

Fermaca Pipeline El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V.

(subsidiary of Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V., whose ultimate parent is Fermaca de México)

Audited Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

Fermaca Pipeline El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V.

(subsidiary of Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V.,
whose ultimate parent is Fermaca de México)

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December 31, 2020 and 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Partners meeting of
Fermaca El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fermaca El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statements of net income and comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Professional Code of Ethics of Mexican Institute of Public Accountants together with other requirements applicable to our audit of the financial statements in Mexico. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for impairment losses over accounts receivable Allowance for impairment losses over accounts receivable As described in Notes 4b and 8 to the financial statements, the impairment of accounts receivable is periodically assessed by recognizing an allowance for impairment losses based on an expected credit losses model. We have focused on this area during our audit mainly due to the importance of the carrying amount of accounts receivable (\$37,257 as of December 31, 2020) and because the estimation of the allowance for impairment losses involves significant Management judgment. In particular, we focused our audit efforts on the methodology used and the assumptions considered in the calculation of the expected credit losses of accounts receivable determined by Management: a) Probability of default by the counterparty and, b) Loss given default of the counterparty.	In connection with our audit, we performed the following audit procedures: - With the support of our valuation experts, we assessed the methodology used by Management to estimate the allowance for impairment losses. - Through sampling testing: a. The probability of default by the counterparty was compared with the historical and current trends on collections of accounts receivable and with market rates for similar entities. b. Loss given default was compared with available public information about the market recovery rate and the country risk rate. c. Contractual terms of accounts receivable and letters of credit contracted that serve as collateral were compared with the respective agreements. On a selective testing basis, we reperformed the calculations of allowance for impairment losses over accounts receivable.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is stated below.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, S. C.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C.P.C. Omar Penna Estrada", enclosed within a large, loopy oval shape.

C.P.C. Omar Penna Estrada
Audit Partner

Mexico City, May 4, 2021

Fermaca Pipeline El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V.

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Statements of Financial Position

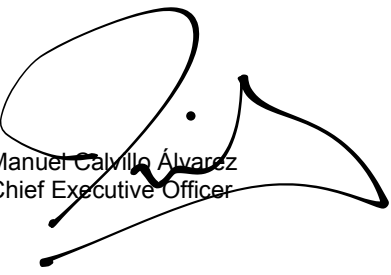
(Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of US Dollars

	Notes	2020	2019
Assets			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash		\$ 475	\$ 8,994
Restricted cash		43,176	53,328
Trade receivables - Net	8	36,558	51,017
Tax receivables	11	5,801	7,576
Contract assets	16	54,791	38,421
Receivables related parties	10	1,850	38
Imbalances		6	-
Other current assets		3,138	1,309
Total current assets		145,795	160,683
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, equipment and construction in progress - Net	12	700,511	697,713
Rights of way - Net	13	33,213	34,411
Receivables related parties	10	66	65
Total non-current assets		733,790	732,189
Total assets		\$ 879,585	\$ 892,872
Liabilities and Stockholders' equity			
Liabilities			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term debt	14	\$ 20,545	\$ 33,247
Trade payables		11,086	15,680
Payables related parties	10	2,323	2,369
Derivative financial instruments	4 and 9	5,146	11,884
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		9,341	8,025
Total current liabilities		48,441	71,205
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt	14	648,967	657,036
Payables related parties	10	106,652	128,008
Derivative financial instruments	4 and 9	24,050	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	21	23,847	26,047
Total non-current liabilities		803,516	811,091
Total liabilities		851,957	882,296
PARTNERS' EQUITY:			
Social participation	15	44,233	26,449
Valuation of cash flow hedges	9	(20,440)	(8,322)
Cumulative earnings (losses)		3,835	(7,551)
Total partners' equity		27,628	10,576
Total liabilities and partners' equity		\$ 879,585	\$ 892,872

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements, which were authorized for their issuance on May 4, 2021 by the officers who signed below.


Manuel Calvillo Álvarez
Chief Executive Officer


Leticia Lara Torres
Controller

Fermaca Pipeline El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V.

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Statements of Net Income and Comprehensive Income

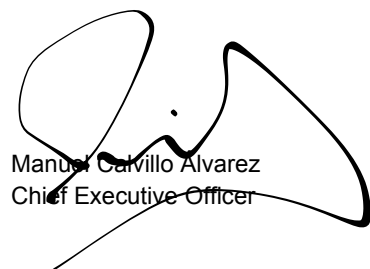
(Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Year ended on December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of US Dollars

	Notes	2020	2019
Statements of Net Income:			
Revenue from contracts with customers	16	\$ 86,588	\$ 85,412
Cost for providing services	17	<u>(22,877)</u>	<u>(21,961)</u>
Gross profit		63,711	63,451
Administrative expenses	18	(1,809)	(1,059)
Other income (expenses) - Net	19	<u>74</u>	<u>(422)</u>
Operating income		<u>61,976</u>	<u>61,970</u>
Finance income	20	430	33
Finance costs	20	<u>(48,026)</u>	<u>(52,068)</u>
Finance costs - Net	20	<u>(47,596)</u>	<u>(52,035)</u>
Profit before income tax		14,380	9,935
Income tax expense	21	<u>(2,994)</u>	<u>(5,841)</u>
Net income for the year		\$ 11,386	\$ 4,094
Statements of Comprehensive loss:			
Net income for the year		\$ 11,386	\$ 4,094
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Valuation of cash flow hedges	4	(17,312)	(15,706)
Income tax relating to valuation of cash flow hedge benef	21	<u>5,194</u>	<u>4,712</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		<u>(12,118)</u>	<u>(10,994)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>\$ (732)</u>	<u>\$ (6,900)</u>

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Manuel Calvillo Alvarez
Chief Executive Officer


Leticia Lara Torres
Controller

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Statements of Changes in Partners' equity

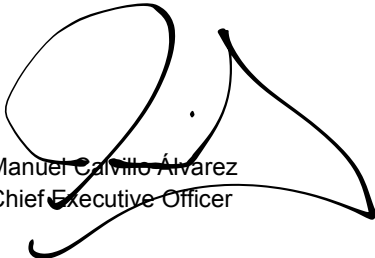
(Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Year ended on December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of US Dollars

	Social participation	Cumulative earnings (losses)	Valuation of cash flow hedges	Total partners' equity
Balances as of January 1, 2019	\$ 26,449	\$ (11,645)	\$ 2,672	\$ 17,476
Net income for the year	-	4,094	-	4,094
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(10,994)	(10,994)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	4,094	(10,994)	(6,900)
Balances as of December 31, 2019	\$ 26,449	\$ (7,551)	\$ (8,322)	\$ 10,576
Increase in social participation (Note 15)	17,784	-	-	17,784
Net income for the year	-	11,386	-	11,386
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(12,118)	(12,118)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	11,386	(12,118)	(732)
Balances as of December 31, 2020	\$ 44,233	\$ 3,835	\$ (20,440)	\$ 27,628

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Manuel Calvillo Álvarez
Chief Executive Officer



Leticia Lara Torres
Controller

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Statements of Cash Flows

(Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4)

Year ended on December 31, 2020 and 2019

Thousands of US Dollars

	Notes	2020	2019
Operating activities			
Profit before income tax		\$ 14,380	\$ 9,935
Adjustments for reconciling profit (loss) before income tax to:			
Depreciation and amortization	12 and 13	16,641	16,539
Interest income	20	(27)	(33)
Interest expense of bank borrowings	14 and 20	32,707	36,511
Interest expense with related parties	10 and 20	9,998	10,602
Other finance costs	20	5,321	4,267
		<u>79,020</u>	<u>77,821</u>
Changes in working capital increase (decrease)			
Tax receivables		1,775	2,076
Value added tax recovered		-	3,647
Trade receivables		14,460	(18,907)
Contract assets		(16,370)	(13,097)
Other assets		(5,142)	(2,447)
Related parties		619	(5,324)
Trade payables and other liabilities		(4,823)	(709)
Net cash flows of operating activities		<u>69,539</u>	<u>43,060</u>
Investing activities			
Acquisitions of property, equipment and construction in progress	12	(17,324)	(11,517)
Rights of way	13	-	(471)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(17,324)</u>	<u>(11,988)</u>
Financing activities			
Bank loans payment	14	(19,320)	(1,810)
Loans payments to related parties	10	(14,079)	-
Loans granted to related parties	10	(2,000)	(1,300)
Principal collected from related parties	10	977	1,300
Interests collected from related parties	10	23	33
Interest debt payments	14	(34,025)	(35,968)
Interest payments to related parties	10	(18,727)	(37,591)
Interest rate swaps payments	20	(1,391)	205
Restricted cash		10,152	(1,516)
Increase in social participation	15	17,784	-
Net cash flows used by financing activities		<u>(60,606)</u>	<u>(76,647)</u>
Foreign exchange gain on cash		(128)	691
Net decrease of cash		(8,519)	(44,884)
Cash at the beginning of the year		8,994	53,878
Cash at the end of the year		<u>\$ 475</u>	<u>\$ 8,994</u>

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Manuel Cayito Álvarez
Chief Executive Officer

Leticia Lara Torres
Controller

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

*Amounts expressed in thousands of US Dollars, except amounts expressed
in foreign currencies, number of social participation and exchange rates*

Note 1 - General information:

Fermaca Pipeline El Encino, S. de R. L. de C. V. (the "Company" or "El Encino") was incorporated on October 29, 2008 and is a subsidiary of Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V., whose ultimate parent is Fermaca de México. The Company is engaged in the transportation of natural gas through pipeline, and other equipment and accessories, in accordance with applicable laws, as well as the related activities for achieving its main business objective. The pipeline is located in Chihuahua and Durango, which are states of Mexico.

On December 19, 2014, El Encino signed a natural gas transportation agreement with CFE to transport natural gas through an approximate 445 kilometers long, 42-inch and a capacity up to 1,500 MMSCFD pipeline that will be constructed, operated and maintained by the Company.

On March 10, 2016 the Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE by its Spanish acronym) granted the Company 30 years permit to transport 1,670 MMSCFD of natural gas. This permit is renewal for half of the original term upon the Company request.

The Company has no employees and all supervisory and administrative services are provided by related parties.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation:

i. Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and for the years then ended, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

ii. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

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In addition, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (such as over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case of unlisted equity securities.

iii. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period starting on January 1, 2020:

- Definition of Materiality – amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8

The IASB has made amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors which use a consistent definition of materiality throughout International Financial Reporting Standards and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, clarify when information is material and incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

In particular, the amendments clarify:

- that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information, and that an entity assesses materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and
 - the meaning of 'primary users of general purpose financial statements' to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining them as 'existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors' that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.
- Definition of a Business – amendments to IFRS 3

The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term 'outputs' is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.

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December 31, 2020 and 2019

The amendments will likely result in more acquisitions being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

The amendments made to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide certain reliefs in relation to interest rate benchmark reforms.

The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that the reforms should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. Given the pervasive nature of hedges involving IBOR-based contracts, the reliefs will affect companies in all industries.

Effect of IBOR reform (phase 1)

Following the financial crisis, the reform and replacement of benchmark interest rates such as GBP LIBOR and other inter-bank offered rates ('IBORs') has become a priority for global regulators. Some uncertainty remains around the timing and precise nature of these changes. The Company currently has a number of contracts which reference GBP LIBOR and extend beyond 2021. Below a table showing a summary of contracts referenced to GBP LIBOR against those not referenced to this rate:

	2020		2019	
	Balance	%	Balance	%
Credit Agreement	\$ 212,159		\$ 230,820	
Total Contracts GBP LIBOR	\$ 212,159	100%	\$ 230,820	100%
Senior Secured Loans	\$ 444,948		\$ 445,044	
Total Contracts not referenced GBP LIBOR	\$ 444,948	100%	\$ 445,044	100%
Total Contracts GBP LIBOR	\$ 212,159	32%	\$ 230,820	34%
Total Contracts not referenced GBP LIBOR	444,948	68%	445,044	66%
Total Contracts	\$ 657,107	100%	\$ 675,864	100%

At the time of reporting, industry working groups are reviewing methodologies for calculating adjustments between GBP LIBOR and other Risk-Free Reference Rates.

During 2019 the Group Treasury established a GBP LIBOR transition project plan. This transition project is considering changes to systems, processes, risk management and valuation models, as well as managing any related tax and accounting implications. As of December 31, 2020, changes required to systems, processes and models have been identified and have been partially implemented. There have been general communications with swap and debt counterparties, but specific changes required by IBOR reform have not yet been agreed. Risks arising from the transition relate principally to the potential impact of rate differences if the debt and related hedging swaps do not transition to the new benchmark interest rate at the same time and/or the rates move by different amounts. This could result in hedge ineffectiveness and a net cash expense to the Company as a result of IBOR transition, in particular where swaps transition under the International Swaps and

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Derivative Association ('ISDA') protocols at an earlier date and using a potentially different spread adjustment to the hedged debt.

The Company adopted phase 1 related to describe and reflect the latest information about its transition process. No impact in hedge accounting resulted at this stage.

The Company has applied the following reliefs that were introduced by the amendments made to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in September 2019:

- When considering the 'highly probable' requirement, the Company has assumed that the GBP LIBOR interest rate on which the Company's hedged debt is based does not change as a result of IBOR reform.
 - In assessing whether the hedge is expected to be highly effective on a forward-looking basis the Company has assumed that the GBP LIBOR interest rate on which the cash flows of the hedged debt and the interest rate swap that hedges are based is not altered by LIBOR reform.
 - The Company has not recycled the cash flow hedge reserve relating to the period after the reforms are expected to take effect.
- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include:

- increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting
- reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality
- defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity
- revising the definitions of an asset and a liability
- removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition
- adding guidance on different measurement basis, and
- stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements.

No changes will be made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework in determining their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the accounting standards will need to apply the revised Framework from January 1, 2020. These entities will need to consider whether their accounting policies are still appropriate under the revised Framework.

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The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

iv. New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2020 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

The management of the company is in process of evaluating the implications of the amendments made in phase 2 of the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

Financial statements authorization

These financial statements and their accompanying notes were authorized for their issuance on May 4, 2021, by Manuel Calvillo Álvarez, Chief Executive Officer and Leticia Lara Torres, Controller.

Note 3 - Summary of significant accounting policies:

The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 6.

a. Foreign currency translation

i. Presentation and functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognized in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

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December 31, 2020 and 2019

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial statements remeasurement

The Company's financial statements having a recording currency different from the functional currency were translated to the functional currency using the following procedure that would produce the same amounts in the functional currency as would have occurred had all the items been recorded in the functional currency in the first place:

- i. The balances of monetary assets and liabilities at December 31, 2020 and 2019 expressed in Mexican Pesos (MxN), where the functional currency was the US Dollar, were translated at the exchange rate prevailing at such dates, which were: MxN 19.94 in 2020 and MxN 18.87 in 2019, respectively.
- ii. Balances at December 31, 2020 and 2019 of non-monetary assets and liabilities and capital stock and retained earnings were translated at the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- iii. Income, costs and expenses of the periods presented, expressed in recording currencies (MxN), were translated the date the transaction was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except when they arose from non-monetary items in which case the historical exchange rate of the non-monetary items was used.
- iv. Exchange differences arising in the translation from recording currency to functional currency were recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within "Finance costs - Net" in the period they were originated.

b. Financial assets

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and,
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

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The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii. Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

iii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

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The following financial assets are classified in this business model and category: Cash (Bank deposits), Restricted cash, Trade receivables, Other current and non-current assets, and contract assets. The business model is hold to collect the cash flows associated with these assets as they are solely to collect payments of principal and interests.

- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no financial assets have been classified in this category.

- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no financial assets have been classified in this category.

iv. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no offsetting of financial instruments.

v. Impairment of financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and

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- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets subject to impairment are divided into three categories, based on the stage of each instrument with regard to its level of credit risk:

- Stage 1: financial instruments for which no significant increase in credit risk is identified since its initial recognition. In this case, the impairment provision reflects expected credit losses arising from defaults over the following 12 months from the reporting date.
- Stage 2: if there has been a significant increase in risk since the date of initial recognition but the impairment event has not materialized, the financial instrument is classified as Stage 2. In this case, the impairment provision reflects the expected losses from defaults over the life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3: a financial instrument is catalogued in this stage when shows effective signs of impairment as a result of one or more events that have already occurred resulting in a loss. In this case, the amount of the impairment provision reflects the expected losses for credit risk over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

c. Cash and restricted cash

Cash includes cash on hand and bank deposits available for operations with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash subject to restrictions or intended for a specific purpose is presented separately under current assets. (See Note 14).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, debt service reserve of the Company to be used for the payment of interest and principal of debt. For the presentation in the cash flows statement this is considered as financing activities.

d. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Company designates its derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

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The Company documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 9.

Movements on the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in Statements of Changes in Partner's Equity. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income within "Finance costs - Net".

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income within "Finance costs - Net".

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the statement of comprehensive income within "Finance costs - Net".

e. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognized when the good or service is accrued, that is, when control has been transferred in accordance with the contract entered into with customers. Accounts receivable are initially valued at the price of the transaction based on the contracts with customers and subsequently at the price of the transaction pending collection minus bonuses, discounts or refunds and the allowance for credit losses, if applicable.

When collection of accounts receivable is expected in a period of one year or less from the closing date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if this cycle exceeds this period), they are presented as current assets. If the above is not met, they are presented as non-current assets.

The allowance for expected credit losses is determined considering the probability of default and the severity of the loss of accounts receivable based on the historical experience, current conditions and reasonable forecasts observed in their behavior.

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Accounts that are considered uncollectible are canceled when all means of payment have been legally exhausted and/or when there is a practical impossibility of collection.

f. Prepayments to suppliers

Prepayments to suppliers represents expenditures made by the Company where the risks and benefits inherent to the goods to be acquired or services to be received have not been transferred. Prepayments to suppliers are recorded at their cost and are presented in the statement of financial position as current or non-current assets, depending on the destination item. Once the goods and/or services related to advanced payments are received, they should be recognized as an asset in the statement of financial position or as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income, according to their nature.

g. Guarantee deposits

The guarantee deposits are included in "Other current assets", except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are recognized as "Other non-current assets" in the statements of financial position.

h. Imbalances

Imbalances represent amounts payable or receivable for natural gas pipeline imbalances depending on the net imbalance position of the pipeline. Natural gas pipeline imbalances are settled in-kind, subject to the terms of the agreement.

i. Property, equipment and construction in progress

Property, equipment and construction in progress, comprise mainly natural gas pipeline and compression station which are stated at historical cost less depreciation. The acquisition and construction cost of the property and equipment requiring a substantial period to be in usage conditions includes the acquisition cost and the capitalization of the finance cost accrued in such period attributable at acquisition and construction.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item are likely to flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred. Major improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset. Cushion gas is recognized at cost and is depreciated using the straight-line method.

Improvements to leasehold assets are depreciated over the term of the contract or over their useful life, the shorter.

Depreciation is calculated considering separately each of the asset's components. Land is not subject to depreciation. (See Note 12).

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Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost net of their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

Pipeline	50 years
Cushion gas	50 years
Compression station	25 years
Furniture and office equipment	10 years
Transportation equipment	4 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has not had any changes in this regard.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses from disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds to the carrying amount and are recognized under 'Other income (expenses) - Net' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Prepayments to suppliers are recognized as part of fixed asset line item when risks and benefits have been transferred to the Company.

j. Leases

The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for.

The Company leases various buildings (corporate offices), vehicles, parking and computers. Rental contracts periods are typically 12 months to 7 years but there might be extension options as described below.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable

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- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- Where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received,
- Uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- Makes adjustments specific to the lease, term, country, currency and security.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office furniture.

The right-of use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had no rights of use assets.

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k. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised by rights of way, which are one-off payments to obtain the right to access the land in which the pipeline is constructed. The rights of way contracts are for a term of 30 years. These rights can be renovated upon agreement of both parties and if the Company makes the corresponding payment for the renewal. Rights of way are stated at historical cost less amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have a finite useful life are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the highest of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. As of the end of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no impairment identified of non-financial assets.

m. Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 (before IAS 39) are classified as trade payables and other liabilities. These amounts represent liabilities for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer) if not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or it expires.

n. Debt

Debt is recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Debt is subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. (See Note 14).

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

For the assessment of “substantially different” between a new and an existing financial liability, the Company perform a quantitative test which consist in determining whether the present value of the new cash flows under the new terms is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original liability, using the original effective interest rate. If the difference is 10% or greater, the existing liability is de-recognized, and a new financial liability is recognized. If the 10% test is failed, however, the existing liability is de-recognized, regardless of whether the entity’s policy is to also perform a qualitative analysis. Otherwise, if the quantitative test is passed, the Company has chosen an accounting policy to also perform a qualitative test based on judgement and on the specific facts and circumstances of each case, which allows it to determine whether the current financial liability should be accounted for as refinanced or as extinguished.

Changes to the terms of the liability might be significant, on a qualitative basis, if they significantly affect the economic risks of the liability. Alternatively, the substance of the modification might be that the existing liability is prepaid/settled, and a new liability has been issued, which includes some of the following factors:

- A change in the currency in which the liability is denominated.
- A change in the interest basis (such as a change from fixed rate to floating rate, or vice versa).
- A change in any conversion features in the instrument.
- A substantial change in covenants.
- The liability was prepayable at par, with no significant penalty at the date of the renegotiation, which results in the renegotiated rate approximating the current market rate of interest for the new terms and conditions.
- The liability was close to its maturity date at the date of the renegotiation and was extended for a significant additional period, which results in the renegotiated rate approximating the current market rate of interest for the new terms and conditions (including the new maturity date).

o. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalized during the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Generally, assets that take more than one year.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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p. Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generate taxable income.

The Company periodically evaluates its positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax balances relate to the same tax authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that future taxable profits will exist against which the deductions for temporary differences can be taken. The deferred income tax on temporary differences arising is recognized, unless the period of reversal of temporary differences is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the near future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when a legal right exists, and when the taxes are levied by the same tax authority. (See Note 21).

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q. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or construction obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

r. Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations represent legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the asset. The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period when it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. The Company is not able to estimate reasonably the fair value of the asset retirement obligations for portions of its assets, primarily certain pipeline assets, because the settlement dates are indeterminable given the expected continued use of the assets with proper maintenance.

The Company expects its pipeline assets, for which it is unable to estimate reasonably the fair value of the asset retirement obligation, will continue in operation as long as supply and demand for natural gas exists.

s. Partners' equity

The Company's common social parts are classified as partners' equity within equity. Partners' equity is expressed at historical value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new social parts are included in equity as a deduction from the consideration received net of tax.

t. Revenue from contracts with customers

1. Transportation of Natural Gas:

The Company is obligated to firm natural gas transportation services on its transportation pipelines for customers up to the maximum monthly quantity. The Company is entitled to a firm natural gas transportation services fee (charged monthly regardless of the volumes transported) as well a natural gas Transportation services fee (charged per volume transported).

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Revenue from the transportation of natural gas includes two performance obligations: Firm natural gas transportation services and interruptible natural gas transportation service. Firm transportation services are a stand ready obligation that is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the contracted period. Billings to clients generally differ from revenue recognized, and therefore, a contract asset or contract liability is recognized for the difference between revenue recognized and the performance. When the Company performs the service before having the right to bill the client, a contract asset is recognized as it represents the Company's right to consideration in exchange for the service that the Company has already transferred to the client. On the other hand, when the Company bills the clients based on tariffs agreed in contracts that do not represent the right to consideration for performance completed to date, a contract liability is recognized.

The interruptible natural gas transportation services are associated with the volume of natural gas transported. Revenue for this performance obligation is recognized over time when the volumes are being transported. The Company uses the right-to-invoice practical expedient to measure progress and recognize revenue under IFRS 15 based on the amounts invoiced to customer, since the Company has the right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date.

2. Financing components:

The Company has contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. The recognition of financing component is applicable in those cases as a finance costs (when there is a contract liability) or as a finance income (when there is a contract asset).

3. Contract modifications

The Company recognizes a contract modification upon its approval by the Company and its counterpart. Contract modifications are recognized prospectively, as a cumulative catch-up adjustment or as a separate contract considering all relevant facts and circumstances including the terms of the contract and other evidence.

u. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

Note 4 - Financial risk management:

The Company's activities expose it to the following financial risks: market risk (foreign exchange risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program of the Company focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The objective of the financial risk management is to protect the financial performance of the business.

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a. Market risk

i. Foreign exchange risk

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk (MxN pesos) at the end of the reporting period, expressed in thousands of US dollars, was as follow:

	2020	2019
Assets:	\$ 6,541	\$ 7,815
Liabilities:	(8,249)	(10,364)
Net position long:	<u>\$ (1,708)</u>	<u>\$ (2,549)</u>

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the exchange rates were MxN19.94 and MxN18.87 per US dollar, respectively.

At the date of issuance of the financial statements, the exchange rate was MxN20.10 per US dollar.

Following is a summary of the main foreign currency transactions (MXN pesos) recognized in profit or loss by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (excluding the acquisition or sale of property, equipment and construction in progress for its own use).

	2020	2019
Payroll services	\$ 698	\$ 658
Other expenses	294	595
Professional fees	83	91
Operating lease expenses	11	2
	<u>\$ 1,086</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>

ii. Cash flow interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain borrowings at fixed rates using interest rates swaps to achieve this when necessary. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company maintained approximately 100% both years of its borrowings in fix rate instruments. During 2020 and 2019, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in US dollars.

The Company's borrowings and receivables are carried at amortized cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company had the following outstanding variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts:

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	2020		2019	
	Balance	% of total loans	Balance	% of total loans
Credit facility - Syndicated (Note 14)	\$ 214,317	32%	\$ 235,075	34%
Interest rate swaps (notional principal amount)	(219,284)		(239,054)	
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	\$ (4,967)	(2%)	\$ (3,979)	(1%)

An analysis of maturities is provided in section c. of this note. The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings.

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss

During the year, the losses recognized in other comprehensive loss in relation to interest rate swaps were \$17,312 (\$15,706 in 2019).

Sensitivity

If interest rates during the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 of borrowings denominated in US dollars, would have been 10% higher (with all the other variables constant), the profit after tax corresponding to each period would had been \$968 and \$20,562 higher/lower, respectively, mainly as a result of a higher/lower interest payment in connection with the variable rate borrowings.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers. Credit risk is managed on Company basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of "A" are accepted.

Customer concentration: CFE (the National Energy Company, with a rating of BBB-) is the Company's main customer. Credit risk is monitored regularly by the finance area. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized revenue per firm natural gas transportation service. (See Note 16).

The Company maintains long-term capacity agreements with CFE for the transportation of natural gas through its pipeline. The revenues generated with CFE accounted for 99% of the total revenue generated in 2020 (100% in 2019).

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The Company believes that revenue concentration risk posed by having a reduced number of counterparts is offset by the creditworthiness of the said customers, however, if the Company's customers, particularly CFE, fail to perform or become unable to meet their contractual obligations on a timely basis, or if any of these agreements is prematurely terminated, it would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

The Company obtains security through guarantees or letter of credit which can be called upon the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

According to the analysis performed by the Company, there was not significant expected credit loss for the financial assets recognized as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to meet payment obligations when they fall due. The finance department manages liquidity and flexibility in funding by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans and covenant compliance.

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The tables below summarize the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting such cash flows is not significant.

For interest rate swaps the cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>From 1 to 2 years</u>	<u>From 2 to 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
As of December 31, 2020:						
Debt (Note 14) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,285	\$ 77,612	\$ 222,960	\$ 777,588	\$ 1,104,445	\$ 669,512
Derivative financial instruments (Note 9)	5,146	5,031	11,652	7,367	29,196	29,196
Related parties (Note 10)	2,323	-	-	106,652	108,975	108,975
Trade payables	11,086	-	-	-	11,086	11,086
	<u>\$ 44,840</u>	<u>\$ 82,643</u>	<u>\$ 234,612</u>	<u>\$ 891,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,253,702</u>	<u>\$ 818,769</u>
As of December 31, 2019:						
Debt (Note 14) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 39,319	\$ 85,965	\$ 219,880	\$ 843,496	\$ 1,188,660	\$ 690,283
Derivative financial instruments (Note 9)	11,884	-	-	-	11,884	11,884
Related parties (Note 10)	2,369	-	-	128,008	130,377	130,377
Trade payables	15,680	-	-	-	15,680	15,680
	<u>\$ 69,252</u>	<u>\$ 85,965</u>	<u>\$ 219,880</u>	<u>\$ 971,504</u>	<u>\$ 1,346,601</u>	<u>\$ 848,224</u>

(1) Amounts before commissions and issuance costs.

The Company expects to comply with its financial obligations with cash flows generated by its operations and capital contributions made by the Company's partners.

Note 5 - Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objectives in capital management are to safeguard its ability to continue as ongoing business in order to provide yields to partners as well as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividends paid to partners, return capital to partners, issue new social parts or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio, which is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including "current and non-current borrowings" as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash. Total capital is calculated as 'equity', as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt. Gearing refers to the relationship, or ratio, of a Company's net debt-to-total equity. Gearing ratio measures a Company's financial leverage.

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The gearing ratio at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was:

	2020	2019
Total debt (Note 14)	\$ 669,512	\$ 690,283
Less: cash (including restricted cash)	(43,651)	(62,322)
Net debt	625,861	627,961
Total equity	27,628	10,576
Total	\$ 653,489	\$ 638,537
Gearing ratio	96%	98%

Note 6 - Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, seldom equal actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

This note provides an overview of areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. The estimates and projections that have a significant risk of material adjustments on assets and liabilities recognized during the following year are detailed below:

Significant accounting judgements:

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient and suitable taxable profits in the relevant legal entity against which to utilize the assets in the future. Judgment is required when determining probable future taxable profits, which are estimated using the latest available profit forecasts. Prior to recording deferred tax assets for tax losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits.

Estimates:

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (such as over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The sensitivity analysis of derivatives is within the Note 4.

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Note 7 - Financial instruments:

The Company holds the following financial instruments:

a. Financial instruments by category:

2020				
	At amortized cost	Derivate used for hedging	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives used for hedging
Financial assets:			Financial liabilities:	
Cash				
(including restricted cash)	\$ 43,651	\$ -	Trade payables	\$ 11,086
Contract assets	54,791	-	Payable to related parties	108,975
Receivable from related parties	1,916	-	Debt	669,512
Trade receivables - Net	36,558	-	Derivative financial instruments	-
Other assets	3,138	-		29,196
Total financial assets	\$ 140,054	\$ -	Total financial liabilities	\$ 789,573
				\$ 29,196
2019				
	At amortized cost	Derivate used for hedging	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives used for hedging
Financial assets:			Financial liabilities:	
Cash				
(including restricted cash)	\$ 62,322	\$ -	Trade payables	\$ 15,680
Contract assets	38,421	-	Payable to related parties	130,377
Receivable from related parties	103	-	Debt	690,283
Trade receivables - Net	51,017	-	Derivative financial instruments	-
Other assets	1,309	-		11,884
Total financial assets	\$ 153,172	\$ -	Total financial liabilities	\$ 836,340
				\$ 11,884

Note 8 - Trade receivables:

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, accounts receivable are as follows:

	2020	2019
CFE ⁽¹⁾	\$ 37,252	\$ 51,662
Other clients	5	-
	37,257	51,662
Loss allowance	(699)	(645)
Trade receivables - net	\$ 36,558	\$ 51,017

⁽¹⁾ Firm natural gas transportation client; see description of the contract in Notes 16 and 22.

The recovery of the Company's accounts receivable ensures the timely payment and fulfillment of the debt obligations.

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Trade receivables represent amounts due from customers that are generated by services provided in the normal course of the Company's operations. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is equal to their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above.

Note 9 - Derivative financial instruments:

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedging criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes.

- i. The Company holds the following derivative financial instruments:

	2020	2019
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges		
Current liabilities	\$ (5,146)	\$ (11,884)
Non-current liabilities	(24,050)	-
Total financial instruments	<u>\$ (29,196)</u>	<u>\$ (11,884)</u>

On June 21, 2018, the Company, entered into a credit agreement with several banks, described in Note 14.

The credit agreement was issued at variable rates. At the same date, the Company entered into interest rate swaps agreements that have the economic effect of converting debt from floating rates to fixed rates.

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Below it is a summary with the main characteristics of the interest rate swaps:

Counterpart	Maturity Date	Notional amount 2020	Notional amount 2019	Fixed rate
BNP Paribas	31-ene-32	\$ 48,045	\$ 52,278	2.45%
ING	31-ene-32	48,045	52,278	2.45%
Nord LB	31-ene-32	45,085	49,507	2.45%
Mizuho	31-ene-32	48,045	52,278	2.45%
Sabadell	31-ene-32	30,064	32,713	2.45%
		<u>\$ 219,284</u>	<u>\$ 239,054</u>	

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, did not exist ineffective portion.

ii. Classification of derivatives

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments.

Derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities if they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

iii. Fair value measurement

Interest rate swaps recognized used for hedging were classified in level 2, by valuation method.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using a technical valuation model (estimated future discounted flows at a present value) recognized in the financial environment using market information available at the valuation date, as well as the contractual conditions. Changes in the fair value of the financial instrument are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income, within Finance costs - net. (See Note 20).

There were no transfers between levels during the years presented.

A reconciliation of other comprehensive income movements of 2020 and 2019, related to interest rate swaps is included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Note 10 - Related parties:

The Company is a subsidiary of Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V., whose ultimate parent is Fermaca de México.

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- a. The main balances at December 31, 2020 and 2019 with related parties are as follows:

	2020	2019
Receivables		
Short-term loans:		
<u>Affiliated Companies:</u>		
Fermaca Solutions, S. de R.L. de C.V.	\$ 1,026	\$ -
Short-term other:		
Cía. Comercializadora de Hidrocarburos y Gas Natural, S. de R. L. de C. V. (CCHyGN)	824	38
	<u>1,850</u>	<u>38</u>
Long-term loans:		
Fermaca Pipeline Anáhuac, S. de R. L. de C. V.	66	65
	<u>\$ 1,916</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>
Payables		
Short-term loans:		
<u>Affiliated Companies:</u>		
Tejas Gas de Toluca, S. de R. L. de C. V. (TGT)	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,179
Tarahumara Pipeline, S. de R. L. de C. V. (TP)	591	578
Fermaca Enterprises, S. de R. L. de C. V. (FE)	421	413
	<u>2,213</u>	<u>2,170</u>
Short-term other:		
<u>Affiliated Companies:</u>		
Tarahumara Pipeline, S. de R. L. de C. V. (TP)	67	-
Fermaca Pipeline La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V. (La Laguna)	35	132
MEMS III, S. de R. L. de C. V. (MEMS III)	8	-
Bcysa Servicios Industriales, S. A. de C. V. (Bcysa)	-	67
	<u>110</u>	<u>199</u>
	<u>2,323</u>	<u>2,369</u>
Long-term loans:		
<u>Affiliated Companies:</u>		
Herbodem, S. A. de C. V. SOFOM E. N. R. (Herbodem)	106,652	128,008
	<u>\$ 108,975</u>	<u>\$ 130,377</u>

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- b. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company carried out the following operations with related parties:

	2020	2019
Revenue:		
Natural gas transportation services	\$ 1,106	\$ 34
Natural gas compression services	395	-
Interconnection income	345	-
Interest income (Note 20)	26	33
	<u>\$ 1,872</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>
Expenses:		
Professional and administrative fees ^(c.i)	\$ 16,291	\$ 658
Interest expenses ^{(1) (c.ii)}	9,998	10,602
Operation, supervision and maintenance ^{(2) (c.iii) (c.iv)}	2,552	3,695
Rents	17	16
Cushion gas purchase	-	1,377
	<u>\$ 28,858</u>	<u>\$ 16,348</u>

(1) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, accrued interest with related parties mainly with Herbodem (see incise d. of this Note), were registered as part of comprehensive financing result

(2) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amounts of operation, supervision and maintenance services were booked as part of the cost of providing services (See Note 17).

- c. The Company entered into the following agreements with its related parties:

- i. Administrative services agreement with FNP.
- ii. On December 17, 2015, the Company and Herbodem entered into a credit agreement for \$118.7 million, which matures on the first business day of January 2046. The credit is subject to interest of 8.05% and 8.8% (starting month 25).
- iii. Supervisory and administration services agreement to the project between the Company and BCYSA (an entity wholly owned by some directors and indirect partners of the Company). The services include: the supervision of the activities related to the supplier GDI SICM Pipelines, SA de CV; inspection and coordination related to the acquisition of the pipeline, as well as negotiating, obtaining and formalizing the rights of way.
- iv. An operations, maintenance and management's agreement were celebrated between the Company and TGT, which covers the supervisory services of TGT of the efficiency, safe and cost - effective of the operation.

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d. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had the following loans (from) to related parties:

Name of entity	Incorporation date *	Principal	% Interest from January to July	% Interest from July to December	Balance as of December 31, 2020
Solutions	05/10/2020	\$ 2,000	5%	5%	\$ 1,026
Anahuac	17/01/2014	47	10%	8.5%	66
Enterprises	23/05/2014	(299)	10%	8.5%	(421)
Tarahumara	27/12/2013	(430)	10%	8.5%	(591)
TGT	21/03/2014	(839)	10%	8.5%	(1,201)
Herbodem	17/12/2015	(118,743)	8.8%	8.8%	(106,652)
		<u>\$ (118,264)</u>			<u>\$ (107,773)</u>

Name of entity	Incorporation date *	Principal	% Interest from January to December	Balance as of December 31, 2019
Anahuac	17/01/2014	\$ 47	10%	\$ 65
Enterprises	23/05/2014	(299)	10%	(413)
Tarahumara	27/12/2013	(430)	10%	(578)
TGT	21/03/2014	(839)	10%	(1,179)
Herbodem	17/12/2015	(118,743)	8.8%	(128,008)
		<u>\$ (120,264)</u>		<u>\$ (130,113)</u>

* Without specific maturity date, except for Herbodem.

The following table present the reconciliation of loans:

	2020	2019
Loans (from) to affiliated companies:		
As of January 1	\$ (130,113)	\$ (155,329)
Interest paid	18,727	37,591
Interest received	(23)	(33)
Interest expense accrued	(9,998)	(10,602)
Interest income accrued	26	33
Loans granted	2,000	1,300
Loans principal received	(977)	(1,300)
Loans principal payments	14,079	-
Currency exchange	(1,494)	(1,773)
	<u>\$ (107,773)</u>	<u>\$ (130,113)</u>

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Note 11 - Tax receivables:

Tax receivables are comprised as follows:

	2020	2019
Value added tax ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,668	\$ 7,437
Income tax	133	139
	<u>\$ 5,801</u>	<u>\$ 7,576</u>

- (1) As of December 31, 2020, the Company did not receive VAT refunds. As of December 31, 2019, the Company received VAT refunds of \$3,868 (the amounts returned includes restatement for inflation).

Note 12 - Property, equipment and construction in progress - Net:

The balances of property, equipment and construction in progress at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are shown below:

	Land	Pipeline	Others ⁽¹⁾	Construction in progress	Cushion gas	Total ⁽²⁾
As of January 1, 2020						
Opening balance	\$ 3,937	\$ 681,810	\$ 220	\$ 10,385	\$ 1,361	\$ 697,713
Additions	-	15,587	66	2,245	349	18,247
Imbalances	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Depreciation of the year	-	(15,384)	(31)	-	(28)	(15,443)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 3,937</u>	<u>\$ 682,013</u>	<u>\$ 255</u>	<u>\$ 12,630</u>	<u>\$ 1,676</u>	<u>\$ 700,511</u>
As of January 1, 2019						
Opening balance	\$ 3,903	\$ 697,097	\$ 537	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 701,537
Additions	34	16	117	9,973	1,377	11,517
Transfer	-	-	(412)	412	-	-
Depreciation of the year	-	(15,303)	(22)	-	(16)	(15,341)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 3,937</u>	<u>\$ 681,810</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 10,385</u>	<u>\$ 1,361</u>	<u>\$ 697,713</u>

- (1) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 "other", is comprised by transportation, computer, furniture and office equipment.
- (2) In order to guarantee the timely payment and compliance of the obligations with the banks, the Company has guaranteed debt with all assets in a trust with CIBanco, S.A. (before Deutsche Bank México, S. A., Multiple Banking Institution (Fiduciary)).

Depreciation expense of \$15,443 in 2020 and \$15,341 in 2019 has been charged in cost of services and administrative expenses, in the statement of comprehensive income.

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As of December 31, 2020, there were non-cash transactions related to property, equipment and construction in progress by an amount of \$923. As of December 31, 2019, there were no non-cash transactions related to property, equipment and construction in progress.

Construction in progress:

On November 20, 2018, El Encino signed the interconnection and measurement contract number UTA / CIM / 003/2018, with el Centro de Control de Gas Natural (CENAGAS) through which, it was formalized the request to interconnect El Encino - La Laguna gas pipeline with the Sistema Nacional de Gasoductos (SNG). As of December 31, 2020, this interconnection is still in construction.

Note 13 - Rights of way - Net:

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the rights of way are comprised as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening balance	\$ 34,411	\$ 35,138
Additions	-	471
Amortization of the year ⁽¹⁾	(1,198)	(1,198)
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 33,213</u>	<u>\$ 34,411</u>

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amortization of rights of way is recognized within the costs of services in the comprehensive income statements of \$1,198 in both years.

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Note 14 - Debt:

Debt is comprised as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term:		
Notes Purchase Agreement	\$ 10,247	\$ 10,164
Credit facility - Syndicated	10,298	23,083
Total short-term	20,545	33,247
Long-term:		
Notes Purchase Agreement	444,948	445,044
Credit facility - Syndicated	204,019	211,992
Total long-term	648,967	657,036
Total debt	\$ 669,512	\$ 690,283

On December 26, 2017, the Company executed a hybrid financing composed of:

i. 14-year term loan with the following Financial Institutions as Lenders:

1. BNP Paribas Securities Corp.
2. ING Capital LLC
3. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, New York Branch
4. Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
5. Sabcapital, S. A. de C. V. S.O.F.O.M. E.R.

Term Loan:	\$ 255,000
Debt Service Reserve Letter of Credit:	30,000
Transportation Agreement Letter of Credit:	79,800

The interest rate of the loans is LIBOR plus the applicable margin.

- ii. On June 21, 2018, the Company executed a Note Purchase Agreement in the international market amounting \$450,000, net of transaction costs incurred amounting to \$5,258 maturing on April 30, 2041. Interest on the Note Purchase Agreement are payable semi-annually at a fixed rate of 5.465% per year (effective interest rate of 5.5659% starting on July 31, 2018). The net proceeds from the issuance of the Note Purchase Agreement and Credit Agreement were used to repay in full the previously Credit Facility Syndicated and interest rate swaps contracted. (See Note 9).

The credit agreement and the bond are guaranteed by a social part of the Company. (See Note 15).

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Under the Mexican Income Tax Law, payments of interest made in respect of the Credit Agreement and Notes (including original issue discount are deemed to be interest) to a Non-Mexican holder will be subject to a withholding tax rate from 4.9% to 10% under certain conditions. Interest paid is subject to a withholding tax rate of 4.9%.

During 2020 and 2019, the Company has made payments of principal by \$19,320 and \$1,810 respectively, in connection with the Credit Agreement.

Relating the Note Purchase Agreement, the first payment of principal will be made on January 31, 2032.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has recognized restricted cash by an amount of \$43,176 and \$53,328, respectively, which consists of cash available to be used for the payment of interest and principal of debt. For the presentation in the cash flows statement this is considered as financing activities.

The loans establish the following covenants:

- Not engage in any business or activity other than the development and operation of the Project.
- Not contract, create, incur, become liable for, assume or permit to subsist any indebtedness.
- Not agree to create, incur, assume, suffer to occur or permit to subsist any lien upon or with respect to any of its property, revenues or assets.
- Not agree to enter into any hedging program or hedging agreements other than any Permitted Hedging Agreements.
- Not make and will not instruct any relevant person to make any investments of any person, except to acquire and hold Permitted Investments.
- The Borrower will not make any loans or advances to any Person except trade credit.
- Not form, own or have any subsidiaries or otherwise own beneficially an ownership interest in any person.
- Assets contribution to the Trust.
- Not establish or maintain any bank accounts other than the project accounts and any other accounts permitted to be established or maintained pursuant to the Security and Depositary Agreement.
- Not sponsor, maintain or contribute to any pension plan or multiemployer plan.
- Not issue any equity interests or any other security convertible into any other equity interests in the Borrower's capital to any Person other than to the Sponsor and the Equity Holder.

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The Company complied with the covenants above mentioned.

Fair value

To assess the fair value of debts, a technical valuation model recognized in the financial environment was used (estimated discounted future cash-flows at present value) using market information available at the valuation date. For the majority of the borrowings, the fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature. Material differences are identified only for the following borrowings:

	2020		2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Note Purchase Agreement \$	455,195	\$ 482,283	\$ 455,208	\$ 458,613
Credit facility - Syndicated	214,317	217,380	235,075	240,967
Total	<u>\$ 669,512</u>	<u>\$ 699,663</u>	<u>\$ 690,283</u>	<u>\$ 699,580</u>

Reconciliation of financing activities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Credit facility - Syndicated	Notes Purchase Agreement	Total
December 31, 2020			
Net debt as of January 1, 2020	\$ 235,075	\$ 455,208	\$ 690,283
Principal payments	(19,320)	-	(19,320)
Interests accrued	8,276	24,431	32,707
Interest payments	(9,432)	(24,593)	(34,025)
Others	(282)	149	(133)
Ending balance December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 214,317</u>	<u>\$ 455,195</u>	<u>\$ 669,512</u>
	Credit facility - Syndicated	Notes Purchase Agreement	Total
December 31, 2019			
Net debt as of January 1, 2019	\$ 236,474	\$ 455,076	\$ 691,550
Principal payments	(1,810)	-	(1,810)
Interests accrued	11,786	24,725	36,511
Interest payments	(11,375)	(24,593)	(35,968)
Ending balance December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 235,075</u>	<u>\$ 455,208</u>	<u>\$ 690,283</u>

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Note 15 - Partners' equity:

a. Social participation

During 2020 and 2019, the Partners' Meeting approved the following resolution:

- On September 15, 2020 – an increase in the variable portion of social participation by \$17,784.

After the resolutions approved by the partners mentioned in subsection before of this note, the Company's social participation at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is composed as follows:

	Social units	Fixed portion of social participation Series "A"	Variable portion of social participation Series "B"	Total
As of December 31, 2020				
Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V. ^(a)	1	\$ -	\$ 44,233	\$ 44,233
Fermaca LNG del Caribe, S. de R. L. de C. V.	1	-	-	-
Total	2	\$ -	\$ 44,233	\$ 44,233

	Social units	Fixed portion of social participation Series "A"	Variable portion of social participation Series "B"	Total
As of December 31, 2019				
Fermaca El Encino-La Laguna, S. de R. L. de C. V. ^(a)	1	\$ -	\$ 26,449	\$ 26,449
Fermaca LNG del Caribe, S. de R. L. de C. V.	1	-	-	-
Total	2	\$ -	\$ 26,449	\$ 26,449

- (a) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, a social part is pledged as collateral to CIBanco, S.A. (formerly Deutsche Bank México, S. A. Institución de Banca Múltiple), in connection with the bank debt (Note 14). The social part is deposited in a Trust created for this purpose, which is managed by CIBanco, S.A. (Fiduciary). As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the fixed portion of social participation has not been paid.

- b. Net income is subject to the legal provision requiring that at least 5% of the income for each year is set aside to increase the legal reserve until it is equal to a fifth of the amount of capital paid. As of December 31, 2020, the legal reserve has not been created.

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- c. Dividends paid are not subject to income tax if paid from the net tax profit account (CUFIN by its Spanish acronym). Any dividends paid in excess of CUFIN and CUFINRE (CUFINRE by its Spanish acronym) will cause a tax equivalent to 42.86%. The current tax is payable by the Company and may be credited against its income tax in the same year or the following two years. Dividends paid coming from profits previously taxed by income tax are not subject to withholding tax or additional tax payment.

Note 16 - Revenue from contracts with customers:

Our revenue from contracts with customers are mainly related to our natural gas transportation agreement. The revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is shown below:

- a. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from services in over time in the following major product lines:

	2020	2019
Firm natural gas transportation services	\$ 85,431	\$ 85,404
Interruptible natural gas transportation services	762	8
Natural gas compression services	395	-
	<u>\$ 86,588</u>	<u>\$ 85,412</u>

- b. Unsatisfied long-term contracts

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price of the unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from firm natural gas transportation services by an amount of \$1,909,149 and \$1,994,553, respectively (with remaining period of 23 and 24 years, respectively).

Management expects that transaction price allocated to the unsatisfied contracts as of December 31, 2020 will be recognized as revenue during the next reporting period by an amount of \$85,403. The remaining will be recognized after the 2020 financial year ratably over the corresponding years by an amount of \$1,823,746.

- c. Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has recognized an asset related to contracts with customers by an amount of \$54,791 and \$38,421, respectively.

In addition to the contract balance disclosed above, the Company has not had an asset in relation to costs to fulfil a long-term contract.

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d. Determination of the significant financing component

The Company has adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money because the timing of payments agreed with the customer provides the Company with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of services to the customer. Therefore, some of the firm natural gas transportation services contracts contain a significant financing component.

Firm natural gas transportation services are a stand ready obligation that is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the contracted period. Billings to clients generally differ from revenue recognized, and therefore, a contract asset or contract liability is recognized for the difference between revenue recognized and the performance.

The Company considered all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether a contract contains a financing component and whether that financing component is significant to the contract, including both of the following:

- a. The difference between the cash selling price of the promised services and the amount of promised consideration; and
- b. The combined effect of both of the following:
 - i. The expected length of time between when the customer pays for the promised services and when the Company transfers those services to the customer, being greater than 12 months; and
 - ii. The observable market rate at the date in which the customer pays for the promised services considering the Company's credit risk and the financing term.

The Company determined that the contract with CFE, from firm natural gas transportation services does not contains significant financing component.

Note 17 - Cost for providing services:

The analysis of the cost for providing services for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is:

	2020	2019
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 16,610	\$ 16,523
Pipeline operation and maintenance	4,923	4,445
Insurance	1,344	993
	<u>\$ 22,877</u>	<u>\$ 21,961</u>

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Note 18 - Administrative expenses:

An analysis of administrative expenses, classified by function in the statement of comprehensive income, for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is shown as follows:

	2020	2019
General expenses ^(a)	\$ 905	\$ 774
Fees	843	156
Depreciation	31	16
Leases	27	18
Other expenses	3	95
	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 1,059</u>

(a) General expenses are mainly composed of administrative services, subscriptions and expenses for the operation.

Note 19 - Other income (expenses):

Other income (expenses) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is comprised as follows:

	2020	2019
Interconnection fees	\$ 345	\$ 223
Impairment of trade receivables	(54)	(645)
Other expenses - Net	(217)	-
	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ (422)</u>

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Note 20 - Finance (costs) and income:

An analysis of the finance (costs) income for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, is shown as follows:

	2020	2019
Finance costs:		
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings (Note 14)	\$ (8,276)	\$ (11,786)
Security secured notes (Note 14)	(24,431)	(24,725)
Related parties (Note 10)	(9,998)	(10,602)
	<u>(42,705)</u>	<u>(47,113)</u>
Other finance costs (*)	(5,321)	(4,267)
Foreign exchange loss	-	(688)
Finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income	<u>(48,026)</u>	<u>(52,068)</u>
Finance income:		
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	1	-
Interest income on loans to related parties (Note 10)	26	33
Foreign exchange income	403	-
Finance income in the statement of comprehensive income	<u>430</u>	<u>33</u>
Finance cost - Net	<u>\$ (47,596)</u>	<u>\$ (52,035)</u>

(*) Mainly includes commissions for use of letters of credit.

Note 21 - Income taxes:

- a. Income tax of the year is calculated by applying a 30% rate on the taxable profit. In 2020, the Company determined a tax loss of \$18,749 (tax profit of \$65,216 in 2019, to which were applied tax losses of previous years and the tax benefit of the amortizations was \$19,565). Tax income differs from accounting income, mainly due to items accumulating over time a deducted different for accounting and tax proposes, such as recognition of the effects of inflation for tax purposes, as well as items affecting only the accounting or the tax income.
- b. The income tax provision is analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Deferred income tax expense	<u>\$ (2,994)</u>	<u>\$ (5,841)</u>

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- c. As of December 31, 2020 the Company had cumulative tax losses carry forwards for a total of \$69,574 whose right to be amortized against future taxable income expires according to the following schedule:

Year of loss	Restated Amount	Year of expiration
2016	\$ 22,602	2026
2018	27,904	2028
2020	19,068	2030
Total	<u>\$ 69,574</u>	

As of December 31, 2020, based on financial projections, the Company estimates to use its tax losses carry forwards against future taxable profits before maturity, therefore it has recognized a deferred tax asset for tax losses in 2020 for \$20,872 (effect on tax). The Company will continue to monitor the recoverability of such losses in the future.

- d. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the main temporary differences on which the deferred income tax liability was recognized are analyzed as follows:

	2020	2019
Property and equipment	\$ (110,816)	\$ (97,635)
Revenue from contract assets	(54,791)	(38,421)
Prepaid expenses	(13,726)	(14,457)
Tax losses carry forwards	69,574	51,726
Other items	1,074	82
	<u>(108,685)</u>	<u>(98,705)</u>
Income tax payable rate	30%	30%
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (32,606)</u>	<u>\$ (29,612)</u>
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 29,196	\$ 11,884
Income tax payable rate	30%	30%
Deferred tax reconized in other comprehensive losses	<u>\$ 8,759</u>	<u>\$ 3,565</u>
Deferred tax liabilities - Net	<u>\$ (23,847)</u>	<u>\$ (26,047)</u>

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carryforwards (NOL's) to the extent that realization of the tax benefit related to future tax benefits is probable.

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- e. Following is the reconciliation between income tax payable and the effective rate:

	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	\$ 14,380	\$ 9,935
Income tax legal rate	30%	30%
Income tax at legal rate	<u>4,314</u>	<u>2,981</u>
Plus (less) effect of the following items on the income tax:		
Non-deductible expenses	54	6
Annual inflation adjustment	7,838	6,561
Income not subject to tax	(1,656)	(6,247)
Other items	<u>(7,556)</u>	<u>2,540</u>
Deferred income tax expense	<u>\$ 2,994</u>	<u>\$ 5,841</u>
Income tax relating to valuation of cash flow hedge benefit	<u>\$ (5,194)</u>	<u>\$ (4,712)</u>

- f. Mexican Tax Reform 2020

On October 31, 2019, the Congress of the Union approved the Federal Income Law for the year 2020 and modifications to the Federal Tax Code, Income Tax Law and Value Added Tax Law (CFF, LISR and LIVA by its Spanish acronym, respectively), among the most prominent.

As part of this tax reform, among other changes, the following issues could have an impact on financial reports: Interest deductibility limit and the introduction of the "Disclosure of reportable schemes" regime, which requires tax advisers or taxpayers to provide information on issues identified as high risk by the tax authorities, mainly in search of obtaining a tax benefit.

The Company carried out a tax analysis and concluded: 1) interest deductibility limit was not applicable due to the interests derived from debts contracted to finance hydrocarbon transportation projects, are considered an exception in accordance with the tax reform; 2) all reportable schemes that have generated a tax benefit in Mexico were identified to register them no later than February 12, 2021 and as part of this analysis no uncertain fiscal positions were identified.

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Note 22 - Commitments and contingencies:

a. Commitments:

- i. CFE: On January 15, 2015, the Company entered into a Natural Gas Transportation Service Agreement with CFE that sets forth the basis for a long term "Take or Pay" agreement under the following conditions:

Duration: 25 years.

Minimum Firm natural gas transportation: 1,500 MMSCFD.

On April 30, 2018, the Commercial Operating Date was approved by CFE. Therefore, on May 1, 2018, the capitalization of the Company natural gas pipeline was carried out.

The Company contracted two letters of credit issued by Santander in guarantee of the obligations resulting from the natural gas transportation services contract with CFE and to guarantee the debt service obligations, in the amount of \$79.8 million and \$30 million. As of December 2020, these letters of credit are outstanding.

b. Contingencies:

- i. During the normal course of its operations, the Company has taken no uncertain or aggressive tax positions. Likewise, the Company does not anticipate that significant unrecognized tax benefits will be recognized over the next 12 months. The Company is not currently subject to any tax audit process.
- ii. The Company's main activity, natural gas transportation, is subject to obtaining natural gas transportation permits issued by the CRE. Current permits are for 30 years. Changes in regulatory environment could affect the operation of the natural gas transportation due to the failure to obtain a renewal permit.

Note 23 - Events after the financial statements:

Considering the actual context of COVID-19 coronavirus and given the known market conditions so far, the Company continues assessing the impacts resulting from COVID-19 but not experiencing changes in their financial condition or results of operation. However, the Company provides to investors with defensive characteristics against lower oil prices, a deteriorating and a weaker Peso as the company has a cash flow generation visibility through of its projects have dollar, long-term take-or-pay contracts.

On March 5, 2021, the letter of credit agreed with Banco Santander (México), S.A., as a guarantee of the obligations resulting from the natural gas transportation services contract with CFE, decreased from \$79.8 million to \$ 72.5 million.

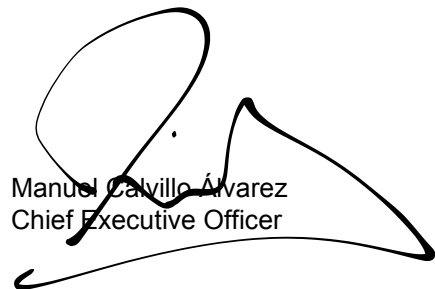
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On April 7, 2021, the Partners meeting approved an increase in the variable portion of social participation by \$10,900 (\$220,706 Mexican pesos)



Manuel Calvillo Álvarez
Chief Executive Officer



Leticia Lara Torres
Controller