REPORTE TCFD 2023-2024

Transportadora de Gas Internacional S.A. E.S.P. - TGI

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GrupoEnergíaBogotá

GOVERNANCE

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1. GOVERNANCE

Our governance structure is led by the **General Shareholders' Assembly**. We have a predominantly public ownership structure, with **Grupo Energía Bogotá (GEB)** as our main shareholder, holding a 99.9% stake..

As part of the GEB business group, we identify, measure, and manage the strategic and emerging risks to which we are exposed. Our objective is to minimize the likelihood of potential financial and reputational impacts while capturing the opportunities that may arise.

At **TGI**, governance encompasses the processes, controls, and procedures implemented to oversee and manage risks, opportunities, dependencies, and impacts related to climate change. This involves establishing clear organizational structures with defined roles and responsibilities to ensure that climate-related decision-making is embedded at all s of the Company. In addition, accountability and transparency mechanisms are in place to guarantee that our actions are aligned with our values and objectives, framed within our sustainability policy and Integrated Sustainability Management Model.

Under the leadership of the **Board of Directors and Senior Management**, we have promoted the adoption of best practices and the continuous improvement of our corporate governance framework, strengthening a culture of transparency, integrity, and accountability.

TGI's governance system operates under a **two-way model: Top-down and Bottom-up**, which enables comprehensive and cross-cutting Climate Change management, involving all roles and responsibilities within the management system. Through this model, the areas involved, from their respective scopes, supervise and ensure effective performance, guaranteeing that the objectives and targets established in climate change matters are achieved.

Based on this two-way model, we have defined **strategic s** that ensure the effective management of our climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. This allows us to address risks effectively and seize the opportunities derived from Climate Change.

Within these s, the **strategic line** plays a fundamental role by setting the general framework for managing and controlling impacts, risks, and opportunities, integrating strategic objectives with environmental, social, and sustainability considerations. It also establishes governance mechanisms and ensures the involvement of key stakeholders in decision-making. This line is composed of:

- **Board of Directors:** Responsible for guiding and approving the sustainability strategy of the Company and the Business Group, as well as the policies and guidelines aligned with best practices, international standards, and stakeholder requirements. The Board also monitors their implementation and compliance. In addition, it defines sustainability targets within the annual management objectives of Grupo Energía Bogotá.

- **Audit, Risk, Talent, and Corporate Governance Committee:** Provides oversight, expertise, tools, and methodological guidelines for governance processes, as well as the analysis, management, and reporting of risks and opportunities, including ESG components.

- **Finance, Business, Regulatory, and Sustainability Committee:** Oversees the Company's financial management, analyzes investment or divestment opportunities to make recommendations to the Board of Directors, and supports the Board in strategic sustainability management. It also assists in the planning, monitoring, and analysis of TGI's operational matters such as regulation, energy policy, commercial issues, and infrastructure project management.

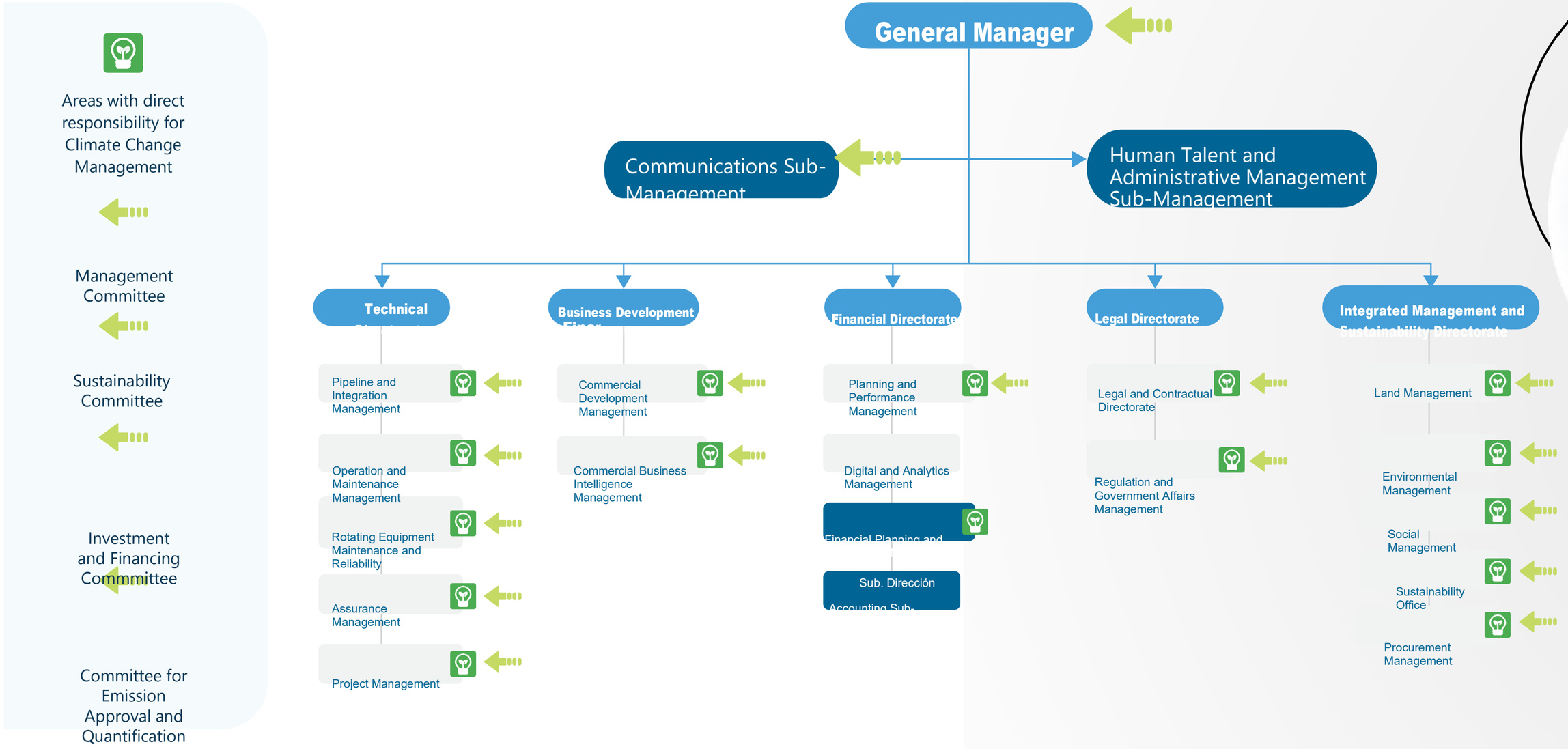
In addition to the strategic line, we have established other management s that involve different areas of the Company, considering the complexity and multidisciplinary nature of climate change challenges. These s also include specialized support committees.

Figure 1 presents the key areas and committees directly involved in comprehensive climate change management. Likewise, **Table 1 identifies** the actors within the organization that carry out functions related to climate change.

The governance system at TGI is bidirectional: Top-down and Bottom-up. This enables comprehensive and cross-cutting Climate Change management, involving all roles and responsibilities within the management framework.

PHOTOGRAPH:TGI

Figure 1. Actors related to Climate Change Management within TGI's Organizational Structure



Source: TGI Organizational Chart, 2025.

Table 1. Actors and Functions Related to Climate Change

ACTOR	FUNCTIONS
General Management	TGI's highest executive body, responsible for implementing the strategies and policies defined by the Board of Directors. Guides supervise and ensure the proper implementation of the climate change strategy, guaranteeing compliance with the requirements of the Board and the Company's key stakeholders.
Management Committee	Coordinates the analysis, direction, monitoring, and definition of the institutional stance on sustainability, environmental, social, occupational health and safety, and human rights issues.
Sustainability Committee	Oversee compliance with TGI's Climate Change Policy and monitors actions related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy transition, biodiversity, and circular economy. Its areas of focus include: • Sustainability • Environmental Performance • Social Management • Land Management
Finance and Investment Committee	Provides guidance on investment, financing, and business administration, as well as related risks and opportunities, to support decision-making that enhances Company and stakeholder value.
Technical Committee for Emission Approval and Quantification	Responsible for monthly monitoring of emission quantification, compliance with established indicators, and progress of emission reduction projects. The Committee includes the areas responsible for the Company's climate management.
Process Leaders – "Sustainability Champions"	Cross-functional professionals across all areas, responsible for embedding sustainable practices in their areas and processes, and for promoting a sustainability culture throughout the organization.
Pipeline and Integrity Management	Responsible for ensuring the safety of TGI's facilities and physical assets, positioning it as a key actor in the identification and management of risks.
Operation and Maintenance Management	Directs the operation of natural gas transportation, ensuring the availability, reliability, continuity, and integrity of the transmission network, as well as GHG emissions control. Leads project management to guarantee infrastructure improvement, business expansion, and the development of new projects under responsible social and environmental criteria.
Rotating Equipment Maintenance and Reliability Management	Executes preventive and corrective maintenance programs that ensure proper operation and equipment efficiency. Adequate management can directly contribute to emission reduction and alignment with corporate climate objectives.
Assurance Management	Supports, evaluates, and validates certain projects related to climate change mitigation; also participates in the Technical Committee for Emission Approval and Quantification.
Project Management	Identifies and evaluates opportunities for climate change mitigation by integrating sustainability and environmental efficiency criteria into the design and development of new projects.
Commercial Development Management	From a strategic and market perspective, its role in sustainability focuses on promoting low-carbon businesses, encouraging efficient gas use, supporting emission offset and carbon neutrality projects, and positioning sustainability as a competitive advantage.
Business Intelligence Management	Leads TGI's strategy and the development of initiatives that help position the Company as a leader in the energy transition. Promotes alliances and identifies opportunities.
Planning and Performance Management	Responsible for managing risks and strategic indicators associated with climate change through the incorporation of hedging and evaluation instruments.
Financial Planning and Control Sub-Management	Directs and coordinates processes for the preparation, planning, monitoring, and control of the Company's budget and projections.

Source: Own elaboration.

Table 1. Actors and Functions Related to Climate Change

ACTOR	FUNCTIONS
Legal and Contractual Directorate	Contributes to climate change and energy efficiency management by incorporating sustainability criteria into procurement and contracting processes, promoting responsible sourcing practices
Regulation and Government Affairs Management	Leads relations with communities, authorities, and territorial stakeholders, promoting compliance with socio-environmental commitments and developing initiatives aligned with climate change adaptation and mitigation.
Environmental, Social, and Land Management	Operates in the most sensitive areas of sustainable development. These units are responsible for supervising the implementation of environmental best practices, assessing environmental and social risks derived from climate change, incorporating climate resilience criteria into project design, and leading community engagement.
Sustainability Sub-Management	Leads the development and implementation of the Company's sustainability strategy and management (objectives, targets, metrics, materiality, management model, action plans, initiatives, reporting processes, etc.), ensuring communication to senior management regarding progress, new requirements, and other needs related to sustainability.
Procurement Management	A decisive actor in sustainability by controlling the entry of goods and services. Leads the adoption of sustainable procurement criteria and environmental traceability, aiming to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Source: Own elaboration.

Both at the management and within these committees, we address specific aspects such as sustainability, finance, regulation, and infrastructure projects, ensuring a cross-cutting vision aligned with TCFD guidelines. The frequency with which these matters are addressed, as well as the topics discussed **(see Table 2)**, varies according to the scope and responsibilities of each committee.

Table 2. Climate Issues Presented and Discussed by Management and Committees in 2024

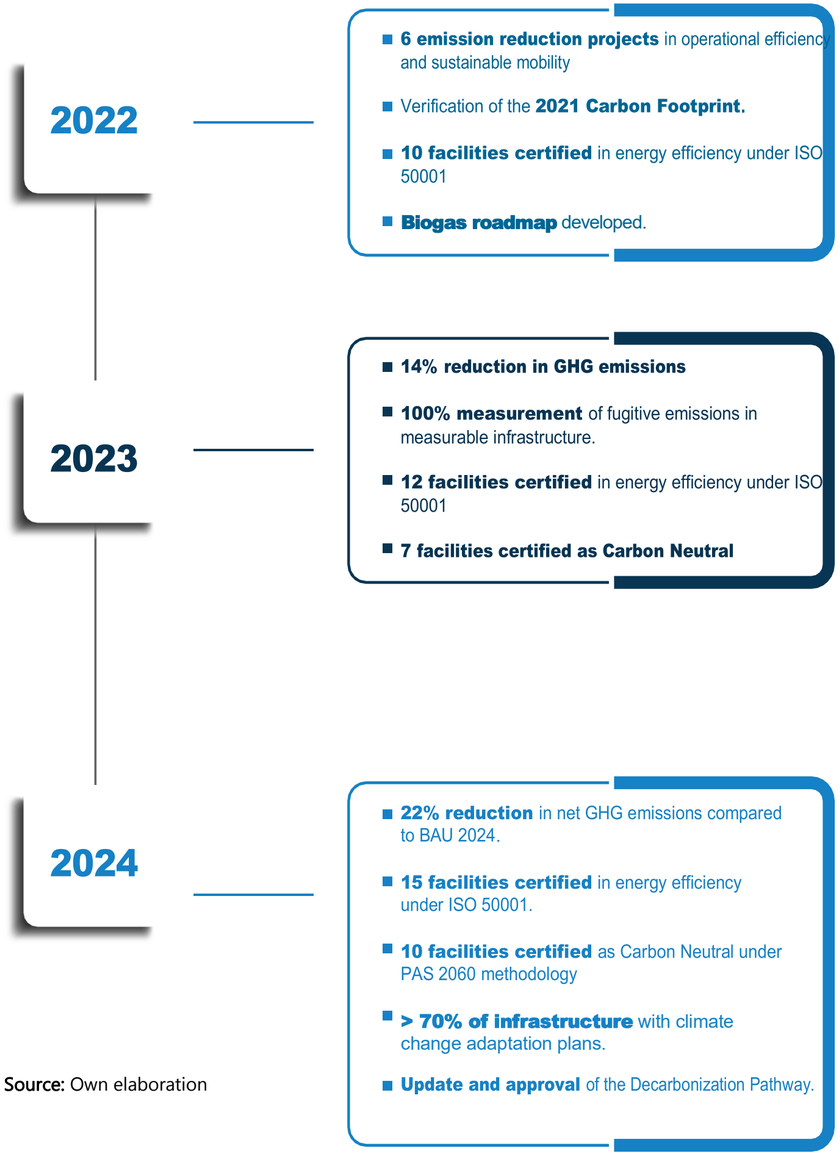
Review Body	Frequency	Issues Discussed
Management Committee	Weekly	Monitoring of strategic indicators and progress of the sustainability roadmap
Sustainability Committee	Quarterly	Review of the Climate Change Policy, monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions, energy transition, biodiversity, circular economy, and sustainability initiatives.
Audit, Risk, Talent, and Corporate Governance Committee (Board of Directors)	Quarterly	Reviews, oversight, and recommendations on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) programs and strategies – decarbonization pathway, climate change adaptation, emissions baseline, social investment, monitoring of certifications, and verification of environmental factors.
Technical Committee for Emission Approval and Quantification	Monthly	Periodic review of emission indicators and planned activities that may impact them, including monitoring of reduction projects and compliance with established targets.

Source: Own elaboration

Additionally, as part of the climate governance model and with the objective of ensuring the effective implementation of the sustainability strategy, the Company's senior management has incentives tied to the achievement of sustainability objectives. This compensation scheme seeks to recognize organizational performance by identifying individual contributions and the achievement of results through each employee's management. The variable compensation model applies across all s of the organization, from the operational to the highest , including the CEO. This mechanism is periodically reviewed to ensure its alignment with the Company's climate commitments and sustainability strategy.

As a result of integrated Climate Change management, Figure 2 presents the main achievements in mitigation and adaptation obtained over the last three years.

Figure 2. Key Climate Change Achievements



Source: Own elaboration

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STRATEGY

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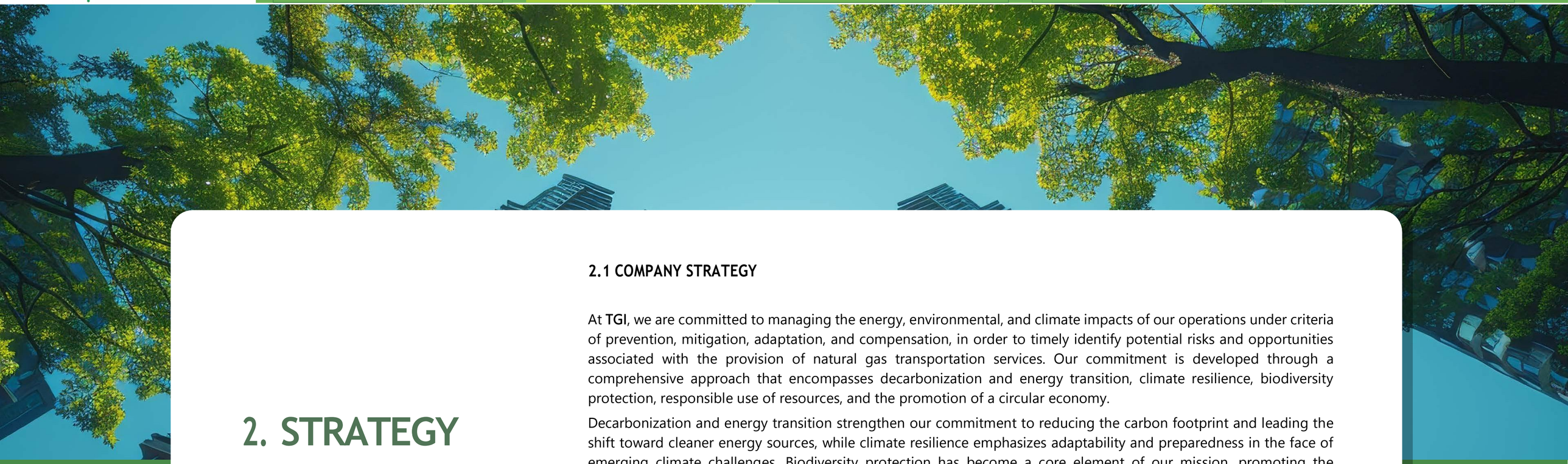


2. STRATEGY

2.1 COMPANY STRATEGY

At **TGI**, we are committed to managing the energy, environmental, and climate impacts of our operations under criteria of prevention, mitigation, adaptation, and compensation, in order to timely identify potential risks and opportunities associated with the provision of natural gas transportation services. Our commitment is developed through a comprehensive approach that encompasses decarbonization and energy transition, climate resilience, biodiversity protection, responsible use of resources, and the promotion of a circular economy.

Decarbonization and energy transition strengthen our commitment to reducing the carbon footprint and leading the shift toward cleaner energy sources, while climate resilience emphasizes adaptability and preparedness in the face of emerging climate challenges. Biodiversity protection has become a core element of our mission, promoting the preservation and conservation of ecosystems and wildlife across all our operations. Likewise, the responsible use of natural resources and the promotion of a circular economy reinforce our commitment to maximizing efficiency in processes and resources, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and waste reduction.

With this approach, we contribute to the global transition toward energy-efficient and low-carbon economies. The implementation of a **Comprehensive Corporate Sustainability Governance System** has enabled us to achieve sustainable, profitable, and competitive growth. This tool is key for articulating the fulfillment of our goals, as well as for making informed decisions related to the evaluation, monitoring, and management of risks and opportunities in sustainability. Through this system, we have focused our efforts on the following areas:

Climate Action:

We promote the energy transition and the decarbonization of our operations, while adapting to the effects of climate change.

Air Quality:

We contribute to improving air quality through the use of transition fuels in both stationary and mobile sources.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems:

Although our operations do not generate significant impacts on biodiversity or ecosystems, at **TGI** we have developed our **Biodiversity Strategy**, structured around six objectives aimed at preserving and protecting ecosystems in the areas where we carry out our activities and projects, with the goal of achieving net-zero deforestation across all our operations.

As part of this strategy, we express our commitment to **Zero Deforestation**, the **assessment of biodiversity risks** in accordance with the Terms of Reference established by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and the **implementation of mitigation actions** related to biotic components.

Waste and Circular Economy:

At **TGI**, we embrace the circular economy as a key model for business sustainability, advancing a strategy that spans the entire lifecycle of resources. Our management is structured around four strategic pillars of circularity:

- **Water circularity:** We promote the reuse and recirculation of water in our operations, seeking to maximize efficiency and reduce pressure on water sources.
- **Emissions and energy circularity:** We drive energy efficiency, the transition to clean and renewable energy sources, and the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS) that contribute to more sustainable and resilient operations.
- **Materials and waste circularity:** We advance the reuse and circular use of materials and waste through strategies such as reuse, recycling, remanufacturing, and recovery. These actions are complemented by dissemination of the Comprehensive Waste Management Plan (PGIR), strengthening sustainable procurement, and ensuring traceability of final disposal.
- **Socio-environmental circularity:** We develop projects that promote sustainable development and collective well-being, involving our stakeholder communities in initiatives that create shared value and strengthen territorial resilience.

With this broader vision of circular economy, TGI seeks to close resource loops, reduce its environmental footprint, and generate positive impacts for both the environment and society, consolidating its commitment to the transition toward more sustainable production models.


PHOTOGRAPH:TGI

2.2 TGI CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

To fulfill our environmental, sustainability, and climate change commitments, we have designed the **Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Program**, structured around two main objectives.

The first objective, related to energy efficiency, establishes the aspects associated with the identification of risks, indicators, and energy performance targets.

The second objective promotes strategies for the design and implementation of actions aimed at mitigating and offsetting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as adapting to the effects of climate change that may impact operational infrastructure. The program is designed in line with the guidelines for the formulation of the Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCC) for the Mining and Energy Sector issued by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

221 Estimación de inventario de GEI

Since 2019, we have been developing our **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory**, progressively strengthening the quality of the information reported. In this process, we established **2023 as the baseline year**, as it represents a point of maturity in data consolidation. This year was characterized by stable operations, without significant external disruptions, and by the inclusion— for the first time— of **direct measurement of fugitive emissions**, which enabled the development of a more robust and reliable inventory. This provides a solid reference to design and prioritize our short-, medium-, and long-term action lines aimed at cost-effective emissions reduction.

Our inventory is consolidated under the **operational control approach**, following the guidelines of **NTC ISO 14064-1**. Since 2021, this work has been verified by a third party, strengthening both the reliability of the process and the quality of the data.

In addition, we have advanced in data collection and improvement to incorporate additional **Scope 3**, thereby strengthening the traceability and completeness of the indirect emissions inventory.

221.1 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions

In our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we include sources such as compression engines, power generators, flaring and pilot gas, as well as venting and fugitive emissions. Regarding the latter, we have made significant progress through the implementation of **direct measurement with specialized technology**, which has allowed us to improve the accuracy of our inventory.

We have observed a **44% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions**, attributable to mitigation projects implemented, such as the leak tightening and sealing plan, hydraulic optimization, and flare shutdowns. Likewise, in 2024 we achieved a reduction of more than **95% in emissions associated with emergency situations**.

Figure 3. Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions **Source:** GHG Emissions Inventory.

2.2.1.2 Scope 3, 4, and 5 GHG Emissions5

Additionally, and in line with the consolidation of our emissions management system, we have advanced in refining the estimation of our indirect emissions. Based on the significance criteria defined by the organization, we identified those emissions corresponding to **scope 3, 4, and 5**, which have been incorporated into our GHG inventory, thereby strengthening its scope and accuracy.

2.2.1.2.1 Scope 3: Transportation of employees and waste

Includes emissions generated from the transportation of employees, raw materials, and waste, considering both internal and external movements associated with operations.

2.2.1.2.2 Scope 4: Goods and Services Acquired

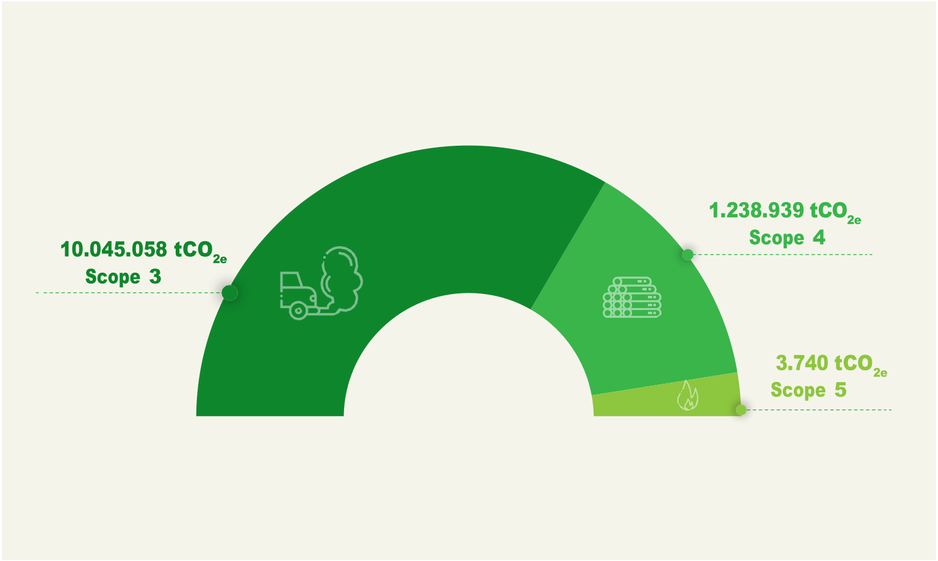
Encompasses indirect emissions derived from the acquisition of products and services required for operations, such as:

- Emissions associated with purchased products, determined according to their acquisition value.
- Emissions from the purchase of steel pipes and accessories, essential for the gas transportation system infrastructure.
- Emissions generated by public utilities supplying water, derived from consumption of this resource.
- Emissions linked to the lifecycle of natural gas, specifically in its production and extraction stages.

2.2.1.2.3 Scope 5: End Use of Product

It includes the emissions generated in the final stage of the natural gas lifecycle, that is, those associated with its consumption by end users. These emissions reflect the environmental impact of the product during its use phase, considering the natural gas combustion process. For 2024, the results of **Scope 3, 4, and 5 emissions** are presented in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4. Scope 3, 4, and 5 GHG Emissions



Source: GHG Emissions Inventory.


PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

2.2.2 GHG Mitigation

To address the challenges arising from climate change and align with international mitigation commitments, TGI has adopted the Corporate Climate Change Policy of Grupo Energía Bogotá (GEB). This policy aligns the Group's operations with the climate objectives of the countries where it operates, as an integral part of its sustainability strategy.

En In line with this policy, we have implemented the **Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Program**, aimed at identifying risks and establishing performance indicators, baselines, objectives, targets, and action plans to improve energy efficiency. The program also includes the design and implementation of strategies for the mitigation and offsetting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as adaptation to the impacts of climate change on operational infrastructure.

Additionally, we have established guidelines through the **Carbon Footprint Management Plan** and the I-ASI-052 *Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and Environmental Indicators*, which serve to measure, report, manage, and offset GHG emissions from operational and administrative activities. Based on these documents, we have advanced in the design and implementation of projects aimed at reducing our emissions, and since 2021 we have also acquired carbon credits for the voluntary offsetting of our carbon footprint. Currently, these credits are only acquired to offset emergency situations.

Our participation in carbon markets prioritizes the acquisition of avoided emissions through the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems, under equity criteria. Preference is given to carbon credits generated in ethnic community territories through ecological restoration and avoided deforestation projects. Specifically, the credits acquired have been from the **REDD+ Pacific Project**

In line with these commitments, we have been developing and periodically updating an **emission reduction pathway**, through robust projection analyses, the construction of a **Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC)**, and the evaluation of different scenarios. These tools allow us to outline a clear roadmap toward achieving our goal of reducing **51% of our emissions by 2030** and reaching **carbon neutrality by 2050**. These goals are aligned with the nationally established reduction targets, in accordance with the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), as well as the targets set out in the **Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan for the Mining and Energy Sector 2050**, given that TGI is part of the oil and gas value chain and, by its nature, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Currently, this pathway includes eight reduction projects, which will enable us to achieve a **27.8% reduction of our current emissions by 2030**. However, we continue to work actively on the identification and structuring of new projects that will help us meet our climate target for 2030

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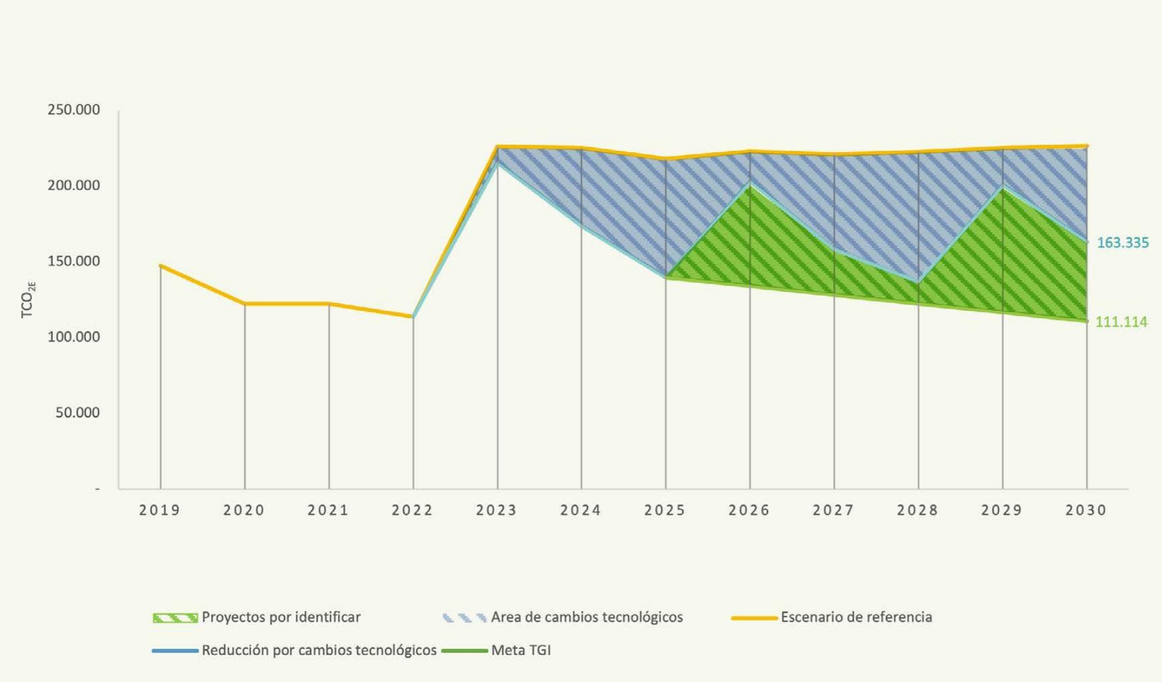
Figure 5. TGI Emission Reduction Pathway



Source: TGI Mitigation Projects Information.

To consolidate the decarbonization pathway and strategically guide investments in mitigation, we have prioritized emission reduction measures according to their of progress, technical feasibility, and potential impact. This prioritization allows us to focus efforts on those actions with greater maturity and effectiveness, while also considering ongoing initiatives that require continuous monitoring and technological evaluation.

The following table presents the measures grouped into three prioritization s:

LEVEL 1	Actions already implemented with measurable impacts on the carbon footprint.
LEVEL 2	Initiatives in an advanced stage of implementation or scheduled for near-term execution.
LEVEL 3	Projects under evaluation, subject to technical or market conditions for deployment.

To address the challenges arising from climate change and align with international mitigation and adaptation commitments, TGI has adopted the Corporate Climate Change Policy of Grupo Energía Bogotá (GEB). This policy harmonizes the Group's operations with the climate objectives of the countries where it operates, as an integral part of its sustainability strategy.

1 The measures described are at three different stages of development. For the measures that have already been implemented, the actual value of emissions reduced in 2024 is presented. Among the measures not yet implemented, some have an estimated emissions reduction based on their pre-feasibility studies, considering their maximum mitigation potential. The remaining projects are still in the study phase.

Table 2. Prioritization of Mitigation Projects **Source:** Own elaboration.

Meassure	Prioritization level	Technical Description of the Measure	Estimated Impact on Emission Reduction	Included in Decarbonization Pathway	Achieved or Estimated Reduction (tCO_2e)1
TEA Optimization	Level 1	Operational adjustment to reduce the use of TEGs in compression stations	High	YES	3.669,62
Leak Repair	Level 1	Identification and sealing of methane emission points in infrastructure	High	YES	43.380,21
Hydraulic Optimization (Digital Twin)	Level 1	Implementation of digital simulation to optimize pressure and flows in the network	High	YES	9.580,69
Solar Farm	Level 2	Installation of renewable energy source for self-generation in stations	Medium	YES	280
Electric Compressor Units (ECG)	Level 2	Replacement of gas-powered equipment with more efficient electric compressors	High	YES	3.706
Compression Valve Replacement	Level 2	Replacement of valves to improve efficiency and reduce emissions in compression processes	Medium	NO	1.645
Turboexpander	Level 2	Installation of technology to recover energy in pressure reduction processes	High	YES	197
Portable TEG and Compressor	Level 2	Acquisition of portable equipment to reduce emissions during maintenance	Medium	YES	3.243
Heat Recovery	Level 3	Assessment of residual heat recovery for other processes	Low	YES	2.946
Pipeline DRA (Drag Reducing Agent)	Level 3	Implementation of an additive that reduces internal friction in pipelines, decreasing energy consumption	Low	NO	Study Phase
Air Compressor Start-up	Level 3	Replacement of natural gas with compressed air in compressor start-ups, eliminating associated emissions and improving energy efficiency.	Medium	NO	Study Phase
Carbon Capture	Level 3	Evaluation of technologies to capture and store CO_2 at critical points of the system, as a long-term mitigation strategy.	High	NO	Study Phase

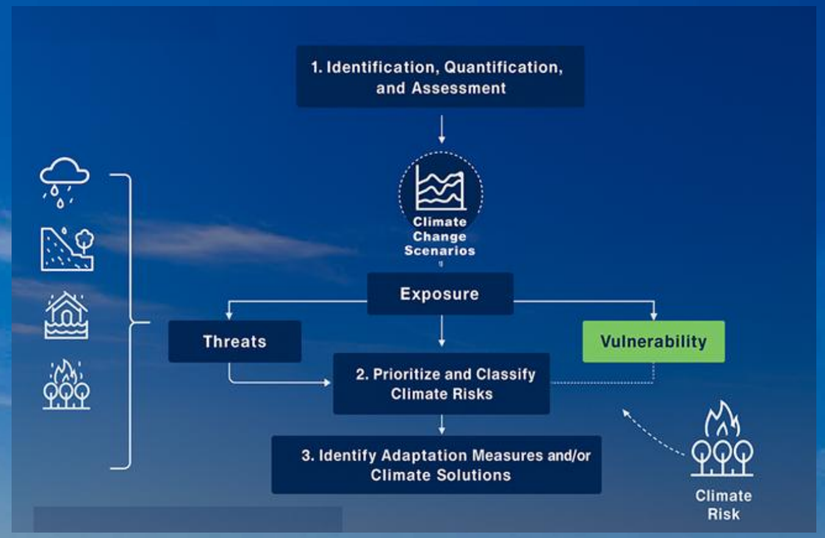
2.2.3 Adaptación

We have proactively explored and addressed the risks associated with climate change that impact or may impact, directly and indirectly, our current and future operations, with the purpose of proposing the most appropriate adaptation strategy. We recognize the critical importance of assessing these risks to ensure the continuity and quality of our services in a changing climate.

In this regard, we have advanced in the development of **Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PACC)** for all our infrastructure, applying a differentiated approach according to geographic areas, operational conditions, and specific threats.

The adaptation plans follow an established methodology (see **Figure 6**) that broadly includes the identification of threats, the assessment of the level of exposure and vulnerability, and the modeling of those threats under the climate scenarios proposed by the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**.

Figura 6 – Adaptation Strategy Methodology



Source: TGI – Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PACC).

At the same time, risk management plans have been updated by integrating new climate variables and climate change scenarios, enabling more robust and forward-looking planning.
The climate change-related risks identified by **TGI** include:

- **Political and Legal Risks**
- **Technological Risks**
- **Market Risks**
- **Reputational Risks**
- **Chronic Risks** (resulting from sustained temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns)

As part of our commitment to sustainability and in line with the recommendations of the **Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)**, at **TGI** we have advanced in a structured process of identification, analysis, and assessment of climate-related risks that may affect our current and future operations.
This exercise is an integral part of our climate strategy and enables us to better understand how physical phenomena (both chronic and acute) and transition risks (political and legal, technological, market, and reputational) can impact our activities, infrastructure, and value chain.

Through this analysis, we seek not only to anticipate possible risk scenarios, but also to prioritize response measures that strengthen our business and operational resilience, thereby allowing us to make more informed decisions aligned with the global climate context and the Company's strategy.

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Climate Risk Management

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

3. CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

At **TGI**, we understand the importance of knowing and managing the environment as a strategic anticipation tool for minimizing the impact of climate risks. In this way, and following the guidelines of our sustainability policy, we ensure that sustainability criteria and commitments are applied to our operations, thereby strengthening TGI's credibility with stakeholders.

Strategic anticipation involves the analysis of potential climate scenarios in the Company's area of influence and the evaluation of their possible impacts on infrastructure and operations. In doing so, we maintain a risk management system that enhances our adaptive capacity in the face of climate change.

Additionally, during 2023 we carried out a process of review and update of material issues from two perspectives. The first, from a financial perspective —the "outside-in" approach— aimed at identifying new and future risks that Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) matters may pose to the Company's financial situation, development, performance, and position, which can influence its value and business continuity. The second, from an impact perspective —the "inside-out" approach— involved an in-depth assessment of the material, real and potential, positive and negative impacts that our Company generates on the environment and its stakeholders as a result of its operations.

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

As a result of this exercise, a set of **11 double materiality issues** emerged, which constitute the solid foundation upon which we will build a more resilient, equitable, and prosperous future for all. Within these issues, related to the environmental dimension, we identified **three aspects with a Highly Strategic Materiality Level**:

- **Decarbonization and Energy Transition.**
- **Climate Resilience.**
- **Air Quality.**

Their importance lies in the fact that these topics are not only environmental imperatives, but also offer strategic opportunities for **TGI**. In this sense, their careful management is essential to maximize benefits and mitigate associated risks. Accordingly, we have focused on addressing these challenges in a comprehensive and responsible manner across all areas, identifying and adequately addressing the corporate impacts and risks associated with environmental, social, and governance issues.

3.1 RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Risk management is a sustained and cross-cutting commitment within **GEB**, underpinned by a set of policies and processes designed to ensure the achievement of the Group's objectives. As shown in **Figure 6**, the process is led by the **Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors**, which is responsible for supervising and evaluating the Group's Internal Control System, including the analysis of risks and the issuance of recommendations to management and the Board of Directors.

On a quarterly basis, we report to the management team, the **Audit and Risk Committee**, and the **Board of Directors** on strategic risks. The purpose is to monitor, adjust, and strengthen treatment plans and take action on relevant risks.

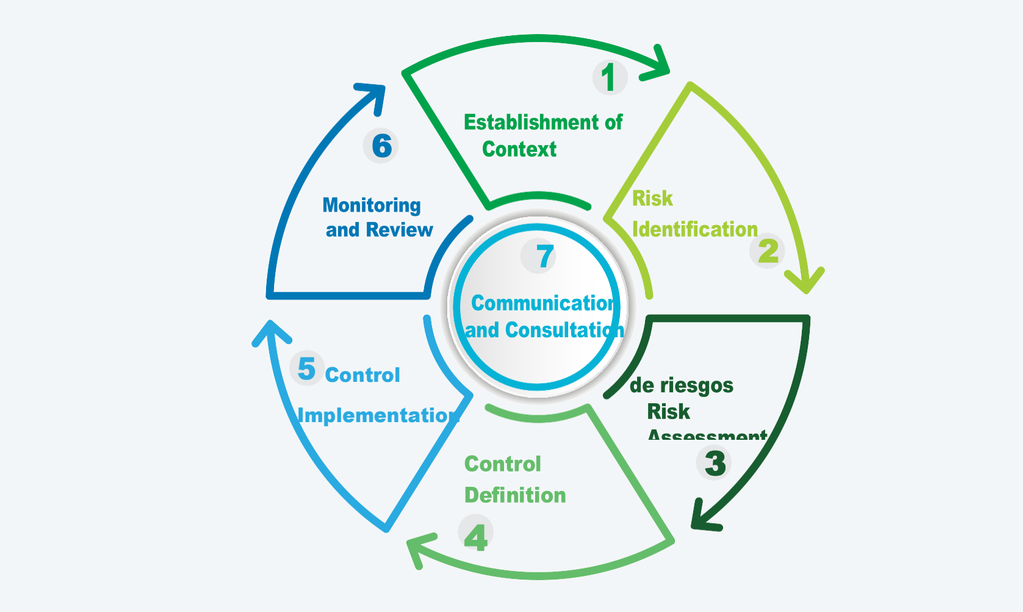
The **Comprehensive Risk Management Model (MGIR)** is based on **NTC ISO 31000:2018**. It provides a reference framework that ensures the execution of the activities required for the proper management of identified risks. Likewise, it seeks to achieve strategic objectives, foster continuous operational improvement, and safeguard assets, resources, and equity. **Figure 7** illustrates the stages covered by the model.

From the application of the **Comprehensive Risk Management Model**, we generate a map where risks are identified and assessed, taking into account the corporate-level tables of impact and probability levels. In addition, we present the measures and plans for their management in each of the businesses. For all identified risks and opportunities—regardless of their level of criticality or prioritization—we identify and evaluate the potential associated impacts, establish action plans, and define appropriate management measures.

As a monitoring strategy, every three months we measure the **Risk Materialization Indicator**, which quantifies the relationship between risks materialized and risks identified. In addition, on an annual basis we measure the **Risk Control Effectiveness Indicator**, which evaluates the effectiveness of the established control in terms of risk reduction or mitigation, as well as the degree of its functionality and application.

Figure 7. Risk Governance Structure

Figure 8. Risk Management Model



Source: TGI Corporate Risk Management.

3.2 CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT

En With regard to climate change, the **Comprehensive Risk Management Model** progressively seeks, based on the analysis of internal and external context, to identify the types of climate events that could positively or negatively affect the achievement of our organization's strategic objectives.

To evaluate climate risks, the methodology estimates both the probability of occurrence and the impact of their consequences. Based on this, we establish the level of risk and develop the appropriate response strategy or plan for its management.

This report presents an update of the climate risk assessment methodology, making use of our technical capacity in data collection, building a historical base of risks materialized in the past, the financial impacts associated with infrastructure and operations, and finally taking into account the implementation of improvements to establish our adaptive capacity.

In general, from this analysis and with the inclusion of future climate trend information, we obtain a comprehensive view of TGI's current position to respond to the impacts or effects derived from identified climate risks. This is carried out through a multi-stage process involving representatives from different areas of the Company.

These stages include:

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

- Study and update of physical and transition risks to evaluate their impact on Company operations.
- Determination of the risk level of physical and transition risks, considering the probability of occurrence and the possible consequences for operations and infrastructure, reputation, and economic impact.
- Analysis of historical climate trends of variables such as temperature and precipitation.
- Assessment of impacts under the climate scenarios developed.
- Evaluation of adaptive capacity to the impacts of identified risks, considering critical factors such as strategic planning, financial availability, existing infrastructure, and employee training on climate issues.

3.2.1 Methodology

3.2.1.1 Physical Risks

The risk assessment methodology is based on the *Guidelines for the Formulation of Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCe) for the Mining and Energy Sector*. Risks result from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure (sensitivity), and adaptive capacity, according to IPCC criteria. The assessment is developed in the following stages:

1. **Definition of activities and/or system components:** In this stage, the activities or elements to be studied are described.

2. **Identification of threat agents:** Specific climate risks that may affect the regions where the Company's activities or assets are located are identified, using primary/secondary information and climate modeling, in addition to the establishment of climate scenarios based on the methodology proposed by the IPCC. In this way, mass movements, floods, and vegetation cover fires are recognized as the main threats that could potentially affect our infrastructure.

3. **Quantification of vulnerability:** The calculation of system vulnerability is based on the relationship between sensitivity and adaptive capacity:

   a. **Quantification of sensitivity:** From the analysis of the different impacts related to each threat agent, the probability of occurrence of such impact is assessed based on a threat level, and the importance of the exposed element valued within the operation.
   b. **Quantification of adaptive capacity:** Calculated based on indicators derived from the analysis of resources, tools, and instruments available to address the materialization of threats. Six indicators were defined:
      - Liquidity ratio.
      - Debt level.
      - Human resource conditions.
      - Existence of specific measures toward climate change or its effects.
      - Operational resources.
      - Sectoral regulatory framework.

4. **Quantification of climate risk level:** Based on the above results, the level of climate risk is obtained.

5. **Quantification of costs associated with climate events:** At TGI, we have been consolidating information that allows us to determine the different costs associated with climate change management. This includes quantification of aspects such as emergency response, revenue forgone due to climate threats, and investment in adaptation. This makes it possible to establish an average cost per event. However, some events occur more frequently than others, so the information base is more robust for those cases.

3.2.1.2 Transition Risks

For transition scenarios, we have considered market trends, carbon price analysis under emissions trading schemes, and TGI's production and emissions.

The quantification of financial variables associated with the transition analysis, and considering the projected value of offsetting one ton of CO_2 by 2030, was carried out under three scenarios:

1. **Political and Legal Risks:** Modeled based on the *National Tradable Quota Program*. Law 1931 of 2018 (Climate Change Management Law) establishes the implementation of the National Tradable Quota Program, which must be regulated by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. This mechanism is expected to be implemented in 2026. For the period 2026–2030, projections were made by analyzing the entry prices of such policies in both the European Union (upper limit of the Tradable Quota Program) and Canada (lower limit), as well as the performance of the EU ETS market over the past 10 years.

2. **Market and Technological Risks:** For market risks, we evaluated different scenarios in which gas plays a fundamental role as a key fuel in the energy transition process. This analysis makes it possible to understand supply and demand dynamics in a context of decarbonization and regulatory changes, thereby facilitating the identification of potential impacts on business competitiveness and sustainability. Technological risks were modeled considering the different emission reduction pathways established within the organization. This includes the evaluation of new gas transportation and distribution technologies, as well as the potential for integration with renewable energies, ensuring alignment with sustainability goals and operational efficiency.

3. **Reputational Risk:** We have identified that public perception, investor expectations, and engagement with local communities significantly influence our positioning. Factors such as environmental incidents, delays in the adoption of sustainable technologies, or non-compliance with climate commitments may negatively impact stakeholder trust.

3213 Climate Change Scenarios: Physical and Transition

For risk identification, different climate and transition scenarios were evaluated. This enables us to determine varying levels of preparedness and understand the potential impacts of climate phenomena on our operations. These scenarios were developed based on models and projections established by the **IPCC**.

Fuente: elaboración propia.

Table 3. Relevant Aspects of Climate Scenarios
Source: Own elaboration

Type of Risk / Scenario	Accelerated Transition Scenario	Reference Scenario	Delayed Transition Scenario
Physical Aspects	**SSP2-4.5 scenario:** Corresponds to an intermediate GHG emissions scenario, occurring if CO_2 emissions remain at current levels until mid-century. This scenario assumes the implementation of intermediate stabilization pathways.	**SSP3-7.0 scenario:** In this pathway, emissions and temperatures increase steadily, and CO_2 emissions approximately double compared to current levels by 2100.	**SSP5-8.5 scenario:** Current CO_2 emission levels approximately double by 2050. The global economy grows rapidly, but it is fueled by fossil fuel exploitation.
Increase in Average Global Temperature	2,7 degrees Celsius	3,6 degrees Celsius	4,4 degrees Celsius
Political Aspects	Policies promoting the production and use of alternative sources, clean energy, and technologies such as hydrogen, biogas, biomethane, and carbon capture.	Policies promoting the production and use of alternative sources and technologies, energy efficiency, and the implementation of clean energy.	Introduction of moderate climate change policies, with a primary focus on ensuring the sector's competitiveness
2030 Reduction Commitment	51%	27,8%	15%
Technological Measures	• Energy Efficiency • Photovoltaic Solar • TEG and Portable Compressor • Hydraulic Optimization via Digital Twin • Electric Compressor Units (ECG) • Turboexpander • Optimization of Flaring in TEGs • Compression Valve Replacement • Identification and Repair of Fugitive Emissions • Carbon Capture • Carbon Credits	• Heat Recovery • TEG and Portable Compressor • Hydraulic Optimization via Digital Twin • Photovoltaic Solar • Electric Compressor Units (ECG) • Turboexpander • Optimization of Flaring in TEGs	• Identification and Repair of Fugitive Emissions • Energy Efficiency

3.2.2 Results

3.2.2.1 Physical Risks

We have identified climate-related physical risks, both chronic and acute, that may affect the Company's operations and assets in the short (2026), medium (2030), and long term (2050).

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

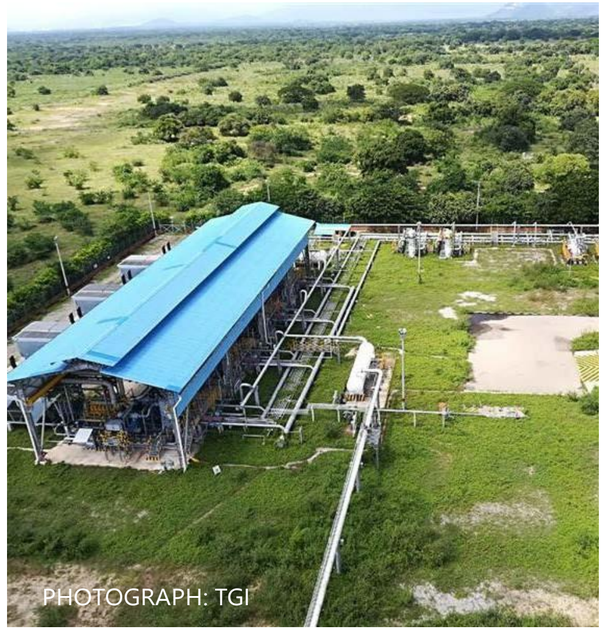
Table 4. Physical Risk Assessment

Risk	Threat	Strategic Responses	Risk Rating
This risk involves potential damage to equipment, compression station infrastructure, and pipelines, as well as impacts on personnel safety, due to flood events. **Consequences:** Suspension of operations due to equipment damage; costs associated with repair or replacement of equipment; costs associated with implementing an emergency response plan.	Flooding (Affected by increases or changes in precipitation patterns)	• Resilient infrastructure and environmental management • Use of pumping equipment • Periodic maintenance of facilities • Allocation and availability of resources • Governance, communication, and engagement with environmental authorities	Low
Potential damage to equipment, especially compression station infrastructure, as well as impacts on personnel safety, due to wildfires. **Consequences:** Impacts on people's health; suspension of operations due to equipment damage; product losses; costs associated with repair or replacement of equipment; costs of ecosystem remediation.	Wildfires (Affected by increases or changes in temperature patterns)	• Resilient infrastructure • Firefighting equipment • Joint activities with municipal and departmental emergency and risk management agencies	Low
Landslides, collapses, and other mass movements that may affect the stability of pipelines, compression stations, and other critical infrastructure. Given the wide extension of the infrastructure, mass movement events have a potential impact on the Company's pipelines. **Consequences:** Pipeline rupture; gas leaks; costs associated with maintenance and clearing of access roads.	Mass movements (Affected by increases or changes in precipitation patterns)	• Resilient infrastructure and environmental management • Continuous monitoring plans • Improved response times • Governance, communication, and engagement with environmental authorities.	Medium

Source: Own elaboration.

3222 Transition Risks

In the context of climate change, the transition toward a low-carbon economy represents a significant challenge for the Oil & Gas and energy sector. This transition is driven by regulatory, technological, market, and reputational factors, which may affect the financial and operational stability of companies. For our Company,



PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

Table 5. Transition Risk Assessment

Risk Type	Risk	Business Impacts	Strategic Responses	Risk Rating
Political, Legal, and Regulatory	National Tradable Quota Program:	Exposure to volatility in the value of tradable quotas represents a significant financial risk. In markets such as the EU ETS, these instruments have shown variations of up to 43% over the last ten years, with prices currently ranging between USD 75 and 120 per ton. This high fluctuation could result not only in a considerable increase in operating costs, but also in the possible suspension of activities or temporary closure of high-carbon-intensity assets due to loss of competitiveness against cleaner technologies.	• Annual estimation and verification of the GHG emissions inventory • Identification of stranded assets • Development of a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) • Implementation of emission reduction projects, gas utilization, energy efficiency, equipment and station electrification, and leak detection and repair	Medium
	New regulations and requirements for the sector	Compliance with emerging national and international regulations generates higher costs associated with: • Acquisition of new low-emission technology • Early termination of carbon-intensive assets • Research and development • Technical, legal, and environmental consulting.	• Ongoing monitoring and participation in regulatory processes • Periodic assessment of assets to determine obsolescence risk • Voluntary reporting related to transparency and sustainability • Strengthening of the Environmental and Social Management System	
Technological	Implementation of cleaner or more efficient technologies for operations	Transition costs to low-emission technologies; costs associated with research and development. **Stranded assets**: assets that do not reach their useful life due to regulation and the high costs of operating them.	• Identification of stranded assets • Periodic update of the MACC • Projects aimed at emission reduction, gas utilization, energy efficiency, equipment and station electrification, and leak detection and repair	Medium

Source: Own elaboration.


PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

Table 5. Transition Risk Assessment

Risk Type	Risk	Business Impacts	Strategic Responses	Risk Rating
Market	Changes in gas demand	Potential changes in competitiveness and profitability; fuel substitution; few alternatives for business diversification.	• Ongoing review of new technologies • Analysis and study phase of portfolio diversification • Promotion of gas-based energy efficiency solutions, recognizing gas as a key part of the transition energy matrix	Low
	Stricter investors regarding compliance and alignment with ESG standards and international policies; higher interest rates.	Economic, social, and environmental management also considering climate-related aspects. Higher interest rates	• Projects aimed at emission reduction, gas utilization, energy efficiency, equipment and station electrification, and leak detection and repair • Short-, medium-, and long-term GHG emission reduction targets • Preparation of reports aligned with TNFD and TCFD recommendations • Reporting and verification aligned with ESG standards	
Reputational	This includes two important factors: stigmatization of the sector and the Company by local communities, and growing investor concerns about compliance with environmental requirements to provide capital.	Potential damage to the Company's reputation and image due to the use of carbon-intensive assets	• Implementation of cost-effective projects • Continuous monitoring of low-emission alternatives and GHG reduction technologies	Very Low

Source: Own elaboration.

3223 Opportunities

Climate change also generates opportunities. These opportunities are reflected in the efforts, strategies, and policies aimed at mitigating it and/or adapting to it. Opportunities can be classified in terms of resource efficiency and cost reduction, the adoption of low-emission energy sources, the development or improvement of new products and services, access to new markets, and the building of resilience across the sector's supply chain.

At **TGI**, we continue to incorporate and develop objectives, activities, and projects related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, while also advancing our core corporate objectives.

Resource Efficiency:

This refers to the opportunities provided by improvements in efficiency throughout an industry's supply chain or within a company (in production, distribution processes, buildings, machinery, inputs, transportation, use of water and energy, waste management, etc.). Among other impacts, this generates a reduction in operating costs and increases in asset values. The implementation of technological innovation is one of the most important enablers for achieving efficiency and moving toward a low-emission and economically efficient economy.

Table 6. Opportunities Related to Resource Efficiency

Opportunity	Financial Impacts
Optimization of right-of-way inspection, which can be carried out through drones, reducing staff travel using gasoline or diesel vehicles.	✓ Gas utilization ✓ Reduction of costs related to travel
Friction-reducing agents that decrease the use of fuel gas.	✓ Reduction in the amount and costs associated with fuel gas consumption
Higher efficiency in compressors	✓ Reduction in the amount and costs associated with fuel gas consumption

Source: Own elaboration.

Energy Sources:

The transition toward alternative low-emission energy generation and use is one of the main measures to achieve emission reduction targets. The use of cleaner energy contributes to significantly reducing costs.

Table 7. Opportunities Related to Energy Sources

Opportunities	Financial Impacts
Self-generation from renewable electricity sources	✓ Lower costs associated with energy consumption ✓ Higher available income
Implementation of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Program → Operational control, technological improvement	✓ Cost reduction through increased resource efficiency. ✓ Increased asset value.

Source: Own elaboration.

Markets:

The active pursuit of new market opportunities enables organizations to diversify their activities and strengthen their positioning toward a low-carbon economy. Entering new markets and initiatives allows us to diversify our product portfolio, stay at the forefront of sector demands, and ensure business continuity.

Table 8. Market-Related Opportunities

Opportunities	Financial Impacts
Analysis of new alternatives for the segment that allow the transportation of other types of energy sources or options (e.g., biogas)	✓ Portfolio diversification into less carbon-intensive options ✓ Reputational benefits segment that allow the transportationc
Gas as a key fuel for the energy transition	✓ Investor confidence ✓ Increased demand

Source: Own elaboration.

Resilience:

To achieve climate resilience, at **TGI** we develop projects in partnership with other entities, which allow us to reduce risks associated with climate change and, consequently, the costs of related impacts. Likewise, we implement productive projects with local communities to promote better land and forest use, thereby reducing risks for both the communities and our operations.

Table 9. Opportunities Related to Resilience

Opportunity	Financial Impacts
We have carried out a comprehensive process to identify climate threats that may affect the operation and safety of our infrastructure. As a result, we have developed adaptation plans focused on mitigating the impacts of extreme events, ensuring service continuity, and strengthening infrastructure resilience.	✓ Business continuity ✓ Adaptation to the effects of climate change ✓ Reduction of costs associated with infrastructure damage ✓ Reduction of emissions associated with emergencies
Preparation of documents for stakeholders on the Company's commitments and objectives regarding sustainability and climate change.	✓ Reputational benefits

Source: Own elaboration.

As part of the strengthening of the climate change strategy, we have initiated a process to identify and analyze the costs associated with its impacts, recognizing that their quantification is essential to integrate climate risk into corporate decision-making. This exercise began with the identification of events potentially linked to climate variability, understanding that not all environmental events affecting operations can be directly attributed to climate change-induced phenomena. This differentiation is key to accurately guiding adaptation, prevention, and risk management actions, optimizing resource allocation, and strengthening the resilience of operations.

In a second stage, and through coordinated work with the finance, insurance, and operations areas, we have begun to collect and analyze historical information on the economic cost of responding to extreme climate events, including operational disruptions, infrastructure damage, logistics costs, and insurance.

In addition, prospective elements have been incorporated through the use of climate scenarios, in order to estimate how physical risks could evolve across different timeframes. Although the Company is not currently facing material impacts from phenomena such as floods or wildfires, the analyses suggest that these risks could intensify depending on the climate scenario and the timeframe considered.

In this sense, the quantification of economic impacts derived from climate change is organized considering different time horizons in which these risks could materialize. The short term has been defined as the period until 2030, during which risks with a probability already becoming significant according to current projections may arise. The medium term extends to 2050, when an increase in the frequency and intensity of certain climate phenomena is expected. Finally, the long term has been established up to 2100, a horizon in which the most structural effects of climate change could manifest.

The following table presents the estimated costs associated with the identified risks.

Table 10. Financial Impact of Risks

Type of Risk	Financial Impact	Level of Financial impact	Time horizon
Physical	4,3 MUSD	High	Medium term
Political and Legal	1,7 MUSD	Low	Short term
Technological	2,6 MUSD	Medium	Short term
Market	1,8 MUSD	Low	Long term
Reputational	MENOR A 1,5 MUSD	Very Low	Medium term

Source: Own elaboration.

In this same context, and recognizing that climate change not only represents risks but also potential strategic and financial opportunities, the following table presents the financial impact of opportunities.

Table 11. Financial Impact of Opportunities

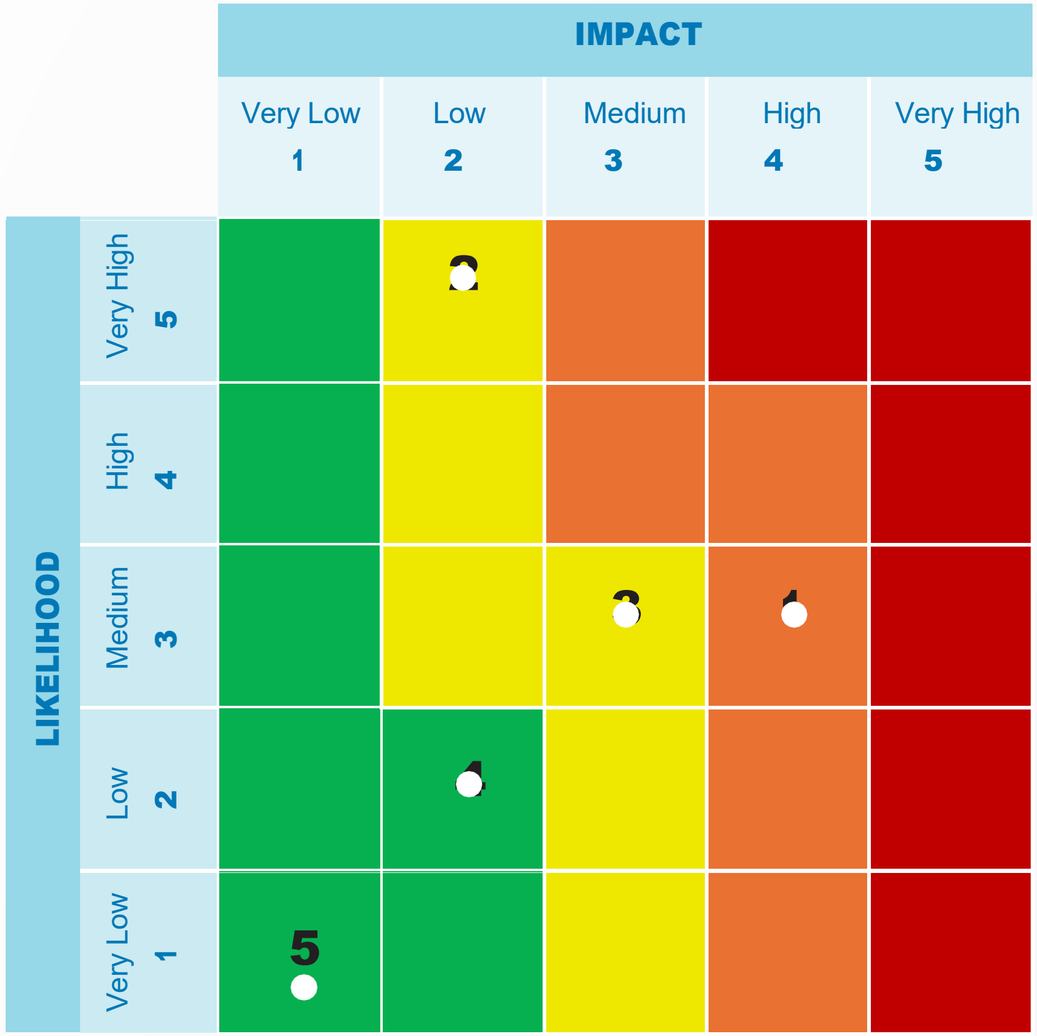
Type of opportunity	Financial Impact	Level of Financial Impact	Time Horizon
Market: Recognition of gas as a transition fuel	8,2 MUSD	High	Medium Term
Technological: Adoption of technologies that improve operational efficiency	8,9 MUSD	Very High	Short Term

Source: Own elaboration.

This analysis of climate risks and opportunities has allowed us to identify opportunities for improvement in our capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation. **Figure 8** below graphically illustrates the prioritization of the identified risks, considering their probability of occurrence and impact, which enables us to integrate them into the strategic risks of our organization.


PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

Figure 9. Heat Map of Physical and Transition Risks



Source: Own elaboration.

Tabla 1. Impact and Probability Assessment of Physical and Transition Risk

No.	Type of Risk	Impact	Probability	Prioritization
1	Physical Risk	High	Media	High
2	Political and Legal Risk	Low	Very High	Medium
3	Technological Risk	Medium	Medium	Medium
4	Market Risk	Low	Low	Low
5	Reputational Risk	Very Low	Very Low	Low

Source: Own elaboration.

3.3 RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE VALUE CHAIN

Within our approach to climate change risk related to the challenges of adapting our operating infrastructure, we recognize the importance of managing this risk in coordination with several processes in our Company's value chain. Assessing how climate change and other factors may influence these processes is essential to ensuring the sustainability and resilience of our Company.

In the operation and maintenance process of infrastructure, we focus on the continuous management of our natural gas assets to ensure safe and efficient operation, as well as the adequate supply of raw materials and other inputs necessary for operations.

The innovation management support process plays a key role in the relationship with value chain processes, especially in the context of climate change risk. This involves:

- Development of more sustainable and efficient technologies for our operations, including smart solutions for infrastructure monitoring, predictive maintenance, and technologies that reduce environmental impact.
- Integration of sustainable practices and technologies in new projects, including the adoption of more sustainable construction practices.
- Exploration of opportunities and new businesses in sustainable infrastructure, such as cleaner energy sources or the development of products that foster energy efficiency.

The Project Management value chain process encompasses the planning, execution, and oversight of projects related to sustainability and the expansion of our natural gas infrastructure, incorporating appropriate environmental management measures.

The Human Talent Management support process focuses on our ability to attract, retain, and develop employees in a business environment facing climate challenges. This includes developing specific skills for climate change management, such as knowledge of sustainable technologies, environmental management, and adaptability to changes in operational processes. We are strengthening the technical competencies of our employees through strategic partnerships with universities and other institutions, which also represents an opportunity to attract and retain employees committed to sustainability.

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

TARGETS AND METRICS

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

4. TARGETS AND METRICS

In line with the recommendations of the **TCFD** and with the commitment to strengthening climate resilience and business sustainability, a series of strategic climate change mitigation and adaptation **targets** have been defined, accompanied by **metrics** for their monitoring, evaluation, and continuous follow-up. These indicators allow us to quantify progress in the management of climate risks and opportunities and are an integral part of our corporate strategy.

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

4.1 CLIMATE OBJECTIVES

Table 13. Climate Objectives

Objetive	Target Year	Type	Progress
Reduce 51% of GHG emissions compared to baseline	2030	Mitigation	20,76%
Reduce 30% of GHG emissions compared to BAU	2025	Mitigation	
Achieve carbon neutrality	2050	Mitigation	
Reduce 10% of methane emissions compared to baseline	2030	Mitigation	35%
Certify 100% of workplaces in the Energy Management System	2030	Energy efficiency/ Mitigation	66%
Install solar panels in 100% of Citygates for their operation	2050	Clean energy/Mitigation	10%
Measure 100% of fugitive emissions every 3 years and implement closure plans	Triennial/ Ongoing	Mitigation	100%
Implement a sustainability criteria system to manage indirect emissions in the supply chain	2030	Mitigation (Indirect emissions)	10%
Implement climate change adaptation plans in 100% of infrastructure	2026	Adaptation	90%
Implement the adaptation pathway	2026	Adaptation	50%
Conduct climate vulnerability assessments in all critical facilities every 2 years	2026 Every 2 years	Adaptation	50%

Source: Own elaboration.

4.2 CLIMATE PERFORMANCE METRICS

Table 14. GHG Emissions

Category	Scope	2023 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Unit
Category 1	Scope 1	324.593,28	181.38,42	tCO2e
Category 2	Scope 2	543,66	550,58	tCO2e
Categories 3, 4 y 5[2]	Scope 3	11.277,28	11.287.735,95	tCO2e
Total GHG emissions	Scope 1,2 and 3	336.410,89	11.469.667,96	tCO2e

Source: Integrated Sustainability Report.

[2]The significant increase in Scope 3 emissions between 2023 and 2024 is due to a methodological refinement process carried out in 2024. In that year, the categories included in the inventory of indirect emissions were expanded, incorporating sources that had not previously been considered, with the objective of achieving a more robust estimate.


PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

Table 15. Methane Emissions

Methane Emissions	2023 Emissions	2024 Emissions	Unit
Direct methane emissions	201.559,24	69.411,11	tCO2e

Source: Integrated Sustainability Report.

Table 16. Energy Consumption

Total Energy Consumption	2023	2024	Unit
Category 1	638.507,92	657.596,81	MWH
Category 2	2.257,06	1.705,03	MWH

Source: Integrated Sustainability Report.

Table 17. Investment in Energy Transition

Energy Transition	2024	Unit
Investments in Energy Transition	10.331.406.368	COP

Source: Integrated Sustainability Report

Table 18. Investment in Adaptation

Adaptation Investment	2024	Unit
Works for climate change adaptation and resilience	7.905.632.058	COP

Source: Integrated Sustainability Report.

PHOTOGRAPH: TGI

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