



**KPMG S.A.S.**  
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## STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT

Dear Shareholders  
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo:

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the separate financial statements of Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca Beneficio e Interés Colectivo (the Corporation), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the separate statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, which include the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the aforementioned separate financial statements, prepared on the basis of information taken fairly from the books and attached to this report, present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2022, the unconsolidated results of its operations, and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the one-time application as of December 31, 2022 of the voluntary exemption permitted by Decree 2617 of 2022 "Accounting alternative to mitigate the effects of the change in the income tax rate and the change in the occasional income tax rate for the 2022 taxable period".

#### **Basis for opinion**

I made my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing accepted in Colombia (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are outlined in the "Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditor in connection with the audit of the separate financial statements" section of my report. I am independent with respect to the Corporation, in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Accounting Professionals issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) included in the Information Assurance Standards accepted in Colombia together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the separate financial statements established in Colombia and I have complied with my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code mentioned above. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### **Key audit issues**

I have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in my report.

**Other issues**

The separate financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 are presented exclusively for comparison purposes, they were audited by me and in my report dated March 10, 2022, I expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

**Responsibility of Management 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 Management deems necessary to allow the preparation of separate financial statements free from material misstatement, 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, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to its continuity and for using the basis going concern accountant unless Management intends to liquidate the Corporation or cease its operations, or there is no more realistic alternative than to proceed in one of these ways.

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

**Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditor in relation to the audit of the separate financial statements**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, 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 is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can 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 taken on the basis of these separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one arising from error, because fraud may involve



collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.

- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may indicate significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I should draw attention in my report to the disclosure that describes this situation in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, I should 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 disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements present the underlying transactions and events to achieve a fair view.
- I obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group's financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

#### **Other legal and regulatory requirements**

Based on my test results, in my concept during 2022:



- a) The Corporation's accounting has been kept in accordance with legal regulations and accounting technique.
- b) The transactions recorded in the books are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Stockholders' Meeting.
- c) Correspondence, account vouchers, minutes and share registry books are duly kept and maintained.
- d) Compliance with the regulations and instructions of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia related to the implementation and impact on the separate statement of financial position and on the separate statement of income and other comprehensive income of the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA.
- e) There is concordance between the accompanying separate financial statements and the management report prepared by the directors, which includes the Management's acknowledgment of the free circulation of invoices issued by sellers or suppliers.
- f) The information contained in the self-assessment statements of contributions to the comprehensive social security system, in particular that relating to members and their contribution base income, has been taken from accounting records and supports. The Corporation is not in arrears for contributions to the comprehensive social security system.

In order to comply with the requirements of 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 Code of Commerce, related to the evaluation of whether the acts of the Company's administrators are in accordance with the bylaws and the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting and whether there are and are adequate measures of internal control, conservation and custody of the Company's assets or those of third parties that are in its possession, I issued a separate report dated March 9, 2023.

(Original in spanish signed)

Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
Statutory Auditor of Corporación de Ferias  
Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo  
T.P. 199078 - T  
Member of KPMG S.A.S.

March 9, 2023



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**INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR ON COMPLIANCE WITH  
PARAGRAPHS 1) AND 3) OF ARTICLE 209 OF THE CODE OF COMMERCE**

Dear Shareholders

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo:

**Description of the Main Subject**

As part of my duties as Statutory Auditor and in compliance with Articles 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.5 of the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, as amended by Articles 4 and 5 of Decree 2496 of 2015, respectively, I must report on compliance with paragraphs 1) and 3) of Article 209 of the Code of Commerce, detailed as follows, by Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca Beneficio e Interés Colectivo, hereinafter the Corporation, as of December 31, 2022, in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion that the actions of the administrators have complied with the provisions of the bylaws and the Shareholders' Meeting and that there are adequate internal control measures, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria indicated in the paragraph entitled Criteria of this report:

1º) Whether the acts of the Corporation's managers are in accordance with the bylaws and with the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and

3º) Whether there are adequate measures for internal control, conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession.

**Management's responsibility**

The Corporation's management is responsible for compliance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and for designing, implementing, and maintaining adequate internal control measures, including the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, and for the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by management and with Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

**Statutory Auditor's responsibility**

My responsibility is to verify if the actions of the Corporation's directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the orders or instructions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and if the internal control, conservation and custody measures of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession are in place and adequate, and to report thereon in the form of an independent reasonable assurance conclusion based on the evidence obtained. I performed my procedures in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements - ISAE 3000



(Revised) accepted in Colombia (International Standard on Assurance Engagements - ISAE 3000, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board - IAASB and translated into Spanish in 2018). Such standard requires it to plan and perform the procedures it deems necessary to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and about whether the internal control measures are in place and adequate, which include the Integrated System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia, in all material respects.

The accounting firm to which I belong and which appointed me as Statutory Auditor of the Corporation applies International Quality Control Standard No. 1 and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive quality control system that includes documented policies and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements and applicable legal and regulatory professional standards.

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

The selected procedures depend on my professional judgment, including the evaluation of the risk that the acts of the administrators do not comply with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and that the internal control measures, which include the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, The Corporation's internal control measures for the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession are not adequately designed and implemented, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by Management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

This reasonable assurance work includes obtaining evidence as of December 31, 2022. The procedures include:

- Obtaining a written representation from Management as to whether the acts of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting and whether internal control measures are in place and adequate, including the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by Management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.
- Reading and auditing compliance with the Corporation's bylaws.



- Obtaining a certification from Management regarding the meetings of the Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors, documented in the minutes.
- Reading the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors and the bylaws and verifying whether the acts of the administrators are in accordance therewith.
- Inquiries with management regarding changes or proposed changes to the Corporation's bylaws during the period covered and validation of their implementation.
- Evaluation of the existence and adequacy of internal control measures, including the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, for the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by Management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia, which includes:
  - Tests of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the relevant controls of the internal control components over financial reporting, including the requirements of External Circular 012 of 2022, included in Chapter I, Title V of Part III of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia and the elements established by the Corporation, such as: control environment, risk assessment process by the entity, information systems, control activities and monitoring of controls.
  - Evaluation of the design, implementation and effectiveness of relevant manual and automatic controls over key business processes related to significant accounts in the financial statements.
  - Verification of proper compliance with the rules and instructions on the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA.
  - Issuance of letters to management with my recommendations on the deficiencies in internal control, considered not significant, which were identified during the work of the Statutory Auditor.
  - Follow-up on the matters included in the letters of recommendation that I issued in relation to the deficiencies in internal control, considered not significant.

#### **Inherent limitations**

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that effective controls may exist at the date of my examination that will change in future periods, because my report is based on selective testing and because the evaluation of internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or because the degree of compliance with policies and procedures may deteriorate. Furthermore, inherent limitations of internal control include



human error, failures due to collusion by two or more persons, or inappropriate over-extension of controls by management.

#### **Criteria**

The criteria considered for the evaluation of the matters mentioned in paragraph Description of the main subject matter include: (a) the bylaws and the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting and, (b) the internal control components implemented by the Corporation, such as the control environment, risk assessment procedures, its information and communications systems, and the monitoring of controls by Management and those in charge of corporate governance, which are based on the provisions of the internal control system implemented by Management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

#### **Conclusion**

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

In my opinion, the actions of the directors are in accordance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Shareholders' Meeting, and the internal control measures are adequate, including the Integral System for the Prevention and Control of Money Laundering - SIPLA, the conservation and custody of the Corporation's assets or those of third parties in its possession, in all material aspects, in accordance with the requirements of the internal control system implemented by Management and Part III, Title V, Chapter I of the Basic Legal Circular of the Superintendency of Finance of Colombia.

(Original in spanish signed)

Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
Statutory Auditor of Corporación de Ferias  
Exposiciones S.A. Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo  
T.P. 199078 - T  
Miembro de KPMG S.A.S.

March 9, 2023

**CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO**  
**Separate Statement of Financial Position**  
(Figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos.)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	\$ 56.135.864	30.411.316
Accounts receivable	9 y 36	27.544.040	17.343.882
Inventories	10	2.603.245	504.700
Current tax assets, net	11	7.813.224	2.159.460
Other non-financial assets	12 y 36	195.182	273.354
Total current assets		94.291.555	50.692.712
Non-current assets			
Accounts receivable	9 y 36	1.642.201	4.348.109
Investments in other financial assets	13	5.025.629	6.109.829
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	14	81.994.737	76.208.895
Intangible assets	15	10.473.959	11.622.107
Property and equipment	16	468.748.794	476.382.198
Investment property	17	75.987.774	79.676.854
Total non-current assets		643.873.094	654.347.992
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$ 738.164.649</b>	<b>705.040.704</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	18	24.439.714	11.164.906
Employee benefits	19 y 36	45.457.909	30.995.034
Provisions	20	20.603.131	15.403.929
Deferred tax liabilities, net	21	392.548	354.686
Total non-current liabilities		90.893.302	57.918.555
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	18 y 36	122.922.803	140.471.764
Employee benefits	22	1.529.664	1.611.330
Provisions	23	4.809.793	5.109.793
Deferred tax liabilities, net	35	54.105.972	40.204.755
Total non-current liabilities		183.368.232	187.397.642
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>\$ 274.261.534</b>	<b>245.316.197</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Subscribed and paid-in capital	24	1.673.920	1.673.920
Additional paid-in capital		43.451.721	43.451.721
Reserves	25	142.210.054	142.210.054
Retained earnings		269.261.207	286.408.040
Other equity participations	26	(9.035.078)	(7.919.607)
Income for the year		16.341.291	(6.099.621)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>\$ 463.903.115</b>	<b>459.724.507</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>\$ 738.164.649</b>	<b>\$ 705.040.704</b>

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

(Original in spanish signed)  
Andrés López Valderrama  
CEO

(Original in spanish signed)  
Diana Milena Vargas Arcila  
Certified Public Accountant

**(Original in spanish signed)**  
Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
Statutory Auditor  
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A.  
Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo  
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**CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO**  
**Separate Statements of Income and Other Comprehensive Income**  
(Figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos)

<b>Years ended December 31:</b>	<u>Nota</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Income from ordinary activities	27 y 36	\$ 164.887.071	72.611.999
Administrative expenses	29 y 36	48.335.034	39.236.096
Selling expenses	30 y 36	82.938.634	37.896.561
Impairment of accounts receivable	9	795.067	467.046
Recoveries of accounts receivable	9	558.628	557.724
Other income	28	2.075.945	6.605.271
Cost of sales		3.716.688	938.110
Other expenses	31		
<b>Results from operating activities</b>		<u>5.384.091</u>	<u>858.575</u>
Financial income	32	4.620.720	1.317.425
Interest expense	33	17.563.396	8.654.633
<b>Financial cost, net</b>		<u>(12.942.676)</u>	<u>(7.337.208)</u>
Income in equity method, net	34	5.785.843	767.928
<b>Income before taxes</b>		<u>19.195.297</u>	<u>(6.190.674)</u>
(Expense), income tax recovery	35	(2.854.006)	91.053
<b>Income for the year</b>		<u>16.341.291</u>	<u>(6.099.621)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income	27	(1.115.471)	(3.112.178)
<b>Income for the year and total comprehensive income</b>		<u>15.225.820</u>	<u>(9.211.799)</u>

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

(Original in spanish signed)  
Andrés López Valderrama  
CEO

(Original in spanish signed)  
Diana Milena Vargas Arcila  
Certified Public Accountant  
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Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
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Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
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T.P. 199078 - T  
Member of KPMG S.A.S.  
(See my report of March 9, 2023.)



**CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S. A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO**  
**Separate Statement of Changes in Shareholders' 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>Result of the year</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
Years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021								
<b>Initial as of January 1, 2021</b>		\$ 1.673.920	43.451.721	142.210.054	328.909.463	(4.807.429)	(40.420.612)	471.017.117
Transfer of the loss to retained earnings		-	-	-	(40.420.612)	-	40.420.612	-
Withholding taxes applicable to shareholders		-	-	-	(136.557)	-	-	(136.557)
Deferred tax Law 2155/Decree 1311 of 2021	35	-	-	-	(1.944.254)	-	-	(1.944.254)
Equity instruments at fair value	26	-	-	-	-	(3.112.178)	-	(3.112.178)
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(6.099.621)	(6.099.621)
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2021</b>		<b>\$ 1.673.920</b>	<b>43.451.721</b>	<b>142.210.054</b>	<b>286.408.040</b>	<b>(7.919.607)</b>	<b>(6.099.621)</b>	<b>459.724.507</b>
Transfer of the loss to retained earnings		-	-	-	(6.099.621)	-	6.099.621	-
Deferred income tax Law 2277/Decree 2617 of 2022	35	-	-	-	(11.047.212)	-	-	(11.047.212)
Equity instruments at fair value	26	-	-	-	-	(1.115.471)	-	(1.115.471)
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	16.341.291	16.341.291
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>		<b>\$ 1.673.920</b>	<b>43.451.721</b>	<b>142.210.054</b>	<b>269.261.207</b>	<b>(9.035.078)</b>	<b>16.341.291</b>	<b>463.903.115</b>

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

(Original in spanish signed)  
Andrés López Valderrama

(Original in spanish signed)  
Diana Milena Vargas Arcila  
Certified Public Accountant  
T.P. 133072 - T

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Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
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Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A.  
Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
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**CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO**

**Separate Statement of Cash Flows**

(Figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos.)

Years ended December 31st:	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Income for the year</b>		\$ <b>16.341.291</b>	<b>(6.099.621)</b>
Adjustments to balance net income for the period with net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	16 y 29	6.715.698	7.007.480
Amortization of intangible assets	15 y 29	3.624.993	3.743.415
Impairment of accounts receivable	9	795.067	467.046
Recovery of impairment accounts receivable	9	(558.628)	(557.724)
Impairment of financial assets	13	32.759	69.779
Loss on retirement of property and equipment, net	16 y 31	1.093.685	286
Interest accrued on financial obligations	18	15.747.120	8.008.998
Recovery of provisions for accounts payable	28	(1.426.588)	(99.655)
Recovery of provisions for litigation	28	(226.056)	(519.061)
Recovery of provisions for employee benefits	28	-	(49.700)
Income in equity method, net	34	(5.785.843)	(767.928)
Impairment (valuation) of investment property	17 y 31	3.689.080	(908.976)
Profit from valuation of investments in other financial assets	13 y 32	(99.313)	(60.101)
Non-cash interest contractual liability	21 y 33	37.862	8.751
Income tax expense (recovery), net	35	2.854.006	(91.053)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange difference on cash held		<u>(525.528)</u>	<u>(122.852)</u>
			<b>10.029.084</b>
<b>Changes in operational assets and liabilities:</b>			
Accounts receivable		(10.436.597)	(14.796.709)
Inventories		(2.098.545)	372.243
Other non-financial assets		78.172	709.465
Taxes, net		(269.671)	(325.817)
Accounts payable		15.889.463	19.657.213
Employee benefits		(81.666)	(211.818)
Prepaid income		5.199.201	780.951
Provisions		(73.944)	(106.996)
Interest paid on financial obligations	18	(9.840.597)	(8.673.923)
Payment of income tax	11		
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<u>(5.384.093)</u>	<u>(2.289.197)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES</b>			
Redemption of investments in other financial assets	13	35.284	33.037
Dividends received in cash from investments in other financial assets	28	-	3.512.311
Refund (loan) to subordinated company		2.705.908	(1.265.354)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(2.476.845)	(2.629.276)
Additions to investment properties	17	-	(101.010)
Purchase of property and equipment	16		
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<u>(175.979)</u>	<u>(640.557)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Contractual liabilities	21	-	161.103
Payment of financial obligations	18	-	11.500.000
Credit to capital financial obligations	18		<u>(2.514.110)</u>
<b>NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<u>(10.180.676)</u>	<u>9.146.993</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>25.199.020</b>	<b>13.200.640</b>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		30.411.316	17.087.824
Effect of changes in the exchange difference on cash held for cash		<u>525.528</u>	<u>122.852</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	8	\$ <u><b>56.135.864</b></u>	<u><b>30.411.316</b></u>

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

(Original in spanish signed)  
Andrés López Valderrama  
CEO

(Original in spanish signed)  
Diana Milena Vargas Arcila  
Certified Public Accountant  
T.P. 133072 - T

(Original in spanish signed)  
Diego Alejandro Corredor Ortiz  
Statutory Auditor  
Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones S.A.  
Usuario Operador de Zona Franca  
Beneficio e Interés Colectivo  
T. P. 199078 - T  
Member of KPMG S.A.S.  
(See my report of March 9, 2023)

CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA  
BENEFICIO E INTERÉS COLECTIVO  
Notes to the Separate Financial Statements  
as December 31, 2022 and 2021  
(Figures expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos)

**1. Reporting entity**

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

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

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

With Resolution No. 1213 of August 4, 2022, the Corporation changes from a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone to a Permanent Free Trade Zone.

The Corporation, as Permanent Free Trade Zone Operator, controls the entry of exhibitors' merchandise through the COMEX platform, and once the fair is over, the exit document of the merchandise is filled out.

The Corporation is subject to the exclusive control of the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, as its shares are listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange.

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

**2. Basis of preparation of separate financial statements**

**(a) Technical Regulatory Framework**

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

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

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

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

- Likewise, for the years 2022 and 2021, the Corporation adopted the alternative that allowed the accounting recognition against retained earnings in equity of the variation in deferred income tax, derived from the increase in the income tax rate and the change in the occasional income tax rate generated in the calculation of deferred tax, as established in Law 2277 of 2022 and Law 2155 of 2021 and the Decrees issued 2617 of 2022 and 1311 of 2021.

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

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

For legal purposes in Colombia, the 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) Functional and presentation currency**

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

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

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

#### **(d) Use of estimates and judgments**

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

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

#### **Trials**

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

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

### **3. Standards Applicable as from January 1, 2022**

There were no changes in accounting policies during 2022. Amendments or interpretations issued by the IASB, applicable as of January 1, 2022, have not had any impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

### **4. Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set forth below have been consistently applied by the Corporation to all periods, except for that related to the increase in the income tax rate as of 2022, which impacts the calculation of the deferred tax for the year 2022 for the Corporation, such exception was allowed by Decree 2617 of December 2022, therefore, this adjustment was recorded in equity and not in profit or loss. For all other aspects in the preparation of the separate financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia (NCIF), unless otherwise indicated; and are applied on the consideration that it is a going concern.

#### **4.1 Joint agreements**

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

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

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

Under the agreements signed, the Corporation acted as a joint operator, recording all assets,

liabilities, income, costs and expenses generated by the fairs and events held under this modality. As a result, there are no modifications to the accounting information contained in the closing financial statements.

#### **4.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates**

Investments in subordinated and associated companies are recorded as follows:

##### **Subordinated**

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

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

##### **Loss of control**

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

##### **Investments in associates**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.3 Foreign Currency

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency differences arising during translation are recognized in income.

Closing rates used:

Country	31-dec-22	31-dec-21
Colombia	4.810,20	3.981,16

#### 4.4 Financial instruments

##### (i) Financial assets

##### Recognition, initial measurement and classification

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

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

### Financial assets at fair value

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

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

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

### Cash and cash equivalents

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

Cash and cash equivalents may include:

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

### Investments in other financial assets

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

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

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

### Accounts receivable

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

### Impairment of accounts receivable from customers

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

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

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

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

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

### Financial assets at amortized cost

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

### Derecognition of financial assets

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

- The contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire;

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

## **(ii) Financial liabilities**

### ***Initial and subsequent measurement***

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

### ***Financial obligations***

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

### ***Accounts payable***

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

### ***Anticipated income***

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

### ***Cancellation of liabilities***

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

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

## **4.5 Non-financial assets**

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

## **Property and equipment**

### ***Recognition, initial measurement and classification***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Subsequent measurement***

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

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

### ***Subsequent costs***

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

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

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

### ***Depreciation***

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

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

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

- Real estate:

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

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

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

- Personal property:

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

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

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

### ***Impairment loss***

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.

## **4.6 Non-financial liabilities**

The other non-financial liabilities of the Corporation are those of which a service is expected to

be rendered instead of delivering a financial instrument or an equity instrument, which in their

initial and subsequent recognition are measured by the value of the transaction. Non-financial liabilities include employee benefits, other provisions, other non-financial liabilities, and tax liabilities.

## **Employee Benefits**

### **Defined benefit plans**

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

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

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

### **Termination benefits**

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

### **Short-term employee benefits**

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

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

## **Provisions**

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

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

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

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

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

### Contractual liabilities

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

### 4.7 Share capital

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

### Capital management

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

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

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

### 4.8 Earnings per share

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

### 4.9 Revenue recognition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Provision of services

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

Type of service	Nature and opportunity of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Rates
Trade Show Events	The Corporation establishes an annual trade fair calendar that includes annual and biannual fairs, which are marketed through the sale of stands and related services through space lease agreements that are reserved, contracted, invoiced, and paid for in advance. The marketing stages begin one year prior to the fair. The performance obligation is fulfilled with the rendering of the service, which is the holding of the fair and the delivery of the stand to the customer's satisfaction. Revenue from ordinary activities is recognized with the commencement of the fair. There is no significant financing component, since the conditions of participation provide for payment of the contract in full prior to the beginning of the fair; in some particular cases financing is	They are established by the Commercial Management according to the version of the trade show, based on marketing analysis, in conjunction with the Revenue area, analyzing fairs with similar characteristics.

Type of service	Nature and opportunity of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Rates
	granted for a maximum of 90 days.	
Non-trade show events and corporate activities	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	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. 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. The contracts entered with clients do not have a significant financing component since payment for the sale is received in cash.	Product prices are set according to the market. In the case of events as contracted with the client based on the required menu.

#### 4.10 Expense Recognition

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

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

#### 4.11 Financial income and financial expenses

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

- Interest income.

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

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

#### **4.12 Gain taxes**

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

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

##### **Current taxes**

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

To determine the provision for income and supplementary taxes, the Corporation makes its calculation based on the higher of taxable income or presumptive income (minimum return on net worth of the previous year that the law presumes to establish income tax).

In accordance with numeral 11 of Article 191 of the Tax Statute, the event and convention centers in which the Chambers of Commerce and those constituted as industrial and commercial companies of the State or mixed economy companies in which the participation of state capital exceeds 51%, provided that they are duly authorized by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, are excluded from taxation under the presumptive income system.

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.
- Correspond to temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and are expected to generate future positive taxable income to offset the differences.

Deferred tax assets that do not meet the above conditions are not recognized in the separate statement of financial position. The Corporation reconsiders at year-end whether the conditions for recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets are met.

Tax planning opportunities are only considered in assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets if the Corporation intends to adopt them or it is probable that they will be adopted.

#### ***Measurement***

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that apply in the years in which the assets are expected to be realized or the liabilities are expected to be settled, based on enacted or substantially enacted tax regulations, and after consideration of the tax consequences that will follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects to recover the assets or settle the liabilities.

Considering the increase in the income tax rate from 31% in 2021 to 35% applicable as of 2022 as provided by Law 2155 of 2021 (Social Investment Law), in 2021 the Corporation remeasured the deferred tax in application of paragraphs 46, 47 and 80 of IAS 12. The corresponding effect

of \$1,944,254 was recorded in the retained earnings account in equity in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1311 of 2021.

By means of Decree 2617 of December 29, 2022, the alternative to recognize for accounting purposes against the accumulated results of previous years in equity, the variation in the deferred income tax derived from the change in the income tax rate and the change in the occasional income tax rate, for the taxable period 2022, as established in Law 2277, was established for one time only, therefore, the amount of \$11,047,212 was recognized in equity.

The Corporation reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at year-end to reduce the carrying amount to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to offset deferred tax assets.

The Company's non-monetary assets and liabilities are measured in terms of its functional currency. If tax gains or losses are calculated in a different currency, exchange rate changes give rise to temporary differences and the recognition of a deferred tax liability or asset and the resulting effect is charged or credited to income for 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 following accounting pronouncements issued are applicable for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023, and have not been applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements; the Corporation intends to adopt the applicable accounting pronouncements on their dates of application rather than in advance.

<b>Amendments to IFRS</b>	<b>Associated decree</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment - Revenue Before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	Decree 938 of 2021	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The effect of the application will not restate comparative information.
Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfillment of a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	Decree 938 of 2021	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 to contracts existing at the date of application. Earlier application is permitted. The effect of the application will not restate comparative information.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	Decree 938 of 2021	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Decree 938 of 2021	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The effect of the application on comparative comparative information will be made retroactively.
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted and will be applied prospectively to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period in which the company applies the amendments.
Disclosures about Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.
Deferred Taxes Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Decree 1611 of 2022	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is allowed. Its application is retroactive which could constitute a restatement.

## 6. Determination of Fair Values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques; the Corporation uses methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Valuation techniques used for non-standardized financial instruments include the use of similar arm's length transactions, benchmarking of other instruments that are substantially the same, and discounted dividend flow (Gordon Shapiro) methodology analysis.

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

### ***Fair value hierarchy***

The hierarchy of the fair value has the following levels:

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

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

The following table analyzes, within the fair value hierarchy, the Corporation's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 on a recurring basis:

CORPORACIÓN DE FERIAS Y EXPOSICIONES S.A. USUARIO OPERADOR DE ZONA FRANCA  
Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

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	\$14	-	-		Market / share price.
Other financial assets (Alpopular and LaPrevisora)	-	\$4.379.599	-	Discounted dividend flow model (Gordon Shapiro methodology)	Dividends paid, EMBI Colombia, Beta and Devaluation, projected dividend growth rates and required rates of return.

Type of asset / liability	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assessment techniques for Level 2 and 3	Main input data
Real Estate Private Equity Fund	-	541.347	-	Valuation of the underlying of the Fund	Unit value of the Fund supplied by the Administrator Company
Investment Property	-	75.987.774	-	Technical appraisal	Discounted cash flows.

December 31, 2021

Type of asset / liability	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Assessment techniques for Level 2 and 3	Main input data
Other financial assets-Acerías Paz del Rio Shares	\$26	-	-		Market/Share price.
Other financial assets (Alpopular and LaPrevisora)	-	\$5.495.069	-	Discounted dividend flow model (Gordon Shapiro methodology)	Dividends paid, EMBI Colombia, Beta and Devaluation, projected dividend growth rates and required rates of return.
Real Estate Private Equity Fund	-	510.065	-	Valuation of the Fund's underlying assets	Value of the Fund's unit provided by the Management Company

Investment Property	-	79.676.854	-	Technical appraisal	Current market prices for construction materials and labor.
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The Corporation does not have any reclassifications or transfers in hierarchy levels between December 2022 and 2021.

#### 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 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
	Carrying value (*)	Fair value (*)	Carrying value (*)	Fair value (*)
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$56.135.864	56.135.864	\$30.411.316	30.411.316
Accounts receivable (1)	29.186.241	29.186.241	21.691.991	21.691.991
Other financial assets (1)	104.669	104.669	104.669	104.669
Financial liabilities (2)	199.159.883	199.159.883	189.352.827	189.352.827

(\*) The carrying amount is a very close approximation of fair value, with closing as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

- (1) The fair value of financial assets is determined based on the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a transaction between interested parties, other than a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values represent the cost of the transaction and interest, when applicable, is settled using the effective interest method. There are no impairment losses. The caption of other financial assets corresponds to the investment in the Bucaramanga Fair and Exhibition Center, which is measured at cost less impairment of the investment for which as of December 31, 2022 there was no evidence of impairment for this investment.
- (2) Financial liabilities record amounts incurred and pending payment generated by the Entity's operations, including the following items: financial obligations, accounts payable and other financial liabilities such as employee benefits and provisions.

#### 7. Administration and risk management

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

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

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

#### Risk Management Framework

The Corporation has a Risk Management model in each of the Macroprocesses, classifying them within the methodology approved by the Risk Committee, in which the probability of occurrence

and the impact they may have on the objectives of the same, of the macroprocess and of the product (fairs and events) are evaluated; the existing controls that allow minimizing the impact at the time of the occurrence of a risk are identified and evaluated, and its residual risk is determined.

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

For this purpose, risks are prioritized through an assessment exercise identifying them as high, medium and low. With regard to the prioritization of risks, the Risk Committee analyzes the main information and defines the risks that Management 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:

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Accounts receivable	9	\$29.186.241	\$21.691.991
Other financial assets	13	5.025.629	6.109.829

The credit risks identified in the Corporation are as follows:

#### ***Accounts receivable***

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

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

#### ***Other financial assets***

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

#### ***Liquidity risk***

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

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

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

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

Below is an analysis of the maturity profile of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Term	Market Value (thousand pesos) 2022	% Part.	Term	Market Value (thousand pesos) 2021	% Part.
Up to one month	\$3.839.070	2,61%	Up to one month	\$1.068.452	0,70%
More than one month and not more than three months	2.231.180	1,51%	More than one month and not more than three months	2.555.375	1,69%
More than three months but not more than one year	18.369.464	12,47%	More than three months but not more than one year	7.541.079	4,97%
Between one and five years	67.365.666	45,71%	Between one and five years	83.911.216	55,34%
More than five years	55.557.137	37,70%	More than five years	56.560.548	37,30%

### 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 minimal market risk because all of its cash and cash equivalents are invested in demand deposits. The only equity securities of the Corporation that are listed on the stock exchange and are exposed to changes in their value due to share price fluctuations in the market are the shares in Acerías Paz del Río, which was acquired for purposes other than trading; likewise, it does not represent a significant percentage of the Corporation's assets; however, this value is monitored quarterly.

	52-WEEK HIGH PRICE	52-WEEK LOW PRICE
SHARE PRICE	11,89	7,00
NUMBER OF SHARES ACQUIRED	1.885	1.885
PARTICIPATION VALUE	\$ 22.413	\$ 13.195

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

<b>Floating rate instruments</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Financial assets subject to interest rate risk*	\$ 5.997.332	\$ 88.901
Financial liabilities subject to interest rate risk**	\$ 145.491.268	\$ 150.611.050

\* The financial assets subject to interest rate risk correspond to the Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Superior, Fondo Inversión Colectiva Interés Participación A, Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Alta Liquidez Credicorp, Casa de Bolsa Liquidez Fondo Abierto and Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Fiducuenta.

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

#### **Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation has no fixed rate financial instruments, the sensitivity analysis for these types of instruments is not disclosed since a change in the interest rate at the end of the reporting period would not affect income.

### Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Considering that all obligations with the financial system are indexed to variable rates, the Corporation is exposed to the variation of the DTF and IBR rates that correspond to the underlying of the intervention rate of Banco de la República, which as of 2022 were at 13.70% and 11.66%, and by the end of 2021, at 3.21% and 3.42%, respectively.

In order to control the interest rate risk, the sensitivity to possible changes in interest rates is evaluated by comparing the end of 2022 versus the projection of average interest rates for 2023 estimated according to the results of the monthly survey of economic expectations of Banco de la República, as shown below:

	IBR T.V.	IBR TV. E.A.
VARIATION 2022 - 2023	-0,43%	2,05%

The aforementioned variations will result in an increase of 0.08% in the calculation of the Corporation's estimated interest expense on total consolidated indebtedness.

### 8. Cash and cash equivalents

The following is the detail of cash and cash equivalents:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Cash	\$ 24.444	44.510
Current accounts (1)	12.668.905	1.678.067
Savings accounts (1)	37.445.176	28.599.838
Collective Investment Funds (1)	<u>5.997.339</u>	<u>88.901</u>
	<u>\$ 56.135.864</u>	<u>30.411.316</u>

(1) The increase corresponds to portfolio collections from the fairs held in the last quarter of the year and exhibitors' subscriptions for their participation in the fairs of the first half of the year 2023.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents. The following is a detail of the credit quality determined by independent risk rating agents of the financial institutions in which the Corporation maintains cash funds in banks, mutual funds, and other financial institutions by gross amounts:

Issuer	2022			2021	
	Nominal	Credit Rating	% Profitability	Nominal	Credit Rating
Payu	20.217				
Banco AV Villas S.A.	\$ 15.102	AAA		568	AAA
Banco de Occidente S.A.	18.380	AAA		15.951	AAA
Bancolombia S. A	1.371.905	AAA		1.069.454	AAA
Banco Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A.	4.684	AAA		19.278	AAA
Banco BBVA Argentina Colombia	1.224	AAA		1.183	AAA
Banco Popular S.A.	34.622.795	AAA		22.222.101	AAA
Banco Davivienda S.A.	14.059.774	AAA		6.949.370	AAA
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Superior	4.115.353	F AAA/2+ y BRC 1+	1,384% E.A.	809	F AAA / 2 BRC 1 +
Fondo de inversión Colectiva Interés Part.A	23.209	F AAA/2	1,322% E.A.	29.201	F AAA / 2+
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Alta Liquidez Credicorp	777.195	AAA 2 BRC	1,087% E.A.	27.002	AAA 2 BRC
Casa de Bolsa Liquidez		1			1
Fondo Abierto	-			6.335	
Fondo de Inversión Colectiva Abierto Fiducuenta	1.081.582	AAA	1,07% E.A.	25.554	AAA
	<b>\$ 56.111.420</b>			<b>30.366.806</b>	

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

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, considering the credit rating determined, there is no evidence of impairment on cash and there are no restrictions.

## 9. Accounts Receivable

The following is the detail of accounts receivable:

### a) Cuentas por cobrar corrientes:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Customers (1)	\$ 16.004.399	15.706.957
Other accounts receivable (2)	11.303.127	1.350.818
Accounts receivable from employees	335.282	356.635
Bad debts (3)	2.983.390	2.775.191
Impairment (3)	(3.082.158)	(2.845.719)
	<b>\$ 27.544.040</b>	<b>17.343.882</b>

(1) The balance corresponds mainly to invoices generated to customers who participated in the Expoartesanas fairs for \$1,428,846, events held at the Agora Convention Center for \$485,221, alliances and other sponsorships \$1,828,364, Artbo \$2,144,162, Bogotá Madrid Fusión \$1,036,798, X Jornada Distrital de Epidemiología \$1,296,684 and for fairs and events to be held in 2023 for \$2,786,256, among others. For the year 2021 corresponded mainly to participation in fairs such as Agroexpo \$1,250,179, Expoartesanas \$1,299,665, Alliances and Other Sponsorships \$2,740,048 and for fairs to be held in 2022 \$2,216,263.

(2) The balance for the year 2022 corresponds mainly to the remuneration for \$4,350,109 that Corferias has as Operator of the International Convention Center and events pending invoicing

for \$5,625,052. For the year 2021 to the income pending invoicing for fairs and events held at the end of the year for \$1,480,396.

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

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
91 to 150 days	\$ 50.009	30.293
151 to 365 days	60.505	302.942
More than 365 days	<u>2.971.644</u>	<u>2.512.484</u>
	<u><b>\$ 3.082.158</b></u>	<u><b>2.845.719</b></u>

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

<b>Balance as of December 31, 2020</b>	<b><u>\$ 2.936.397</u></b>
Impairment accounts receivable	467.046
Recoveries	<u>(557.724)</u>
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	<b><u>\$ 2.845.719</u></b>
Impairment accounts receivable	795.067
Recoveries	<u>(558.628)</u>
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b><u>\$ 3.082.158</u></b>

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

**c) Non-current accounts receivable**

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
To financial affiliates (1)	\$ <u>1.642.201</u>	<u>4.348.109</u>

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

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

As a result of the loan granted, interest income was accrued in 2022 for \$294,092 and in 2021 for \$188,678.

## 10. Inventories

The following is the inventories detail:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Raw materials 1) \$	174.860	15.115
Goods not produced by the company	24.996	24.391
Materials, spare parts and accessories (2)	2.140.634	399.534
Containers and packaging	254.728	65.660
Inventories in transit	8.027	-
	<u>\$ 2.603.245</u>	<u>504.700</u>

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

This item includes elements for the assembly of fairs and events, such as decoration and signage elements for \$1,673,755, cleaning and cafeteria elements for \$127,942, clothing and equipment elements for \$72,682, construction elements for \$59,790, electrical elements for \$28,803, plumbing elements for \$59,790 and plumbing elements for \$28,803, \$127,942, clothing and equipment items for \$72,682, construction items for \$59,790, electrical items for \$28,803, plumbing items for \$9,244, cleaning items for \$6,432, food and beverage kitchen items for \$3,504 and ranch and liquor items for \$1,958. The increase corresponds mainly to the acquisition of decoration and signage items.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no inventory restrictions.

## 11. Current tax assets, net

The following is a detail of net current income tax assets:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Balance in favor of income \$	2.159.148	-
Withholdings	269.983	84.796
Self-withholdings	5.384.093	2.074.664
	<u>\$ 7.813.224</u>	<u>2.159.460</u>

Corresponds to withholdings and self-withholdings made in the year 2022 and the credit balance generated for the taxable year 2021 for income and complementary taxes.

## 12. Other non-financial assets

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Prepaid expenses \$	195.182	273.354

This item corresponds mainly in 2022 to insurance purchased by the Corporation for \$174,519, such as life insurance, compliance insurance, property damage insurance, financial risk insurance, and liability insurance, and in 2021 to the advance payment in 2021 for contributions to cooperation agreement No. 140-2021 for \$152,320.

### 13. Investments in other financial assets

The following is a detail of other financial assets:

Investments in: (1)	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S. A.	\$ 4.051.252	4.811.523
La Previsora S.A Compañía Seguros	328.347	683.546
Centro de Exposiciones y Convenciones de Bucaramanga	104.669	104.669
Acerías Paz del Río S. A.	14	26
Fondo de Capital Privado (2)	<u>541.347</u>	<u>510.065</u>
	<u>\$ 5.025.629</u>	<u>6.109.829</u>

- (1) These investments are financial instruments in which there is no control or significant influence.
- (2) Corresponds to the investment made in the Nexus Inmobiliario Private Equity Fund managed by Fiduciaria de Occidente S.A. for an original amount of \$468,745, generating daily returns, which at year-end 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$99,313 and 60,101, respectively. Additionally, during the periods 2022 and 2022, capital redemptions were made for \$35,284 and 33,037.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there is no evidence of impairment for these investments, except for the investment in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Compañía de Seguros that presented a decrease in the fair value according to the methodology applied of discounted dividend flow, due to a drop in their profits for the year 2022, generating a lower value of the investment as well as the investment in the Nexus Inmobiliario Private Equity Fund due to the appraisals made to the real estate.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation does not intend to sell these financial assets.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no restrictions on these investments.

### 14. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Investments in associates (1)	\$ 78.630.735	76.208.895
Subordinated investments (2)	<u>3.364.002</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 81.994.737</u>	<u>76.208.895</u>

- (1) Corresponds to the investment in the Autonomous Equity of the Centro Internacional CICB, which was created to manage the resources provided by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, the Fondo Nacional del Turismo - FONTUR and Corferias, for the development of the Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Bogotá - ÁGORA. To date, the Corporation has an equity interest of 18.76%, over which it does not have control, but does have significant influence. The increase in the value of the investment corresponds to the economic reactivation of the Convention Center, which in spite of the impacts of the Covid-

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-19 delta and Omicron variants, which implied canceling or postponing important events, presented a profit of \$12,988,133.

The investment in this associate records an underlying investment property for \$401,836,000, which during the period 2022 recorded a recovery of \$4,668,000 as a result of the adjustment to fair value, such adjustment is supported by a study of external experts through the discounted cash flow method.

(2) The Corporation has one subordinate:

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

During the year 2022, it presented an increase with respect to the results generated in the year 2021; presenting a profit of \$3,905,269 for which the value of the investment for the year 2022 is updated. As of December 31, 2021, the subordinated company presents accumulated losses that exceed the value of the Corporation's investment, for which reason the investment is presented at zero.

Profits or losses of the above investments are recognized in the financial statements of Corferias by applying the equity method (see note 34).

The following is a summary of the financial information of investments accounted for by the equity method as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

**2022**

Entity	% Participation	Address	Current assets	Non-current assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Income from ordinary activities	Income for the period before taxes	Income for the period after taxes	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB	18,76%	Calle 67 7 -37, Bogotá, Colombia	19.864.664	404.836.443	5.560.727	-	20.216.731	12.988.133	12.988.133	-	12.988.133
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S	100%	Cra 37 24-67, Bogotá, Colombia	11.668.043	7.547.157	9.503.571	6.347.626	27.543.229	5.103.385	3.905.269	-	3.905.269

**2021**

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

During 2022 and 2021, the Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional CICB recorded the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are \$28,773 and \$108,849, respectively.

- Current financial liabilities at December 31, 2022 and 2021 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions is zero (0) for both years, respectively.
- Depreciation of property and equipment at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$1,598,839 for both years.
- Interest income and expense at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is zero (0) for both years, respectively.

During 2022 and 2021, Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. recorded the following items:

- Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are \$3,560,765 and \$6,181,312, respectively.

Current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 excluding trade accounts payable, other accounts payable and provisions are \$3,440,324 and \$2,474,527, respectively.

- Depreciation of property and equipment at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$1,172,882 and \$1,189,398, respectively.
- Amortization of intangible assets at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$54,080 and \$38,360, respectively.
- Interest income at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$238,135 and \$14,697, respectively.
- Interest expense at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$990,809 and \$579,038, respectively.

During the years 2022 and 2021 no dividends were received from either the subordinated or the associate.

## 15. Intangible assets

The following is a detail of intangible assets:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Intangibles - acquired brands	\$ 16.086.983	16.026.428
Computer software (1)	11.638.658	9.222.367
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(17.251.682)</u>	<u>(13.626.688)</u>
	<u>\$ 10.473.959</u>	<u>11.622.107</u>

(1) During 2022, the Corporation continued to invest in order to optimize its technological tools and to renew the licensing of physical servers, software and Cloud Services.

The following is a detail of the movement in intangible assets as of December 31, 2022:

Intangible	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Purchases	Amortization Period	Balance as of 31/12/2022
Software licenses	\$ 1.835.999	60.555	(1.045.565)	850.989
Acquired trademarks	9.786.108	2.416.290	(2.579.428)	9.622.970
Total Intangibles	<b>\$ 11.622.107</b>	<b>2.476.845</b>	<b>(3.624.993)</b>	<b>10.473.959</b>

The following is a detail of the movement in intangible assets as of December 31, 2021:

Intangible	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Purchases	Amortization Period	Balance as of 31/12/2022
Software licenses	\$ 2.449.443	2.086.440	(2.699.884)	1.835.999
Acquired trademarks	10.286.803	542.836	(1.043.531)	9.786.108
<b>Total Intangibles</b>	<b>\$ 12.736.246</b>	<b>2.629.276</b>	<b>(3.743.415)</b>	<b>11.622.107</b>

The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$17,251,682 and \$13,626,688, respectively.

For intangible assets, there is no evidence of impairment as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

## 16. Property and equipment

The following is a detail of net property and equipment:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Land	\$ 232.954.789	232.954.789
Construction in progress (1)	2.758.447	3.852.132
Construction and buildings	255.658.728	255.658.727
Machinery and equipment (2)	6.855.027	6.803.014
Office equipment	6.283.568	6.251.398
Computer and communication equipment (3)	11.232.619	11.141.918
Fleet and transportation equipment	265.404	265.804
Accumulated depreciation	(47.249.860)	(40.535.656)
Impairment	(9.928)	(9.928)
	<u>\$ 468.748.794</u>	<u>476.382.198</u>

- (1) The variation in construction in progress corresponds mainly to the decrease in the values capitalized to the Corferias + EAAB ESP partial urban renewal plan project.
- (2) The increase in machinery and equipment is due to the acquisition of an LCD laser projector and a two-phase oven.
- (3) The increase corresponds to the purchase of HP DL320e Gen8, Quad-Core 1.7GHz server unit and P350 workstation computer CPU.

The following is the detail of the movement in property and equipment in fiscal year 2022:

Property and equipment	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Purchases	Depreciation for the period	Casualties	Balance as of 31/12/2022
Land	\$ 232.954.789	-	-	-	232.954.789
Construction in progress	3.852.132	-	-	(1.093.685)	2.758.447
Construction and buildings	231.547.287	-	(4.161.184)	-	227.386.103
Machinery and equipment	2.625.421	53.107	(535.916)	-	2.142.612
Office equipment	2.613.583	32.170	(554.150)	-	2.091.603
Computer and communication equipment	2.756.202	90.702	(1.448.058)	-	1.398.846
Fleet and transportation equipment	32.784	-	(16.390)	-	16.394
<b>Total property and equipment</b>	<b>\$ 476.382.198</b>	<b>175.979</b>	<b>(6.715.698)</b>	<b>(1.093.685)</b>	<b>468.748.794</b>

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

Property and equipment	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Purchases	Depreciation for the period	Balance as of 31/12/2021
Land	\$ 232.954.789	-	-	232.954.789
Construction in progress	3.560.747	291.385	-	3.852.132
Construction and buildings	235.710.018	-	(4.162.731)	231.547.287
Machinery and equipment	3.038.952	228.505	(642.036)	2.625.421
Office equipment	3.195.322	10.586	(592.325)	2.613.583
Computer and communication equipment	4.240.405	110.081	(1.593.998)	2.756.202
Fleet and transportation equipment	49.174	-	(16.390)	32.784
<b>Total property and equipment</b>	<b>\$ 482.749.407</b>	<b>640.557</b>	<b>(7.007.480)</b>	<b>476.382.198</b>

Accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is \$47,249,860 and \$40,535,656, respectively.

For Property and Equipment, there is no evidence of impairment for each type of the Corporation's assets during 2022 and 2021.

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

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

Assets fully depreciated in use represent for 2022 1.67% and for 2021 1.09% of total assets with book value.

The following is a detail of the fully depreciated assets in use for the years 2022 and 2021:

2022	Computer equipment and communication	4.532.716
	Office equipment	854.614
	Machinery and equipment	2.332.658
	Buildings	17.186
	Transportation	101.500
2021	Computer equipment and communication	3.109.200
	Office equipment	792.305
	Machinery and equipment	1.302.071
	Buildings	17.186
	Transportation	101.900

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no restrictions on these assets.

## 17. Investment properties

The following is the detail of the investment property:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Investment Properties - Land, construction and provision (1)	\$ 75.987.774	79.676.854
	<u>\$ 75.987.774</u>	<u>79.676.854</u>

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

The following is the detail of the movement in investment property in fiscal year 2022:

Investment property	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Additions	Devaluation	Balance as of 31/12/2022
Investment Properties - Land, construction and equipment	\$ 79.676.854	-	(3.689.080)	75.987.774

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

Investment property	Balance as of 31/12/2021	Additions	Valuation	Balance as of 31/12/2021
Investment Properties - Land, construction and equipment	\$ 78.666.868	101.010	908.976	79.676.854

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the part of the investment property that corresponds to Corferias - lot and real estate, is as guarantee before the Banks of Bogotá and AV Villas S.A., in order to back the loans received for the capital needed in the execution stage of the Hotel Project.

For the period 2022 and 2021, for the measurement of investment property at fair value, the firm Borrero Ochoa & Asociados was hired, an independent firm with more than thirty years of experience, recognized in this type of appraisals for private and state companies, active member of the National Registry of Appraisers and the Colombian Society of Appraisers. In the analysis, the firm reviewed the Income, Market and Cost approach methodologies, determining that the scenario of less uncertainty for the measurement for the year 2022 of the Income approach and for the year 2021 was by the Cost methodology; the result of the measurement was a devaluation of \$3,689,080 and a valuation of \$908,976, respectively.

The balance of the investment property as of December 31, 2022 is composed of: 30% of the Hotel, owned by Corferias S.A., including the effect of the valuation in the percentage of Corferias for \$75,624,096, and 100% of the investment property of commercial premises, of which the transfer of 70% to Patrimonio Autónomo P.A. Pactia remains pending, which includes 30% of the valuation of the participation of Corferias for \$363,678.

Investment property during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 did not present impairment losses.

## 18. Financial obligations

The following is a detail of the financial obligations:

		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Short-term financial obligations (**)	\$	24.439.714	11.164.906
Long-term financial obligations		<u>122.922.803</u>	<u>140.471.764</u>
	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>147.362.517</u></b>	<b><u>151.636.670</u></b>

(\*\*) Short-term obligations, as of December 31, 2022 includes the balance payable for interest of \$1,871,249 and the current portion of \$ 22,568,465 and December 31, 2021 includes the balance payable for interest of \$1,025,620 and the current portion of \$10,139,286.

### 2022

Entity	Date	Expiration date	Initial value	Interest rate	Paid-in capital	Interest paid	Current portion	Non-current portion	Ending balance	Interest payable
Banco Popular S.A.	27/03/2020	27/03/2023	\$5.000.000	IBR + 1,50%	4.500.000	132.710	\$500.000	-	\$500.000	548
Banco Popular S.A.	15/04/2020	15/04/2025	30.000.000	IBR + 3,60%	5.000.000	2.562.325	10.000.000	15.000.000	\$25.000.000	727.082
Banco AV Villas	14/11/2017	14/11/2026	11.000.000	IBR + 2,70%	3.208.333	715.841	1.833.334	5.958.333	\$7.791.667	134.880
Banco AV Villas	20/12/2017	20/12/2026	6.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	2.005.236	412.713	1.000.000	2.994.764	\$3.994.764	15.834
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	1.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	336.424	68.875	166.667	496.910	\$663.577	800
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	7.000.000	IBR + 2,75%	875.000	607.672	1.750.000	4.375.000	\$6.125.000	165.099
Banco AV Villas	13/08/2019	30/12/2031	17.313.666	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	1.711.402	\$346.273	16.967.393	\$17.313.666	342.460
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	05/05/2020	05/05/2030	36.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	2.601.615	33.820.989	\$36.422.604	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	18/05/2021	18/05/2031	2.500.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	2.871.946	\$2.871.946	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	24/06/2021	24/06/2031	2.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	2.287.082	\$2.287.082	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	16/07/2021	16/07/2031	4.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	4.562.352	\$4.562.352	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	13/08/2021	13/08/2031	3.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	3.410.270	\$3.410.270	-
Banco Davivienda SA	25/05/2018	25/05/2026	3.600.000	DTF + 1,85%	1.628.094	203.237	585.714	1.386.192	\$1.971.906	1.312
Banco Davivienda SA	10/12/2020	10/12/2025	10.000.000	IBR + 4,00%	-	1.072.720	3.333.333	6.666.667	\$10.000.000	77.500
Banco de Bogotá	20/08/2019	30/12/2031	22.576.434	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	2.353.102	451.529	22.124.905	\$22.576.434	405.734
			<b>\$160.990.100</b>		<b>17.553.087</b>	<b>9.840.597</b>	<b>22.568.465</b>	<b>122.922.803</b>	<b>145.491.268</b>	<b>1.871.249</b>

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2021

Entity	Date	Expiration date	Initial value	Interest rate	Paid-in capital	Interest paid	Current portion	Non-current portion	Ending balance	Interest payable
Banco Popular S.A.	27/03/2020	27/03/2023	\$ 5.000.000	IBR + 1,50%	2.500.000	126.922	2.000.000	500.000	2.500.000	1.007
Banco Popular S.A.	15/04/2020	15/04/2025	30.000.000	IBR + 3,60%	-	2.843.175	5.000.000	25.000.000	30.000.000	381.562
Banco AV Villas	14/11/2017	14/11/2026	11.000.000	IBR + 2,70%	2.291.667	740.753	916.667	7.791.666	8.708.333	73.467
Banco AV Villas	20/12/2017	20/12/2026	6.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	1.255.236	395.700	750.000	3.994.764	4.744.764	11.408
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	1.000.000	IBR + 2,60%	211.423	66.772	83.333	705.243	788.576	393
Banco AV Villas	27/12/2017	27/12/2026	7.000.000	IBR + 2,75%	-	532.951	875.000	6.125.000	7.000.000	163.001
Banco AV Villas	13/08/2019	30/12/2031	17.313.666	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	1.402.251	-	17.313.666	17.313.666	164.058
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	05/05/2020	05/05/2030	36.000.000	IBR +2,60%	6.000.000	-	-	32.702.825	32.702.825	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	18/05/2021	18/05/2031	2.500.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	2.578.639	2.578.639	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	24/06/2021	24/06/2031	2.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	2.053.506	2.053.506	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	16/07/2021	16/07/2031	4.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	4.096.407	4.096.407	-
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	13/08/2021	13/08/2031	3.000.000	IBR +2,60%	-	-	-	3.061.985	3.061.985	-
Banco Davivienda SA	25/05/2018	25/05/2026	3.600.000	DTF + 1,85%	1.114.085	189.824	514.286	1.971.629	2.485.915	-
Banco Davivienda SA	10/12/2020	10/12/2025	10.000.000	IBR + 4,00%	-	594.143	-	10.000.000	10.000.000	41.869
Banco de Bogotá	20/08/2019	30/12/2031	22.576.434	IBR+4,40 T.V.	-	1.781.432	-	22.576.434	22.576.434	188.855
			<b>\$160.990.100</b>		<b>13.372.411</b>	<b>8.673.923</b>	<b>10.139.286</b>	<b>140.471.764</b>	<b>150.611.050</b>	<b>1.025.620</b>

The Corporation increased its short-term financial obligations due to the expiration of the grace periods of the obligations, which required the Corporation to begin making principal payments, transferring the corresponding portion to the current portion.

The following is the interest expense payable:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	<u>Charged to expense</u>	<u>Charged to expense</u>
Banco Comercial Av Villas S.A.	\$ 3.763.250	2.005.705
Banco Davivienda S.A.	1.312.900	714.106
Banco De Bogotá S.A.	2.569.982	1.420.643
Banco Popular S.A.	3.040.096	2.065.639
Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá	5.060.892	1.802.905
	<b>\$ 15.747.120</b>	<b>8.008.998</b>

2022

	BALANCE AS OF 31/12/2021	REFUNDS	CAPITAL PAYMENTS	ACCRUED INTEREST	INTEREST PAID	BALANCE AS OF 31/12/2022
FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS	\$151.636.670	-	(10.180.676)	15.747.120	(9.840.597)	147.362.517

2021

	BALANCE AS OF 31/12/2020	REFUNDS	CAPITAL PAYMENTS	ACCRUED INTEREST	INTEREST PAID	BALANCE AS OF 31/12/2021
FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS	\$143.315.705	11.500.000	(2.514.110)	8.008.998	(8.673.923)	151.636.670

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the guaranteed obligations amount to \$22,576,434 with Banco de Bogotá and \$17,313,666 with Banco AV Villas.

### 19. Accounts payable

The following is a detail of accounts payable:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
National	\$ 896.419	677.662
From abroad (1)	1.734.693	394.815
To related companies	30.401	3.777
To contractors	6.657.826	5.670.095
Costs and expenses payable (2)	30.054.985	18.248.416
Sales tax payable (3)	1.669.977	27.752
Industry and commerce tax payable	338.522	309.377
Property tax payable	-	2.687.550
Dividends or participations payable	268.449	268.557
Withholding at source (4)	1.853.050	895.442
Industry and commerce tax withheld	155.041	83.668
Payroll withholdings and contributions	474.784	377.617
Sundry creditors	303.448	494.608
Consolidated severance payments	713.919	539.912
Interest on severance payments	81.835	63.880
Consolidated vacations	155.563	174.652
Extra-legal benefits	61.540	65.794
Payments on behalf of third parties	810	812
Withholdings to third parties on contracts	6.647	10.648
	<u>\$ 45.457.909</u>	<u>30.995.034</u>

The increase in the balance corresponds to the trade fair operations in 2022, especially in the fourth quarter, such as Expo artesanías, ARTBO, Proyecto cancillería and Expopet, among others, due to temporary personnel services, cleaning, assembly, digital services and settlements of partners.

(1) The increase corresponds mainly to accounts payable to partners of the Meditech and Colombiaplast trade shows.

(2) Costs and expenses payable correspond to:

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	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Fees (2.1)	\$ 1.261.195	574.988
Maintenance services (2.2)	1.118.774	739.035
Leases (2.3)	1.198.072	1.563.281
Utilities	13.323	36.095
Transportation, freight and hauling	109	10.144
Insurance	28.941	67
Representation and public relations expenses	-	1.738
Returns to customers (2.4)	34.362	135.005
Other (2.5)	20.171.970	4.211.038
Accounts payable to be billed Warehouse	18.022	-
Other accounts payable (2.6)	6.210.217	10.977.025
	<u>\$ 30.054.985</u>	<u>18.248.416</u>

(2.1) Corresponds mainly to advertising agency fees, the increase is due to the reactivation of the trade show activity.

(2.2) The increase corresponds to the maintenance service of computer and communication equipment performed in the last months of the year.

(2.3) The increase is due to the realization of events in the year 2022, mainly for the service used during the events held at the ÁGORA International Convention Center, the item corresponds mainly to the rental of audiovisual equipment.

(2.4) The variation is mainly due to the request for refund of money by the exhibitors of the International Industrial Fair of Bogota in the amount of \$11,229.

(2.5) The increase corresponds mainly to the realization of events in the year 2022, especially in the second semester due to the realization of fairs such as ARTBO, Bogota Madrid Fusion, EXPOAGROFUTURO, among others, for cleaning and security services \$499,598, assembly \$569,854, advertising \$32,236, and to the results of the development of the fair in the second semester. 236 and to the results of the development of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center for \$15,316,871, which are recorded by Corferias as its Operator; these resources will be delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Patrimony. For the year 2021 the item corresponded to advertising, surveillance and cleaning services for the development of the trade shows in the last quarter.

(2.6) The balance is mainly composed in 2022 by: payment of profits to members for an amount of \$2,163,000, advertising expenses for an amount of \$630,677, assembly and disassembly of fairs for an amount of 695,632 and payment of utilities in the amount of \$390,930 corresponding to trade shows such as Bogotá Madrid fusión, Expo artesanías; and liquidation of profits to participating partners for the final execution of trade shows such as Comic con Bogotá for \$1,050,000, Chocoshow for \$86,700, Expo artesanías for \$976,300 and BiciGo for \$50,000. The decrease corresponds to the seasonality of the fairs, which are held annually or biannually. For the year 2021, it corresponds mainly to the liquidation of the partners' profits for \$4,492,945.

(3) Corresponds to the balance of sales tax payable for the sixth two-month period of 2022, the increase is due to the reactivation of the trade show activity and the anticipated sale of participation in trade shows in 2023.

(4) The increase in this item is mainly due to the increase in self-withholding and special self-withholding with the increase in income in the month of December 2022 compared to the previous year.

**20. Anticipated income**

The following is a detail of anticipated income:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Deposits received for fairs and events (1)	\$ <u>20.603.131</u>	<u>15.403.929</u>

(1) Corresponds to deposits received and invoiced in advance from customers for Fairs and Events in the year 2023; deposits are applied once the exhibitor's participation in the Fair is invoiced, and those invoiced are recognized in income for the period once the Fair or Event is executed. There is an increase in the balance, originated in the reactivation of fairs and events that generate greater confidence on the part of sponsors, exhibitors and event organizers. The most relevant balances correspond to Alliances and other sponsorships for \$1,432,469, Expoconstrucción \$2,227,986, Agroexpo \$1,926,293, Andinapack \$1,200,075 and Vitrina Turística Anato \$852,368, among others.

**21. Contractual liabilities**

The following is the detail of the contractual liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Deposits received for project management projects	\$ <u>392.548</u>	<u>354.686</u>

The following table presents the composition of the contractual liabilities with the P.A. Pactia Autonomous Equity for the years 2022 and 2021:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Contractual liabilities P.A, Pactia	\$ 321.258	321.258
Financing component (non-cash item)	<u>71.290</u>	<u>33.428</u>
monetary item)	<u>\$ 392.548</u>	<u>354.686</u>

During the first half of 2023, the transfer of \$321,258 will be made for the prepayment of the commercial premises annexed to the Hotel. Considering that this premises is part of the project and therefore of the participation of the P.A. Pactia Equity, the financing component associated with this balance to be transferred is \$71,290 and \$33,428, respectively (non-cash item).

**22. Employee benefits**

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 1.611.330	1.872.848
Interest cost	105.334	88.482
Benefits paid directly by the company	(212.000)	(212.000)
Loss actuarial assumptions	25.000	(138.000)
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	<u>\$ 1.529.664</u>	<u>1.611.330</u>

Actuarial pension studies include the following assumptions:

Hypotheses used

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Discount rate	12,00%	5,00%
Rate of salary increase	10,00%	3,00%

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Year 1	\$ 241	214
Year 2	253	211
Year 3	250	207
Year 4	244	201
Year 5	237	194
Next 5 years	1.003	813

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

<b>Financial assumptions</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>December 31, 2021</b>
Discount rate	7,00%	5,00%
Salary increase	3,00%	3,00%
Social security increase	3,00%	3,00%
Cost of living increase	3,00%	3,00%
Mortality	Table RV08. See Table of demographic hypothesis	Table RV08. See Table of demographic hypothesis
Disability	None	None
Turnover	Table SOA 2003 rotation table. It was assumed that there are no terminations without just cause.	Table SOA 2003 rotation table. It was assumed that there are no 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

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

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

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

The Corporation applied Article 1 of Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010, issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, in order to amortize the actuarial calculation generated with the mortality tables for male and female annuitants updated by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance through Resolution 1555 of July 30, 2010.

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

**2022**

<b>Staff</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Booking</b>
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	\$ 1.274.978
Shared Retiree	2	1	254.686
<b>Total Reserve as of December 31, 2022</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>\$ 1.529.664</b>

**2021**

<b>Staff</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Booking</b>
Shared Beneficiary	5	2	\$1.344.008
Shared Retiree	2	1	267.322
<b>Total Reserve as of December 31, 2021</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>\$1.611.330</b>

Under IAS 19, the assumptions used to determine the defined benefit obligations are: discount rate of 12%, pension increase rate 10%, salary inflation rate of 3.0% and under Decree 4565 of December 7, 2010, the calculation of the pension liability uses the technical interest rate of 4.80%. Therefore, the difference between the calculation made under local government requirements and that established in the NCIF is \$20,711 and \$79,387 for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

**23. Provisiones**

The following is a detail of the provisions:

	<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>December 31, 2021</b>
Estimated liabilities and provisions \$	<u>4.809.793</u>	<u>5.109.793</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 correspond mainly to contingencies for labor processes; 18 and 19 processes, respectively. During the fiscal year 2022 one case was ruled in favor of Corferias, for which reason a recovery of \$266,056 was generated and the payment of labor processes for \$33,944 was made, for 2021 one process was ruled against Corferias generating a payment of \$106,996, and in turn 3 cases were ruled in favor of Corferias, for which reason a recovery of \$519,061 was generated.

**24. Subscribed and paid-in capital**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the authorized capital stock included two hundred million (200,000,000) shares with a par value of ten pesos (\$10-peso amount) each, and the subscribed and paid-in capital as of those same dates consisted of 167,391,943 common shares for \$1,673,920.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation holds 104,146 repurchased shares of its own stock, the inherent rights of which are suspended for as long as they remain in its possession.

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

**Basic earnings / loss per share**

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Basic Earnings per Share and Basic Loss per Share, respectively, are calculated by dividing the Corporation's income or loss by the number of common shares outstanding during the year.

<b>Concept</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Net income (loss) for the year	16.341.291	(6.099.621)
Shares outstanding	167.391.943	167.391.943
Basic earnings (loss) per share	97,62	(36,44)

**25. Reserves**

The following is the detail of the reserves:

	<b><u>December 31, 2022</u></b>	<b><u>December 31, 2021</u></b>
Legal reserve (1)	\$ 839.707	839.707
Reserve for repurchase of own shares	1.164	1.164
Own shares repurchased	(1.041)	(1.041)
Occasional bookings (2)	<u>141.370.224</u>	<u>141.370.224</u>
	<b><u>\$ 142.210.054</u></b>	<b><u>142.210.054</u></b>

- (1) According to legal provisions, every entity must constitute a legal reserve appropriating ten percent (10%) of the net profits of each year until reaching fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed capital, the reserve may be reduced to less than fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed capital, when its purpose is to cover losses in excess of undistributed profits, the legal reserve may not be used to pay dividends or to cover expenses or losses during the time the entity has undistributed profits.
- (2) At the Corporation's Shareholders' Meeting held on March 30, 2022, no reserves were established due to the loss for the year ending 2021, and at the Meeting held on March 25, 2021, no reserves were established due to the loss for 2020.

## 26. ORI Other equity investments - ORI

The following is the detail of the balances of the other results accounts included in shareholders' equity for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<b>Balance as of December 2020</b>	<b>\$ (4.807.429)</b>
Change in equity instruments measured at fair value (Al Popular and La Previsora)	(3.112.178)
<b>Balance as of December 2021</b>	<u><b>(7.919.607)</b></u>
Change in equity instruments measured at fair value (Al Popular and La Previsora)	(1.115.471)
<b>Saldo a diciembre de 2022</b>	<u><b>\$ (9.035.078)</b></u>

The variation in the balance of other equity investments for the period 2022 is due to the restatement of the fair value of the investments in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. Compañía de Seguros, through the discounted dividend flow methodology (Gordon Shapiro) (See note 13).

## 27. Income from ordinary activities

The following is a detail of income from ordinary activities for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2008:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Trade show events (1)	\$ 141.997.067	64.332.891
Trade show events - joint operations (2)	274.106	2.457.164
Non-trade show events and business activities (3)	3.681.963	2.398.084
Food & Beverage (4)	<u>18.933.936</u>	<u>3.423.860</u>
	<u><b>\$ 164.887.072</b></u>	<u><b>72.611.999</b></u>

The increase in revenues from ordinary activities is due to the reactivation of the trade show and events operation, which by 2022 will include a greater number of trade shows and events as a result of the lifting of the sanitary emergency restrictions.

- (1) It records the income obtained from the leasing of spaces and the provision of services in the organization and execution of the Corporation's trade fair events. The fairs with the highest revenues in 2022 were: Home Fair \$9,451,299, International Book Fair \$8,522,945,

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Bogota International Industrial Fair \$7,071,908, Sofa \$4,367,403, Alimentec \$4,257,330, Meditech \$4,054,420, Expoartesánias \$3,747,281, among others.

- (2) In the fourth quarter of 2022, income was recorded for the sale of the economic rights in the Colombiaplast fair for \$ 274,106 to Messe Dusseldorf North America, such transaction was carried out within the framework of the Joint Account Agreement signed between Corferias, Acoplásticos and Messe Dusseldorf North America for the Colombiaplast fair, this agreement is recorded as a joint operation.
- (3) It records the income from the lease of free spaces and the provision of some services associated with these spaces such as maintenance, utilities, among others. During 2022, \$1,311,460 was received from rental of premises and free spaces, \$682,824 from rental of parking lots and \$1,439,677 from concessions of premises located in the food court and active edge, among others. For 2021, the most representative income corresponds to the rental of premises and free spaces for \$1,367,726.
- (4) Food and Beverages: This item records the value of income obtained from the provision of food and beverage services. During 2022 originated mainly from fairs and events organized by the Corporation such as: DEVCON \$5,915,638, World Congress of Neurosurgery \$867,961, Aws Summit Bogotá 2022 \$738,633, sale of food and beverages at coffee bars \$1,255,000, sale of food and beverages at other events \$2,083,743, sale of food and beverages at mobile points \$787,320, among others.

**28. Other Income**

The following is a detail of other income for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Dividends and participations (1)	\$ -	3.512.311
Valuation of investment property (2)	-	908.976
Commissions	23.060	21.005
Recoveries (3)	1.870.024	668.416
Compensations	45.212	98.484
Income from use of COVID fund (4)	-	684.324
Other income (5)	137.649	711.755
	<u>\$ 2.075.945</u>	<u>6.605.271</u>

- (1) For the period 2022 there are no dividends obtained by the Corporation, derived from the investments recorded in Alpopular Almacén General de Depósito S.A. and La Previsora S.A. due to the decisions taken by each of the companies on the results obtained. For 2021 dividends received for \$3,458,776 from Al Popular and \$53,535 from La Previsora S.A.; which are valued at fair value with changes in ORI.
- (2) Corresponds to the valuation of investment property for the year 2021 (see note 17).
- (3) Corresponds mainly to the recovery of the provision of accounts payable for \$1,426,588, of litigation for labor processes for \$226,056 and cash refund from Enel (Recognition of assets of the Hilton Corferias hotel project) for an amount of 217,380. And for the year 2021, recovery of provision for actuarial calculation for \$49,700, recovery of provision for accounts payable for \$99,655 and litigation for \$519,061.
- (4) For the year 2021 corresponds to the value received from the investors of the International Convention Center of Bogota - Agora in the year 2021, to cover the necessary expenses in the operation of the Events Center, incurred by Corferias in its capacity as Operator;

for the year 2022 with the reactivation of the events operation this income was not received.

- (5) The balance corresponds mainly to the PAEF payroll subsidy for \$36,974 and the sale of third party items for \$43,276. The decrease is due to lower income from the subsidy, for the year 2021 the value of the PAEF payroll subsidy was \$437,526.

## 29. Administrative expenses

The following is a detail of administrative expenses for the years ended December 31:

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Personnel expenses (1)	\$	16.181.672	13.814.547
Fees		2.282.094	1.467.458
Taxes (2)		5.871.154	3.861.660
Leases		173.503	142.303
Contributions and affiliations		710.493	341.278
Insurance		497.080	466.510
Services (3)		6.247.175	4.580.311
Legal expenses		53.856	45.973
Maintenance and repairs (4)		3.063.775	2.101.300
Adequacy and installation (4)		983.885	476.882
Travel and expenses		529.010	99.000
Depreciation		6.715.698	7.007.479
Amortization		3.624.993	3.743.415
Miscellaneous (5)		1.398.357	1.087.980
Others		<u>2.289</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>48.335.034</u></b>	<b><u>39.236.096</u></b>

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

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Full salary	\$	4.462.612	4.103.415
Pensions		142.057	3.890
Salaries and other personnel expenses*		6.453.076	5.003.600
Parafiscal contributions and social benefits		2.556.252	2.112.844
Bonuses*		485.902	534.985
Allowances**		89.208	95.276
Pension fund contributions		1.173.308	1.020.682
E.P.S. and A.R.L. contributions		446.758	399.093
Other labor expenses***		<u>372.499</u>	<u>540.762</u>
	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>16.181.672</u></b>	<b><u>13.814.547</u></b>

- \* Corresponds mainly to salaries, overtime, commissions and disability of employees in the administrative area. The increase corresponds to the percentage increase of the minimum wage by 10.07%.

- \*\* Corresponds to employee allowances for transportation, connectivity, travel and prepaid medical assistance.
- \*\*\* Represents concepts such as employee benefits, employee training, sports and recreational activities, incentives, among others.
- (2) The increase in this item corresponds to the reactivation of the trade fair and events activity, which by generating higher revenues and payments has as a consequence an increase in the industry and commerce tax and the tax on financial movements.
- (3) It presents an increase due to fair and event activity, the balance corresponds mainly to cleaning and surveillance services for \$2,435,664 and public services for \$2,339,046.
- (4) Expenses correspond to the adjustments and set-up of the events carried out during 2022. The increase corresponds to the increase in the number of events executed with respect to 2021.
- (5) Consists mainly of decoration and signage elements used for the events carried out during the year 2022.

### 30. Selling expenses

The following is a detail of selling expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2008:

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Personnel expenses (1)	\$	6.153.287	4.314.741
Fees (2)		2.330.531	1.101.789
Taxes		20.327	-
Leases (3)		9.565.980	2.303.165
Contributions to third parties (4)		24.161.107	6.634.566
Insurance		82.349	34.705
Services (5)		23.661.190	13.272.602
Legal expenses		29.797	3.272
Maintenance and repairs		592.508	132.456
Adequacy and installation (6)		10.204.551	7.160.384
Travel expenses		668.040	715.273
Miscellaneous (7)		5.468.967	2.223.608
	\$	<u>82.938.634</u>	<u>37.896.561</u>

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

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Salaries and other personnel expenses*	\$	4.030.620	2.872.196
Parafiscal contributions and social benefits		1.220.335	843.118
Bonuses		204.323	144.819
Allowances **		28.262	24.833
Pension fund contributions		492.470	363.081
E.P.S. and A.R.L. contributions		117.569	61.288
Other labor expenses***		59.708	5.406
	\$	<u>6.153.287</u>	<u>4.314.741</u>

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- \* Corresponds mainly to salaries, overtime, commissions and disability of the commercial area personnel.
- \*\* Corresponds to employee allowances for transportation, connectivity, transportation and prepaid medical assistance.
- \*\*\* Represents concepts such as employee allowances, employee training, sports and recreational activities, incentives, among others.

The increase corresponds to the addition of personnel to the commercial area to attend trade shows in the second half of 2022.

- (2) Corresponds mainly to technical advisory services for the realization of trade shows, for the management of external communications necessary for the planning and execution of new customer loyalty projects, as in the case of the E+S+S International Safety Fair, sofa and Expoartesanas.
- (3) Corresponds mainly to the rental of sound and video equipment for the execution of the fairs held during the year 2021, and rental of sound equipment for the Agora convention center. There is an increase compared to 2021 due to the realization of massive events such as DEVCON and AWS SUMMIT BOGOTÁ 2022.
- (4) Corresponds to expenses for contributions paid to associations for the development of the Corporation's fairs, such as Cámara Colombiana del Libro, Planet Comics S.A.S., Messe Dusseldorf North America, INC, Patrimonios Autónomos Fiduciaria Bogotá S.A., among others; the increase in the expense from one year to another is due to the fact that in 2022 fairs were held in association with others such as: Book Fair, Colombiaplast, Meditech, Salón del Ocio, and Fantasy, among others.

In addition, this includes the result of Ágora's operation during the year 2022 for the amount of \$15.316.871. And for the year 2021 fairs such as Expoconstrucción, Expoartesanas, Expodefensa, Andinapack were executed.

- (5) Corresponds mainly to expenses for advertising services for \$7,613,214, temporary personnel for \$5,950,767, cleaning and security for \$2,397,043 and utilities for \$2,067,278, among others. The increase is due to the holding of fairs in 2022 such as: International Book Fair, Home Fair, Expoartesanas, among others; and the National Government ended the sanitary emergency and lifted the existing restrictions in 2021.
- (6) Corresponds to special assemblies, signage and other services for the set-up and dismantling of the Corporation's trade show events. The balance as of December 31, 2022 corresponds to expenses for services for transportation of materials, assembly of the partition system, electrical installations, utilities, and signage for events held during 2022. The increase is the result of events such as Expoartesanas, Artbo, Home Fair, Sofa, among others, and the National Government ended the sanitary emergency and lifted the existing restrictions in 2021.
- (7) Corresponds to concepts such as stationery, decoration and signage elements, food and beverage services generated by the events and trade shows, publications in specialized media, among others; necessary for the realization of the trade shows, increasing from one period to another due to the possibility of holding events in 2022.

**31. Other expenses**

The following is a detail of other expenses for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Loss on retirement of property and equipment (1)      \$	1.093.685	286
Assumed taxes (2)	8.786	411.980
Decrease in valuation of of investments (3)	3.721.839	69.779
Other expenses (4)	559.781	376.530
	<u>\$ 5.384.091</u>	<u>858.575</u>

- 1) Corresponds to the derecognition of the amounts capitalized to the Corferias + EAAB ESP partial urban renewal plan project for \$1,093,685.
- 2) Corresponds mainly to the withholding at the source destined to the final beneficiary of the dividends paid in 2021 by Alpopular and La Previsora, which, since it cannot be transferred to Corferias investors due to losses and the absence of a tax framework that allows it, must be assumed.
- 3) Corresponds mainly to the updating of the fair value of the investment property that for the year 2022 presents a devaluation of \$3,689,080 and the Nexus Inmobiliario private equity fund for \$32,759 and in the year 2021 to the devaluation of the Nexus Inmobiliario private equity fund for \$69,779.
- 4) The balance corresponds to fines and penalties for \$119,457 and expenses for the development of the District of Science and Technology and Innovation project; special cooperation agreement between the Secretariat of Economic Development, the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota and Corferias S.A. for \$212,457.

**32. Financial income**

The following is a detail of financial income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest on savings accounts (1)      \$	2.432.068	155.900
Interest to employees (2)	20.512	25.130
Interest on related party loans (3)		
Exchange difference (4)	294.092	188.678
Conditional trade discounts	1.650.766	832.919
Investment income (5)	124.109	54.691
Interest on savings accounts (1)	99.313	60.101
	<u>\$ 4.620.720</u>	<u>1.317.425</u>

- 1) Corresponds mainly to interest earned in 2022 and 2021 from yields on the Corporation's savings accounts of \$ 2,370,256 and \$155,589, respectively. And interest on CDTs of \$61,812 and \$11.48 for 2022 and 2021.
- 2) Corresponds to interest on loans to employees for housing and vehicles.

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- 3) Composed by the interest generated by the loan to the subsidiary Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. for \$294,092 and \$188,678, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. S.A.S. for \$294,092 and \$188,678, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- 4) Corresponds mainly to the value of the portfolio in foreign currency, which is adjusted monthly at the market representative rate of the last day, in addition to the adjustments for obligations with suppliers and contractors abroad.
- 5) Corresponds to the returns generated by the investment in the Nexus Real Estate Equity Fund of \$99,313 for 2022 and \$60,101 for 2021.

**33. Financial expenses**

The following is a detail of the financial expenses for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Bank charges	\$ 852	1.158
Commissions (2)	602.321	270.678
Interest (1)	15.760.142	8.015.192
Exchange difference	1.127.138	345.476
Implicit interest	37.862	8.751
Other	35.081	13.378
	<u>\$ 17.563.396</u>	<u>8.654.633</u>

- (1) Corresponds to interest accrued on financial obligations in 2022 and 2021 of \$15,747,120 and \$8,008,998 with banks and the parent company Bogotá Chamber of Commerce to cover the Corporation's operating expenses during 2021 and 2020.
- (2) Corresponds to the commissions charged mainly for the on-line collection platform service, which is used for ticket sales and payment by exhibitors; the increase is due to the increase in operations in 2022.

**34. Income under the equity method, net**

The following is the detail of the income under the equity method for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Autonomous Assets International	\$ 2.421.841	767.928
Convention Center Ágora Bogotá (1)		
Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. (2)	3.364.002	-
<b>Result under the equity method</b>	<u>\$ 5.785.843</u>	<u>767.928</u>

- (1) For the year 2022, there is a profit in the application of the equity method of the associate Patrimonio Autónomo Centro Internacional de Convenciones Ágora on the positive results for \$12.988.133 (See note 14); For the year 2021, the effect was a profit of \$4.093.435.

- (2) In 2022 the subsidiary Corferias Inversiones SAS, presents profit in its results, the equity method is generated on its positive results in the amount of \$3,905,269 (See note 14). In 2021 the subordinate company Corferias Inversiones SAS, in spite of presenting a profit in its results, as it continues with negative equity, does not generate the equity method.

### 35. Income tax recovery (expense)

#### a) Components of income tax expense:

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 comprises the following:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Recovery of income tax for prior years	\$ -	17.374
Occasional income tax (1)	-	(245.716)
	-	(228.342)
Deferred income tax for the year (2)	(2.854.006)	319.395
<b>Total income tax (expense) recovery</b>	<b>\$ (2.854.006)</b>	<b>91.053</b>

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's best estimate of both current and deferred taxes.

For the year 2022, the Corporation presents accounting profit and tax net income, however, the same is being offset to zero, due to tax credits held to date.

For the year 2021, the Corporation presented an accounting and tax loss.

Currently the accumulated tax losses amount to \$45,945,295, the Corporation adopts a conservative policy due to the uncertainties that may arise in the midst of the reactivation and possible changes in government policies in the coming years, so the Corporation within the framework of short-term uncertainty, determined not to record the asset for tax credits, considering that the compensation of tax losses will be within the next 3 years, years in which no income tax expense will be generated. The deferred tax directly attributed to this compensation is \$9,189,059.

For the periods 2022 and 2021 the presumptive income tax rate is 0%, and the Corporation is excluded from this calculation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11 of article 191 of the tax statute.

- (1) The income tax expense is generated by the occasional gain in 2021 from the sale of the rights to participate in the Colombiaplast fair.
- (2) Corresponds to the restatement of deferred taxes with the projection of the 35% rate on temporary items that will be reversed upon the termination of the Free Trade Zone, and the restatement of impairment of portfolio, intangible assets and asset depreciation liabilities.

Additionally, the Corporation updated the occasional gain rate in the land item, which by means of Law 2277 of 2022 determined the occasional gain tax rate at 15%, increasing the rate by 5 points for the years 2023 onwards. Subsequently, Decree 2617 was issued, which allowed recording the impacts of the change in the income tax rate and the change in the occasional gains tax rate generated in the calculation of the deferred tax, which may be recognized in the

equity in the accumulated results of previous years, for the year 2022 corresponds to the amount of \$11,047,212.

**b) Reconciliation of the tax rate according to the tax provisions and effective rate:**

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

- The Corporation was authorized as a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone Operating User by Resolution N°5425 of June 20, 2008 and in accordance with Law 1819 of 2016 and with Resolution N° 1213 of August 4, 2022, the Corporation changes from a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone to a Permanent Free Trade Zone; income tax is calculated at the rate at 20%.

- The occasional profit tax is levied at the rate of 10%.

Starting in 2021, the Economic Growth Law reduces the presumptive income to 0% of the net worth of the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year.

- The Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019 maintains the possibility of taking as a tax discount in the income tax 50% of the industry and commerce tax, notices and boards effectively paid in the taxable year or period, which as from 2022 will be 100%. The law for equality and social justice 2277 of 2022 establishes that one hundred percent (100%) of the taxes, rates and contributions effectively paid during the taxable year or period by the taxpayer, which have a causal relationship with its economic activity, with the exception of income tax and complementary taxes, are deductible.

- The Social Investment Law 2021, for the taxable years 2022 and 203 extends the audit benefit for taxpayers that increase their net income tax of the taxable year in relation to the net income tax of the immediately preceding year by at least 35% or 25%, with which the income tax return will become final within 6 or 12 months following the date of its submission, respectively.

- With the Economic Growth Law 2010 of 2019, the finality term of the income tax return of taxpayers that determine or offset tax losses or are subject to the transfer pricing regime, will be 5 years.

- Tax losses may be offset in ordinary net income obtained in the following 12 taxable periods.

- The excess of presumptive income may be offset in the following 5 taxable periods.

- For the year ended December 31, 2021, no reconciliation of the effective tax rate was made, considering that the Corporation has both accounting and tax losses.

The following is the effective tax rate reconciliation for the period ended December 31, 2022:

	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
<b>Effective rate reconciliation</b>	<u>                    </u>
<b>Income before income tax</b>	19.195.297
Theoretical tax expense at 20% (2022)	3.839.059
<b>Plus or (minus) taxes increasing (decreasing) the theoretical tax:</b>	
Non-deductible expenses	5.986.883
Offset of non-deferred tax credits	(4.804.984)
Interest and other non-taxable taxable income	(5.001.826)
Effect on deferred tax of tax rates different from the nominal tax rate	2.834.107
Other items	<u>767</u>
<b>Total income tax expense (income) for the period</b>	<u><u><b>2.854.006</b></u></u>

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

In compliance with paragraph 39 of IAS 12, the Corporation did not record deferred tax liabilities related to temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries. This is due to the fact that:

- i) The Corporation has control over the subsidiaries and therefore can decide on the reversal of such temporary differences; and
- ii) The Corporation has no plans to do so in the foreseeable future.

The temporary difference for the items indicated above as of December 31, 2022 amounts to \$3,227,279 and for the year 2021 there was no temporary difference liability, since the accounting investment for this period was zero.

#### **c) Movement in deferred taxes:**

Differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities for IFRS purposes and the tax bases of the same assets and liabilities for tax purposes give rise to temporary differences that generate deferred taxes calculated and recorded at December 31, 2022 and 2021 based on the tax rates currently in effect for the years in which such temporary differences will be reversed.

	<b>Balance as of</b>	<b>Accredited</b>	<b>Effect on</b>	<b>Balance as</b>
<b>Tax Effects of deductible tax differences</b>	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>against results</b>	<b>equity</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>
Difference in change in available	-	752	-	752
Impairment portfolio and accounts receivable	\$ 187.714	(124.689)	-	63.025
Inventory, materials, spare parts and accessories	-	-	-	-
Amortization of trademarks	933.273	910.260)	-	23.013
Property and equipment	5.641.631	(1.236.558)	-	4.405.073
Monetary Correction	-	13.566	-	13.566
Costs and expenses payable	90.162	(56.778)	-	33.384
Labor Obligations	3.362	1.509	-	4.872
Employee benefits	<u>5.877</u>	<u>(15.877)</u>	-	-
<b>Subtotal tax effects of deductible temporary differences</b>	<u><b>\$ 6.872.019</b></u>	<u><b>(2.328.335)</b></u>	-	<u><b>4.543.685</b></u>

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	Balance as of December 31, 2021	Accredited against results	Effect on Equity	Balance as of December 31, 2022
<b>Tax effects of taxable tax differences</b>				
Difference in change in available	\$ (5.776)	569	-	(5.207)
Trust law investment (Agora)	(2.207.796)	(1.413.123)	-	(3.620.919)
Land	(19.588.476)	1.385.593	(11.047.212)	(29.250.095)
Accumulated depreciation	(18.230.182)	(870.637)	-	(19.100.819)
Prepaid expenses	-	(424.959)	-	(424.959)
Licenses	(1.116.250)	1.116.250	-	-
Various	-	(581.021)	-	(581.021)
Investment properties	(438.203)	438.203	-	-
Provisions	-	(4.142)	-	(4.142)
Deposits received for fairs and events	(6.967)	(161.924)	-	(168.891)
Price-level restatement	(17.479)	(10.480)	-	(27.959)
Adjustment to restate deferred tax for permanence in free trade zone	(5.465.645)	-	-	(5.465.645)
<b>Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences</b>	<b>(47.076.774)</b>	<b>(525.671)</b>	<b>(11.047.212)</b>	<b>(58.649.657)</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax liability</b>	<b>\$ ((40.204.755))</b>	<b>(2.854.006)</b>	<b>(11.047.212)</b>	<b>(54.105.972)</b>

	Balance as of December 31, 2020	Accredited against results	Effect on Equity	Balance as of December 31, 2021
<b>Tax Effects of deductible tax differences</b>				
Difference in change in available	\$ 5.173	(5.173)	-	-
Impairment portfolio and accounts receivable	228.362	(40.648)	-	187.714
Amortization of trademarks	1.976.655	(1.043.382)	-	933.273
Property and equipment	6.137.865	(496.234)	-	5.641.631
Costs and expenses payable	-	90.162	-	90.162
Labor Obligations	642	2.720	-	3.362
Employee benefits	61.109	(45.232)	-	15.877
Deposits received for fairs and events	5.396	(5.396)	-	-
<b>Subtotal tax effects of temporary differences</b>	<b>\$ 8.415.202</b>	<b>(1.543.183)</b>		<b>6.872.019</b>

	Balance as of December 2020	Accredited against results	Effect on Equity	Balance as of December 2021
<b>Tax effects of taxable tax differences</b>				
Difference in change in available	\$ -	(5.776)	-	(5.776)
Trust law investment (Agora)	(2.235.576)	27.780	-	(2.207.796)
Inventory mat, spare parts and accessories	(1.463)	1.463	-	-
Brands	(1.549.237)	1.549.237	-	-
Land	(19.610.924)	22.448	-	(19.588.476)
Accumulated depreciation	(16.285.928)	-	1.944.254	(18.230.182)
Licenses	(681.222)	(435.028)	-	(1.116.250)
Investment properties	(440.952)	2.749	-	(438.203)
Deposits received for fairs and events	(110.080)	103.113	-	(6.967)
Price-level restatement	(20.565)	3.086	-	(17.479)
Adjustment to restate deferred tax due to permanence in free trade zone	(6.059.151)	593.506	-	(5.465.645)
<b>Subtotal tax effects of taxable temporary differences</b>	<b>\$(46.995.098)</b>	<b>1.862.578</b>	<b>(1.944.254)</b>	<b>(47.076.774)</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax liability</b>	<b>\$(38.579.896)</b>	<b>319.395</b>	<b>(1.944.254)</b>	<b>(40.204.755)</b>

**d) Uncertainties in tax positions - IFRIC 23**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation has no tax uncertainties that would generate a provision for such concept, considering that the income and supplementary tax process is regulated under the current tax framework. Consequently, there are no risks that could imply an additional tax liability.

**e) Tax reform for equality and social justice**

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

- The general income tax rate is maintained at 35% for domestic companies and their assimilated companies, permanent establishments of foreign entities and foreign legal entities with or without residence in the country obliged to file the annual income and supplementary tax return.
- For financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, stock exchange commission agent companies, agricultural commission agent companies, agricultural, agro-industrial or other commodities goods and products exchanges and stock market infrastructure providers, a surtax of 5 additional points of the general income tax rate is established during the taxable periods 2023 to 2027, being the total rate 40% if they have a taxable income equal or higher than 120,000 UVT (\$5,089,440,000 year 2023). The surtax will be subject to an advance payment of 100%.
- For users of Free Trade Zones, a differential rate of 20% is established on the proportion of taxable net income corresponding to income from export of goods and services, on the proportion of taxable net income corresponding to income other than export of goods and services, the income rate will be 35%.
- Those who in 2023 or 2024 agree to an Internationalization plan with a maximum threshold of income from operations in the TAN and income different from the authorized activity may apply the above, an agreement must be signed annually.
- Services coming from the provision of health services to patients without residence in Colombia by special permanent FZs of health services or industrial users of health services of a permanent FZ and FZs dedicated to the development of airport infrastructure amounts as export of goods and services. Offshore FTZs, industrial users of special permanent FTZs of port services, industrial users of FTZs, whose main corporate purpose is the refining of fuels derived from petroleum or refining of industrial biofuels; industrial users of services rendering the logistics services of numeral 1 of article 3 of Law 1004 of 2005 and operating users, will have a 20% tariff.
- Free zone users will have a period of 1 year (2023) to comply with the requirement and their rate will correspond to 20%. If the gross income growth is 60% in 2022 in relation to 2019, the 20% rate will be in force until 2025 and commercial users will have to apply the general rate of 35%. Free Zone users with legal stability contracts, the rate will be the one established in the contract. However, they will not be entitled to the exoneration of contributions as provided in Art. 114-1 E.T. and will not be able to apply the deduction of AFRP (Real Productive Fixed Assets) as provided in Art. 158-3 E.T.
- A minimum tax is established for residents in Colombia, and an additional tax is set in case the adjusted income tax with certain adjustments is less than 15% of the accounting profit before

taxes with certain adjustments. Thus, taxpayers must: (i) Determine the adjusted tax of the Colombian taxpayer, or the adjusted tax of the group in case it is part of a corporate group; (ii) Determine the adjusted profit of the Colombian taxpayer or of the group in case it is part of a corporate group; and, (iii) Determine the adjusted tax rate of the Colombian taxpayer or of the group in case it is part of a corporate group. If the effective tax rate (tax deducted/depreciated profit) is lower than 15%, the tax to be added for the taxpayer or the group in case it is part of a corporate group must be calculated.

- Exempt from this rule are the ZESE Economic and Social Zones during the period that their income rate is zero (0%), taxpayers whose adjusted profit is equal to or less than zero, those who are governed by the provisions of Art 32 of the E.T. (Concessions), industrial and commercial companies of the state or mixed economy companies that exercise monopolies of luck, chance and liquor; hotels and theme parks provided they are not required to submit country by country report.
- The amount of the sum of certain income not constituting income, special deductions, exempt income and tax discounts is limited to 3% per year of ordinary net income.
- Article 158-1 is repealed, eliminating the possibility of deducting costs and expenses associated with investments in CTel, i.e. these investments will only be eligible for a tax discount. The possibility of taking 30% of the investments in Science, Technology and Innovation (CTel) that have the approval of the National Council of Tax Benefits (CNBT) as a tax discount is maintained; the previous regulation established a discount of 25%.
- The possibility of taking 50% of the ICA effectively paid before filing the income tax return as a tax deduction is eliminated. The 100% accrued and paid prior to the filing of the income tax return will be deductible.
- 100% of the taxes, fees and contributions effectively paid in the taxable year, which have a causal relationship with the generation of income (except income tax), will continue to be deductible; 50% of the tax will be deductible.
- (GMF), regardless of whether or not it has a causal relationship with the income-generating activity.
- Payments for memberships to social clubs, labor expenses of housing support personnel or other activities unrelated to the income-producing activity, personal expenses of members, participants, shareholders, clients and/or their relatives, all of which will be considered income in kind for their beneficiaries, will not be deductible.
- It is established that the non-deductible amounts for sentences arising from administrative, judicial or arbitration proceedings correspond to the amounts that are of a punitive, sanctioning or compensatory nature (Section 3 of Article 105 of the E.T.).
- The occasional profit tax rate is established at 15%.
- A withholding tax rate of 10% is established for dividends received by domestic companies that do not constitute income or occasional profit (formerly 7.5%), which will be transferable to the resident individual or the foreign investor. The exceptions established in the current regulations are maintained. Dividends and participations received by permanent establishments of national foreign companies that do not constitute income or occasional profit will be taxed at the special rate of 20%.

- It was provided that the tax on taxed dividends will be determined: (i) by applying the income rate corresponding to the year in which they are declared (35%) and (ii) on the remainder, the rate corresponding to the non-taxed dividend will be applied, depending on the beneficiary (if the beneficiary is a resident individual or an unliquidated succession of a resident deceased person, the table of article 241 of the E.T. will be applied).
- Dividends declared against profits of 2016 and prior years will retain the treatment in effect at that time, and those corresponding to profits obtained as of 2017 that are declared as of 2023, will be governed by the rates set forth in Law 2277 of December 2022.

### 36. Related parties

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

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

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

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

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

The most representative balances as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, with related parties, are included in the following accounts:

#### Accounts receivable from related parties

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Controller- Bogotá Chamber of Commerce (1)	\$ 4.658.011	1.092.558
Investee - Alpopular Almacén General de Depósitos	-	84.360
Key management personnel	50.646	102.283
Associate- Patrimonio Autónomo CICB (2)	5.560.723	58.543
Subsidiaries - Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. (3)	1.716.637	4.628.420
Minority stockholders	284.766	329.546
	72.155	85.553
	<u>\$ 12.342.938</u>	<u>6.381.263</u>

- (1) The increase for the year 2022 is due to the participation of the controlling company in events such as Bogotá Madrid Fusión for \$1,035,675, Artbo for \$2,142,906, which were held at the Corporation's facilities.
- (2) The increase corresponds to the collection from the Autonomous Equity of payments made for property tax, property insurance, audit fees, fiduciary commission, and the remuneration of \$4,350,109 that the Corporation has as Operator of the International Convention Center.
- (3) The decrease corresponds to a credit to the loan made by the Corporation to its subordinate Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. granted in 2021 and 2021.

### Accounts payable to related parties

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Controller - Bogotá Chamber of Commerce Bogotá (1)	\$ 50.153.466	44.508.033
Associate- Patrimonio Autónomo CICB (2)	15.316.871	837.428
Investee-Alpopular Almacén General de Depósitos S.A.	23.822	7.250
Key management personnel (3)	602.580	68.534
Board of Directors	4.629	8.650
Subsidiaries- Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. (4)	1.091.901	-
Minority stockholders	529.018	519.272
Other related parties	<u>24.204</u>	<u>108.524</u>
	<u>\$ 67.746.491</u>	<u>46.057.691</u>

- (1) The balance as of December 31, 2022 corresponds to the principal and interest accrued on the loan granted by the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, which can be seen in detail in note No. 18 of financial obligations.
- (2) Corresponds to the result of the development of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center for the year 2022, which was registered by Corferias as its operator; these resources will be delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Patrimony.
- (3) The balance as of December 31, 2022 corresponds to salaries and labor payments received by the Steering Committee.
- (4) The balance as of December 31, 2022 corresponds to services rendered by the subordinate Corferias Inversiones S.A.S. for technical assistance in the production of events and parking lot services.

**Income and expenses****Bogota Chamber of Commerce**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Incomes</b>		
Hotels and Restaurants	\$ 241.074	180.613
Real estate, business and rental activities		
Entertainment and recreation (1)	5.656.614	2.034.795
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>\$ 5.897.688</u>	<u>2.215.408</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Insurance	\$ 16.540	21.566
Legal expenses	6.005	5.361
Other (2)	152.322	-
	<u>\$ 174.867</u>	<u>26.927</u>
<b>Financial expenses</b>	<u>\$ 5.060.892</u>	<u>1.802.905</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>\$ 5.235.759</u>	<u>1.829.832</u>

- (1) The balance as of December 31, 2022 corresponds to the active participation of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce in fairs and events developed by the Corporation, such as Artbo Fair for \$1,856,976, Bogotá Madrid Fusión for \$870,315, Expoartesánias for \$138,947, CCB Employability Fair for \$110,790, Home Fair for \$461,353. 790, Home Fair for \$461,353, and \$1,691,295 for events held by this entity at the Corporation's facilities, including Bogotá Fashion Week for \$870,315, Expo Bic business fair for \$319,328, Go Fest 2022 for \$522,363, and CCB business recognition for \$283,913.
- (2) Corresponds to the expense for the development of the District's Science and Technology and Innovation project; special cooperation agreement between the Secretariat of Economic Development, the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá and Corferias S.A.

**Autonomous Assets CICB International Center**

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Investments	\$ 78.630.735	76.208.895
<b>Income</b>		
Income equity method	\$ 2.421.841	767.928
Revenues Covid Utilization Fund	-	684.324
Operation Agora (1)	3.655.554	-
	<u>\$ 6.077.395</u>	<u>1.452.252</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Contributions and Memberships (2)	15.316.871	837.428
	<u>\$ 15.316.871</u>	<u>837.428</u>

- (1) Corresponds to the Corporation's remuneration as operator of the Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Bogotá - Agora.
- (2) Corresponds to the results of the operation of the ÁGORA International Convention Center for the year, which are recorded by Corferias as its operator, these resources will be

delivered to Fiduciaria Bogotá as administrator of the Autonomous Patrimony.

**Depósitos Alpopular Almacén General de Depósitos**

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Investments	\$ 4.051.252	4.811.523
<b>Income</b>		
Real estate, business and rental activities	749	3.637
Dividends and participations	-	3.458.776
	<u>\$ 749</u>	<u>3.462.413</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Leases	17.602	14.623
	<u>\$ 17.602</u>	<u>14.623</u>

**Key Management Personnel**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Hotels and Restaurants	\$ -	130
Financial - interest on loans	4.948	7.032
	<u>\$ 4.948</u>	<u>7.162</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	\$ 3.862.501	2.997.375
Legal expenses	-	111
Expenses and travel	107.550	25.367
Others	1.801	6.703
	<u>\$ 3.971.852</u>	<u>3.029.556</u>
<b>Selling expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	\$ 202.978	-
Travel expenses	-	118.552
Miscellaneous expenses	59	-
Legal expenses	-	570
	<u>\$ 203.037</u>	<u>119.122</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>\$ 4.174.889</u>	<u>3.148.678</u>

**Corferias Inversiones S.A.S.**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Hotels and Restaurants	\$ -	117.520
Real estate, business and rental activities	53.725	81.925
Interests	294.092	188.678
Income Equity method	3.364.002	-
	<u>\$ 3.711.819</u>	<u>388.123</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Miscellaneous	\$ 113.552	831
	<u>\$ 113.552</u>	<u>831</u>

<b>Selling expenses</b>		
Service	9.000	-
Miscellaneous	30	-
	<u>9.030</u>	<u>-</u>

**Board of Directors**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Miscellaneous	\$ 189	-
	<u>\$ 189</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Fees	\$ 424.912	337.176
Travel expenses	33.937	5.222
	<u>\$ 458.849</u>	<u>342.398</u>

**Minority Stockholders (\*)**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Hotels and restaurants	\$ 261.665	161.725
Real estate, business and rental activities	40.395	215
Entertainment and recreation (1)	3.533.433	1.519.016
	<u>\$ 3.835.493</u>	<u>1.680.956</u>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Personnel expenses	\$ 56.659	91.527
Legal Expenses	-	20
Fees	41	0
Travel expenses	240.022	27.859
Amortizations (2)	192.702	190.668
Other expenses	2.487	2.229
	<u>\$ 491.911</u>	<u>312.303</u>
<b>Selling expenses</b>		
Fees	\$ 185.855	79.340
Services	334.559	16.672
Contributions	535.427	-
Travel expenses	371.756	-
Commissions	859.485	-
Other expenses	26.845	-
	<u>\$ 2.313.927</u>	<u>96.012</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>\$ 2.805.838</u>	<u>408.315</u>

(1) Corresponds to income from leased fairs such as Fib for \$521,711, Anato \$1,170,836

Colombiaplast \$1,099,747, Expo Bic business forum \$215,966, among others.

- (2) The balance corresponds to the amortization of the trademarks negotiated with the entity's shareholders, including Expoconstruccion, Colombiaplast and Andinapack purchased from Prodiseño Promotores del Diseño S.A., Asociacion Colombiana de Industrias Plastica and Patricia Acosta Ferias y Congresos S.A.S. respectively.

### **37. Contingencies**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation records contingencies as follows:

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

For legal and tax processes with the National Tax and Customs Directorate for Income Tax and Complementary Taxes for the 2009 taxable year. At the beginning of 2021, this process was ruled in second instance and definitively in favor of Corferias, generating the success commission for the lawyer of the process.

Finally, there are eighteen labor proceedings currently in progress in the judicial offices, through which the plaintiffs seek a declaration that the relationship that existed between each of them and Corferias was governed by an employment contract and as a consequence of the foregoing, Corferias is ordered to pay the claims. The lawyers representing Corferias estimate the value of these proceedings at \$4,809,793 and classify them within the probable category; for these proceedings a provision is recorded as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 for \$4,809,793 and \$5,109,793, respectively (see note 23).

### **38. Relevant events of the period**

During the year 2022, the effects of the Omicron variant were mitigated, although a global policy of zero Covid continues. The effects of the war between Ukraine and Russia are reflected in all countries, with a shortage of grain and gas, and an increase in oil prices. These factors combined in a crisis that impacted the global economy, generating a worldwide inflationary effect, which resulted in an increase in interest rates by most central banks.

In Colombia, for the second quarter, the Government decreed the lifting of the use of masks in public and closed spaces, but maintained it for public transportation. The international economic effects were also echoed, with an increase in inflation which at the end of the quarter was above 10.08%, additionally with the result of the presidential elections, the economy has had several over jumps as mentioned above and a pronounced fall of the peso against the dollar, which at the end of the period ended December 31, 2022 was above \$4,810.20.

In addition to the contract with the Registrar's Office for the voting center and temporary venues for the management of electoral logistics, other traditional events were held at Corferias, such as Car Audio, Leather Show, Book Fair, Alimentec, Anato, Home Fair, Efficiency and Security Fair, International Fair of Bogota, among others. Agora celebrated the first global event after the impact of the pandemic with the XVII World Congress of Neurosurgery, which was attended by close to 1,500 health professionals. In addition, events such as ESRI, Platzi, XXVI National Congress of Travel Agencies, Go Fest 2022, Bogota Fashion Week, among others, were held.

With Resolution No. 1213 of August 4, 2022, the Corporation changed from being a Special Permanent Free Trade Zone to a Permanent Free Trade Zone for a 30-year term, with an

expansion to the property called Pabellón Américas Corferias, and an addition to the Corferias Tower.

**39. Subsequent events**

There were no subsequent events at the Corporation between December 31, 2022 and the date of the Statutory Auditor's report.

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

On February 22, 2023, the Board of Directors recommended that the management present the separate financial statements and the accompanying notes to the General Shareholders' Meeting at the ordinary meeting of March 2023, in order for them to be approved by said body, which may approve or modify them.