Results Report

1Q23

Accumulated and 1Q figures

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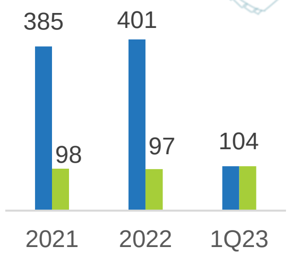
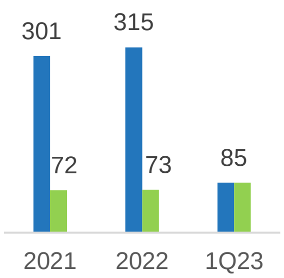
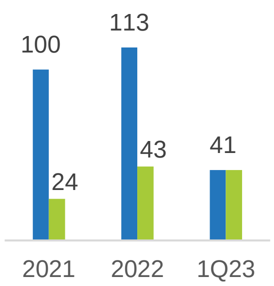
Revenue
(USD mm)



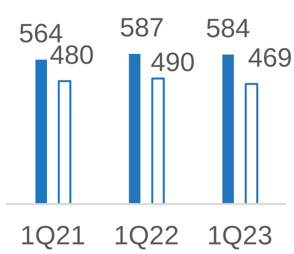
EBITDA
(USD mm)



Net Income
(USD mm)



Firm contracted capacity and transported volume
(Mcfpd)



Underline figure: Transported Volume
Data calculated as simple quarterly averages

TGI protects its net margin through the efficiency program implementation, an active regulatory strategy and the development of expansion and innovation initiatives.

- **Efficiency**: i) Accumulated efficiencies sustained in the 2023 budget, for USD 18.2 M, ii) 10 new initiatives were implemented, included in the portfolio, with an impact of USD 1 M, iii) Start of the Optimized Inspections Plan with intelligent tool in transport infrastructure.
- **Regulation:** i) CREG resolution draft 702 to modify resolution 175 with positive changes in the assets that comply with RUL motivated by TGI proposals, ii) Recognition of the costs of debt coverage in USD and; iii) publication in consultation of the recalculation of WACC, increasing from 10.94% to 11.88%, based on TGI's request.
- **Expansion:** i) Hiring the transportation service to replace coal in the industry in the western part of the country, with revenues of COP 1,023 M for three months, ii) Generation of higher revenues for additional daily, interruptible transportation, additional hiring of Ecopetrol and other shippers by COP 959 M.
- **Transformation:** Implementation of 100% digitized information on patrolling and inspection of the right of way, ii) 15 compression stations in implementation of technological developments for digitized operational rounds, and iii) Within the H2-Distributed Pilot, a reduction of - 12% in fuel consumption, particulate matter, CO2, NOX and O2 generation in vehicles.
- **Sustainability:**3rd place in the PAR ranking – Category 200 to 1,000 employees and 11th place in Latin America (among 710 companies).
- An additional USD 15MM of 2028 bonds were purchased with the company's cash, improving debt profile, leverage levels and interest coverage.

Table N°1 – Relevant financial indicators	1Q22	1Q23	Var	Var %
Revenue (USD thousand)	102,150	103,984	1,834	1.8%
Operating income (USD thousand)	57,772	63,077	5,305	9.2%
EBITDA (USD thousand)	81,613	85,107	3,494	4.3%
EBITDA Margin	79.9%	81.8%	2.0 pp	
Net income (USD thousand)	21,289	41,308	20,019	94.0%
Gross Debt / EBITDA*	3.7x	3.0x	-0.7x	
Net Debt/ EBITDA*	3.0x	2.5x	-0.49x	
EBITDA* / Financial Expenses*	4.6x	4.7x	0.14x	
International credit rating:				
Fitch – Corporate Rating– Sep. 22 | 22:		BBB, stable		
Moody's – Corporate Rating – Apr 28 | 22:		Baa3, negative		

Last 12 months

Natural gas market in Colombia

- Domestic demand for natural gas fell by -42.2 GBTUD compared to 1Q22 due to a drop in consumption by generators (-67.3 GBTUD) and vehicles (-2.5 GBTUD), offset by the increased activity in the industrial (+20.4 GBTUD) and residential (+6.9 GBTUD) sectors.
- Domestic demand decreased by -85.9 GBTUD compared to 1Q22 due to lower consumption in the industrial (-53,3 GBTUD), thermoelectric (-29.9 GBTUD) and vehicles (-3,8 GBTUD) sectors.

Table N°2 – Natural gas demand by sectors	Colombia			Center region demand		
(GBTUD)	1Q22	1Q23	Var %	1Q22	1Q23	Var %
Industrial - refinery	396	417	5.1%	290	237	-18.4%
Residential - commercial	222	229	3.1%	178	179	0.7%
Thermal	229	161	-29.5%	76	46	-39.3%
Vehicular – CNG	55	53	-4.5%	47	43	-8.2%
Petrochemical	6	6	6.9%	0	0	0.0%
Other Consumption	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total	907	865	-4.7%	591	505	-14.5%

TGI Financial Results

TGI (Transportadora de Gas Internacional) develops and provides integral solutions for the transportation and logistics solutions for low carbon emission to large users, producers, and developers of energy markets, connecting sources with consumption centers through long-term relationships. TGI is incorporated under Colombian law.

This report presents the variations under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), of the comparative financial statements of 1Q22 and 1Q23 (3 months).

Quarterly Results 1Q23

Operational Income

Table N°3 – Revenue Breakdown

USD '000	1Q22	1Q23	Var	Var %
By type of charge				
Capacity & AOM	87,915	88,609	694	0.8%
Variable	12,186	14,216	2,031	16.7%
Other Revenues	2,049	1,159	-891	-43.5%
By currency				
Indexed to USD	75,647	80,738	5,091	6.7%
Indexed to COP	26,503	23,246	-3,257	-12.3%
Total	102,150	103,984	1,834	1.8%

The evolution of revenue by type of charges in 1Q23 is detailed below:

- Fixed charges paid in USD were 66.5 M (64.0% of total revenues), an increase of USD 3.0 M (+4.7%) mainly due to: i) rate increase due to PPI[1] indexation (USA) of 8.21%; ii) increase in daily gas transportation; and iii) additional contracting through the modality of contingency transport and firm contracting.
- Fixed charges for AO&M, remunerated in COP were COP 103,551 M (an additional 9.6% compared to 1Q22) mainly due to i) rate increase due to indexation to the CPI (Colombia) of 13.12%; and ii) additional contracting through the contingency and conditional finality transport modality. On the other hand, as a result of the 20.9% devaluation of the Colombian peso against the dollar, it generated a negative effect of -17.2% compared to 1Q22 (-USD 4.2 M).
- Variable charges in USD grew mainly due to: i) an 8.21% annual rate increase due to indexation to the PPI[2] (USA), and ii) an increase associated with the transportation service through deviation and additional interruptible transportation.
- Non-regulated operating revenues, classified as complementary services, showed a decrease of -43.5%, closing at USD 1.2 M, explained by the non-provision of the parking service during 1Q23.

In terms of revenues by currency, 77.6% come from charges denominated in USD and grew 6.7% mainly due to the fixed charges behavior for capacity and variable charges. The remaining 22.4% corresponds to charges denominated in COP (mainly fixed charges for AO&M) which fell -12.3% (in dollars) resulting from the devaluation of the peso.

1 WPSFD41312 series. Rate updated with the index to Dec-22.
2 Ibidem

The CREG Resolution 175 of 2021, that includes the new remuneration methodology for the natural gas transportation service, the change to COP of the currency of the fixed and variable charges that remunerate the investment, and application of the new WACC, is not yet applying for TGI due to pending administrative acts related to rates for assets that complied with RUL.

Regarding the Resolution mentioned above, as indicated in the 4Q22 quarterly report, the company submitted comments on CREG Resolution 702 009 of 2022, which intends to modify 175 of 2021. Likewise, CREG submitted draft Resolution 702 001 of 14-April-2023 for public consultation, by which CREG Resolution 103 of 2021 is modified regarding to the discount rate for gas transportation, that increase from 10.94% to 11.88% in constant Colombian pesos before taxes.

TGI is waiting the definitive resolutions and continues with the strategy to mitigate the exchange risk from the application of the remuneration in COP and modification of functional currency.

Operating Costs

Table N°4 – Operating Costs

USD '000	1Q22	1Q23	Var	Var %
Professional Services	4,386	4,338	-48	-1.1%
Maintenance	2,514	791	-1,723	-68.5%
TCF*	472	263	-210	-44.4%
Depreciation and Amortization	22,334	22,015	-319	-1.4%
Other costs	7,513	7,282	-231	-3.1%
Total	37,220	34,689	-2,531	-6.8%

**TFC: Taxes, fees and contributions*

- Operating costs decreased (USD -2.5 M; -6.8%) during the quarter compared to 1Q22 explained by a general reduction in all costs and mainly due to:
- Lower maintenance costs in i) operation and maintenance, mainly due to the exit of the Apiay compressor with an impact of USD -0.7 M; ii) third-party services for the integrity of gas pipelines due to delays in the contracting of activities for 2023 and right of way due to the planning of fewer works with an impact of USD -0.6 M; iii) there were no emergencies in 1Q23, reflecting the variation of USD -0.4 M compared to 1Q2022.
- Lower costs of taxes, rates and contributions by -44.4% explained by a decrease in the contributions that the company executes on the contracts signed for the massification of gas consumption.
- Likewise, the cost of depreciation and amortization decreased by -1.4% as a result of the decrease in plants and pipelines susceptible to depreciation and offset by a higher depreciation in dismantling.

Administrative and Operating Expenses (net)

Table N°5 – Administrative and Operating Expenses (net)

USD '000	1Q22	1Q23	Var	Var %
Personal services	2,873	2,546	-328	-11.4%
General expenses	2,306	3,227	921	39.9%
Taxes	472	430	-42	-8.9%
DA&P*	2,307	1,955	-352	-15.3%
Other expenses	0	0	0	0%
Other income	-800	-1,938	-1.138	142.4%
Total	7,158	6,219	-939	-13.1%

DA&P: Depreciation, Amortization and Provisions

Administrative and operating expenses, without including other income, presented an increase of USD 0.2 M, explained by:

- Higher general expenses (39.9%) due to an early execution of expenses related to a technology support contract in 1Q23 that were projected for 2Q23.
- The above was ofset by: i) lower expenses in personal services; and ii) a decrease in depreciation and amortization due to the completion of the useful life of some assets and an accounting effect in the renewal of lease contracts under IFRS 16 that normalizes in 2Q23.

On the other hand, other income increased by USD 1.1 M as a result of a recovery of expenses and provisions from previous periods.

During 2023 TGI maintains its commitment to continue generating efficiencies and in this sense during 1Q23 the company achieved a reduction in OPEX of -7.8% vs. budget, improving expectations for the year despite the effects of inflation and programming of new cycles of maintenance.

EBITDA

Table N°6 – EBITDA

USD '000	1Q22	1Q23	USD	Var
EBITDA	81,613	85,107	3,494	4.3%
EBITDA Margin	79.9%	81.8%		2.0 pp

The EBITDA increased given the rise in operating income, mainly in fixed charges remunerated in dollars and variable charges, together with the reduction in operating costs, mainly due to lower maintenance costs in the operation, gas pipeline integrity services and right-of-way by planning fewer works.

Non-Operating Result (net)

The non-operating result (net) went from USD -16.4 M in 1Q22 to USD -5.7 M in 1Q23, mainly explained by:

- Net exchange difference (USD +7.2 M; +1,966.9%): due to the effect of the devaluation of the peso during the 1Q23 quarter on dividends declared in March 2023.
- Financial income (USD +3.6 M; +278.6%) for the financial benefit generated by the partial repurchase of USD 15 M of the bond during the quarter at USD 952 for each USD 1,000 of principal (which represented a profit of USD 0.7 M), as well as the increase in interest rates of remuneration of the resources available in fixed income instruments such as CDT's and Time Deposit, and savings accounts.

The foregoing was partially balanced by a decrease of USD -0.7 M (-230.9%) in the equity method explained by lower results in Contugas, mainly due to the -10.1% reduction in operating income during the quarter vs 1Q22. This, was mainly explained by lower income from gas distribution to the industrial sector due to the unfavorable arbitration award with Egasa and the higher financial expense due to the increase in the Libor rate on the USD 355 Mn Contugas syndicated loan maturing in 2024.

Taxes

Current (USD 1.5 M; 9.0%): associated with the increase in taxable operating income and the benefit of the repurchase of the bond, going from USD -16.3 M in 1Q22 to USD -17.8 M in 1Q23.

Deferred (USD -5.5 M; -145.8%): as a consequence of the variations in the calculation bases caused mainly by the decrease in debt in USD due to the partial repurchase of the bond; due to changes in the portfolio and the exchange differential on the company's liabilities and assets in foreign currency, thus going from USD -3.7 M in 1Q22 to USD +1.7 M in 1Q23.

Net Income

Net income increased from USD 21.3 M in 1Q22 to USD 41.3 M in 1Q23 (94.0%) explained by positive operating results and higher non-operating income as a result of the financial benefit generated by the partial repurchase of the bond and exchange difference.

Debt Profile

Table N°7 – Relevant Debt items

USD '000	2022	1Q23	Var	Var %
Total net debt	879,589	809,639	-69,950	-8.0%
Gross senior debt	597,366	584,568	-12,798	-2.1%
Total gross debt	974,800	961,908	-12,891	-1.3%
EBITDA LTM*	315,477	316,282	804	0.3%
Financial expenses LTM*	68,404	67,737	-667	-1.0%
Debt ratios				
Gross total debt / EBITDA*	3.1x	3.0x	0.0x	
Net Debt/EBITDA*	2.8x	2.6x	-0.2x	
EBITDA* / Financial expenses*	4.6x	4.7x	0.1x	

EBITDA and financial expenses in the last twelve months (LTM)

The net leverage level reached 3.0x and interest coverage was 4.7x at the end of 1Q23, levels similar to those registered at the end of 2022 after the partial repurchase of the bonds 5.550% maturing in 2028 for USD 156 M and USD 15 M carried out during 4Q22 and 1Q23 respectively, with its own resources.

Table N°8 – Debt profile	Amount USD M	Currency	Coupon(%)	Maturity
International bond	579	USD$ M	5.55%	1-nov-28
Intercompany	370	USD$ M	5.22%	21-dic-23
Financial liability IFRS 16	5.6	USD$ M	8.64%	N/A
Leasing – Renting	7.1	USD$ M	N/A	Long term

Commercial Performance

Revenue breakdown by sector

Table N°9 – Revenues Composition by Sector	1Q22	1Q23
Residential -Distributor	65.2%	66.6%
Industrial	14.8%	14.9%
Vehicular	4.6%	4.8%
Commercial	7.6%	5.3%
Thermal	6.3%	7.2%
Refinery	1.4%	1.3%
Petrochemical	0%	0%
Total	100,0%	100,0%

The industrial and residential sectors contributed 81.5% of revenues in 1Q23, being the residential the sector that most grew compared to 1Q22 (3.9%; USD +2.6M), followed by the thermal sector that presented an increase in revenue of USD 1.0 M, thereby increasing its participation almost to 0.9% vs. 1Q22. On the other hand, revenues from the commercial sector decreased 30.0% (USD -2.3 M) due to its participation was redirected between the Residential and Thermal sectors.

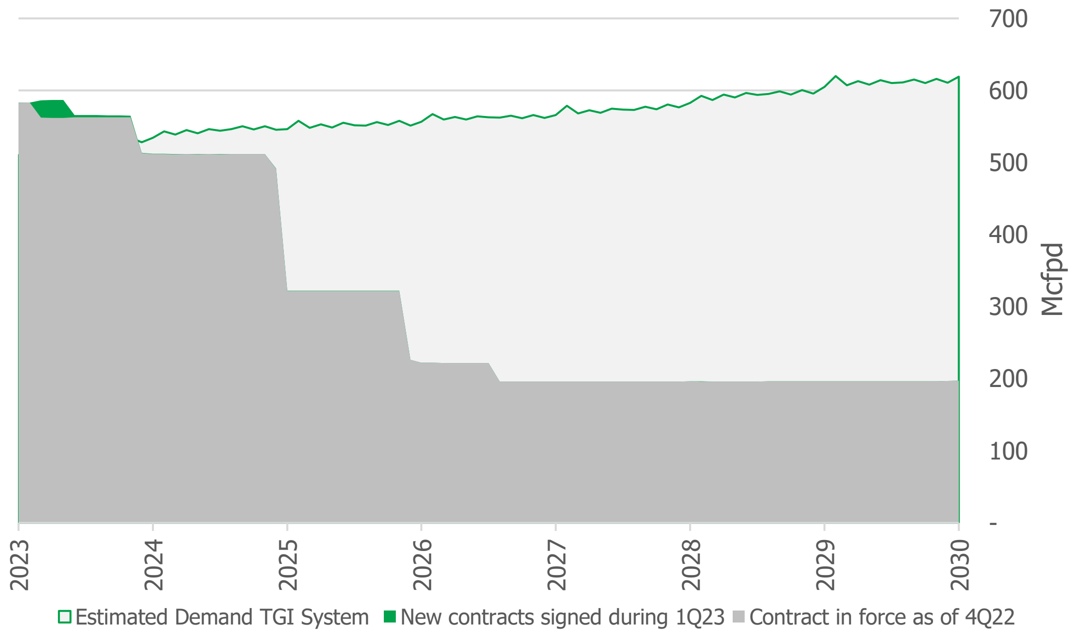
Contractual Structure

Table N°10– Contractual structure	N° Total Contracts	N° Take or Pay	N° Interruptible	Residual Life Take or Pay (average years)
1Q22	659	641	18	4.6
1Q23	604	585	19	3.9

The lower number of existing contracts for 1Q23 vs. 1Q22 corresponds to the fact that previously the regulatory provisions established that contracts with variations in quantity had to be signed monthly, but with Resolution 185 this term was extended to longer periods from quarterly to for 10 years.

As of March 2023, the company had contracted 68.8% of its available capacity from sources, where 97% of its existing contracts corresponded to firm contracts, which on average were weighing under a pair of 91% fixed charges and 9% variable.

Graph N°1 – Residual contracted life



The usual commercial contracting cycle in the sector, under current regulatory parameters, is carried out for quarterly periods. The current dynamics show a short-term contractual cycle (maximum one year), explained by the low supply of long-term gas supply contracts.

Operational Performance

Table N°11 – Selected operational indicators	1Q22	1Q23	Var %
Total capacity – Mcfpd*	849	849	0.0%
Take or pay contracted capacity – Mcfpd	587	584	-0.5%
Transported volume – Average Mcfpd	490	469	-4.3%
Load factor	55.7%	54.6%	-1.1 pp
Availability	100.0%	99.7%	-0.3 pp
Gas pipeline length – Km	4,033	4,033	0.0%

*Measured by contracted capacity from production fields to exit points.

The total length of TGI's gas pipeline network remains at 4,033 Km, of which 3,883 Km are owned and operated by TGI; the remaining 150, although under its control and supervision, are operated by the contractor, as established in the operation and maintenance contract. The system operates mainly with natural gas from the Cusiana, Cupiagua and Ballena / Chuchupa basins.

On the other hand, we can appreciate that the availability was 99.7% where a decrease is observed due to the affectation of capacity of the Apiay-Usme section explained by the exit of the Apiay compressor station. It was caused by the inconveniences presented by the field of producer Apiay regarding the quality of the gas and there was a decrease in the use factor of 2.9% compared to the same period of 2021 due to the decrease in thermal dispatch.

Table N°12 – Volume by transporter (Mcfpd)	1Q22	Part %	1Q23	Part %	Var %	Var Mcfpd
TGI	489.8	55.0%	468.9	55.0%	-4.3%	-20.9
Promigas	339.4	38.1%	327.8	38.4%	-3.4%	-11.6
Otros	61.4	6.9%	56.1	6.6%	-8.6%	-5.3
Total	890.6	100.0%	852.7	100.0%	-4.2%	-37.8

In 1Q23, a -0.02% decrease in the share of the average daily transported volume by TGI is observed compared to 1Q22, mainly due to the decrease in thermal dispatch, likewise, in the total volume transported in the transportation network gas pipelines nationwide. TGI continues to be the main actor with 469 Mcfpd, while the second is Promigas with 328 Mcfpd (the two companies have 93.4%).

Table N°13 – Total transportation capacity of TGI's system	Capacity Mcfpd
Ballena – Barrancabermeja	260
Mariquita – Gualanday	15
Gualanday – Neiva	11
Cusiana – Porvenir	470
Cusiana – Apiay	64
Apiay – Usme	18
Morichal – Yopal	12
Total	849

Capacity is quantified according to the sections with gas supply entry points.

Projects in execution

Investments during 1Q23 correspond to USD 0.9 M, presenting a decrease of USD 1.8 M vs. 1Q22, mainly due to the completion stage of the Cruce del Río Upía operational continuity project with physical progress as of Mar-23 of 99 %.

Natural gas supply plan projects (IPAT-Spanish acronym[3])

On January 24, 2023, the hearing *(audiencia de contradicción*) was held on the detailed test report for verification of specifications of the IPAT projects, TGI submitted observations and a request for clarifications on the expert's report, which require verification of data and information from accordance with what is stated in the submitted report.

In this regard, on February 28 of 2023 the CREG requested the assigned expert a communication about the observations of the expert report done by TGI in accordance with the informed audience. At this moment, TGI awaits communication or observations on the final assessment.

Infrastructure Mariquita Gualanday

- Estimated project capex: USD 6,0 M
- Transportation Capacity: 20 Mcfpd
- Approval of the modification of the environmental
- license by the ANLA.
- Maturing of budget and technical specifications, purchasing processes, compression units and Epecist.
- Evidence orders according to file 2022-0031
- TGI provided additional information, expert evidence and CREG issued a detailed report.
- Contradiction hearing and CREG's request to the expert to rule about TGI observations.

Bidirectionality Yumbo Mariquita

- Estimated project capex: USD 105,0 M
- Transport Capacity: 250 Mcfpd
- TGI provided additional information, expert evidence and CREG issued a detailed report.
- Contradiction hearing and CREG's request to the expert to rule about TGI observations.

- Infrastructure Ramal Jamundí
- Estimated project capex: USD 6,0 M
- Transport Capacity: 3 Mpcd
- Maturing of budget and technical specifications, purchasing processes, compression units and compression and Epecist
- Approval of the modification of the environmental license by the ANLA
- TGI provided additional information, expert evidence and CREG issued a detailed report.
- Contradiction hearing and CREG's request to the expert to rule about TGI observations.

Bidirectionality Ballena Barrancabermeja

- Estimated project capex USD 5,0 M.
- Transport Capacity: 100 Mcfpd
- TGI provided additional information, expert evidence and CREG issued a detailed report.
- Contradiction hearing and CREG's request to the expert to rule about TGI observations.

[3] IPAT: Investments in priority projects of the supply plan in a transport system

Regulatory Update

Table N°14 – Regulatory Update

Authority	Resolution	Scope	Status	
CREG	Resolution CREG 702 009 of 2022	Modifying project of CREG Resolution 175 of 2021 (methodology of remuneration for the transportation of natural gas), by virtue of the particular requests in the general interest received by the Commission based on the provisions of article 126 of Law 142 of 1994.	In consultation	View more
	Resolution CREG 105 003A of 2022	Adds a paragraph to article 2 of CREG Resolution 004 of 2021 for the calculation of the discount rate or remuneration of activities for which information from Duff & Phelps (now KROLL) is not available.	Released	View more
Ministry of Mine and Energy	Modifying regulatory project	Draft modification Decree 1073 of 2015.	In consultation	View more
	Resolution MME No. 40217	The use of Liquefied Natural Gas _ LNG is authorized, as fuel for internal combustion engines and fuel for automotive transport (AutoLNG), to carry out experimental tests in the national territory	Released	View more

Appendix 1. Financial Statements

Table N°15 – Income statement	USD 000' 1Q22	1Q23	Variation USD	%
Revenues	102,150	103,984	1,834	1.8%
Operating costs	-37,220	-34,688	2,533	-6.8%
Gross income	64,930	69,296	4,366	6.7%
Gross margin	*63.6%*	*66.6%*		
Administrative and operating expenses (net)	-7,158	-6,219	939	-13.1%
Personnel expenses	-2,873	-2,546	328	-11.4%
General expenses	-2,306	-3,227	-921	39.9%
Taxes	-472	-430	42	-8.9%
Depreciation, amortization and provision	-2,307	-1,955	352	-15.3%
Other expenses	0	0	0	0
Other revenue	800	1,938	1,138	142.4%
Operating income	57,772	63,077	5,305	9.2%
Operating margin	*56.6%*	*60.7%*		
Financial costs	-16,976	-16,315	661	-3.9%
Finacial revenues	1,282	4,854	3,572	278.6%
Foreign Exchange difference	-369	6,884	7,252	1966.9%
Equity income	-331	-1,094	-764	-230.9%
Income before income tax	41,378	57,405	16,027	38.7%
Current tax	-16,340	-17,815	-1,475	9.0%
Deferred tax	-3,749	1,718	5,467	-145.8%
Net Income	21,289	41,308	20,019	94.0%
Net margin	*20.8%*	*39.7%*		

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Table N°16 - Balance Sheet	USD '000		Variation	
	Dec-22	Mar-23	USD	%
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and equivalents	95,210	152,269	57,059	59.9%
Trade and other accounts available	42,803	48,948	6,145	14.4%
Inventories	18,857	18,743	-114	-0.6%
Other non-financial assets	9,466	7,173	-2,293	-24.2%
Total Current Assets	166,336	227,133	60,797	36.6%
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2,044,879	2,027,215	-17,664	-0.9%
Assets by rights of use	4,401	6,500	2,100	47.7%
Investments in associates and subordinates	14,284	13,190	-1,094	-7.7%
Trade and others account receivable	7,065	7,199	134	1.9%
Intangible assets	153,918	153,044	-874	-0.6%
Other financial/ non-financial assets	18	16	-2	-10.2%
Total Non-Current Assets	2,224,565	2,207,163	-17,401	-0.8%
Total Assets	2,390,901	2,434,296	43,395	1.8%
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other accounts payable	9,845	8,629	-1,216	-12,4%
Current tax liabilities	16,835	26,699	9,864	58,6%
Employee benefits	3,696	3,253	-442	-12.0%
Provisions	16,500	12,820	3,680	-22.3%
Financial leases	4,770	4,510	-260	-5.5%
Other financial liabilities	5,496	13,393	7,897	143.7%
Accounts payable to related parties	373,117	469,462	96,346	25.8%
Total Current Liabilities	430,258	538,767	108,508	25.2%
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities	666	3,193	2,527	379.4%
Provisions	88,176	94,244	6,068	6.9%
Deferred tax liabilities	407,435	405,717	-1,718	-0.4%
Bonds issued	596,467	581,766	-14,701	-2.5%
Other financial liabilities	11,206	11,649	443	4.0%
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,103,949	1,096,568	-7,381	-0.7%
Total Liabilities	1,534,208	1,635,335	101,127	6.6%
Equity				
Common stock	703,868	703,868	0	0.0%
Additional paid in capital	56,043	56,043	0	0.0%
Reserves	218,712	232,992	14,280	6.5%
Net income of the period	113,319	41,308	-72,011	-63.5%
Retained earnings	-92,590	-92,590	0	0.0%
Cumulative other comprehensive income	-142,659	-142,659	0	0.0%
Total Equity	856,693	798,962	-57,731	-6.7%
Total Liabilities + Equity	2,390,901	2,434,296	43,395	1.8%

Table N°17 – Cash Flow Statement	USD '000 Mar-22	USD '000 Mar-23
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Income	21,289	41,308
Adjustments for:		
Depreciations and amortizations	24,450	23,721
Unrealized exchange difference	369	-6,884
Employee benefits	-141	-106
Amortized cost (loans, deposits)	0	0
Amortized cost BOMT purchase option	0	0
Amortized cost financial obligations	526	309
Valuation of dismantlement obligations	0	0
Deferred tax	1,270	2,307
Spare parts consumption - assets	3,749	-1,718
Current tax	16,340	17,815
Financial costs	15,180	13,699
Financial revenues	-1,141	-3,472
Valuation of equity participation method	331	1,094
Loss in property, plant and equipment	3	0
Inventories impairment	3	6
Accounts receivable impairment	4	0
Provisions recovery	47	-1,484
Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other accounts receivables	-4,693	-6,933
Increase in inventories	591	108
(Increase) decrease in other non-financial assets	4,149	3,593
Decrease in other financial assets	2,952	-4
Decrease in trade and other accounts payable	-5,269	-1,087
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits obligations	-424	-337
Decrease in other financial assets	-154	1,583
(Decrease) increase in estimated liabilities and provisions	6,579	-1,182
Increase in tax liabilities	0	-3,450
Interest payments	-35	-81
Interest payments to related parties	0	0
Paid taxes	-12,761	-5,398
Net cash provided by operating activities	73,213	73,407
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Property, plant and equipment	-4,241	-5,798
Intangibles	-97	-35
Net cash used in investing activities	-4.338	-5.833
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Payment of dividends	0	0
Payment of financial obligations	-73	-15,106
Acquired financial obligations	0	0
Net cash used in financing activities	-73	-15,106
Effect of exchange rate variation on cash and equivalents	-5,400	4,591
Net Changes in Cash and Equivalents	63,401	57,059
Cash and Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	140,742	95,210
Cash and Equivalents at the End of the Period	204,143	152,269

Appendix 2. Disclaimer and clarifications

This document contains words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “expect”, “estimate” and others with similar meaning. Any information that is different from the historical information, including, but without limiting to that which refers to the Company’s financial situation, its business strategy, its plans, and management objectives, corresponds to forecasts.

Forecasts in this report were made under assumptions related to the economic, competitive, regulatory, and operational environment of the business and took into account risks beyond the Company’s control. Forecasts are uncertain and they may not materialize. One may also expect that unexpected events or circumstances occur. As a result of the foregoing, actual results may differ significantly from forecasts herein contained. Therefore, forecasts in this report must not be considered as true facts. Potential investors must not consider the forecasts or assumptions herein contained, neither should they base their investment decisions thereupon.

The Company expressly waives any obligation or commitment to distribute updates or revisions of any of the forecasts herein contained.

The Company’s past performance may not be considered as a pattern of its future performance.

Appendix 3. Terms and definitions

- ANLA: National Environmental License Authority.
- ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- Average – Mcfpd: It is the average of the transported volume per day during the quarter being studied.
- BEO (Boletín Electrónico de Operaciones) [Electronic Operations Bulletin]: It is a free website that provides commercial and operational information related to the services of a transporter, which includes regulated charges, charges agreed with the market agents, nomination cycle, transportation program, offers to release capacity and gas supply, energy balance accounts and any other information established in the RUT.
- Contract with interruptions or interruptible: A written agreement in which the parties agree not to assume any commitment for the continuity of the supply or transport of natural gas during a specified period. The service may be interrupted by either party, at any time and under any circumstance, by giving advance notice to the other.
- Firm Contract or that which guarantees firmness: is a written contract in which the agent guarantees the supply service of a maximum amount of natural gas and/or the maximum transportation capacity, without interruptions, during a defined term, except during the days established for scheduled maintenance and works. This contract modality requires physical support.
- CREG: Colombian Energy and Gas Regulation Commission.
- GBTUD: Giga British Thermal Unit per-Day.
- MBTU: Million British Thermal Units.
- M: Million
- MME: Ministry of Mine and Energy
- Mcfpd: Million cubic feet per day.
- pp: percentage points
- RUL: Regulatory Useful Life
- SSPD: Colombian Superintendence of Public Services.
- UPME: Colombian Mining and Energy Planning Unit.