

# Annexes TGI 2020

Territory transformation  
Impact management

(Own) Social investment

2020		
Amounts by type of contribution (million USD)	COP	USD
Total charitable donations	1,691,250,374	451,481.7
Total community investment	2,483,872,846	663,073.4
Total commercial initiatives	-	-
<b>Total social investment</b>	<b>4,175,123,220</b>	<b>1,114,555.05</b>

(Own) Type of social contribution

2020	
Contribution percentages by category	
Contribution in cash	44%
Contribution in kind	30%
Contribution in paid employee volunteering hours	0%
Contribution in administrative social investment expenses by contribution in kind	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Note:

Cash contributions were given to ANDI for humanitarian aid.  
Five professionals participated for the volunteer work during a day, which were valued at COP 180,000 per professional.  
Volunteering consisted of the Guadalajara River clean-up day, organized by the Río Guadalajara Foundation.

## (203-2) Significant indirect economic impacts

Impact description	Place of occurrence
<p>Indirect positive economic impacts:</p> <p><b>1. Secure networks.</b> TGI carried out in 2020 the development of projects focused on managing and mitigating potential risks associated with the operation of the gas pipeline to strengthen the response capacity of the neighboring communities to the TGI S.A. ESP infrastructure, in the event of a possible emergency, in order to prevent and mitigate the harmful effects or affectation on lives, property and the natural gas transportation system in the territories.</p> <p><b>2. Learning Networks.</b> This year, TGI continues its determined contribution to develop awareness strategies, participatory action, quality improvement and educational relevance in educational institutions and communities in its areas of influence.</p> <p><b>3. Networks that Empower.</b> The best way to transform the territories is to promote the strengthening of community participation and management practices, technical and productive capacities and leadership skills with the different strategic actors and community leaders of the territories who contribute as agents of change in the collective transformation of their territories.</p> <p><b>4. Competitiveness Networks.</b> In 2020, TGI continues with its strategy to promote territorial development through initiatives and projects with a competitive approach, which allow the strengthening and leverage of micro, small and medium rural enterprises in the area of influence, developing capacities for the creation and consolidation of actions that promote the sustainable local business and economic fabric, specifically in families in the resettlement process.</p> <p><b>5. Progress Networks.</b> The intervention of the rural economic infrastructure is fundamental, as it allows an impact on the well-being and quality of life of the communities in the area of influence through initiatives and projects that strengthen the road, community, recreational and public service infrastructure, with the aim of bringing progress and improving the housing and healthy living conditions in the territories.</p> <p><b>6. Ancestral Networks.</b> To ensure a genuine, permanent and transparent relationship with the ethnic groups located in the areas of influence, and due diligence in the identification of real or potential adverse impacts and their management measures, it is necessary to deepen the identification and characterization of the actors present in the territory.</p> <p><b>7. Business volunteering.</b> Employees join as volunteers by freely and disinterestedly offering their time, work and talent for the construction of the common good, individually or collectively, to the members of a stakeholder group within the territories of the company's area of direct influence.</p>	TGI's areas of influence

## Economic added value

### Economic performance

(201-1) Direct economic value generated and distributed

(Own) Operating income, net profit and EBITDA

(Own) Capital structure

(102-7) Organization size

Performance Economic	2019			2020		
	Million COP	USD	MRR (Market Rep Rate)	Million COP	USD	MRR (Market Rep Rate)
Economic added value (EAV)	1,551,862	472,971,241	3,281	1,709,313	462,806,773	3,693
Operational revenue	1,538,243	468,820,277	3,281	1,683,318	455,768,703	3,693
Financial revenue	13,620	4,150,964	3,281	14,207	3,846,476	3,693
Equity interest method income	-			11,780	3,189,467	3,693
Other non-operational income	-			8	2,127	3,693
<b>Distributed economic value</b>	<b>1,016,864</b>	<b>316,813,588</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>1,249,157</b>	<b>333,670,901</b>	<b>3,742</b>
Operational costs	199,093	60,678,738	3,281	211,766	57,336,961	3,693
Salaries, fringe benefits and other benefits	85,173	25,958,623	3,281	89,305	24,180,030	3,693



Board of Directors' Issues	Board Director # 1	Board Director # 2	Board Director # 3	Board Director # 4	Board Director # 5	Board Director # 6	Board Director # 7
<b>Name</b>	<b>Juan Ricardo Ortega López</b>	<b>Jorge Enrique Cote Velosa</b>	<b>Álvaro Villasante Losada</b>	<b>Héctor José Fajardo Olarte</b>	<b>Mario Martín Mejía del Carpio</b>	<b>Daniel Rodríguez Ríos</b>	<b>José Fernando Montoya</b>
<b>Years as a Board Member</b>	6 months	1 year and 6 months	2 years and 9 months	3 years and 9 months	1 year and 9 months	3 years and 9 months	4 years and 9 months
<b>Committee(s) to which the person belongs</b>	Financial and Investments Committee Compensation Committee	Audit and Risk Committee Financial and Investments Committee	Corporate Governance Committee Compensation Committee	Financial and Investments Committee Operational and Sustainability Committee	Audit and Risk Committee Corporate Governance Committee	Audit and Risk Committee Corporate Governance Committee Compensation Committee	Financial and Investments Committee Operational and Sustainability Committee
<b>Percentage of meetings attended vs. Board meetings held</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%
<b>Competencies and experience related to economic, environmental and social impacts.</b>	Extensive experience in financial matters and in the management of public resources. Throughout his professional career he has advised and implemented the adoption of comprehensive and sustainable economic models. He has served as general coordinator of the Alliance for Prosperity of the Northern Triangle Countries at the IDB, as general director of DIAN and as Secretary of Finance for the city of Bogotá..	Vast experience in defining, designing and implementing strategic business plans, as well as in strategic management of human talent.  Throughout his professional career, he has demonstrated his knowledge in financial matters and has achieved increased income in important companies in the country.	More than 10 years of experience in development and investment in the renewable energy sector.  He has served as business development director at the firms Acciona Energía, in Mexico, and Grupo ECOS, in Panama.	A leader for his ability to provide direction and to be successful in complex situations experienced in several functional areas and in multicultural environmental environments. His areas of expertise include marketing, commercial and business development, operations and pipeline and gas pipeline management.	He has extensive experience in financial planning, budget structuring, internal audit and administrative coordination, sectors in which he has served as a member of the senior management of important companies in the natural gas sector in Peru.	Experienced on company re-structuring and reengineering processes (with a particular interest in the management of their real estate assets) and on the management of real estate projects in Colombia. Development of real estate management focused on structuring and managing investments, and project development. Participated in the acquisition and restructuring process of the Amper Group of Spain.	Experienced in market recovery, development and management of distribution networks, comprehensive restructuring of companies, cultural transformation of companies. 33 years of cumulative experience in the hydrocarbons industry. arbuos.
<b>Studies</b>	Economist from the Universidad de los Andes with master's degrees in Economics and Development from Yale University, and a master's degree in Mathematic and Financial Economics from the same institution.	Business Administrator from the <i>Universidad de los Andes</i> , specialized in Corporate Finance from the <i>Colegio de Estudios Superiores en Administración (CESA)</i> , master's degree in Finance from <i>Universidad de los Andes</i> .	Bachelor in Business Administration and Management from the Universidad de Salamanca, with a Master's in Strategic Management of Human Resources and International Trade.	Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from the University of Tulsa.	Business Administrator from the <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica</i> with a master's degree in Business Direction for Executives from the School of Management of the University of Piura.	Architect from the <i>Universidad de los Andes</i> .	Chemical Engineer from the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, with studies at International Institutions in: finance, operations, leadership, strategic planning, marketing, crisis management, corporate restructuring, Corporate Governance, corporate social responsibility.

### Board of Directors Skills, Experience and Expertise Matrix

Aspects to evaluate	Juan Ricardo Ortega López	Jorge Enrique Cote Velosa	Álvaro Villasante Losada	Héctor José Fajardo Olarte	Mario Martín Mejía del Carpio	Daniel Rodríguez Ríos	José Fernando Montoya
Risks	X	X		X	X	X	X
Internal Control	X				X	X	
Corporate finance	X	X		X	X	X	X
Commercial aspects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Energy industry (energy)	X		X	X			X
Energy industry (gas)		X		X	X		X
Crisis management	X	X		X	X		X
Legal matters							
Sustainability	X	X	X		X	X	X
Government	X	X		X			X
Public policy	X						
International	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## (405-1) Diversity in governing bodies and employees

People belonging to a government body	2020						People belonging to minority or vulnerable groups in government bodies
	Men	Women	People below 30 years of age	From 30 to 40 years	From 40 to 50 years	Over 50 years of age	
Number of people on the Board of Directors	7	0	0	1	3	3	0
Percentage of women on the Board of Directors	100%	0%	0%	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	0%

## Ethics and compliance

### (205-1) Operations evaluated for risks related to corruption

Description of significant risks related to corruption identified through risk assessments:

1. Alteration of the figures in the financial statements
2. Inadequate administration of financial resources for own benefit or that of a third party
3. Undue use of commercial information to favor and / or harm a dispatcher
4. Measurement data alteration
5. Undue use of company assets for non-work activities
6. Payment to government officials for their own benefit or that of a third party
7. Favoring and / or directing the selection of a bidder.
8. Inadequate negotiation of real rights.
9. Operation of custody transfer stations without compliance with regulatory and regulatory requirements for own benefit or that of a third party
10. Select and / or maintain business relationships with suppliers and / or contractors that may affect the reputation of the Company.

## (205-2) Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures

2020

Members of the highest government body informed and trained in anti-corruption matters	TGI	
	N.º	%
Total number of members of the governing body	7	
Number and percentage of members of the highest governance body informed about the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures	7	100%
Total number and percentage of members of the highest government body who have been trained on the fight against corruption	0	0%

100% of the alternate members of the Board of Directors were also informed about the anti-corruption policies and procedures.

Labor category	Total Employees	Employees informed by email		Employees trained	
		N.º	%	N.º	%
Top Management	6	6	100%	6	100%
Mid-Management	51	51	100%	51	100%
Advisor	8	8	100%	8	100%
Professionals	204	204	100%	202	99%
Support	188	188	100%	181	96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>98%</b>

Employees trained by region	TGI				
	Total employees	Employees informed		Employees trained	
		N.º	%	N.º	%
Barrancabermeja	55	55	100%	53	96%
Valledupar	41	41	100%	40	98%
Gualanday	19	19	100%	18	95%
Buga	8	8	100%	8	100%
Manizales	9	9	100%	9	100%
Paipa	42	42	100%	39	93%
Villavicencio	32	32	100%	32	100%
Cogua- Sabana	12	12	100%	12	100%
Bogotá Administrative Headquarters	239	239	100%	237	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>98%</b>

Business partners communicated on TGI's policies and procedures against corruption	TGI			
	Partner type	Total	Informed partners	
			N.º	%
Suppliers	1,047	1,047	100%	
Clients	46	46	100%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Policies and procedures against corruption are publicly available at:  
<https://www.tgi.com.co/tgi/nosotros/gobierno-corporativo/etica-y-transparencia>

(Own) (102-17) Ethical Channel Reports

Number of events reported in the Ethics Channel	TGI
	27
Description of main events reported in the Ethics Channel	Questions or ethical dilemmas received: 18
	Reports: 9 (undue use of company assets, manipulation of contractual processes, employment situation, misappropriation of assets).

Type of report	Number of reports	Statement at December 31, 2020	Consequences
Undue use of company assets	3	Closed (not applicable)	N/A
		Closed, applicable (1)	Disciplinary and under investigation by the competent authorities.
		Open (in the process of verification) (1)	
Corruption, manipulation of contractual processes and / or improper conclusion of contracts	1	Closed - Not applicable	N/A
Labor situation	1	Open (in the process of verification)	
Misappropriation of assets, theft or diversion of money or assets of the company	1	Open (in the process of verification) (1)	
Other	3	Closed (not applicable)	N/A

## Corporate risk management

(102-11) Precautionary approach

(102-15) Main impacts, risks and opportunities

(Own) Strategic risks

### Strategic risks

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
1	Regulatory changes unfavorable to the interests of the company.	Change in existing regulation or development of new regulation that harms the interests of the company.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attendance at events organized by the CREG on regulatory changes.</li> <li>Submit observations, comments, proposals to the regulator on regulatory initiatives.</li> <li>Monitoring, associations and governmental entities of the sector.</li> <li>Development of the rates file.</li> <li>Monitoring, analysis and evaluation of the overall impact of regulatory initiatives.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential market loss.</li> <li>Remuneration below expected levels</li> </ol>
2	Failure to achieve the promise of value of the investment projects of TGI due to deviations in scope, time or cost.	Failing to deliver the investment project on time, thus preventing to meet the quality attributes and specifications of the client in infrastructure expansion and improvement works; failing to meet the project execution budget.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of the Value Creation and Project Management Model.</li> <li>Follow-up of risk response plans through the risk management indicator.</li> <li>Performance evaluation report to contractors (communications, early alerts to auditors - for services).</li> <li>Lessons learned based on ex-post evaluation of the projects and / or phase closure.</li> <li>Monitoring of safety and occupational health indicators to contractors.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variations in time, cost and quality outside the allowed ranges.</li> <li>Loss of confidence and damage to TGI's reputation.</li> <li>Penalties for contractual breach at the beginning of the project's operation.</li> </ol>
3	Labor accidents affecting people, third parties and material damage.	Bodily injury suffered by an employee or contractor on the occasion of, or as a consequence of the work of O&M and projects that develop and cause a serious impact on health conditions or cause harm to a third party.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and implementation of phases of diagnosis and training of multipliers for the safety culture transformation program.</li> <li>Assertively communicate procedures, policies, standards and regulatory legal requirements to collaborators for their respective application.</li> <li>Monitoring, implementation and closure of preventive, corrective and improvement actions derived from accidents, pre-operational inspections, audits, among other verification mechanisms.</li> <li>Implementation of the Safe Infrastructure Program.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatalities.</li> <li>Economic losses.</li> <li>Economic sanctions and / or lawsuits; closure of operational centers or of the company.</li> <li>Impact on image and reputation.</li> <li>Impact on the schedule and project fulfillment.</li> </ol>

**Strategic risks**

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
4	Non-continuity of the critical functions of the business.	Events, circumstances and / or factors that generate a situation that causes the normal non-continuity of critical business functions and that hinder the development of TGI's projects and operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compliance with the Infrastructure Maintenance PDT (gas pipelines / ECG).</li> <li>2. Monitoring of reliability engineering activities (gas pipeline and ECG).</li> <li>3. Integrity plan.</li> <li>4. Process Standardization Plan and List of Marks.</li> <li>5. Follow-up to the implementation of the operational model.</li> <li>6. Follow-up to the relationship strategy and its interaction with the relevant milestones of the O&amp;M PDT and the portfolio of projects where the interaction of GDS activities is required.</li> <li>7. Monitoring and closing of the matrix of early alerts of possible social incidents (prioritized) within the area of influence.</li> <li>8. Monitoring of the operation of the Labor Coexistence Committee.</li> <li>9. Design and implementation of biosafety protocols.</li> <li>10. Follow-up to the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Plan.</li> <li>11. Application of the guidelines of the HSEQ and social Manual with auditors, contractors and suppliers.</li> <li>12. Follow-up of the operation of the Tactical Committee for Occupational Safety and Health.</li> <li>13. Reputational Crisis Management Plan.</li> <li>14. Disaster Recovery Plan and IT Continuity.</li> <li>15. Business Continuity Plan (aimed at force majeure, acts of God, pandemic / epidemic issues).</li> <li>16. Application of guarantees, breach clauses.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Damage to reputation.</li> <li>2. Breach of commercial commitments.</li> <li>3. Loss of income affecting cash flow.</li> <li>4. Loss of value of assets / losses of capital assets.</li> <li>5. Loss of company value.</li> <li>6. Legal sanctions / fines.</li> <li>7. Fatalities / serious damage to the health of employees.</li> </ol>
5	Social incidents in the execution of TGI operations and projects	Events, circumstances and / or factors that gradually or suddenly generate a situation of disagreement by an external stakeholder (community, civil society organization, authority, contractors, suppliers, etc.), manifested through the blocking of any access road or the suspension of working hours, preventing the normal development of TGI projects and operations in its area of influence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application of the guidelines of the HSEQ and social Manual with auditors, contractors and suppliers.</li> <li>2. Follow-up to the relationship strategy and its interaction with the relevant milestones of the O&amp;M PDT and the portfolio of projects where the interaction of GDS activities is required.</li> <li>3. Monitoring and closing of the matrix of early alerts of possible social incidents (prioritized) within the area of influence.</li> <li>4. Socialization, monitoring and progress in the execution of the annual social investment portfolio in the prioritized municipalities.</li> <li>5. Periodic monitoring of the aspects related to the relationship with communities, included in the HSEQ and Social Manual and which are reported in the induction scenarios for contractors.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conditioning actions by the community for the continuity of the operation or project.</li> <li>2. Loss of the project's social license due to community resistance (social viability of the project).</li> <li>3. Investigations that result in fines or activities not contemplated in the operation and/or scope of the projects, higher costs.</li> <li>4. Materialization of Risk No. 2 - "Failure to achieve the promise of value of the investment projects of TGI due to deviations in scope, time or cost and in the TGI operation".</li> <li>5. Damage to reputation.</li> </ol>
6	Sanctions by the environmental authority	Failure to comply with environmental regulations, filing of sanctioning processes issued by the national or regional authority to TGI during the execution of the licenses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quarterly monitoring and control of the legal compliance matrix: C1 - Licenses by ANLA file. - Permits by corporations. - Orders - ANLA. - Orders - corporations.</li> <li>2. Report on the balance of contingencies presented and attended to in previous years for their closing with the ANLA and the corporations, with quarterly monitoring. C2-C3</li> <li>3. Follow-up to the Disaster Risk Management Program. C4</li> <li>4. Ensure proper stakeholder management (media: Communications, activities, response letters). C4</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Damage to reputation.</li> <li>2. Revocation or expiration of environmental license / permit or authorization</li> <li>3. Loss of income from fines imposed.</li> <li>4. Temporary or partial closure of TGI's operation.</li> <li>5. Higher costs for project deviations (scope, time, cost).</li> <li>6. Materialization of Risk No. 2 "Not achieving the promise of value of investment projects of TGI due to deviations in scope, time or cost".</li> </ol>
7	Failure to comply with the Business Plan.	Failure to reach the long-term (financial) goals used to measure the financial performance of the business: income, Ebitda, financial expense, Ebitda debt ratio, costs and expenses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annual monitoring of the company's financial model to review variations regarding compliance with the strategy in the short and long term.</li> <li>2. Permanent monitoring of budget execution before the Financial and Investment Committee.</li> <li>3. Monitoring of cash flow and leverage ratio in the short and long term.</li> <li>4. Monitoring of contractual compliance regarding suspensions.</li> <li>5. Permanent monitoring of the financial statements and financial projections of Contugas.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower profitability.</li> <li>2. Lower net profit.</li> <li>3. Higher debt-Ebitda ratio.</li> <li>4. Destruction of shareholder value.</li> <li>5. Impact on bond value price.</li> <li>6. Downgrading of bond and company.</li> <li>7. Loss of investment grade risk rating.</li> <li>8. Higher cost of financing due to loss of rating.</li> <li>9. Capitalizations for Contugas.</li> </ol>



**Strategic risks**

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
8	Fraud	Any willful or negligent act, dishonest activity or omission designed to mislead others and generate a loss and/or a benefit for the perpetrator. Fraud can be committed internally by employees, managers or administrators, or externally by customers, suppliers and other stakeholders. (Source ACFE, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training to strengthen ethics, transparency and culture of compliance aimed at collaborators and members of the Board of Directors.</li> <li>2. Training and dissemination of the Ethics and Compliance Program for communities, contractors and clients</li> <li>3. Dissemination of the Policy for Internal Control and Prevention of Fraud and Corruption.</li> <li>4. Verification of compliance with the guidelines established in the Code of Ethics.</li> <li>5. Strengthen and internalize corporate values: integrity, respect, fairness and transparency, through practical workshops on ethical dilemmas, incentive plan and recognition, and leadership by bosses, and effective communication of zero tolerance and illustration of consequences.</li> <li>6. Permanent monitoring, analysis and actions against the events reported in the Ethics Channel.</li> <li>7. Quarterly follow-up report on the attention to petition rights, indicating those pertaining to fraud situations.</li> <li>8. Monitoring compliance with the Conflict of Interest Management Policy.</li> <li>9. Ensure that all employees and administrators fill out the form for Declaration of Conflicts of Interest; analysis and administration of those reported.</li> <li>10. Verification of the guidelines to define activities, responsible parties and periodicity regarding the Declaration of Conflicts of Interest.</li> <li>11. Authorization levels defined in procedures and policies, segregation of functions matrix in the company's information systems, access control to systems and facilities.</li> <li>12. Compliance with the procurement manual and supply process procedures.</li> <li>12.1 Plurality in contracting processes.</li> <li>12.2 Technically and legally supported planning documents.</li> <li>12.3 Authorization levels in committees.</li> <li>12.4 Cross reviews.</li> <li>12.5 Confidentiality agreement signing.</li> <li>12.6 Review of restrictive lists and inclusion of evidence derived from the results obtained from the consultation of restrictive lists for the signing and / or modification of any type of contract. (Activity included as a requirement for suppliers in the SAP Ariba flow).</li> <li>12.7 Supplier registration in SAP Ariba.</li> <li>12.8 Supplier evaluation.</li> <li>13. Existence and signing of confidentiality agreements by collaborators, suppliers and contractors.</li> <li>14. Adoption and implementation of the Corporate Policy on Information Security and Cybersecurity and strategic risk controls "Loss of availability and integrity of information."</li> <li>15. Protocols issued under corporate documents with due review of the technical areas - Covid-19 Attention Management and IMS.</li> <li>16. Construction of procedures associated with donations approved by the defined Government instances.</li> <li>17. Publication and socialization of the official documentation of the processes in the Integrated Management System through a technological tool.</li> <li>18. Application of the document control procedure P-GEG-004 - creation, update or elimination of documentation and policies.</li> <li>19. Disciplinary sanctions for non-compliance with the Sipla Manual defined in the Internal Work Regulations.</li> <li>20. Internal, external and second party audits carried out by third line of defense; audits according to the Annual Audit Plan.</li> <li>21. Fiscal Auditing Firm</li> <li>22. Identification and monitoring of SOX controls matrix and fraud and corruption risk management.</li> <li>23. Substantive evidence and forensic analysis.</li> <li>24. Compliance with the instructions for negotiation, subscription and legalization of the commercial contract and the instructions for access to new customers.</li> <li>24.1 Established authorization levels.</li> <li>24.2 Confidentiality agreement signing.</li> <li>24.3 Review of restrictive lists for contract signing and/or amendment.</li> <li>25. Cross reviews of the information reported in the customer engagement and update format.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic losses / loss of efficiency / legal processes.</li> <li>2. Lack of employee motivation.</li> <li>3. Impact on the reputation or image of the company.</li> <li>4. Loss of trust of stakeholders.</li> <li>5. Inadequate decision making based on erroneous or altered information.</li> </ol>

**Strategic risks**

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
9	Corruption	Abuse of positions of power or trust for the private benefit, to the detriment of the collective interest, carried out through offering or requesting, delivering or receiving goods or money in kind, in services or benefits, in exchange for actions, decisions or omissions, in order to unlawfully obtain benefits for oneself or for a third party. (Transparency for Colombia, Anticorruption Legal Advisory Center)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training to strengthen ethics, transparency and culture of compliance aimed at collaborators and members of the Board of Directors.</li> <li>2. Training and dissemination of the Ethics and Compliance Program for communities, contractors and clients.</li> <li>3. Dissemination of the Policy for Internal Control and Prevention of Fraud and Corruption.</li> <li>4. Verification of compliance with the guidelines established in the Code of Ethics.</li> <li>5. Strengthen and internalize corporate values: integrity, respect, fairness and transparency, through practical workshops on ethical dilemmas, incentive plan and recognition, and leadership by bosses, and effective communication of zero tolerance and illustration of consequences.</li> <li>6. Permanent monitoring, analysis and actions against the events reported in the Ethics Channel.</li> <li>7. Quarterly follow-up report on the attention to petition rights, indicating those pertaining to fraud situations.</li> <li>8. Monitoring compliance with the Conflict of Interest Management Policy.</li> <li>9. Ensure that all employees and administrators fill out the form for Declaration of Conflicts of Interest; analysis and administration of those reported.</li> <li>10. Verification of the guidelines to define activities, responsible parties and periodicity regarding the Declaration of Conflicts of Interest.</li> <li>11. Authorization levels defined in procedures and policies, segregation of functions matrix in the company's information systems, access control to systems and facilities.</li> <li>12. Compliance with the procurement manual and supply process procedures.</li> <li>12.1 Plurality in contracting processes.</li> <li>12.2 Technically and legally supported planning documents.</li> <li>12.3 Authorization levels in committees.</li> <li>12.4 Cross reviews.</li> <li>12.5 Confidentiality agreement signing.</li> <li>12.6 Review of restrictive lists and inclusion of evidence derived from the results obtained from the consultation of restrictive lists for the signing and / or modification of any type of contract. (Activity included as a requirement for suppliers in the SAP Ariba flow).</li> <li>12.7 Supplier registration in SAP Ariba.</li> <li>12.8 Supplier evaluation.</li> <li>13. Existence and signing of confidentiality agreements by collaborators, suppliers and contractors.</li> <li>14. Adoption and implementation of the Corporate Policy on Information Security and Cybersecurity and strategic risk controls "Loss of availability and integrity of information".</li> <li>15. Protocols issued under corporate documents with due review of the technical areas - Covid-19 Attention Management and IMS.</li> <li>16. Construction of procedures associated with donations approved by the defined Government instances.</li> <li>17. Publication and socialization of the official documentation of the processes in the Integrated Management System through a technological tool.</li> <li>18. Application of the document control procedure P-GEG-004 - creation, update or elimination of documentation and policies.</li> <li>19. Disciplinary sanctions for non-compliance with the Sipla Manual defined in the Internal Work Regulations.</li> <li>20. Internal, external and second party audits carried out by third line of defense; audits according to the Annual Audit Plan.</li> <li>21. Compliance, without exception, of the process of personnel selection and hiring.</li> <li>22. Gift Policy defined in the Code of Ethics and verification of compliance thereof.</li> <li>23. Publication of the hiring processes in accordance with the Contracting Manual.</li> <li>24. Compliance with the procedures for creating and registering suppliers.</li> <li>25. Compliance with the Contract Manual and Audit Manual.</li> <li>26. Monitoring, follow-up and audit reports.</li> <li>27. Establish disciplinary sanctions for non-compliance with the documents associated with stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>28. Compliance of the Information Disclosure Policy. Delivery of quarterly results and attention to stakeholder requirements (analysts, risk rating agencies, regulators, among others).</li> <li>29. Monthly and annual accountability, in accordance with Resolution 011 of 2014 and 009 of 2019 of the Comptroller's Office.</li> <li>30. Substantive evidence and forensic analysis.</li> <li>31. Compliance with the instructions for negotiation, subscription and legalization of the commercial contract and the instructions for access to new customers.</li> <li>31.1 Established authorization levels.</li> <li>31.2 Confidentiality agreement signing.</li> <li>31.3 Review of restrictive lists for contract signing and/or amendment.</li> <li>32. Cross reviews of the information reported in the customer engagement and update format.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic losses / loss of efficiency / legal processes.</li> <li>2. Lack of employee motivation.</li> <li>3. Impact on the reputation or image of the company.</li> <li>4. Loss of trust of stakeholders.</li> <li>5. Inadequate decision making-based on erroneous or altered information.</li> <li>6. Legal processes / sanctions.</li> <li>7. Being an object of investigation.</li> <li>8. Undue management of company resources / patrimonial detriment.</li> <li>9. Suspension and / or closure of projects.</li> </ol>

## Strategic risks

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
10	Not achieving the incorporation of businesses that generate value	Failure to incorporate businesses, investments, renewal or subscription of additional contracts under conditions equal to or higher than the current ones that allow profitable growth for the company.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluate infrastructure alternatives for the construction of regasification plants.</li> <li>2. Evaluate the connection of new fields and new demand not connected to the system.</li> <li>3. Execution of actions resulting from studies in homes, industry, urban businesses and mobility.</li> <li>4. Identify with the distributor options for incremental demand and develop a business case (industry-generation).</li> <li>5. Comparative analysis of substitute prices for the business opportunities applicable.</li> <li>6. Commercial management for contract renewal.</li> <li>7. Development and presentation of the business cases and initiatives to be authorized by TGI aligned with the MMCV in the corresponding approval entities.</li> <li>8. Construction and implementation of processes for the development of new midstream businesses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not reaching the income estimated by the company.</li> <li>2. Lack of generation of incremental value for the company</li> </ol>
11	Non-use of the Ballena-Barrancabermeja infrastructure	Failure to make viable alternatives for new gas sources that allow the remuneration of the Ballena Barrancabermeja gas pipeline as of December 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the development of phase 1 (structuring) of the La Guajira Regasification Plant project.</li> <li>2. Evaluate the connection of new fields and new demand not connected to the system, ensuring the commercial management of new contracts.</li> <li>3. Implementation of the Promigas Early Connection facility.</li> <li>4. Management with CREG, UPME and MinEnergía, in relation to the documents and regulations issued by said entities regarding the Natural Gas Supply Plan.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decrease of up to 25% in TGI's operating income from the Ballena Barrancabermeja gas pipeline.</li> <li>2. Failure to make viable remuneration alternatives by December 2020.</li> <li>3. Failure to meet financial goals and growth path (Mega).</li> </ol>
12	Lack of availability of information systems.	Weaknesses in the integrity and availability of information assets that can affect the competitiveness, profitability and image of the company.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vulnerability Technical Management Plan * (vulnerability technical management index or remediation index).</li> <li>2. Ensure the application of the secure software development procedure in the required applications.</li> <li>3. Development and execution of technical and functional tests of the DRP in an alternate environment. C4</li> <li>4. Analysis of current vulnerabilities in the SCADA system and closure of those vulnerabilities in 2021.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unavailability of BEO, Gas Transportation System, SAP, PIDT, SCADA.</li> </ol>
13	Not having the right and motivated human talent to achieve the strategy.	Not having the staff with the competencies required to achieve the strategic objectives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leadership project and individual development plans for training in soft skills for all TGI employees.</li> <li>2. Training program that ensures the technical knowledge corresponding to the business for the collaborators. Strategic agreement / alliance with universities.</li> <li>3. Implementation of phase 1* of the Succession Plan for critical positions in the company. * Design of succession guidelines and identification of possible successors.</li> <li>4. Development of the Wellness, Climate and Culture Plan that promotes motivation, co-responsibility and a sense of belonging. C3</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not achieving the planned results for the fulfillment of the corporate strategy.</li> <li>2. Not ensuring business continuity with the required human talent</li> </ol>
14	Economic losses or reputational affectation due to unfavorable judicial decisions.	Failure to ensure adequate commercial and legal management for the normal operation of TGI's operations and growth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quarterly updating and monitoring of the legal provisions and contingencies document.</li> <li>2. Implementation of the actions contained in the document for the prevention of unlawful damage.</li> <li>3. Review the judicial strategy on a quarterly basis with the internal and external team to agree on legal criteria (on special monitoring judicial processes).</li> <li>4. Process audits.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic losses and reputational impact.</li> <li>2. Lawsuits filed against TGI for contractual breaches of the company.</li> </ol>

## Strategic risks

No.	Strategic risk	Brief description	Mitigation actions	Potential impacts
15	Covid-19 pandemic, affecting business continuity.	Covid-19 disease outbreak that massively affects business activities, the health of direct employees, contractors and service providers of the company	1. Activate, communicate and ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational Contingency Plan, Technology and Security Plan and Covid-19 Communications Plan.</li> <li>- Biosafety protocols for reactivation of construction activities, O&amp;M and administrative.</li> </ul> 2. Unbalance protocol to maintain system stability. 3. Establish a Maintenance Plan for critical points in case of prolongation of the isolation and criticality measures of the risk. 4. Implement a strategy of continuity, modification, suspension or liquidation of supplier contracts given the emerging condition presented worldwide to critical contractors. 5. Ensure the stock of materials and spare parts for maintenance of compressors and gas pipelines and define a strategy for obtaining materials and spare parts against major maintenance and emergencies. 6. Define strategy in the project schedule to mitigate deviations in the timeline. Establish project recovery procedure. 7. Definition of measures with the CNOGas, the national government, CREG, MinMinas and SSPD. 8. Notification to the SSPD of force majeure in the event of possible failure to comply with regulatory projects. 9. Follow-up to negotiation within the framework of CREG Resolution 042 of 2020 and its impacts on the business. 10. Follow-up to financial projections for changes in TRM, behavior of the portfolio, collection and income. 11. Follow-up to market behavior due to the impact of an increase in the rate assumed by the end user and changes in consumption by sectors. 12. Follow-up to the exploration and production situation. 13. Implement the work-at-home modality to ensure the social isolation of staff and mitigate the spread of the virus in the workplace.	1. Impact on the health of TGI employees, contractors and suppliers. 2. Impact on the development of the company's critical processes (operations, projects, commercial management, business development) due to the world situation and measures decreed in the country. 3. Affection on the continuity of business operations. 4. Affection on the costs of infrastructure projects and sustainability of the company's income. 5. Cost overruns of international supply contracts. 6. Delays in the delivery of equipment, imported materials or in the manufacturing processes of equipment, materials and supplies for the execution of expansion and growth projects. 7. Loss of competitiveness of vehicular natural gas / Difficulty for operators to acquire dedicated vehicles and conversion kits. 8. Decrease in the consumption of natural gas in industries. 9. Regulatory non-compliance due to the non-entry of the Connections project. 10. Suspensions of contracts for the transportation of natural gas (sender) and with service providers. 11. Bankruptcy of service providers due to the affection on the payment chain.

## Human talent development

(404-3) Percentage of employees subjected to regular performance and career development reviews

Percentage of employees whose performance and professional development is regularly evaluated, broken down by gender and professional category	2020			
	Women	Percentage	Men	Percentage
Senior Management	2	67%	3	100%
Mid-Management	17	94%	33	100%
Advisor		100%	7	100%
Professional	68	94%	127	96%
Support	23	100%	165	100%

(404-1) Average hours of training per year per employee

Average and total, annual training hours per employee, broken down by gender and by job category	2020			
	Men	Average	Women	Average
Top Management	469	156.3	413	137.7
Mid-Management	6,809	206.3	3,435	190.9
Advisor	956	136.6	168	168
Professional	21,979	166.5	10,653	148
Support	20,555	124.6	2,658	115.6

## Inclusion

(102-7) Organization size

(102-8) Information about employees and other workers

General labor indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of collaborators	Number	423	424	447	457
Number of men with an indefinite term contract	Number	327	328	333	337
Number of women with an indefinite term contract	Number	96	96	106	113
Number of employees with an indefinite term contract	Number	423	424	439	450
Number of men with a fixed-term contract	Number	0	0	2	3
Number of women with a fixed-term contract	Number	0	0	6	4
Number of employees with a fixed-term contract	Number	0	0	8	7
Percentage of employees with a fixed-term contract	Percentage	0%	0%	1.8%	1.5%
Percentage of employees with an indefinite term contract	Percentage	100%	100%	98.2%	98.5%
Total number of men	Number	327	328	335	340
Total number of women	Number	96	96	112	117
Percentage of men	Percentage	77.3%	77.4%	74.9%	74.4%
Percentage of women	Percentage	22.7%	22.6%	25.1%	25.6%

100% of employees have full-time contracts

There were no significant variations in the total number of employees

Employee information is stored in the SAP system

Employees in the organization by job category and sex	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020
Senior Management (women)	Number	3	5	7	3
Senior Management (men)	Number	10	10	9	3
Senior Management (total)	Number	13	15	16	6
Middle Management (women)	Number	6	7	13	18
Middle Management (men)	Number	20	16	27	33
Middle Management (total)	Number	26	23	40	51
Advisor (women)	Number	1	1	1	1
Advisor (men)	Number	8	6	7	7
Advisor (total)	Number	9	7	8	8
Professional (women)	Number	66	61	68	72
Professional (men)	Number	129	133	126	132
Professional (total)	Number	195	194	194	204
Support (women)	Number	20	22	23	23
Support (men)	Number	160	163	166	165
Support (total)	Number	180	185	189	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>457</b>
Senior Management Percentage (women)	Percentage	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	0.7%
Senior Management Percentage (men)	Percentage	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	0.7%
Senior Management Percentage (total)	Percentage	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	1.3%
Middle Management Percentage (women)	Percentage	1.4%	1.7%	2.9%	3.9%
Middle Management Percentage (men)	Percentage	4.7%	3.8%	6%	7.2%
Middle Management Percentage (total)	Percentage	6.1%	5.4%	8.9%	11.2%
Adviser percentage (women)	Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Adviser percentage (men)	Percentage	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%
Adviser percentage (total)	Percentage	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Professional percentage (women)	Percentage	15.6%	14.4%	15.2%	15.8%
Professional percentage (men)	Percentage	30.5%	31.4%	28.2%	28.9%
Professional percentage (total)	Percentage	46.1%	45.8%	43.4%	44.6%
Support percentage (women)	Percentage	4.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%
Support percentage (men)	Percentage	37.8%	38.4%	37.1%	36.1%
Support percentage (total)	Percentage	42.6%	43.6%	42.3%	41.1%

<b>Employees in the organization by age</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Under 30 years old (women)	Number	13	13	12	10
Under 30 years old (men)	Number	16	18	13	16
Under 30 years old (total)	Number	29	31	25	26
Between 31 and 40 years old (women)	Number	42	40	42	47
Between 31 and 40 years old (men)	Number	130	130	114	101
Between 31 and 40 years old (total)	Number	172	170	156	148
Between 41 and 50 years old (women)	Number	28	31	43	40
Between 41 and 50 years old (men)	Number	119	118	128	133
Between 41 and 50 years old (total)	Number	147	149	171	173
Between 51 and 60 years old (women)	Number	12	11	12	17
Between 51 and 60 years old (men)	Number	55	56	70	78
Between 51 and 60 years old (total)	Number	67	67	82	95
Above 61 years old (women)	Number	1	1	3	3
Above 61 years old (men)	Number	7	6	10	12
Above 61 years old (total)	Number	8	7	13	15
Percentage under 30 years old (women)	Percentage	3%	3%	3%	2%
Percentage under 30 years old (men)	Percentage	4%	4%	3%	4%
Percentage under 30 years old (total)	Percentage	7%	7%	6%	6%
Percentage between 31 and 40 years old (women)	Percentage	10%	9%	9%	10%
Percentage between 31 and 40 years old (men)	Percentage	31%	31%	26%	22%
Percentage between 31 and 40 years old (total)	Percentage	41%	40%	35%	32%
Percentage between 41 and 50 years old (women)	Percentage	7%	7%	10%	9%
Percentage between 41 and 50 years old (men)	Percentage	28%	28%	29%	29%
Percentage between 41 and 50 years old (total)	Percentage	35%	35%	38%	38%
Percentage between 51 and 60 years old (women)	Percentage	3%	3%	3%	4%
Percentage between 51 and 60 years old (men)	Percentage	13%	13%	16%	17%
Percentage between 51 and 60 years old (total)	Percentage	16%	16%	18%	21%
Percentage above 61 years old (women)	Percentage	0%	0%	1%	1%
Percentage above 61 years old (men)	Percentage	2%	1%	2%	3%
Percentage above 61 years old (total)	Percentage	2%	2%	3%	3%

<b>Employees broken down by region</b>	<b>TGI</b>
	<b>Total employees</b>
BARRANCA	55
BOGOTÁ	239
BUGA	8
COGUA	12
GUALANDAY	19
MANIZALEZ	9
PAIPA	42
VALLEDUPAR	41
VILLAVICENCIO	32
Total	457

In 2020, we have 18 employees belonging to ethnic minorities, representing 3.94 of the total number of employees. We do not have employees with disabilities.

We have five women in general income generation positions, corresponding to 1.1% of all collaborators.

<b>Diversity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of women in managerial positions	Number	9	12	20	21
Percentage of women in managerial positions	Percentage	23%	32%	36%	36.8%
Number of women in junior management positions (first managerial level)	Number	6	7	13	13
Percentage of women in junior management positions (first managerial level)	Percentage	23%	30%	33%	25.5%
Number of women in senior management positions (maximum at two levels of the president)	Number	3	4	7	6
Percentage of women in senior management positions (maximum at two levels of the president)	Percentage	23%	18%	44%	10.5%
Number of foreign employees in the company who work at the headquarters or branches located in the country	Number	1	1	1	1
Percentage of foreign employees in the company who work at the headquarters or branches located in the country	Percentage	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%

(405-2) Ratio of base salary and remuneration of women to men

<b>Men and women salary ratio distributed by position level</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Senior Management	1.17	1.13	0.97	1.40
Mid-Management	1.05	0.72	1.12	1.04
Advisor	1.33	1	1	1
Professional	0.77	0.86	0.93	0.91
Support	0.86	0.82	0.84	0.85

(202-2) Proportion of senior executives hired from the local community

<b>Executives from the local community in places where significant operations are carried out</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total number of senior executives	40	56	56
Please indicate the number of managers from the local community	14	49	42
Proportion of senior executives hired from the local community	35%	88%	75%
Meaning of "local" for the organization	In TGI "local" means region		

## Working environment

(401-1) New employee hiring and staff turnover

<b>Employee turnover</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total number of withdrawals	23	18	33	10
Number of voluntary withdrawals	14	11	16	6
Staff turnover rate	5%	4%	7%	2%
Staff turnover rate due to voluntary resignation	3%	3%	4%	1%
Number of employees withdrawn by mutual agreement	0	0	0	0
Number of deceased employees	0	0	1	0
Number of employees who left due to pension or contract expiration	1	1	1	1
Number of collaborators with transfers between companies	3	0	0	0
Number of employees retired due to voluntary resignation	14	11	15	6
Number of dismissed employees	8	6	16	3
Percentage of employees withdrawn by mutual agreement	0%	0%	0%	0%
Percentage of voluntary withdrawals / total withdrawals	61%	61%	48%	60%

<b>Number of withdrawals</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
People below 30 years of age	0	2	1	1
From 31 to 40 years	6	10	12	1
From 41 to 50 years	9	3	14	7
From 51 to 60 years	7	2	5	1
Over 61 years of age	1	1	1	0
Female	8	6	12	2
Male	15	12	21	8

<b>Staff turnover rate, distributed by age and gender</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
People below 30 years of age	0%	11.1%	3%	10%
From 31 to 40 years	26.1%	55.6%	36.4%	10%
From 41 to 50 years	39.1%	16.7%	42.4%	70%
From 51 to 60 years	30.4%	11.1%	15.2%	10%
Over 61 years of age	4.3%	5.6%	3%	0%
Female	35%	33%	36%	20%
Male	65%	67%	64%	80%

<b>Number of hires by age</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	91	16	56	11
People below 30 years of age	5	4	12	8
From 31 to 40 years	38	8	16	2
From 41 to 50 years	39	5	22	1
From 51 to 60 years	9	2	6	0
Over 61 years of age	0	0	0	0
Female	18	5	28	4
Male	73	14	28	7

<b>Staff hiring rate, distributed by age and gender</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
People below 30 years of age	5%	21%	21%	73%
From 31 to 40 years	42%	42%	29%	18%
From 41 to 50 years	43%	26%	39%	9%
From 51 to 60 years	10%	11%	11%	0%
Over 61 years of age	0%	0%	0%	0%
Female	20%	26%	50%	36%
Male	80%	74%	50%	64%

**(401-2) Benefits for full-time employees not given to part-time or temporary employees**

<b>Voluntary fringe benefits for full-time employees</b>	<b>TGI</b>
Life Insurance	X
Medical insurance	X
Accident insurance	
Health aid	
Marriage aid	X
Food aid	X
Vacations premium	X



### Voluntary fringe benefits for full-time employees

TGI

Flexible days	X
Sponsorship for study	
Other	Bonus for results

### (401-3) Parental permission

#### Return to work after maternity or paternity leave, broken down by gender

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Employees who were entitled to maternity or paternity leave	1	8	3	2	12	5	10	3
Employees who enjoyed maternity or paternity leave	1	8	3	2	12	5	10	3
Employees who returned to work after the end of their maternity or paternity leave	1	8	3	2	12	5	10	3
Employees who continue in the organization after 12 months of having finished their maternity or paternity leave	1	8	3	2	12	5	10	3
Return to work rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Retention rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### (EU15) Population close to retirement

Professional category	In 5 years	In 10 years
Senior Management	1	3
Mid-Management	12	9
Advisor	3	1
Professional	11	24
Support	21	28

## OSH culture transformation program

### (403-1) Occupational health and safety management system

#### Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System

Legal requirements that are complied with through the implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System	<p>Colombia, as a member country of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), adopted Decision 584 of 2004 and Resolution 957 of 2005, which sets out guidelines and policies to implement the Occupational Health and Safety Management systems. During 2020, in Resolution 0312, the Minimum Standards of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System are established and modified for employers and, which were expressed in the previous Resolution 1111 of 2017, which, in turn, provides the Minimum Standards within the framework of the Mandatory Quality Assurance System of the Occupational Risk System for employers and contractors; TGI S.A. ESP adopts these standards in the process of continuous improvement of its system, without setting aside the Single Regulatory Decree of the Labor Sector 1072 of 2015, issued by the Ministry of Labor.</p> <p>*Decree 1295 of 1994</p> <p>*Law 1562 of 2012.</p> <p>*Decree 1072 of 2015</p> <p>*Resolution 0312 of 2019</p>
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## Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System

<p>Guidelines or standards that have been taken into consideration to implement the Occupational Health and Safety Management System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Corporate Sustainability Policy.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-007 Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SG-SST)</li> <li>*P-ASI-013 Hazard identification, risk assessment and control determination</li> <li>*R-ASI-001 Health and Safety Regulations.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-009 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-008 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Psychosocial Risk.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-017 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Noise-Induced Neurosensory Hearing Loss at Work.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-022 Public Health Prevention Program.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-010 Prevention of healthy habits and lifestyles.</li> <li>*Covid-19 protocol booklet.</li> <li>*DC-ASI-001 Protocol for the reactivation of construction, operation, maintenance and administrative processes projects for the Covid-19 contingency.</li> <li>*P-ASI-033 Procedure for safe handling of chemical substances.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-016 Behavior Based Safety Program.</li> <li>*PL-ASI-010 Road Safety Strategic Plan.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-019 Fall Prevention and Protection Program.</li> <li>*PR-ASI-020 Safe work in confined spaces.</li> <li>*P-ASI-026 Load lifting procedure.</li> <li>*P-ASI-023 Procedure for the application of safe isolation (blocking and tagging). Districts</li> <li>*P-ASI-027 Procedure for the application of safe isolation (blocking and tagging). ECG</li> <li>*I-ASI-041 Instructions for the control of electrical risk.</li> <li>*F-ASI-080 EPP and SPCC matrix.</li> <li>*I-ASI-002 Safe Work Analysis (ATS) and 3 Why's.</li> <li>*P-ASI-014 Safety inspections.</li> <li>*P-ASI-021 Work permit.</li> <li>*SG-SST indicators.</li> <li>*Safety and Health at Work or Occupational Oversight Peer Committee, 2020-2022 term</li> <li>*Labor Coexistence Committee, 2019-2021 term</li> <li>*Emergency Prevention, Preparation and Response Plan (PPPRAE).</li> <li>*P-AJU-007 Identification, access and compliance with Legal Requirements of OHS.</li> <li>*M-ASI-002 HSEQ and social manual for contractors.</li> </ul>
<p>Activities and workplaces covered by the Occupational Health and Safety Management System</p>	<p>The Occupational Health and Safety Management System (SG-SST) is led by Senior Management and is implemented with the participation of all employees and stakeholders of TGI S.A. ESP, providing strength, flexibility and adequate bases for the development of a sustainable safety and health culture.</p> <p>The scope of the SG-SST implementation is in the design, construction, operation and maintenance phase of the transport infrastructure, seeking to guarantee its safe operation without risks to safety, health and the environment. In other words, all direct and indirect workers, contractors and stakeholders are involved in the management and execution of the SG-SST.</p>

(403-2) Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation

**Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System**

<p>Processes used to identify occupational hazards and assess risks periodically or sporadically</p>	<p>Within the company, the risk analysis is aimed at the well-being of the workers and their working conditions; it seeks to minimize the risks in the performance of both administrative and business activities to achieve a result of zero accidents and occupational fatalities. Outside the company, risk analysis is focused on performance with good industry practices: facing the environment, working with communities, integrity of our assets, seeking to implement controls for the safety of the design and infrastructure, thus avoiding damage in the processes.</p> <p>OSH risk analysis has two perspectives: a focus on people and on processes, guaranteeing their reliability to work safely.</p> <p>TGI S.A. ESP has a procedure for the identification of hazards, risk assessment and determination of P-ASI-013 controls, which is available with easy access for consultation for all collaborators in the ISOLUCIÓN tool, and is socialized or disclosed at least once a year through inductions or reinductions. The outcome of this procedure is the matrix of risks and hazards that each work center has (districts, compression and administrative stations), where all the risks and operational controls in place in each work center are displayed. This matrix is updated in accordance with the risks, valuation, accidents reported and new controls that the company defines. The HS professionals from each work center are responsible for updating the matrix, and for socializing it with the other collaborators.</p> <p>Considering the current legislation on OHS, TGI S.A. ESP made a change in the risk assessment methodology, using the Colombian Technical Standard GTC 045 version 2012 as the new methodology, and, in turn, carried out all the management for its implementation, thus covering the company's work centers, the execution of field work and infrastructure expansion projects.</p>
<p>Processes followed by workers who want to report hazards or occupational situations of risk</p>	<p>The mechanisms that workers follow to notify hazards or work situations are these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*R-ASI-001 Health and Safety Regulations.</li><li>*Joint Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (COPASST)</li><li>*Labor Coexistence Committee</li><li>*R-GTH-004 Labor Coexistence Regulations.</li><li>*PR-ASI-016 Behavior Based Safety Program.</li><li>*F-ASI-155 Behaviors and conditions observation and assurance card (TOA).</li><li>*I-ASI-047 Instructions to fill out the behaviors and conditions observation and assurance card (TOA).</li><li>*E-mail addresses</li><li>*Field HSEQ professional.</li></ul> <p>Faced with the report of acts and unsafe conditions carried out by the workers, there was no type of retaliation, since these reports allow the company to take preventive measures in order to avoid the materialization of work accidents, taking into account the Life First corporate attribute.</p>
<p>Policies and processes to be followed by workers who want to separate themselves from work situations that they believe may cause injuries, illnesses or diseases</p>	<p>The implementation of the SG-SST is mandatory according to current regulations. Furthermore, TGI S.A. ESP is committed to the formulation of measurable objectives, performance evaluation, execution of plans for continuous improvement in Occupational Health and Safety.</p> <p>Similarly, employees in the selection and recruitment process receive socialization of their work, risks and the Skills Manual, which describes their roles and their respective risks at work. Therefore, at TGI S.A. ESP we have not had situations in which collaborators separate themselves from their work due to the risks exposed. The company performs the risk analysis in accordance with the GTC 45 Technical Guide, updated each time a work accident occurs or a risk is identified.</p> <p>In situations in which the employee evidences dangers, risks, injuries or possible illnesses related to work, we carry out a risk and hazard analysis, before, during and after any activity, in order to implement preventive control measures that eliminate or minimize those that may be generated in the development of work in the company. In none of these cases is there any type of retaliation, since the company has First Life as a corporate attribute.</p> <p>Faced with the report of acts and unsafe conditions carried out by the workers, there was no type of retaliation, since these reports allow the company to take preventive measures in order to avoid the materialization of work accidents.</p>

## Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System

Processes used to investigate workplace incidents, including incident-related hazard identification and risk assessment processes

TGI S.A. ESP has a P-ASI-017 incident, accident and occupational disease management procedure, which is available and readily available to all employees in the ISOLUCIÓN tool, which applies to all incidents, work-related accidents and occupational diseases that arise due to, or as a result of the work of the company's own personnel, contractors and visitors who are in the places where work is carried out. Consequently, all contractors and subcontractors are obliged to report to TGI S.A. ESP and investigate all incidents, work-related accidents and occupational diseases that occur while at work, under the company's procedure.

Each incident, accident and occupational disease is evaluated taking into account the risk and hazards matrix of TGI S.A. ESP, and taking into account the consequences and the probability of the incident that occurred. Incidents rated as high and extreme will involve the central level of the company and the causes thereof are analyzed under the Tap Root methodology. The incidents valued as medium or low will go through a local process (immediate head of the area, HSE professional of the area and a member of the COPASST of the area), and the causes thereof will be analyzed under the fishbone methodology.

TGI S.A. ESP formulates the corrective and / or preventive actions that allow eliminating the causes that gave rise to the incident and avoiding its occurrence. These actions must be adequate, convenient and effective for the company regarding the resources available for their execution and the impact on the safety and health of the workers. The verification and monitoring of the implementation of the necessary intervention measures of the reported events will be carried out each month in the COPASST meetings, to, finally, manage the change in the hazards and risks matrix of the workplace where the incident occurred, and to review the risk assessment in the activity regarding the probability and consequence; in addition to including in the hazard and risk matrix the actions proposed in the investigation, corresponding to operational controls to be implemented.

These are the documents that are part of the procedure P-ASI-017 - management of incidents, work-related accidents and occupational diseases, related to this procedure for its applicability:

F-ASI-058 Incident, work-related accident or occupational disease report format.

F-ASI- 125 Witness version format.

I-ASI-062 Instructional fishbone methodology.

F-ASI-174 Medium and low risk investigation format.

I-ASI-061 Instructional Tap Root methodology.

F-ASI-057 Extreme and high risk investigation format.

F-ASI-127 Lesson learned format.

### (403-3) Occupational health services

#### Functions of the occupational health services that contribute to the identification and elimination of hazards and the minimization of risks

Entrance exams / Preventive medicine / EVS / Covid / Hygiene

TGI has a preventive and occupational medicine program - activities aimed at promoting and controlling the health of employees to guarantee optimal physical, mental and social well-being conditions, protecting them from occupational risk factors, placing them in a job position in accordance with their psychophysical conditions and keeping them fit for their labor production. For this, there is a contractor company that provides services for medical examinations, vaccination, reinstatement or post-disability examinations, special evaluations, consultancies; in addition to several health professionals from both the ARL and complementary medicine to follow up on the cases.

Based on the foregoing, the collaborators receive entry, periodic and withdrawal exams, considering their job profile at the company. As part of the results and their fitness certificates (which include the recommendations or temporary restrictions), the collaborators are referred to the different Epidemiological Surveillance Systems (EVS) for a comprehensive control of risk factors at the source, in the environment and in the worker, through monitoring and evaluations conducted by outsourced expert professionals (nutritionist, psychologist, physiotherapist, speech therapist, who are from the ARL; and medical evaluations by EPS and prepaid medicine), in order to achieve good occupational health conditions.

The programs that are part of TGI's preventive medicine and work include:

\*PR-ASI-009 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders.

\*PR-ASI-008 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Psychosocial Risk.

\*PR-ASI-017 Epidemiological Surveillance System for the Prevention of Noise-Induced Neurosensory Hearing Loss at Work.

\*PR-ASI-022 Public Health Prevention Program.

\*PR-ASI-010 Prevention of healthy habits and lifestyles.

\*Covid-19 protocol booklet.

\*DC-ASI-001 Protocol for the reactivation of construction, operation, maintenance and administrative processes projects for the Covid-19 contingency.

## (403-4) Participation of workers, consultations and communication on occupational safety and health

**Participation of workers, consultations and communication  
on occupational safety and health**

Percentage of total workers represented in different occupational health and safety committees	100%
Employee participation and consultation processes for the development, application and evaluation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System	<p>1. COPASST Committee.</p> <p>2. Coexistence Committee.</p> <p><b>3. E-mail.</b> Through email, TGI S.A. ESP employees can participate and consult about SG-SST.</p> <p><b>4. SG-SST induction and reinduction sessions.</b> In HSE induction and reinduction sessions carried out annually, there is a space in the evaluation to carry out the SG-SST consultation participation process.</p>
Responsibilities of the Formal Committee of Workers-Occupational Safety and Health Company	<p><b>1. COPASST Committee.</b> It performs the following functions. a) Investigates: Collaborates in the analysis of the causes of work-related accidents and occupational diseases proposing corrective measures to avoid their repetition. b) Inspects: The facilities, equipment, machines, tools, emergency elements, brigades, industrial processes and operations. c) Supervises: Compliance by the employer and workers with current legal regulations and the Occupational Health and Safety Management System. d) Promotes: Proposes and participates in training activities on Occupational Safety and Health.</p> <p><b>2. Coexistence Committee.</b> It seeks to prevent workplace harassment to protect employees against psychosocial risks that affect their health in the workplace. The purpose of the committee is to improve coexistence among all collaborators and generates actions of collective conscience that allow strengthening a work environment of camaraderie, respect, well-being and balance.</p>
Frequency of meetings of the Formal Committee of Workers-Occupational Safety and Health Company	<p><b>1. COPASST Committee.</b> It meets each month, with minutes prepared as a support thereof.</p> <p><b>2. Coexistence Committee.</b> It meets every three months, with minutes prepared as a support thereof.</p>
Decision-making authority in the Formal Committee of Workers-Occupational Safety and Health Company	<p><b>1. COPASST Committee.</b> Decisions are made by all members of COPASST; there is no maximum decision-making authority: they decide among themselves by voting.</p> <p><b>2. Coexistence Committee.</b> Decisions are made by all its members; there is no maximum authority therefor.</p>

## (403-5) Training of workers on occupational health and safety

<b>Training of workers on occupational health and safety</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of Employees	424	447	457
Number of employees trained in Occupational Health and Safety	307	430	430
Percentage of employees trained in Occupational Health and Safety	72%	96%	94%

<b>Training of contractors on occupational health and safety</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of contractors	1,124	2,277	2,037
Number of contractors trained in Occupational Health and Safety	1,050	2,277	2,037
Percentage of contractors trained in Occupational Health and Safety	93%	100%	100%

## Training of workers on occupational health and safety

<p>Training courses for workers on occupational health and safety</p>	<p><b>Curso 50 horas SG-SST.</b> Communicate the concepts required for the implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System, in compliance with current regulations.</p> <p><b>Covid-19, calm and prepared.</b> Train the entire population in the prevention of the coronavirus contagion.</p> <p><b>Coping with, and fear of contagion from Covid-19.</b> Train the entire population in the measures to care for the contagion of Covid-19.</p> <p><b>Work at home and isolation.</b> Facilitate change and adaptation to work at home.</p> <p><b>Occupational Health and Safety Management System internal auditor.</b> Recognize the elements that make up the internal audit in the SG-SST defined in Decree 1072 of 2015 and Resolution 0312 of 2019.</p> <p><b>Incident Command System (SCI).</b> Contribute to the development of skills necessary to establish the Incident Command System as first responders.</p> <p><b>ISO 45001 Lead Auditor Course.</b> Understand and interpret the conditions and requirements established for the effective implementation of an Occupational Health and Safety Management System (SG-SST) in any type of organization.</p> <p><b>Electrical Risks.</b> Identify what electrical risk is, learn the control measures (engineering, documentary and human control) of electrical risk, know the safety standards for electrical risk and socialize the criteria for the control of electrical risk.</p> <p><b>Confined spaces.</b> Disseminate the main characteristics of work in confined spaces, identify the common and specific risks that arise in the execution of work in confined spaces and guide good practices through tools that allow taking preventive measures to work safely in confined spaces.</p> <p><b>Defensive driving.</b> Apply the recommendations and guidelines to drive a vehicle safely, learn the basic formula to prevent accidents when driving a vehicle.</p> <p><b>Good practices for road actors and road safety regulations.</b> It is the duty of the operations to implement good practices in road safety, which are framed in the elements of road safety, through the establishment of concrete actions in the transport processes associated with TGI's operations, and which are oriented, to their time, to the reduction of road incidents. Promote good practices in road safety among road actors and TGI stakeholders.</p> <p><b>COPASST functions in times of Covid-19.</b> This course shares the functions and responsibilities assumed by the Joint Committee and / or the Occupational Health and Safety supervisor in terms of promotion, dissemination and information activities on preventive measures, such as monitoring compliance with control measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in companies.</p> <p><b>Methodology for the investigation of accidents - Tap Root.</b> Promote the skills of HSE professionals in the methodology to determine the cause of accidents and work incidents through the Tap Root methodology.</p> <p><b>Internal Auditor - SGI Standard - ISO 45001, ISO 90001, ISO 14001.</b> Recognize the elements that make up the internal audit in the SGI defined in ISO 45001, ISO 90001 and ISO 14001.</p> <p><b>Ophidic risk.</b> Training on topics related to lyophilized and anticoral polyvalent antivenom, ophidian accidents and with other animals relacionados con el suero antiofidico polivalente liofilizado y anticoral, accidentes ofidicos y con otros animales.</p> <p><b>Chemical risk.</b> Basic course for the safe handling of chemical substances with an emphasis on the Globally Harmonized System.</p> <p><b>Covid-19 emergency brigades.</b> Preparation of emergency brigade members to attend and provide first aid with Covid-19 safety measures.</p> <p><b>Fire control brigades.</b> Theoretical and practical training for the emergency brigades of the TGI S.A. ESP work centers, under the provisions of resolutions 0256 of 2014 and 0312 of 2019, or the amending, adding or replacing norms.</p> <p><b>Safe work at heights.</b> Coordinator of safe work at heights.</p>
<p>Training courses for contractors on occupational health and safety</p>	<p>The topics to be covered in said HSEQ induction include:</p> <p>Corporate policies (sustainability, OSH, environmental, road, tobacco, psychoactive substances and weapons, social).</p> <p>Hazard identification and risk assessment of TGI and its work centers.</p> <p>Risk analysis and permits to work.</p> <p>Socialization of the <i>HSEQ and social manual</i> for contractors.</p> <p>Corporate procedures.</p> <p>Management of incidents, accidents and occupational diseases.</p> <p>Report of unsafe acts and conditions.</p>

### (403-6) Promotion of workers' health

#### Non-work-related health care and medical services provided by the organization

All employees of TGI S.A. ESP are affiliated with the General Social Security System covering Health (SGSSS), in compliance with Law 100 of 1993; in other words, they must have their EPS, AFP and ARL.

Therefore, employees with health problems not related to work are covered by the EPS (cases of common origin).

Likewise, most of the collaborators have a health policy that works as a complementary medicine; the company provides this benefit to the employees of TGI S.A. ESP.

## Voluntary health promotion services and programs offered by the organization to workers to address significant non-work related health risks

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The Sub-Directorate of Welfare, Climate and Culture of the company leads the medical center and physical conditioning service through Bodytech, with activities, schedules and rates accessible to workers to generate good habits..

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**Bolívar Insurance Policy (complementary medicine).** This policy covers all non-labor risks to which workers are exposed; services include care and preventive medicine (easily accessible and voluntary).

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**Compensation fund.** It offers several courses or face-to-face and virtual activities for the family, in order to prevent non-occupational risks. In 2020, three virtual prevention workshops were conducted:

- Workshop for the Prevention of Breast, Uterine and Cervical Cancer.
  - Workshop for the Prevention of Prostate, Skin, Stomach and Colon Cancer.
  - Workshop on the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV.
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(403-7) Prevention and mitigation of impacts on the health and safety of workers directly linked to business relationships.

### Impact description

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TGI S.A. ESP is a company that transports gas, but it does not sell it. TGI generates commercial relationships with other industries (thermal, cement, agricultural) to sell gas transportation thereto, and we can transport more of it and expand our infrastructure to respond to those customers (industries).

However, the people, or the Commercial area, that generate these commercial relationships do not cause risks different from those to which employees in the administrative area (Bogotá) of TGI are exposed.

In the administrative area we have a matrix of risks and dangers that involves all administrative collaborators, including the risks of road, land, pedestrian or air movements; and today the risks associated with Covid-19 while working from home, which are those OSH risks that employees of the Commercial area may be exposed to when making a negotiation. The prevention measures against the contagion of SARS-CoV-2 were documented in the Covid protocol, and implemented and monitored through the Covid Directorate.

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However, the industries (which are the clients of TGI S.A. ESP) could invite the collaborators of the Commercial area to enter the operational facilities of said industries to get an insight of the need and their respective process. There, TGI employees would be assuming new OSH risks.

The impacts are:

1. A fall, a slip, a trip, an injury (work-related accidents).
- 

(EU17) Days worked by contractors and subcontractors involved in construction, operation and maintenance activities.

(Own) Severity index.

(403-9) Work accident injuries

(403-10) Occupational diseases and illnesses

(102-48)

The recordable workplace accident rate is calculated based on the LTIFR (lost-time incidents); accidents with first aid, medical treatment and restricted treatment are not included, based on the recommendations of international experts such as Dupont Sustainable Solutions and following the international comparison indicator standard and the event classification guide established in the Osha 300 of the Department of Labor of the United States. Rates are calculated for every 1,000,000 hours worked. This is GEB's main Occupational Health and Safety management indicator.

Employees and contractors have not been excluded in contents 403-9 and 403-10.





TGI

Injuries, occupational diseases, days lost, absenteeism and number of fatalities		TGI											
		2017			2018			2019			2020		
Employees	Unit	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Common illness medical leave	Number	65	29	94	44	26	70	45	36	81	36	25	61
Common illness absenteeism	Days	270	65	335	187	87	274	149	121	270	109	128	237
Frequency rate of labor absenteeism due to common illness	Rate %	108.7	159.7	120.6	64.4	134.8	79.9	63.47	179.19	89.02	50.31	106.48	64.18
The main types of labor-related accident injuries	Road: Themes, micro-dreams that generate shocks; blows and falls at the same level in lower limbs and head.												
Occupational hazards that pose a risk of injury from a work-related accident with great consequences	Work at heights (fall), confined spaces (suffocation and explosive atmospheres); road (travel on national highways, narrow roads in municipalities or rural districts); electrical hazard, load lifting.												
The measures taken or planned to eliminate other occupational hazards and minimize risks through the control hierarchy	<p>Safe Infrastructure Project, which aims to reduce exposure to the risk of work in confined spaces and work at heights, resulting in the reduction of accident rates.</p> <p>Culture Transformation Project; three priority risk diagnoses, process safety and OSH culture, OSH team training and strategic team.</p> <p>Design and implementation of biosafety protocols (Covid-19); monitoring of the operation of the Tactical Committee on Occupational Safety and Health.</p> <p>Assertively communicate the procedures, policies, standards and regulatory legal requirements to collaborators for their respective application.</p> <p>Monitoring, implementation and closure of preventive, corrective and improvement actions derived from accidents, pre-operational inspections, audits, among other verification mechanisms.</p>												

Injuries, occupational diseases, days lost, absenteeism and number of fatalities		2017			2018			2019			2020		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total number of contractors	Number	987	177	1,164	811	313	1,124	1,889	388	2,277	1,647	390	2,037.25
Hours worked	Hours	1,930,790	328,900	2,259,689.44	2,587,123.7	694,908.7	3,282,032	3,915,109.7	886,504.9	4,801,614	3,603,158.5	794,882.1	4,398,040.64
Days worked	Days	227,151.7	38,694.1	265,845.81	304,672.7	79,014.6	383,687.28	460,601.1	104,294.7	564,895.83	423,901	93,515.5	517,416.55
Death due to work-related accident	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death rate resulting from a work-related accident injury	Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High-consequence workplace accidents (excluding fatalities)	Number	N/D	N/D	N/D	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
High-consequence workplace accident rate (excluding fatalities)	Index	0	0	0	0.77	0	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Absence due to work accidents	Days	304	7	311	159	0	159	81	3	84	142	12	154
Severity index	Index	157.45	21.3	137.63	61.5	0	48.4	20.7	3.4	17.5	39.41	15.10	35.02
Total recordable work-related accidents (Days away from work)	Number	N/D	N/D	N/D	27	0	27	6	0	6	3	0	3
Recordable work-related accident injury rate (Days away from work)	Index	0	0	1.2	10.44	0	8.23	1.53	0	1.25	0.83	0	0.68
Death due to work-related disease	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	0	0	0
Labor disease	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/D	N/D	N/D	0	0	0
Days of absence due to work-related illnesses	Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Work-related disease frequency rate	Index	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common illness medical leave	Number	207	17	224	328	159	487	294	224	518	400	135	535
Common illness absenteeism	Days	853	49	902	2,211	739	2,950	1,125	565	1,690	2,365	413	2,778

Injuries, occupational diseases, days lost, absenteeism and number of fatalities		2017			2018			2019			2020		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Frequency rate of labor absenteeism due to common illness	Rate %	107.2	51.7	99.1	126.8	228.8	148.4	75.1	252.7	107.9	111	169.8	121.6
The main types of labor-related accident injuries	Narrow road, vehicle rollover; motorcycle crash that generates hand fracture; blows and falls at the same level in lower limbs and hips, dislocations and fractures.												
Occupational hazards that pose a risk of injury from a work-related accident with great consequences; work-related illness or disease of collaborators	Natural risks (risks of uneven and unstable terrain, exposure to elements, found in the open field); adoption of inappropriate postures, physical capacities; work at heights, falls at heights greater than 1.5, or falls on the same level; road (travel on national highways, narrow roads in municipalities or rural districts); biohazard risks: scorpions, bees; exposure to environmental factors: rain, sun, lightning, floods.												
The measures taken or planned to eliminate other occupational hazards and minimize risks through the control hierarchy	<p>The contractor must adopt TGI procedures for high-risk works such as heights, confinements, electrical risk, lifting loads. Likewise, it must adopt the procedures for registering behavior observations (Transformation of Culture project), procedures for reporting and investigating accidents and occupational diseases.</p> <p>Monitoring and compliance with legal requirements through the SST compliance list that adheres to Resolution 0312 of 2019.</p> <p><b>Update of the HSEQ and social manual for contractors.</b> Establish the requirements that contractors and subcontractors of Transportadora de Gas Internacional S.A. ESP must meet in terms of Occupational Health and Safety, social, environmental and energy management and quality during the development of the activities hereunder, under the Colombian legislation in force.</p> <p>Visits or managerial interventions of the auditors or project leaders when a work accident occurs.</p>												

## Environmental commitment

### Climate Change

(305-1) Other direct GHG emissions (scope 1)

#### Operating emissions for scope 1

- Liquid fuels and fixed source gases (109,056.3 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq).
- Liquid fuels and mobile source gases (585.1 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq).
- Other fugitive emissions (7,328.5 ton CO<sub>2</sub>eq).

Total operating emissions: 117,062 ton CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

**Note:** Biogenic emissions are included in the reported carbon footprint and correspond to 42.44 ton CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Of these, 4.03 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq are emitted from stationary sources and 38.42 tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq from mobile sources.

## Description of the methodology used to calculate the 2020 carbon footprint.

Description	Footprint 2020																				
	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, SF <sub>6</sub> , HFC																				
Base year for calculation	2019																				
Source of emission factors	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fuels:</b> UPME (Colombia <a href="http://www.upme.gov.co/calculadora_emisiones/aplicacion/calculadora.html">http://www.upme.gov.co/calculadora_emisiones/aplicacion/calculadora.html</a>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Electric power:</b> UPME 2020 (Colombia)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Refrigerant gases:</b> GHG Protocol Linde R410a: <a href="http://www.lindegas.com/en/products_and_supply/refrigerants/hfc_refrigerants/r410a/index.html">http://www.lindegas.com/en/products_and_supply/refrigerants/hfc_refrigerants/r410a/index.html</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Process leaks:</b> TGI natural gas internal study</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope 3:</b> Flights (ICAO <a href="http://www.icao.int/ENVIRONMENTAL-PROTECTION/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx">http://www.icao.int/ENVIRONMENTAL-PROTECTION/CarbonOffset/Pages/default.aspx</a>) Printing supplies (Ecoinvent 3.3) Waste (WARM, Waste Reduction Model) Fuels (Ecoinvent 3.3)</p>																				
Emission factors used	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emission factors</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Indicator</th> <th style="text-align: center;">kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup></th> <th style="text-align: center;">kg CH<sub>4</sub>/m<sup>3</sup></th> <th style="text-align: center;">kg N<sub>2</sub>O/m<sup>3</sup></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Diesel B10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,714.77</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.036</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.022</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Gasoline engine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,326.95</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.101</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.020</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Natural gas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">kg CO<sub>2</sub>/gal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">kg CH<sub>4</sub>/gal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">kg N<sub>2</sub>O/gal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.98</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,56E-05</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,56E-06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Conversion factors. The same ones reported in indicator 302-1 were used.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Colombia: 166 grsCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh Source: UPME, Resolution 000385 of 2020 PCG: CO<sub>2</sub>: 1 CH<sub>4</sub>: 28 N<sub>2</sub>O: 265 HCFC 123: 78 SF<sub>6</sub>: 23,500 R410a: 2.088</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Source IPCC:</b> <a href="http://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ghgp/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28Feb%2016%202016%29.pdf">http://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/ghgp/Global-Warming-Potential-Values%20%28Feb%2016%202016%29.pdf</a></p>	Indicator	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /m <sup>3</sup>	kg CH <sub>4</sub> /m <sup>3</sup>	kg N <sub>2</sub> O/m <sup>3</sup>	Diesel B10	2,714.77	0.036	0.022	Gasoline engine	2,326.95	0.101	0.020	Natural gas	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /gal	kg CH <sub>4</sub> /gal	kg N <sub>2</sub> O/gal		1.98	3,56E-05	3,56E-06
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	1.98	3,56E-05	3,56E-06																		
Defined limit (operational or financial)	Operational																				
Standards or methodologies used	GHG Protocol																				
Calculation tool	CO2ZERO calculation tool (Excel and virtual tool)																				
Omissions	<p>We exclude from the inventory sources that represent less than 1% of total GHG emissions, as long as the total exclusions does not exceed 5% of total emissions. In this way, unassisted installations such as scraper traps, City Gates, among others, are excluded.</p> <p>We omit the emissions associated with the use of refrigerants in air conditioning equipment, the use or recharging of fire extinguishers and the use of lubricating oils in the engines of compressor units, because the amount that is released into the atmosphere is considered of low influence for the total calculation of carbon footprint of the organization and is negligible compared to other sources of emissions.</p>																				

**Conversion factors used for indicator 302-1 and 305-2 (Source: FECOC UPME, 2016)**

	Density (kg/l)	LHV (MJ/KG)
Diesel	0.852	42.42
Gasoline	0.741	45.33
Natural gas (MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	-	35.65

**(305-3) Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)**

The main sources of indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) correspond to the following:

Main most relevant sources of scope 3 emissions	Relevance of the source in 2020	Metric tons of CO2e	Methodologies used for the calculation
Emissions generated by corporate flights	National and international corporate flights are required for the operation of the company and for meeting commitments.	46.74	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Carbon emissions calculator.
Paper consumption	It is the most used input in the administrative area.	3.36	Ecoinvent life cycle analysis database.
Waste for landfill	Waste for landfill is produced in all TGI operating centers.	4.03	WARM

**(305-4) GHG emissions intensity**

The company calculates each month the emissions generated in tons of CO2eq for every million cubic feet (Mcf) of natural gas transported.

In 2018, we obtained an average indicator of 0.46 and for 2019 of 0.61, while in 2020 the intensity of emissions of scope 1 was 0.69 (117,062.69 tons CO2eq / 168,813.6 Mcf of gas transported). The increase in this index is derived from the increase in the total consumption of fuel gas in the compression units, necessary to operate at a higher capacity and energy performance. Although in 2020, transport was reduced by 5,043 Mcf compared to 2019, the consumption of this type of energy increased.

**(Own)** - Percentage of leaks in gas transportation.

We have a record of vent leaks related to contingencies, major maintenance and new connections. In 2020, these represented 0.01% of the gas transported:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\% of vent leaks} &= (\text{Gas leaks through vent} / \text{volume of natural gas transported}) * 100 \\ &= (12.485 \text{ KPC} / 168.813.606 \text{ KPC}) * 100 \\ &= 0,01 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

\* KPC= Cubic Kilo feet

We currently do not have a record of fugitive (along transport lines), pneumatic (in compressors) or unburned (in torches) emissions. We assume complete combustion of all gas directed to the flares.

**Explanatory Note:** The percentage of leaks reported here is different from the loss index included in the “Operational Efficiency” chapter, which covers both leaks and losses in the transportation system. For more details on its calculation, see the indicator “Gas transportation loss rate (%)” in the corresponding chapter of the Efficient, reliable and innovative operation and infrastructure section.

**(Own)** Incentives related to climate change management

2020		
Labor categories that are entitled to benefit from incentives related to some climate action management	Incentive type	
Collaborators in general	Monetary	Emission reduction
Mid-Management	Monetary	Emission reduction
Senior Management	Monetary	Emission reduction

## Biodiversity

(304-1) Operation centers owned, leased or managed located within or next to protected areas or areas of high value for biodiversity outside protected areas

### TGI

Operation centers owned, leased or managed located within or next to protected areas or areas of high value for biodiversity outside protected areas	Geographical location	Biodiversity value, characterized by the attributes of the protected area or of the zone of great value for biodiversity outside the protected area (terrestrial, marine or freshwater ecosystems).	Biodiversity value, characterized by appearing on protected lists (such as the IUCN protected areas management categories, the Ramsar Convention and national laws)
LAM 2501	South of Bolívar	Tropical dry forest with various types of plant cover such as wooded pastures, open forest, grasslands and artificial bodies of water such as jagüeyes (deep wells).	Regional districts of integrated management in Santander San Silvestre Wetland.
LAM 2501	South of Bolívar	Tropical dry forest with various types of plant cover such as wooded pastures, open forest, grasslands and artificial bodies of water such as jagüeyes (deep wells).	Regional districts of integrated management in Santander Serranía de los Yariquies.
LAM 0069	Central-Eastern area	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional districts of integrated management in Boyacá Lagunar Fúquene, Cucunubá and Palacio Complex.
LAM 0069	Central-Eastern area	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional districts of integrated management in Boyacá Páramo de Guargua and Laguna Verde.
LAM 0034	Ballena-Barrancabermeja	Tropical dry forest with various types of plant cover such as wooded pastures, open forest, grasslands and artificial bodies of water such as marshes complex in the Mid-Magdalena.	National protective forest reserves Upper basin of the Alonso channel.
LAM 0299	Mariquita-Cali	It belongs to the great biome: orobiome of the tropical humid zonobiome; presence of ecosystems of humid Andean forest, fragmented forest with secondary vegetation, moorlands, forest agroecosystem, livestock agroecosystem, mosaic agroecosystem of crops, pastures and natural spaces.	Regional districts of integrated management in Quindío Upper basin of the Quindío de Salento river.
LAM 0069	Central-Eastern area	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional natural parks in Santander Serranía de Las Quinchas.
LAV 0003-12	La Sabana	It belongs to the great biome: azonal orobiome of the tropical humid zonobiome; presence of agroecosystem of permanent crops, mosaic agroecosystem of crops and pastures, Andean swampy areas.	Regional districts of integrated management Wetlands of Guali, Tres Esquinas and lagoons of Funzhé.
LAM 0054	Boyacá-Santander	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional districts of integrated management in Boyacá Lago de Sochagota.
LAM 0069	Central-Eastern area	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional districts of integrated management Cuchilla de San Antonio.
LAM 0278	Cusiana-El Porvenir La Belleza	Low mountainous humid forest and low mountainous dry forest. The native forest in its majority is transformed and pastures and small stubble predominate as scrub scattered among the grasslands.	Regional districts of integrated management in Boyacá Páramo Mamapacha and Bijagual.
LAM 0034	Ballena-Barrancabermeja	Tropical dry forest with various types of plant cover such as wooded pastures, open forest, grasslands and artificial bodies of water such as jagüeyes (deep wells).	Regional districts of integrated management in La Guajira Lower basin of the Ranchería river.
LAM 0951	Cusiana-Apiay-Usmé	It belongs to the great biome: orobiome of the tropical humid zonobiome; presence of agroecosystem with a mosaic of crops, pastures and natural spaces, humid sub-Andean forest. Similarly, the great tropical humid zonobiome biome is present; presence of agroecosystem ecosystems with a mosaic of crops, pastures and natural spaces, humid basal forest, fragmented forest with pastures and crops.	National protective forest reserves Quebrada Honda and Parrado and Buque creeks.

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LAM 0299	Mariquita-Cali	It belongs to the great fragmented forest biome with pastures and crops; presence of agroecosystem ecosystems with mosaic of pastures and natural spaces, humid Andean forest, moorlands and secondary vegetation.	National protective forest reserves Río Blanco and Olivares creek.
LAM 0299	Mariquita-Cali	It belongs to the great biome: orobiome of the tropical humid zonobiome; presence of humid andean forest ecosystems, moorlands and cattle-farming agro-ecosystem.	Regional protective forest reserves Torre Cuatro.

**Note:** The baseline of this indicator could not be updated in 2020 with respect to the one we had in 2019 as a result of the pandemic. In 2021, we will initiate the contract for the establishment of umbrella species on which we will focus our field work to dimension the exposure of biodiversity.

(304-4) Species included on the IUCN Red List and national conservation lists, whose habitats are located in areas affected by operations.

<b>2020</b>		
	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number</b>
Endangered	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>3</b>
	Crax alberti	1
	Atelopus quimbaya	1
	Ateles hybridus hybridus	1
	<b>Flora</b>	<b>4</b>
	Juglans neotropica	1
	Raimondia Quinduensis	1
	Nectandra turbacensis	1
	Licania arborea	1
	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>18</b>
	Capito hypoleucus	1
	Caiman crocodilus (Cites I)	1
	Boa constrictor (Cites I)	1
	Harpia harpyja (Cites I)	1
	Falco peregrinus (Cites I)	1
	Ara macao (Cites I)	1
	Leopardus pardalis (Cites I)	1
	Leopardus tigrinus (Cites I)	1
	Vultur gryphus (Cites I)	1
	Herpailurus yagouaroundi (Cites I)	1
Tremarctos ornatus (Cites I)	1	
Panthera onca (Cites I)	1	
Puma concolor (Cites I)	1	
Penelope perspicax	1	
Saguinus leucopus	1	
Ichthyoelephas longirostris	1	
Andinobates bombetes	1	
Tapirus pinchaque	1	
Vulnerable	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>Flora</b>	<b>15</b>
Almost endangered	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>Flora</b>	<b>2</b>
Minor concern	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Fauna</b>	<b>446</b>

## Operational eco-efficiency

(303-3) Water extraction

(102-48) TGI's water extraction information is restated with respect to 2019 due to involuntary drafting errors.

Water extraction by source (ML)	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	All zones	All zones	All zones	Areas with hydric stress	All zones
<b>Total water extraction</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>3.30</b>
Ground water	2.49	2.08	1.13	0.31	0.59
Third party water	1.53	3.08	3.78	0	2.71

### Contextual information on data collection, standards, methodologies or assumptions (year 2020):

We have underground wells, for which we record the amounts of water extracted in the ICA (environmental compliance reports) and we report the records of the meters in each project: DIV - Villavicencio, ECG Mariquita and ECG Norean.

Third-party water corresponds to the supply of the aqueduct and the water purchased on a tanker truck. We account for the aqueduct water with the consumption bills of the aqueduct and sewerage companies in each of the sites:

- DI - Barrancabermeja
- DII - Gualanday
- DIII - Cogua
- DV - Paipa
- DVI - Valledupar
- DVII - Manizales
- DVIII - Buga
- ECG Miraflores
- ECG Padua
- ECG Sabana
- ECG Villavicencio
- Bogotá headquarters

For the registration of the water purchased through a tanker truck, we have the orders to enter the work center (ECG Paratebueno), which include the amount of water purchased, and the purchase invoices.

In each work center, the information is consolidated by the HSE manager and is subsequently managed by the Environmental Sub-Directorate. This compilation can be done every two months and is consolidated annually. Special considerations or assumptions for water withdrawal calculations:

- Bogotá headquarters. We have a single meter in the entire building, for which the administration assigns us a coefficient according to the space (m2) used by TGI, based on which it determines our water consumption.
- The Villavicencio ECG began in the middle of the year 2020.
- The Hatonuevo ECG, for which consumptions were reported in 2019 (and which was the only one identified in the water stress zone), was not active in 2020; therefore, we do not report water consumption therefor.

(303-5) Water consumption

Water consumption (ML)	2017	2018	2019	2020
	4.01	5.16	4.87	3.30



- (306-3) Waste generated  
 (306-4) Waste not intended for disposal  
 (306-5) Waste intended for disposal

<b>Waste generated, by composition (Ton)</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total waste generated by the organization	485.02	633.70	300.87	848.19
<b>Total usable waste</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>30.46</b>	<b>278.54</b>	<b>826.03</b>
Hazardous	0.57	0	278.54	822.67
Not hazardous	4.76	30.46	0	3.36
<b>Total recycled waste</b>	<b>479.69</b>	<b>603.24</b>	<b>22.33</b>	<b>22.16</b>
Hazardous	467.02	590.57	11.50	14.47
Not hazardous	12.67	12.67	10.83	7.69

<b>Waste generated, by composition (Ton)</b>	<b>TGI</b>
<b>Total hazardous residues</b>	<b>837.15</b>
Used oils	14.05
Oily waters	470.11
Domestic wastewater	292.06
Asbestos	0.72
Batteries	3.44
Ink cartridge	0.001
Condensates	42.28
Contaminated items	12.15
Fiberglass	0.08
Greases	0.04
Lights	0.07
Expired medications	0.02
Alkaline batteries	0.01
Spray containers	0.02
Painting containers	0.51
Polluted soil	1.59
<b>Total non-hazardous residues</b>	<b>11.05</b>
Usable	3.36
Non-Usable	7.69
<b>Total waste generated by the organization</b>	<b>848.19</b>

(306-4) Waste not intended for disposal  
All waste is managed off-site

<b>Waste not intended for disposal by recovery operation (Ton)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total hazardous waste not intended for disposal</b>	<b>822.67</b>
Recycled	<b>40.71</b>
Remarks	Use of parts
Other valuation operations	<b>781.97</b>
Remarks	Biological, physical-chemical or thermal treatment
<b>Total non-hazardous waste not intended for disposal</b>	<b>3.36</b>
Recycled	<b>3.36</b>
<b>Total waste avoided</b>	<b>826.03</b>

(306-5) Waste intended for disposal  
All waste is managed off-site

<b>Waste intended for disposal (Ton)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total hazardous residues</b>	<b>14.47</b>
Burning without energy recovery	<b>0.55</b>
Other disposal operations	<b>13.92</b>
Remarks	Safety cell
<b>Total non-hazardous residues</b>	<b>7.69</b>
Transfer to landfill	<b>7.69</b>
<b>Total recycled waste</b>	<b>22.16</b>

## Efficient, reliable and innovative operation and infrastructure

### Quality service

(Own) Service quality

(Own) Client satisfaction

(418-1) Complaints related to customer privacy

<b>Client satisfaction (%)</b>	<b>TGI</b>				
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>
Customer satisfaction level	91%	86%	85%	73%	85%
Percentage of users evaluated	52.38%	41.25%	81.48%	86.67%	
Perception of service quality	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.1	

In 2020, there were no claims associated with the violation of privacy or loss of customer data in TGI's operations.

## Operational efficiency

(Own) Average annual availability of gas pipelines' transport capacity

(Own) Maintenance plan execution (%)

Indicator	TGI			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assets availability in gas transportation	99.88%	99.31%	99.91%	100%
Availability of compressor stations for gas transportation	97.4%	98%	98.1%	98%
Gas pipeline maintenance plan execution (%)	99.2%	99.6%	98.9%	98.2%

(EU4) Length of transmission and distribution lines

Indicator	TGI			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total length of gas transmission network (km)	3,957.3	3,993.8	4,017	4,028.5

(Own) Gas transportation loss index (%)

Indicator	TGI			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gas transportation loss index (%)	0%	0%	0.45%	0.42%

Loss ratio =  $100 * (\text{Gas Received} - \text{Gas Delivered} + \text{Beginning Gas Inventory} - \text{Ending Gas Inventory}) / \text{Gas Received}$

(Own) Service continuity (%)

(Own) Hours of contract suspension for maintenance in the year

Indicator	TGI		
	2019	2020	Target projected at 2020
Service continuity (%)	99.92	99.96	98.5
Hours of contract suspension for maintenance in the year	218	91	< = 433

## Supply chain management

(102-9) Supply chain

(Own) Proportion of local suppliers

(204-1) Proportion of expenditures on local suppliers

Local suppliers	2019	2020
Total number of suppliers	285	214
Number of local suppliers	275	208
Number of international suppliers	10	6
Percentage of local suppliers	96.5%	97.2%

Proportion of expenditures on local suppliers	2020		2019	
	COP	USD	COP	USD
Total amount of spending on purchases of products and services in the reporting period	150,964,859,442	40,878,651	393,636,509,173	119,971,262
Amount of expenses in local purchases of products and services	146,259,563,995	39,604,539	366,067,712,669	111,568,934
Percentage of products and services purchased locally (%)	96.9%	96.9%	93.0%	93.0%

Local suppliers: national (Colombian) with a signed contract

(308-1) New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening, in accordance with environmental criteria  
(414-1) New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening, in accordance with social criteria

2020		
Supplier evaluation	Unit	TGI
Number of new providers	Number	61
New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening with environmental criteria	Number	43
New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening with environmental criteria	Percentage	70%
New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening with social criteria	Number	43
New suppliers who approved the evaluation and selection screening with social criteria	Percentage	70%
Number of suppliers evaluated in relation to environmental impacts	Number	43
Number of suppliers evaluated in relation to social impacts	Number	43

## Regulatory management and institutional relations

(Own) Political contributions

TGI 2020		
Lobbying, representation of interests or similar	COP	-
Local, regional or national political campaigns / organizations / candidates	COP	-
Tax-exempt trade associations or groups	COP	485,203,568
Others (for example, expenses related to ballot measures or referenda)	COP	-
Total contributions and other expenses	COP	485,203,568

## Larger contributions

TGI 2020

Subject to which the contribution was made	Corporate position	Description of the position or engagement	Total amount paid in the 2020 period
ANDI	Membership	Participation in the La Guajira Group, Energy Group and Innovation Committees.	COP 211,444,800
Andesco	Membership	Participation in the Board of Directors, Chamber of Gas, Chamber of Environment and Sustainability, and Chamber of Communications.	COP 79,582,000
Andesco	Extraordinary fee	Extraordinary fee for Public Services campaign.	COP 10,000,000
Naturgas	Membership	Participation in the Board of Directors, the GNV Committee, the Industrial Demand Committee, and the Communications Committee.	COP 146,575,000
Naturgas	Extraordinary fee	Extraordinary fee for A Natural Choice campaign.	COP 30,158,000
Inter-union Committee of Valle del Cauca	Membership	Extraordinary fee for A Natural Choice campaign.	COP 7,443,768
<b>Total</b>			<b>COP 485,203,568</b>