631.075	522.683	1.153.758
Property and equipment	6.184.079	(87)	6.183.992
Licenses	128.041	(128.041)	-
Prepaid expenses	2.203	129.921	132.124
Costs and expenses to be paid	206.196	(49.339)	156.857
Taxes	-	29	29
Employment Obligations	8.518	3.178	11.696
Employee Benefits	37.914	28.947	66.861
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	\$ 7.357.139	\$ 544.832	7.901.971

Tax effects of taxable tax differences	Balance as of 31 December 2018	Credited to results	Balance as of 31 December 2019
Available	(1.524)	1.524	-
Autonomous Heritage Investment CICB International Center	(10.907.841)	7.329.576	(3.578.265)
Inventory of materials, parts, and accessories	(1.463)	-	(1.463)
Brands	(1.268.214)	(11.451)	(1.279.665)
Terrains	(19.922.801)	152.246	(19.770.555)
Constructions in progress	(126)	76	(50)
Accumulated depreciation	(14.726.836)	(604.761)	(15.331.597)
Licenses	-	(329.441)	(329.441)
Investment properties	(2.237.400)	163.904	(2.073.496)
Deposits received for trade shows and events	(129.572)	19.492	(110.080)
Currency correction	(26.736)	3.086	(23.650)
Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences	(49.222.513)	6.724.251	(42.498.262)
Total	(41.865.374)	7.269.083	(34.596.291)

(d) Uncertainties in tax positions - IFRIC 23

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation does not present fiscal uncertainties that generate a provision for this concept, considering that the income and complementary tax process is regulated under the current tax framework. Consequently, there are no risks that could imply an additional tax liability.

37. Partes relacionadas

In accordance with IAS 24, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the Corporation, over whom control, or joint control could be exercised; exercises significant influence; or is considered a member of the key management or controlling personnel of the reporting entity.

The Corporation considers as related parties, the main shareholders, members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel, subordinate companies where the Corporation has investments of more than 10% or there are administrative or financial economic interests and, additionally, companies where the shareholders or members of the Board of Directors have a stake of more than 10%.

The Corporation recognizes the balances of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses incurred in each period, corresponding to operations with related parties, such as subordinates, associates, key management personnel and shareholders.

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

The terms and conditions of the transactions with related parties were not carried out under more favorable conditions 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, 2020 and 2019, with related parties, are included in the following accounts:

Related Parties Receivables

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

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Controller - Bogotá chamber of commerce (1)	\$ -	418.540
Participating - Alpopular Almacén General de depósitos S.A. (2)	221.252	500.273
Key management personnel	105.852	130.752
Associated - Autonomous Patrimony CICB (3)	302.133	3.086.669
Subsidiaries - Corferias Inversiones SAS (4)	3.087.783	5.111
Minority shareholders	13.968	153.690
Other related parties	262.757	371.291
	<u>\$ 3.993.745</u>	<u>4.666.326</u>

- (1) The decrease corresponds to the payment of the account receivable from the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce for participation in the Bogotá Madrid Fusión trade shows for \$364,708 and Expoartesanas for \$53,832.
- (2) The decrease corresponds to the change in the frequency of payment of dividends in accordance with the profit distribution project decreed at the General Assembly of Alpopular S.A.
- (3) The decrease corresponds to the payment of the remuneration for \$2,150,771 that Corferias has as Operator of the International Convention Center.
- (4) The increase corresponds to the loan made by the Corporation to its subordinate Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. for \$ 3,082,755, which were used by the entity for payments to suppliers, payroll, and taxes.

Related Parties Payable

The following is the breakdown of accounts payable to related parties:

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Controller - Bogotá chamber of commerce (1)	\$ 31.190.456	34.746.775
Associated - Autonomous Patrimony CICB (2)	475.612	10.446.286
Participating - Alpopular Almacén General de depósitos S.A.	-	25.197
Key management personnel	93.068	451.602
Board of directors	230	21.347
Subsidiaries - Corferias Inversiones SAS (4)	2.307	22.009
Minority shareholders	291.805	126.124
Other related parties	34.087	137.214
	<u>\$ 32.087.565</u>	<u>45.976.554</u>

(1) The balance as of December 31, 2020 corresponds to \$31,190,456 for a loan from the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, which can be seen in detail in Note number 18 of Financial Obligations.

(2) Corresponds to the results of the development of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center in 2020 and 2019, which are registered by Corferias as its operator, these resources will be delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Heritage, the decrease is due to the payment made in 2020.

Income and expenses

Bogotá Chamber of Commerce

Income	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Food and beverages	\$ 8.211	160.455
Real estate, business, and rental activities	89.275	10.000
Entertainment and leisure	315.620	4.455.154
	<u>\$ 413.106</u>	<u>4.625.609</u>
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses- staff training	\$ -	257
Insurance	8.873	6.714
Legal expenses	5.072	5.212
Other	20	-
	<u>\$ 13.965</u>	<u>12.183</u>
Financial expenses	<u>\$ 1.408.322</u>	<u>1.890.780</u>

Alpopular Almacén General de Depósitos

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Investments	\$ <u>8.007.824</u>	<u>13.972.736</u>
Incomes		
Real estate, business, and rental activities	46	1.629
Dividends and shares	1.147.955	2.184.478
	\$ <u>1.148.001</u>	<u>2.186.107</u>
Administrative expenses		
Leases	8.393	-
	\$ <u>8.393</u>	<u>-</u>

Key management personnel

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Incomes		
Hotels and restaurants	121	250
Financial - interest loans	9.399	17.223
	<u>9.520</u>	<u>17.473</u>
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	2.904.983	3.424.605
Legal expenses	-	1.064
Expenses and Travel	394	33.138
Other	191	789
	\$ <u>2.905.568</u>	<u>3.459.596</u>
Sales expenses		
Travel expenses	15.649	92
Legal expenses	1.071	-
	<u>16.720</u>	<u>92</u>

Board of directors

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Administrative expenses		
Fees	34.944	228.584
Travel expenses	-	24.269
	\$ <u>34.944</u>	<u>252.853</u>

Minority stockholders (*)

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Incomes	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Food and beverages	\$ 880	230.492
Real estate, business, and rental activities	46.873	121.322
Entertainment and leisure	1.358.260	3.237.429
	<u>\$ 1.406.013</u>	<u>3.589.243</u>
Administrative expenses		
Personnel expenses	\$ 129.101	275.434
Legal expenses	6	-
Travel expenses	25.058	182.585
Amortization	167.844	-
Other expenses	2.605	-
	<u>\$ 324.614</u>	<u>458.019</u>
Sales expenses		
Fees	\$ 76.040	158.755
Services	12.597	104.265
Adequacy and installation	22.962	-
Travel expenses	-	722.954
Contributions and affiliations	-	1.135.687
	<u>\$ 111.599</u>	<u>2.121.661</u>

(*) Among the minority shareholders of the Corporation are some employees.

Autonomous Heritage International Centre CICB

	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Investments	\$ <u>75.440.966</u>	<u>78.081.702</u>
Incomes		
Technical assistance fees	\$ -	1.807.371
Income participation method	-	6.117.889
COVID Utilization Fund Income	1.838.036	-
	<u>\$ 1.838.036</u>	<u>7.925.260</u>
Expenses		
Contributions and affiliations	62.463	-
Loss from equity method	\$ 2.640.736	-
	<u>2.703.199</u>	<u>-</u>

Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.

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	<u>December 31st, 2020</u>	<u>December 31st, 2019</u>
Investments	\$ -	2.482.993
Incomes		
Hotels and restaurants	-	3.432
Real estate, business, and rental activities	1.850	146.668
Income participation method	-	1.062.193
Entertainment and recreation	\$ -	32.039
	<u>1.850</u>	<u>1.244.332</u>
Administrative expenses		
Various	19.933	-
Parking lot	\$ -	265.354
	<u>19.933</u>	<u>265.354</u>
Sales expenses		
Fee	-	23.241
Services	-	160.000
Loss Equity method	2.482.993	-
	<u>2.482.993</u>	<u>183.241</u>

38. Contingencies

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Corporation records contingencies as follows:

For trademark registration processes, such as Agroexpo, International Book Fair and Meditech. These processes are qualified as possible.

For legal and tax proceedings with the National Tax and Customs Administration for Income and Complementary Taxes for the taxable year 2009. The process on this matter is in the category of possible.

Finally, there are twenty-four labor processes currently underway in judicial offices, through which the claimants seek to declare that the link that existed between each of them and Corferias was governed by an employment contract and that, because of the foregoing, the Corporation is ordered to pay the claims. The lawyers representing Corferias estimate the value of these processes at \$5.735.850 and classify them within the probable category; For these processes, a provision is recorded as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 for \$5.735.850 and \$5.582.435, respectively (see note 24).

39. Relevant events of the period

During the first quarter of 2020, Resolution No. 385 of March 12, 2020 was issued by the National Government, with which the health emergency due to Covid-19 was initially declared until May 30, 2020 and subsequently extended, in which the prohibition of holding events with capacity of more than 500 people was ordered. In addition to this risk, related and related to it, it was established in the

Resolution that the district and departmental authorities should evaluate the issue with respect to meetings of less than 500 people, for which again the National Government and the Capital District ordered that Meetings or events of more than 50 people would not be held and they decreed mandatory preventive quarantine, all these aspects began to limit Corferias in terms of:

- i) Execution of the activities of its corporate purpose, such as the holding of trade shows, conventions, and events of varied nature, which involve the participation of a very considerable number of people, not only as visitors, but also as exhibitors.
- ii) Leasing their spaces to third parties for holding events or meetings of those public and private third parties.

Because of these risks, it generates:

- i) Initially, until May 31, 2020 and extended until November 2020, Corferias could not develop the trade shows that were scheduled for this period of the year, in accordance with the initially defined trade show calendar, as well as the events that were scheduled in Ágora for said period by public and private third parties.
- ii) Regarding the income of Corferias, which comes mainly from the development of the holding of trade shows, conventions and events of various natures and from the leasing of their spaces, and by not being able to develop these activities throughout the year, their Revenues were reduced and, therefore, there was a decrease in the cash flow required to meet its recurring expenses and the indebtedness that Corferias acquired to carry out large-scale projects, such as the adjustments and improvements to the infrastructure of the fairgrounds and of its perimeter avenues, the investment in the Hotel Hilton Corferias project and at the time in Ágora Bogotá.

Having identified this risk and its possible consequences, Corferias has taken the following actions aimed at mitigating it:

1. Refrain from holding massive events of more than 50 people between the months in which the health emergency is declared, in attention to the issuance of legal provisions by the National Government. Starting with the rescheduling of the Trade Shows for the year 2021.
2. Once the circulars have been issued by the Ministry of Labor and Health, regarding all alternatives to personnel management and based on the measures adopted regarding the management and prevention that must be given to COVID-19 and once authorized the Free Zones, by order of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, so that their employees provide their services outside this area, Corferias, aware of what this situation represents for the health of the entire Colombian population, decided that their Employees developed their activities through work at home, and had the electronic means and tools to maintain the continuity of the services of Corferias and the access of its personnel to carry out their work.
3. Corferias was authorized by its Board of Directors to allocate the Corferias fairgrounds so that the hospital capacity of the Capital District could be expanded under the leadership of the National Government and in coordination with the territorial entities for the duration of the suspension by the Government regarding events of more than 500 people, for which it authorized the administration to sign all the acts and contracts that were required to fulfill this task. The Board of Directors also authorized and empowered the Administration to request credits and carry out all the activities aimed at obtaining them, to fulfill its corporate purpose, attending to all the needs and situations that need to be sorted out and assumed for their effective fulfillment.
4. The General Assembly of Shareholders decided not to distribute profits for the 2019 financial year, to support Corferias and its subordinate in the challenges and situations generated by the declaration of the social, economic and health emergency, and that while the prohibition of large format events that limit income generation.

5. Faced with the study and analysis of the situation, a Shock Plan was adopted to reduce expenses given the measures adopted by the National Government during the year and based on the conditions presented by the impact of COVID-19 in the country and, due to the measures taken by the National Government regarding the cancellation of all types of events, the following activities were adopted:
 - i) La no contratación de cargos vacantes.
 - ii) Once the staff has been reviewed under the fixed-term contract modality, they will be fulfilled in accordance with the agreed maturities thereof.
 - iii) The suspension of any trip by officials at all levels and to any destination.

6. As an internal measure, Corferias and its subordinate carried out an expense review process, for which they established a Shock Plan, with the purpose of generating the greatest possible savings in all areas of the company, as follows:
 - i) The closure of fairgrounds that are not in use.
 - ii) The reduction of surveillance and cleaning services when appropriate,
 - iii) The renegotiation of suppliers and contractors to temporarily suspend their contracts if applicable,
 - iv) The suspension of any investment that is planned to be made, except those investments that are totally necessary and indispensable for the continuity of the business.

7. Corferias developed a process of reviewing the trade show calendar to determine which trade shows and events could be postponed and / or rescheduled and thus resume activities during the fourth quarter of 2020. This deferral study and / or trade shows and events rescheduling was carried out under relevant criteria such as contribution margin, country and / or sector importance of the event, institutional importance, international calendar, among others. Therefore, the publication of the respective trade show calendar will take place once its final version is available and all the variables that are being studied have been harmonized.

8. Structuring an initiative that involves the development of a virtual platform, through which the exhibitor could exhibit their products and / or services, through a virtual trade show in which both exhibitors and visitors can exchange products or services and from this way to meet their needs, without involving physical contact. This pilot test was carried out on some of the trade shows that were scheduled in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Once the public health situation is overcome, the economy will initiate a reactivation process, for which Corferias will put all its efforts in presenting themselves as the propitious scenario so that both the supply and demand of products are in one place, therefore it will increase its efforts in terms of the promotion and commercialization of trade shows and events at a national and international level, carrying out the activities of its corporate purpose.

During the third quarter of 2020, the National Government and the Mayor's Office of Bogotá began the process of gradual opening of activities, and from September 1 the mandatory quarantines were ended, initiating a stage of selective isolation, with this measure also makes general opening of the economy including national air transport.

Corferias during the last semester of the year, worked on the implementation and certification of its biosafety protocols for the assurance of its events and obtained the Bureau Veritas certification in the application of these protocols, the parent company also launched the platform of virtual trade shows "Econexia", of which it is the operator. In the last days of September, Corferias presented to the Ministry of Health its pilot plan for holding business events, holding the Home Fair during the month of November, additionally the Expoartesanas Digital trade show was developed during the month of December.

In general, Corferias does not present any indication that could generate any type of significant impact to maintain its business capacity going.

40. Subsequent events

No subsequent events occurred in the Corporation between December 31, 2020 and the date of the Statutory Auditor's report.

After December 31, 2020 and in response to the possible outbreaks of the spread of the Coronavirus or COVID-19, the Capital District ordered certain measures that include the restriction of the mobility of people, among others, that can generate impacts on the Corporation revenues in the first quarter of 2021. It is expected that, with the vaccination strategy developed by the National Government, these negative effects will be mitigated with the economic reactivation of Bogotá and the Region and the Country.

With respect to the subordinate Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. there are follow-up and control plans from the Board of Directors to monitor the possible negative impacts on its financial behavior. Likewise, for the associated International Convention Center of Bogotá - Ágora, whose monitoring and control is done by the Board of Investors.

41. Approval to present the financial statements to the General Shareholders' Meeting

The Board of Directors in a session of February 24, 2021 recommended that the administration present to the General Assembly of Shareholders in the ordinary meeting of March 2021, the separate financial statements and the accompanying notes, in order that they are approved by said body, which may approve or modify them.