Capex S.A.

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CAPEX S.A.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of April 30, 2023, presented in comparative format

Capex S.A.

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Contents

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NOMENCLATURE

Currency

Terms	Description
$	Argentine peso
€	Euro
US$	United States dollar

Glossary of Terms

Terms	Description
AGOyE	Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assemblies
Bbl	Barrel
BTU	British thermal unit
CC	Combined cycle
CNV	National Securities Commission
CSJN	Supreme Court of Justice
CT ADC	Agua del Cajón Power Plant
VPC	Variable Production Cost
DIGO	Guaranteed Availability Offered
FACPCE	Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
GWh	Gigawatts per hour
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
Km	Kilometer
km^2	Square kilometer
KW	Kilowatt
LVFVD	Sales settlement with maturity to be defined
m^3	Cubic meter
MMBTU	Million British thermal unit
WEM	Wholesale Electricity Market
Mm^3	Thousand cubic meters
MMm^3	Million cubic meters
$MMMm^3$	Billion cubic meters
Mtn	Thousand of tons
MW	Megawatt
NCP ARG	Professional Accounting Standards prevailing prior to IFRS
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
Nm^3	Standard cubic meter
ON	Negotiable obligations
OyM	Operation and Maintenance
RECPAM	Result from exposure to the change in the purchasing power of the currency
tn	Ton
V/N	Nominal value
WTI	West Texas Intermediate

Capex S.A.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SYNDICS’ COMMITTEE

Chairman

Mr. Alejandro Götz

Vice-chairman

Mr. Pablo Alfredo Götz

Directors

Mr. Rafael Andrés Götz

Mrs. Marilina Manteiga

Mr. Pablo Menéndez

Alternate directors

Mr. Ernesto Grandolini

Mr. Miguel Fernando Götz

Mr. Sebastián Götz

Statutory Syndics

Mr. Norberto Luis Feoli

Mr. Edgardo Giudicessi

Mr. Mario Árraga Penido

Alternate Syndics

Mrs. Claudia Marina Valongo

Mrs. Andrea Mariana Casas

Mrs. Claudia Angélica Briones

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CAPEX S.A.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended April 30, 2023 compared with the year 2022

Fiscal year No. 35 commenced on May 1, 2022

Company legal domicile: Córdoba Av. 948/950, 8th floor, department C, City of Buenos Aires

Company main activity: Generation of electricity

Registration number with the Superintendence of Commercial Companies: 1,507,527

Date of by-laws: December 26, 1988

Date of the latest registration with the Public Registry of Commerce:

- Latest amendment: September 30, 2005

Duration of Company: December 26, 2087

Name of parent company: Compañías Asociadas Petroleras Sociedad Anónima (C.A.P.S.A.)

Legal domicile: Córdoba Av. 948/950, 8^{th} floor, department C, City of Buenos Aires

Main activity: Exploitation of hydrocarbons

Participation of parent company in capital stock and votes: 74.8%

CAPITAL STOCK (Note 25)

Type of shares	**Subscribed, paid-in and registered with the Public Registry of Commerce**
	In thousand of $
179,802,282 ordinary, book-entry Class "A" shares of $ 1 par value and one vote each, authorized to be placed for public offering	179,802

Capex S.A.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Corresponding to the years beginning on May 1, 2022 and 2021 and ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022
Stated in thousand of pesos

	Note	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Revenues	7	90,829,193	83,138,366
Cost of revenues	8	(46,886,691)	(40,827,057)
Gross income		**43,942,502**	**42,311,309**
Selling expenses	9	(15,381,946)	(14,728,962)
Administrative expenses	10	(5,146,608)	(4,336,019)
Other operating income (expenses), net	11	17,221,387	(962,805)
Operating income		**40,635,335**	**22,283,523**
Financial income	12	11,362,072	9,984,880
Financial costs	12	(53,270,477)	(25,472,658)
Other financial income – Monetary gain		32,487,649	14,977,236
Net financial result		**(9,420,756)**	**(510,542)**
Result before income tax		**31,214,579**	**21,772,981**
Income tax	13	(8,112,479)	(11,951,328)
Net result for the year		**23,102,100**	**9,821,653**
Other comprehensive income			
Concepts that will not be reclassified later to results			
Other comprehensive results for revaluation of assets	26	3,145,678	(5,093,748)
Comprehensive result for the year		**26,247,778**	**4,727,905**
Net result for the year attributable to:			
Company shareholders		**23,115,494**	**9,851,483**
Non-controlling interest		**(13,394)**	**(29,830)**
Net result for the year		**23,102,100**	**9,821,653**
Net comprehensive result for the year attributable to:			
Company shareholders		**26,300,195**	**4,791,922**
Non-controlling interest		**(52,417)**	**(64,017)**
Comprehensive result for the year		**26,247,778**	**4,727,905**
Basic and diluted net result per share attributable to:			
- Company shareholders	14	128.5606	54.7906
Basic and diluted comprehensive result per share attributable to:			
- Company shareholders	14	146.2729	26.6511

The accompanying Notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Alejandro Götz
Chairman

Capex S.A.

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Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
At April 30, 2023 and 2022
Stated in thousand of pesos

	Note	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**15**	186,283,858	139,775,323
Net deferred tax assets	**13**	1,244,470	107,274
Right of use assets	**18**	168,420	465,632
Spare parts and materials	**19**	7,817,043	6,756,161
Other accounts receivable	**21**	839,670	943,834
Financial investments at amortized cost	**23**	-	6,759,668
Total Non-Current Assets		**196,353,461**	**154,807,892**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Spare parts and materials	**19**	2,228,572	1,791,115
Inventories	**20**	1,573,789	6,871,875
Other accounts receivable	**21**	4,485,241	4,089,566
Trade accounts receivable	**22**	12,343,667	6,681,506
Financial investments at amortized cost	**23**	557,156	12,867,799
Cash and cash equivalents	**24**	2,251,856	3,861,528
Total Current Assets		**23,440,281**	**36,163,389**
Total Assets		**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**

The accompanying Notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Alejandro Götz
Chairman

Capex S.A.

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Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
At April 30, 2023 and 2022
Stated in thousand of pesos

	Note	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock	25	179,802	179,802
Capital adjustment	25	20,046,418	20,046,418
Additional paid-in capital	25	79,686	79,686
Adjustment additional paid-in capital	25	8,884,329	8,884,329
Legal reserve	26	2,509,751	1,984,936
Free reserve	26	34,445,345	41,825,595
Reserve for assets revaluation	26	7,213,964	4,378,317
Unappropriated retained earnings	27	23,464,550	10,496,347
Total shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders		**96,823,845**	**87,875,430**
Non-controlling interest		585,588	638,005
Total shareholders' equity		**97,409,433**	**88,513,435**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade accounts payable	28	8,617,336	3,568,650
Financial liabilities	29	61,977,999	57,393,157
Deferred income tax	13	23,517,368	14,467,435
Provisions and other charges	33	12,899	32,549
Total non-current liabilities		**94,125,602**	**75,461,791**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade accounts payable	28	21,424,752	17,629,472
Financial liabilities	29	3,353,608	3,219,451
Salaries and social security contributions	30	1,956,720	1,801,314
Taxes payables	31	804,147	3,525,739
Other liabilities	32	719,480	820,079
Total current liabilities		**28,258,707**	**26,996,055**
Total liabilities		**122,384,309**	**102,457,846**
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**

The accompanying Notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Alejandro Götz
Chairman

Capex S.A.

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity

Corresponding to the years beginning on May 1, 2022 and 2021 and ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022
Stated in thousand of pesos

	Attributable to the Company shareholders										
	Capital Stock				Retained earnings		Retained Earnings: Other accumulated comprehensive results				
	Outstanding shares	Capital adjustment	Additional paid-in capital	Adjustment additional paid-in capital [3]	Legal reserve	Free reserve [1]	Reserve for assets revaluation [2]	Unappropriated retained earnings [3]	Total shareholders’ equity	Non-controlling interest	Total Shareholders´ equity
Balances at April 30, 2021	**179,802**	**20,046,418**	**79,686**	**8,884,329**	**1,984,936**	**43,221,442**	**10,082,742**	**(1,395,847)**	**83,083,508**	**702,022**	**83,785,530**
Absorption of results arranged by AGOyE on August 25, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	(1,395,847)	-	1,395,847	-	-	-
Comprehensive result for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,059,561)	9,851,483	4,791,922	(64,017)	4,727,905
Reversal of reserve for assets revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(644,864)	644,864	-	-	-
Balances at April 30, 2022	**179,802**	**20,046,418**	**79,686**	**8,884,329**	**1,984,936**	**41,825,595**	**4,378,317**	**10,496,347**	**87,875,430**	**638,005**	**88,513,435**
Dividends approved on June 23, 2022 and ratified by the AGOyE on August 24, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,630,612)	(6,630,612)	-	(6,630,612)
Constitution of reserve arranged by AGOyE of August 24, 2022	-	-	-	-	524,815	3,340,918	-	(3,865,733)	-	-	-
Dividends dated September 27, 2022 approved by the Board of Directors (4)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,721,168)	-	-	(10,721,168)	-	(10,721,168)
Comprehensive result for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,184,701	23,115,494	26,300,195	(52,417)	26,247,778
Reversal of reserve for assets revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349,054)	349,054	-	-	-
Balances at April 30, 2023	**179,802**	**20,046,418**	**79,686**	**8,884,329**	**2,509,751**	**34,445,345**	**7,213,964**	**23,464,550**	**96,823,845**	**585,588**	**97,409,433**

(1) For the distribution of dividends, investments and / or cancellation of debt and / or absorption of losses.
(2) Generated by the revaluation of assets (see Note 26).
(3) See Note 27.
(4) The AGOyE dated August 24, 2022 granted the Board of Directors powers to distribute dividends.

The accompanying Notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Alejandro Götz
Chairman

Capex S.A.

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Corresponding to the years beginning on May 1, 2022 and 2021 and ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022
Stated in in thousands of pesos

	Note	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net result for the year		23.102.100	9.821.653
Adjustments to arrive at net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Financial results generated by cash and cash equivalents		(3.057.496)	(2.499.029)
Income tax	**13**	8.112.479	11.951.328
Interest accrued on financial liabilities and others	**29**	4.828.432	6.386.913
Result of repurchase of negotiable obligations	**12 and 29**	-	(155.684)
Exchange difference generated by financial liabilities and others	**29**	38.669.366	14.314.407
Financial results generated by financial investments at amortized cost not considered as cash or cash equivalents		(3.959.061)	(4.277.805)
Exchange difference from assignment of rights		(44.948)	(16.072)
Other financial income – Monetary gain		(35.699.385)	(16.721.605)
Accrual of interest on credits and debts	**12**	854.866	249.325
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**15**	17.492.193	20.658.396
Depreciation of right of use assets	**18**	297.212	338.818
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**15**	(16.944.397)	2.332.873
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment		-	5.110
Result purchase stake from San Jorge Energy		-	(1.057.920)
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) / Decrease in trade accounts receivable		(5.662.161)	2.778.938
(Increase) / Decrease in other accounts receivable		(821.913)	1.937.339
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories		5.298.086	(3.444.561)
Increase in spare parts and materials		(1.498.338)	(1.487.329)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade accounts payable		3.191.847	(1.136.805)
Increase in salaries and social security contributions		155.406	111.530
Decrease in taxes payables		(4.097.235)	(3.110.144)
(Decrease) / Increase in other liabilities		(100.599)	99.539
Income tax payment		(790.936)	(66.182)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		**29.325.518**	**37.013.033**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Payments made for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(36.294.375)	(32.861.392)
Constitution/net purchase of financial investments at amortized cost not considered as cash or cash equivalents		(3.295.663)	(5.316.449)
Payments for acquisition of new areas		-	(425.710)
Cancelation of financial investments not considered cash equivalents		20.823.607	10.634.096
Net cash flows used in investment activities		**(18.766.431)**	**(27.969.455)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	**29**	(4.587.364)	(6.433.411)
Repurchase of ON	**29**	-	(4.417.250)
Financial liabilities canceled		-	(1.154.701)
Financial debts obtained	**29**	9.041.455	-
Dividends paid		(17.351.746)	-
Rent payment IFRS 16		(276.844)	(375.229)
Financial liabilities settled	**29**	(885.457)	(1.805.851)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(14.059.956)**	**(14.186.442)**
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and Overdrafts		**(3,500,869)**	**(5,142,864)**
Financial results generated by cash and cash equivalents		3,057,496	2,499,029
Other financial income – Monetary gain generated by cash and cash equivalents		(2,012,434)	(3,250,972)
Cash, cash equivalents and Overdrafts at the beginning of the year	**24**	2,957,618	8,852,425
Cash, cash equivalents and Overdrafts at the end of the year	**24**	**501,811**	**2,957,618**

Operations not entailing movements of cash

Complementary information	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
Accrual for well capping	(5,356,099)	969,930
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment not paid	(293,391)	(2,650,236)

The accompanying Notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Alejandro Götz
Chairman

Stated in in thousand of pesos

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 – General information of the Company

Capex S.A. ("the Company") was created in 1988 and together with its subsidiaries Servicios Buproneu S.A. (SEB) and Hychico S.A. (Hychico) and EG WIND S.A. (E G WIND) (jointly, "the Group") have as main activity the generation of electric power from conventional and renewable sources, the exploitation and production of hydrocarbons and the provision of services related to the processing.

The Company started operations in the hydrocarbon exploration and production segment in the Province of Neuquén operating the Agua del Cajón field and then expanded its operations to include electric power generation. The construction and development of a 672-MW combined cycle thermal power plant and an LPG Plant (owned by SEB), located at the Agua del Cajón field, allowed the Company to vertically integrate operations. As part of this vertical integration, the gas produced by the hydrocarbons segment in fields is processed in the LPG Plant to separate liquid fluids from dry gas and Use the latter as fuel in the Thermal Power Plant for electric power production. Subsequently, through its subsidiaries Hychico and EG Wind, the Group started developing renewable energy projects, including wind power generation and hydrogen and oxygen production. In 2017, The company started a growth process, which included the expansion of its Business by means of acquisitions in different hydrocarbon areas, including Loma Negra, La Yesera and Puesto Zúñiga, located in the Province of Río Negro; Parva Negra Oeste (exploration area), located in the Province of Neuquén; and Pampa del Castillo and Bella Vista Oeste, located in the Province of Chubut.

The summary of the businesses in which the Company participates is as follows:

Area / Business	Province	% Direct and indirect participation	Operator	Concession expiration year	Type of concession / activity	Regulatory framework
Agua del Cajón	Neuquén	100%	Capex	2052	O&G exploration and exploitation	Decree 556/17 (last extension of the area)
Pampa del Castillo	Chubut	95%	Capex	2046	O&G exploitation	Decree 318/18 and 512/18
Loma Negra[(2)]	Rio Negro	37,50%	Capex	2034	O&G exploitation	Decree 346/21 and Decree 1484/17
La Yesera[(2)]	Rio Negro	37.50% / 72.50%[(1)]	Capex	2037	O&G exploitation	Decree 345/21 and Decree 1485/17
Bella Vista Oeste	Chubut	100%	Capex	2045	O&G exploitation	Decree 14/20
Parva Negra Oeste	Neuquén	90%	Capex	2027	O&G exploitation	Decree 2499/19 (approval of exploration contract)
Puesto Zúñiga[(2)]	Río Negro	90%	Capex	2047	O&G exploitation	Provincial Decree N° 71/22
CT ADC	Neuquén	100%	Capex	-	Energy generation	-
GLP	Neuquén	95%	SEB	-	Processing and Separation of liquid gases derived from gas	-

(1) See Note 41. The Company owns a 37.5% interest, and during the 2022/23 fiscal year, it drilled the LY-1002 well in which YPF decided not to participate; therefore, Capex owns a 72.5% interest in said investment.
(2) See note 3.4.3

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

Área / Business	Province	% Direct and indirect participation	Operator	Concession expiration year	Type of concession / activity	Regulatory framework
PED I	Chubut	85,2046%	Hychico	-	Eolic power	-
PED II	Chubut	99,26%	EG WIND	-	Eolic power	-
H&O	Chubut	85,2046%	Hychico	-	Renewable Energy	-

Oil and Gas segment

Province of Neuquén

Agua del Cajón: the Company operates the Agua del Cajón area through a concession granted by the Province of Neuquén in 1991 and which was extended several times. The latest extension, currently in force, was granted in 2017 through Decree N° 556/17. The Executive Power of the Province of Neuquén granted the concession for the non-conventional exploitation over the entire area for a term of 35 years, which will terminate in 2052. As condition for its granting, the Company undertook to carry out an investment program for US$ 126 million, to be carried out during a period of five years as from January 1, 2017. The Company has exceeded the investment commitment before the stipulated deadline.

Parva Negra Oeste: in November 2019, the Company and Gas y Petróleo del Neuquén S.A. ("GyP") entered into a contract for the exploration, development and production of the Parva Negra Oeste area for a four-year term (renewable for four years), ending in 2027, with an approximate investment of US$ 19 million to be made within the first exploration period. Parva Negra Oeste is in a good location for the possible development of Vaca Muerta formation. The award conditions contemplated a payment of the right of access to the area in favor of the Province of Neuquén for US$ 5.5 million. (Registered in Property, Plant and Equipment)

Upon compliance with certain conditions and if commercially exploitable hydrocarbons are found, GyP will apply for a Concession for Exploitation of Non-Conventional Hydrocarbons for 35 years, in the framework of the above-mentioned contract.

Province of Río Negro

Loma Negra and La Yesera: In October 2017 the Company acquired from Chevron Argentina S.R.L. i) 37.5% of the "Loma Negra" hydrocarbons exploitation concession, and (ii) 18.75% of the "La Yesera" hydrocarbons concession, two oil and gas exploitation areas in the province of Río Negro. Subsequently, and by paying US$1.5 million plus taxes, the Company acquired the 18.75% corresponding to San Jorge Energy S.A. interest in the "La Yesera" Exploitation Concession (see Note 41), this was approved by the Province of Río Negro on June 14, 2021. The approving decree established a term of 30 days to complete the transaction. The approving decree provided for a term of 30 days to complete the transaction. Having all conditions precedent been met, on June 30, 2021, Capex and San Jorge Energy S.A. signed the deed of assignment. With this acquisition, Capex holds an interest of 37.5% in the Concession for the Exploitation of La Yesera.

The operations of both concessions are carried out through consortia with other companies, the Company being the operator of the same from the moment of acquisition of the participation from Chevron Argentina S.R.L.

On March 30, 2021, the members of Loma Negra and La Yesera consortia and the province of Río Negro agreed to extend the concessions of the areas for 10 additional years. On April 20, 2021 the Provincial Executive Branch issued Decrees Nos. 346/21 and 345/21 approving such extension. The term of the Loma Negra area concession expires on February 24, 2034 and the concession of La Yesera on August 4, 2037.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

The main terms of the extension agreements were as follows:

- The extension of both exploitation concessions for 10 years, i.e. until February 24, 2034 for Loma Negra and until August 4, 2037 for La Yesera.
- For Loma Negra area: a Development and Investment Plan of up to US$ 35.6 million (subject to specific conditions) and the payment of an Extension Bond amounting to US$ 4.38 million and a Contribution to Social Development and Institutional Strengthening of US$ 1.31 million.
- For La Yesera area: a Development and Investment Plan of up to US$ 25.4 million (subject to specific conditions) and the payment of an Extension Bond amounting to US$ 0.9 million and a Contribution to Social Development and Institutional Strengthening of US$ 0.3 million.
- For both areas, a 3% complementary contribution paid, on a monthly basis, on the incremental production of oil and gas. Incremental production is that arising from new wells drilled and finished after the extension agreement date and agreed-upon under the Investment Plan. The 3% contribution will apply to the total production after expiration of the original term for the exploitation concession.

The Extension Bond and the Contribution to Social Development and Institutional Strengthening for both areas were paid on May 6, 2021.

The extension of La Yesera area concession contract provided, in favor of one of the concessionaires (YPF S.A.), an option to participate in the concession over the extension period or waive the right to do so and said decision was to be communicated within a certain term. Said term expired on June 27, 2021 and YPF S.A., the holder of 35% of the concession, communicated its decision not to participate in the concession over the extension period. Therefore, as agreed between the partners, the Company will exercise its accretion right regarding the percentage that will be left vacant by the outgoing partner as from August 5, 2027: its interest in La Yesera concession over the extension period will be 72.5% as from that date.

As a result of this decision to opt out of the term extension of the concession, concessionaires agreed that YPF S.A. will have the power to decide whether to take part or not in the investments in the Area until the expiration of the original term of the concession, i.e., August 4, 2027. Consequently, if YPF S.A. decides to opt out of certain investment project, the percentage of investment not paid up will be absorbed by the Company pursuant to the foregoing paragraph and YPF will be neither entitled to the resulting production nor obliged to pay the pertinent royalties.

Puesto Zúñiga: In March 2022, under Decree No. 71/22, the province of Río Negro granted Capex the Concession to Exploit the Puesto Zúñiga area for a term of 25 years. The investment commitment for the 2022-2025 period amounts to US$ 24.5 million, 67% of which is a firm commitment and the remainder is contingent upon results. Capex started operating the area by means of an UT with EDHIPSA with the following holdings; Capex 90% and EDHIPSA 10%.

__Province of Chubut__

Pampa del Castillo – La Guitarra: In August 2018, the Company acquired 95% of the concession of hydrocarbon exploitation Pampa del Castillo - La Guitarra from Enap Sipetrol and Petrominera del Chubut S.E. ("PMC"), an oil exploitation area located near the city of Comodoro Rivadavia. The term of validity of the concessions expires in October 2026. The operations are carried out through a temporary union between the Company and PMC, in which the Company is the operator.

Capex and PMC committed to making investments in the area until 2021 for US$ 108.4 million, in proportion to their interest, and Capex, at its own risk, must make investments in exploration for an amount of US$ 10.6 million during the same period.
Additionally, Capex and PMC of they agreed that once: when the inital inversion commitment is completed, if additional investments over US$ 70 million were made, Capex, may use an option, in association witth PMC in its character as the only area holder, to continue operating the area mantaining its participation in the alliance, for a term of 20 years, subject to the fact that: (i)

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

Capex had fulfilled the Investment Plan, (ii) Capex y Petrominera had fulfilled the Trienal Plan and (iii) Capex y Petrominera had implemented the Additionals Investments before expiration of the Concession. At the date of issuing these financial statements, the three conditions were fulfilled, so Capex has requested the Enforcement Authority to register the new expiration of the Concession to the date of November 1st, 2046.

Bella Vista Oeste: In October 2019, the Company was awarded the exclusive rights for the operation, transport and commercialization of hydrocarbons within the area of the Bella Vista Oeste Block I, located near the city of Comodoro Rivadavia. This award is for a period of 25 years from February 1, 2020, and the Company may request extensions for periods of 10 years. According to the concession contract, Capex may request 10-year term extensions, provided it meets its obligations as a concessionaire, produces hydrocarbons in the area and submits an investment plan.

Energy Segments

Thermal energy generation: The electricity generation Business of thermal source has a total nominal generation capacity of 672 MW (ISO), and includes an open cycle with a total nominal installed capacity of 371 MW and a combined cycle with supplementary firing with a total nominal installed capacity of 301 MW.

To connect the Power Station Agua del Cajón ("CT ADC") with the National Interconnected System (SIN), a total of 111km of three high-voltaage lines of 132kW were built, with Arroyito and Chocón Oeste being the interconnection points. Due to the operating needs of the combined cycle, an additional high-voltage line of 500 KW was built, the connection point of which is in Chocón Oeste.

Renewable energy generation

Eolic energy generation: Through its subsidiaries Hychico and EG WIND, the Company developed and built two wind farms: i) Wind Farm Diadema I, with an installed capacity of 6.3 MW, operated by Hychico since 2009, and ii) Wind Farm Diadema II, with an installed capacity of 27.6 MW, operated by EG WIND since 2019 and awarded within the framework of the renewable energies program RenovAr Round 2. Both wind farms are located near the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Province of Chubut. The energy generated in the wind farms is sold to CAMMESA under long-term contracts.

Energy generation from hydrogen/oxygen: Through its subsidiary Hychico, the Company developed and built a Hydrogen Plant near the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Province of Chubut. As part of the energy production process, the water is injected in the plant to separate hydrogen from oxygen. The hydrogen and oxygen plant has two electrolyzers of 325 KW each, with a hydrogen production capacity of 60 Nm3/h (normal cubic meter per hour) and an oxygen production capacity of 30 Nm3/h; an oxygen compressor; an electric power motor generator of 1.4 MW; hydrogen and oxygen storage systems and ancillary systems. Hydrogen is used for generating electric power by an air gas combination, and oxygen is used for the industrial gas market in the region.

Processing and Separation of liquid gases derived from gas segment

Through its subsidiary Servicios Buproneu S.A., the Company operates an LPG plant located in the Agua del Cajón field. The gas produced in the aforementioned field, rich in liquefiable components, is processed in the LPG plant to obtain propane, butane and stabilized gasoline. The Company sells propane and butane separately, and stripped gasoline is traded jointly with its crude oil, while the remaining dry gas is used as fuel for energy generation through the CT ADC.

The Company will continue to evaluate:

i) potential acquisitions of hydrocarbon assets that allow to increase production levels and reserves;
ii) the incorporation of energy generation businesses working as from renewable sources.

The Company trades its shares in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

Note 1.2. Group context in which the entity operates

The company operates in a complex economic environment, whose main variables are volatile as a consequence of political and economic events both at the national and international levels.

At the local level, during the first semester of 2022, Argentina and the International Monetary Fund got an amendment in which both defined tax and monetary goals for the country and modified the debt maturity dates. Nevertheless, monthly inflation rates kept rising, and the Argentinian peso kept depreciating in relation to the US dollar, in addition to currency exchange restrictions.

At the international level, in early 2022, the Russian invasion of Ukraine implied an important factor in global destabilization. Such events inferred a reduction of global economic growth expectations and rising inflation rates boosted by increasing nourishment and energy prices (mainly petrol and natural gas)

An increase in international energy prices may negatively impact the Argentinian tax balance. About this topic, it is important to highlight that the Argentinian government, in order to replace fuel imports and strengthen the internal supply, impulsed the construction project of "Gasoducto Néstor Kirchner", a gas pipeline that will increase the gas transport capacity of 24 million cubic metres per day in two stages; the first stage consists in the construction of a 553 kilometres pipeline to supply the Buenos Aires´s metropolitan area, and the second stage includes 467 kilometres of additional pipelines to supply northern and centre urban centres with no conventional gas generated in Vaca Muerta, Neuquén province, During 2022 ENARSA bade and awarded the different tracts that compose the pipeline´s first stage, in an estimated cost of US$ 1.500 Million. To the day of release of these financial statements, the first stage is finished and in the process of qualification per stretches, being the official inauguration on July 9th.

Argentinian economy accumulated an inflation rate of 108,8% and 58% for the periods finalized on April 30th 2023, and 2022, respectively, and a depreciation of 93,1% and 23,2% of the peso against the US dollar for the periods ended on April 30th 2023 and 2022 respectively, according to the official exchange rate of the BNA.

The context of volatility and uncertainty continues to the release date of these Financials Statements.

Company management constantly monitors variables that affect the business process to define a course of action and identify potential impacts on its financial and economic situation.

These Financial Statements should be read taking in consideration the above mentioned circumstances

Argentine Central Bank measures

During 2020, the Argentine Central Bank issued a series of exchange measures aimed at regulating the Single Free Foreign Exchange Market (MULC) to protect international reserves.

Some of the main measures are outlined below:

- To access the MULC, it is mandatory to submit an affidavit evidencing that all foreign currency held in the country is deposited in accounts opened with local financial institutions, and that holdings of external liquid assets available do not exceed US$ 100,000. External liquid assets include demand deposits held in foreign financial institutions and other investments which allow for readily available funds (such as foreign government and corporate securities and investment funds, among others).

- As regards imports, financial institutions may allow access to the MULC for the payment of liabilities with entry registration through customs listed in SEPAIMPO (a system for the follow up of import payments), provided certain formal requirements are met, such as existence of an invoice, customs registration, etc. Also, as from March 3, 2022, in the case of certain imports the BCRA will request a declaration through the Integral System for Monitoring Imports (SIMI) under situation A or C, according to the tariff position, to be able to make the payment. If the exit situation is B, the payment can be made after day 180. Effective as from June 2022, the BCRA has made certain changes in the calculation to have access to an A or C SIMI declaration. In addition, non-automatic import licenses were included to be paid as SIMI B.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

In the case of advance payment of imports, as established by the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) on December 1, 2021, payments for imports of capital goods will be allowed for amounts of up to US$ 1,000,000 or subject to compliance with certain conditions, as follows: the aggregate of advance payments made hereunder shall not exceed 30% of the total amount of goods to be imported; the aggregate of advance payments, demand payments, and commercial debt payments without Customs entry registration made hereunder shall not exceed 80% of the total amount of the goods to be imported, among others; in addition,customs registration must be evidenced in a term fixed based on the type of good imported. From June 2022 and until September 30, 2022, the advance payment of up to US$ 1,000,000 is eliminated, and only sight or deferred payments without dispatch are allowed up to 80% of the total amount of the goods to be imported.

- As regards the settlement of financial debts, the Argentine Central Bank introduced regulations on financial indebtedness incurred abroad. As established by this BCRA Communication, those that have scheduled payments for principal falling due between October 15, 2020 and March 31, 2021 extending the maturities to December 2022 too, for the following transactions:

a) Financial indebtedness held abroad by the non-financial private sector with a creditor other than a related counterparty of the debtor, or
b) Financial indebtedness held abroad for entities' own transactions, or
c) Issuance of foreign currency-denominated debt securities listed on the Argentine stock exchange, of private sector clients or entities' own securities denominated in foreign currency,

must submit to the Central Bank a refinancing plan according to the following criteria:

i) the net amount to accede the Foreign Exchange Market within the original period shall not exceed 40% of the principal amount that would fall due in that period; and
ii) ii) the remainder of principal shall have been refinanced with at least one new financial indebtedness with an average life of 2 years. In addition to this granted refinancing, new indebtedness or issuance of new debt that entities could receive will be computed.

On February 25, 2021, BCRA Communication "A" 7230 and modifications established the same system as explained earlier for principal amounts maturing between April 1 2021 and December 31, 2022, with the exception of indebtedness incurred as from January 1, 2020 (new and refinanced indebtedness, as per Communication "A" 7106).

This will not apply in the case of:
i) Indebtedness incurred with international agencies or their associated agencies or secured by them.
ii) Indebtedness granted to debtor by official credit agencies or secured by them.
iii) The amount to accede the foreign exchange market for the repayment of principal on said indebtedness shall not exceed the equivalent to US$ 2,000,000 per calendar month.

In addition, among other changes, Communication "A" 7196 allowed for the possibility that funds from the export of goods and services be held in foreign and/or local accounts aimed at guaranteeing the repayment upon maturity of debts contracted as from January 2021.

In the case of payments for services, those who intend to have access to the MULC must file a sworn statement declaring that the amount of payments for services through the Integral System for Monitoring Payments for Services Abroad ("SIMPES") and all the financial system accumulated during the current year until the present month, including the intended payment, does not exceed the total amount of the payments made by the importer over 2021 for all the items comprised. If the amount is lower than US$ 50,000, the amount to be considered will be the lower of this amount or the annual limit. If the importer has not made any payment for services in 2021, the limit amount will be US$ 20,000.

Further, there are certain exceptions to filing the sworn statement, for example: making the payment 180 days after the effective date of the service, obtaining financing for import of services from local bank with foreign funding at 180 days, among others.

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION (CONT'D.)

On July 21, 2022, the BCRA issued Communication "A" 7552 which: (i) included the holding of Argentine Depository Stock Certificates ("CEDEAR") within the US$ 100,000 limit allowed for access to the MULC; (ii) established that a sworn statement must be filed stating that on the date of access to the MULC and 90 running days before that date, none of the following transactions had been performed: sale of securities in Argentina through settlements in foreign currency, swaps of securities issued by residents for foreign assets, transfers of securities to foreign depositories, acquisitions in Argentina of securities issued by non-residents through settlements in pesos, acquisitions of CEDEARs representing foreign stocks, acquisitions of securities representing private debt issued in foreign jurisdictions, deliveries of funds in local currency or other local assets (except funds in foreign currency deposited in local financial entities) to any person (individuals or legal entities, resident or non-resident, related or otherwise) where foreign assets, crypto-assets or securities deposited abroad have been received as prior or subsequent consideration, directly or indirectly, by itself or through a related, subsidiary or parent company; and iii) included a commitment not to perform any of the transactions described above during the 90 running days following the filing of the application for access to the MULC.

On October 11, 2022, the AFIP issued Joint Resolution No. 5271/22 replacing the Integral System for Monitoring Imports (SIMI) and the Integral System for Monitoring Payments Abroad (SIMPES) with the System for Imports of the Argentine Republic (SIRA) and the System for Imports of the Argentine Republic and Payments of Services Abroad (SIRASE), respectively. In conjunction with this resolution, on October 13, 2022, the BCRA issued Communication "A" 7622 establishing that these new mechanisms cannot be used for making prepayments, sight payments or deferred payments without clearance, except for certain cases established in the regulation.

Also, on October 13, 2022, the BCRA issued Communication "A" 7621, which extends until December 31, 2023 inclusive: (i) the requirement of prior approval by the BCRA for access to the MULC, in case of repayment of the principal of financial debts with related parties abroad; and (ii) the obligation to submit a refinancing plan for certain debts and principal falling due until December 31, 2023.

Finally, on October 28, 2022, the BCRA issued Communication ¨A¨ 7626, which regulates the uses of the ¨Certificates for Access to Foreign Exchange Market for Oil and/or Gas Incremental Production¨ (Decree No. 277/22), namely: i) Payments of principal of commercial debts for the import of goods without prior approval as required in items 10.11 and 10.14 and/or item 2.1 of Communication "A" 7532 or to comply with the term set forth in item 1.1 of Communication "A" 7622, as applicable; ii) Payments of principal of commercial debts for the import of services without prior approval as required in item 3.2. for transactions with a related counterparty and/or in item 3.1 of Communication "A" 7532; iii) Payments of profits and dividends to non-resident shareholders to the extent that the requirements set forth in items 3.4.1 to 3.4.3 are met; iv) Payments of principal of financial debts abroad whose creditor is a counterparty related to the debtor without prior approval as required in item 3.5.7; v) Payments of principal of financial debts in foreign currency subject to the provisions of item 3.17, above the amount resulting from the established parameters; vi) Repatriations of direct investments made by non-residents in companies that are not parent companies of local financial entities subject to the provisions of item 3.13. In all cases, the taxpayer must provide evidence of compliance with the remaining general and specific requirements applicable to the transaction under the exchange regulations in force.

In order to enjoy this benefit, certain additional requirements detailed in the regulations mentioned in the previous paragraph must be fulfilled.

On April 20th 2023, a new requirement was added related to determined services provisions; the new requirement consists of previous compliance from the BCRA to give access to the MLC 60 days before the approval date from the "Sistema de Importaciones de la República Argentina y Pagos de Servicios del Exterior ("SIRASE"), the mentioned requirement is not applicable in cases of: (i) payment via swap and/or arbitration against a local account in foreign currency (ii) simultaneous access with the liquidation of a new foreign financial indebtedness for which total capital has a maturity date after the mentioned date, and (iii) access with funds originated from the finalization of service imports given by a local financial entity line of credit in a foreign country and the capital of the finance action maturity date is after the mentioned date.

On May 11th 2023, to make payments with customs records pending for operations supported by SIRA statements officialized since this policy date, it should be verified that the operation has a term of 0 (zero) days.

For more information on Argentine exchange policies, please visit the Central Bank of Argentina website: www.bcra.gov.ar.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR

a) Oil sector

Federal Hydrocarbons Law 17319 and 27007

Ownership of fields

In its original wording, Law 17319 (Hydrocarbons Law) set forth that the liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons fields located in the Argentine territory and its continental shelf were the non-transferable, imprescriptible property of the National Government. However, this ownership was transferred to the Provinces in which the mentioned fields are located since 2007 with the enactment of the so-called Short Law No. 26,197

In Argentina, exploration and exploitation of oil and gas is performed through exploration permits, concessions for exploitation, and contracts for exploitation or partnership agreements.

On October 31, 2014, the National Congress enacted Law 27007, which amends Law 17319. Among the main amendments, we can mention that it gives legal status to the figure of concession for unconventional exploitation, created by Decree 929/13. It is established that the term of the Concession for the Unconventional Exploitation of Hydrocarbons will be effective for 35 years, with the possibility of time extensions for 10-year periods, applicable even for the current concessions.

With the enforcement of this law, the term of the concessions for conventional exploitation is maintained at 25 years; however, successive renewals of 10 years are authorized for both conventional and non-conventional exploitation concessions.

Law 27007 eliminates, with future effect, the possibility that the Federal Government and the Provinces may reserve areas for exploitation by state-owned companies or entities, or companies or entities with state ownership. The law allows the grantor to decide the system that will be used to exploit and develop the areas reserved for this purpose but in relation to which no agreement has been entered into.

As for royalties, the law maintains a rate of 12%, as set forth by Law 17319. It also maintains the possibility of reducing the rate in certain cases up to 5% and allows for increasing it up to 3 points (resulting 15%). A ceiling of 18% is set for successive extensions.

Furthermore, Law 27007 created an Investment Promotion System for the Exploitation of Hydrocarbons for investment projects exceeding US$ 250 million and established that, in certain exceptional cases, part of the production may be freely traded in the foreign market, without paying export duties. In addition, it set forth that foreign currency obtained from the export of hydrocarbons may be freely available to the exporter.

Federal Law 26741

Public Interest Statement

On May 4, 2012 the Argentine Congress passed Law 26741 of National Hydrocarbons Sovereignty, which declared the self-sufficiency in the supply of hydrocarbons as well as in the exploration, exploitation, industrialization, transportation and sale of hydrocarbons a national public interest.

Among other issues, this law ordered that the National Executive Branch should be the authority in charge of setting the policies on hydrocarbons and of deciding the measures leading to the achievement of the goals established in the law, jointly with the provincial governments and with the public and private interests, domestic or international.

Domestic market prices

In the domestic market, oil sales are made at prices negotiated between oil producers and refineries to which crude oil is sold. Those prices are set taking into consideration the current quotation of Brent crude oil, retail (pump) prices for fuels and byproducts, the future price scenarios, and the regulations and requirements established by the government.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

Export Duties

National Executive Branch Decree No. 488/2020, published on May 18, 2020, provides a schedule to determine the rate for export duties, revoking any regulation contrary to it, to which effects the following variables are defined:

a. Base value (VB): U$S 45/bbl
b. Reference value (VR): U$S 60/bbl
c. International Price: the last Business day of each month, the Energy Secretariat will publish the quote of "ICE Brent First Line" barrel price, for which it will consider the average of the last five quotations published by the "Platts Crude Marketwire" under the heading "Futures Settlements."

Based on these definitions, the Decree sets forth the following provisions regarding export duties:

- A 0% rate if the international price is equal or lower than the base value.
- An 8% rate if the international price is equal or higher than the reference value.
- If the international price is between the base value and the reference value, the rate is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Aliquot} = \frac{PI - VB}{VR - VB} \times 8\%$$

Oil transportation

In 2022, Oldeval made a public bid for the award and contracting of the transport service of the oil pipe Allen- Puerto Rosales even to a capacity of 50.000 m3/daily, in its character of the national transport of liquid oil concession holder.

Such volume was fully awarded, and the contracts necessary for its realization have been subscribed; these contracts are in force until the maturity date of the transport concession in 2037. Capex was awarded with 651 m3/daily.

b) Electricity sector

b.1) Remuneration schedule for Agua del Cajón Power Plant

Resolutions 31/ 2020, 440/2021, 238/2022, 826/2022 and 59/2023 of the Ministry of Energy

On February 26, 2020, it was published in the Official Gazette the Resolution ES No. 31/2020, whereby values remunerated through Resolution Res 1/2019 issued by the former Secretariat of Renewable Resources and Electricity Market (SRRyME) were pesified as from February 1, 2020.

This resolution further establishes that values stated in pesos will be updated on a monthly basis according to the amount resulting from the sum of 60% of Consumer Price Index (CPI) variation and 40% of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) variation from the previous month. This would be applicable as from the transaction carried out on the second month following the resolution validity. Through Administrative Note NO-2020-24910606-APN-SE # MDP, dated April 8, 2020, the Ministry of Energy empowered CAMMESA to postpone the application of the update factor until a further decision.

On May 19, 2021, through Resolution No. 440/2021, the Secretariat of Energy provided for an increase retroactive to February 2021 for remunerated values in power and in energy rates for the Thermal Authorized Generation (TAG) of approximately 29% on the Res 31/2020.

In addition, on May 21, 2021, through Note B – 156035-1, CAMMESA requested Generating Agents to expressly abandon in writing any pending administrative claim or legal proceeding against the National State, the Secretariat of Energy and/or CAMMESA in relation to Section 2 of Resolution No. 31/2020 and to waive the right to file any administrative and/or legal claim against the National State, the Secretariat of Energy and CAMMESA in connection with the issue at stake. Accordingly, on June 10, 2021, the Company filed the related waiver.

On April 21, 2022, it was published in the Official Gazette Resolution SE No. 238/2022, whereby an increase of approximately 30% in power and energy rates is applicable as from the transaction conducted in February 2022. In addition, the Resolution determines an additional 10% rise as from the transaction conducted in June 2022.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

On December 12, 2022, the Secretary of Energy of the Ministry of Economy published Res 826/2022, which updates by approximately 20% the values remunerated for power and energy as of the September 2022 transaction, adding an additional 10% from December 2022 transaction, additional 25% from February 2023 transaction, and additional 28% from August 2023 transaction.

Additionally, the resolution SE No. 826/22 replaced the fee scheme of power per hour of maximum thermal performance, for a new scheme which separates remunerations generated in rush hours, since economic transition in November 2022.

The evolution of the values set for remunerations for technologies with characteristics similar to CT ADC (> 150MW) are the following:

a) <u>Base power price (PreBasePot)</u>

Technology/Scale	Res 31/2020	Res 440/2021	Res 238/2022		Res 826/2022			
	From February 2020 to January 2021	From February 2021 to January 2022	From February to May 2022	From June to August 2022	From September to November 2022	From December 2022 to January 2023	From February to July 2023	From August 2023
	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]
CC big P > 150 MW	100,650	129,839	168,791	185,670	222,804	245,084	306,355	392,135

b) <u>Price for guaranteed power offered (PrePotDIGO)</u>

Period	Res 31/2020	Res 440/2021	Res 238/2022		Res 826/2022			
	From February 2020 to January 2021	From February 2021 to January 2022	From February to May 2022	From June to August 2022	From September to November 2022	From December 2022 to January 2023	From February to July 2023	From August 2023
	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]
Dec – Jan - Feb - - Jun - Jul - Aug	360,000	464,400	603,720	664,092	796,910	876,601	1,095,752	1,402,562
Mar - Apr - May - Sep - Oct - Nov	270,000	348,300	452,790	498,069	597,683	657,451	821,814	1,051,922

c) <u>Remuneration for power availability</u>

Monthly power remuneration of a Thermal Authorized Generator ("GHT", for its acronym in Spanish) will be proportional to monthly availability and seasonal prices. The applicable physical value is the monthly average power, less the hours of scheduled and agreed-upon maintenance. Power unavailability considered when calculating available average power will be the generating agent's sole responsibility.

The DIGO unavailability of a generating unit arising from any own flaw or due to the failure to consume fuel allocated in the economic dispatch is GHT's responsibility and will be considered forced unavailability.

As of Resolution SE No. 826/22, remuneration is calculated as follows:

$$\text{REM TOT gm (S/mes)} = \text{REM DIGO [\$/mes]} = \text{DRP[MW]} * \text{kFM}^{(1)} * \text{PrecPotDIGO}$$

(1) kFM = monthly hours of agreed-upon maintenance / monthly hours.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

d) Remuneration for energy generated and operated

d.1) Generated Energy: non-fuel variable price, by type of fuel consumed by the generating unit, is as follows:

Technology/Scale	Res 31/2020	Res 440/2021	Res 238/2022		Res 826/2022			
	From February 2020 to January 2021	From February 2021 to January 2022	From February to May 2022	From June to August 2022	From September to November 2022	From December 2022 to January 2023	From February to July 2023	From August 2023
	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]
CC big P > 150 MW	240	310	403	443	532	585	731	936

For the hours the generating unit is dispatched out of optimal diseatch for operating reasons not attributable to forced generation due to transport, voltage or safety control requirements, it will be recognized as remuneration for generated energy considering it equal to 60% of net installed power, notwithstanding the energy actually dispatched by the generating unit.

d.2) Operated Energy: generators will receive a monthly remuneration for this concept represented by the integration of the hourly powers in the period, for any type of fuel, valued at:

Technology/Scale	Res 31/2020	Res 440/2021	Res 238/2022		Res 826/2022			
	From February 2020 to January 2021	From February 2021 to January 2022	From February to May 2022	From June to August 2022	From September to November 2022	From December 2022 to January 2023	From February to July 2023	From August 2023
	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]	[$/MW-month]
CC big P > 150 MW	84	108	140	154	185	204	255	326

When the generating unit does not dispatch power as optimal dispatched power for operating reasons not attributable to forced generation due to transport, voltage or safety control requirements, it will be recognized as remuneration for operated energy when it is equal to 60% of net installed power, notwithstanding the energy actually dispatched by the generating unit, plus rotating power calculated as the difference between the available net installed power and generated energy.

e) Generation remuneration in hours of high demand

Res 826/2022 replaces the Availability of Power in High Requirement Hours, established in Res 238/2022, by the concept of Remuneration for generation in peak hours.

Through this concept, a remuneration equivalent to twice the value corresponding to the current price will be recognized for the non-fuel variable cost to be applied in the five peak hours (6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.) of every day of the months of December, January, February, June, July and August and once for every day of the months of March, April, May, September, October and November.

f) f) Temporary additional remuneration

Under Resolution No. 1037/21 published in the Official Gazette on November 2, 2021, the Export Account was created as part of the Stabilization Fund, financed with the proceeds from energy exports, which will be applied to the financing of energy infrastructure works and allocated as established by the Energy Secretariat in due course. The resolution also establishes the recognition of an additional transitory remuneration in favor of the Generators covered by Resolution No. 440/21, which will comprise the economic transactions from September 2021 up to and including February 2022.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

Subsequently, on November 10, 2021, ES Note NO-2021-108163338-APN-SE#MEC was published, whereby CAMMESA was instructed to consider, in the calculation of the economic transactions, a constant Use Factor equal to 70% for the determination of the Remuneration for Available Power. It is also established that an additional amount of 1000 $/MWh exported in the month will be recognized, which will be allocated in proportion to the energy generated per month by each Generator covered by the Resolution.

Since the economic transition of February 2022, resolution ES No. 238/22 repealed the additional and detailed fee.

Resolution 59/2023 of the Ministry of Energy

On February 5, 2023, the Ministry of Energy published Resolution 59/2023. Through this resolution, the Generating Agents owning Thermal Generation Plants, whose technology is classified as Combined Cycles that are not involved in electricity supply contracts, are authorized to adhere to a Power Availability and Improvement Efficiency Agreement. This is intended to encourage the performance of minor and major maintenance tasks that mean investments that exceed the remunerative values established by Res 826/22.

All those Generating Agents interested in signing a Capacity Availability and Efficiency Improvement Agreement within the framework of this standard, must submit to CAMMESA, within a period of up to 90 calendar days from the publication of this resolution, the corresponding request. attaching the following information:

On April 24th 2023, Capex sent to CAMMESA the acceptance of available power and efficiency improvement agreement, according to terms and conditions established by the resolution framework.
The agreement for the availability engagement indicated extends from March 1st, 2023, to February 29th 2028.

I. <u>Committed Power Price:</u>

The committed capacity will be remunerated monthly in accordance with the "Availability Agreement Price" (PAD) set at US$ 2,000 per MW per month, payable in its equivalent in Argentine pesos.

For average availabilities greater than the target percentage of 85%, the capacity will be valued at the established price corresponding to the month of operation. For available average powers of less than 55%, the price to be remunerated will be 30% of the established price corresponding to the month of operation. For intermediate values, a proportional coefficient will be applied, as detailed below:

i) If %DISP ≥ 85% : PAD month = PAD
ii) If %DISP ≤ 50% : PAD month = 0,3 x PAD
iii) If 50% < %DISP < 85% : PAD month = PAD x (0,3 + 2 x (%DISP – 50%))

The monthly remuneration is determined as a product of the monthly available power and the PAD price of the corresponding month. Power is not remunerated during the seasonal or agreed weekly scheduled maintenance periods. Only the power that is available for dispatch with the optimal operating fuel is remunerated.

II. <u>Generated Energy Price:</u>

The energy generated will be remunerated monthly at US$ 3.5/MWh per month, payable in its equivalent in Argentine pesos.

The remuneration scheme established in Res 826/2022 and its successors is maintained, giving full agreement that, during the validity of each of the availability commitments of the committed machines, a 35% reduction on the price will be applicable for the Guaranteed Power Offered DIGO in the months of December, January, February, June, July and August and 15% on the price for the Guaranteed Power Offered DIGO in the months of March, April, May, September, October and November.

Likewise, the Generating Agent agrees not to receive any concept of remuneration for Generated Energy established in Res 826/2022 and its successors.

The remuneration for energy operated and remuneration for peak hours established in Res 826/2022 and its successors, will be considered the non-fuel cost in force in said resolution.

b.2) Renewables Energy

b.2.1) Effective remuneration schedule for Diadema I Wind Farm.

Energy Secretariat Resolution N° 108/2011

Energy Secretariat Resolution 108/11 dated March 29, 2011 authorizes the execution of supply contracts between the WEM and the offers of power generation and associated energy as from renewable energy sources presented by generating, co-generating or self-generating agents that at the date of publication of this resolution are agents of the WEM or are not commercially authorized or interconnected.

Authorization to participate in those generation offers should be granted to all projects involving the National State, ENARSA or the projects that the Minister of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services so determined.

The WEM supply contracts envisaged by this resolution will be characterized as follows:

- Duration: up to fifteen (15) years, renewable for periods of up to 18 months, the Company's shares may be granted by the Secretariat of Energy, or until compliance with the committed volume, whichever occurs first.
- Selling party: WEM agent whose offer has been approved by the Energy Secretariat
- Buying party: the WEM as a whole, represented by CAMMESA.
- The remuneration receivable by the selling party and payable by the buying party shall be determined based on the costs accepted by the Energy Secretariat.
- All offerors wishing to enter into contracts with the WEM are to submit to the Energy Secretariat the respective investment projects, including the following information:
    - Units to be commissioned which will take on the commitment.
    - Guaranteed availability of the commissioned units that will take on the commitment.
    - Offered duration of the WEM supply contract.
    - Period of validity of the offer.
    - Power availability undertaken for the whole period.
    - The offer shall contain a breakdown of all fixed and variable costs, as well as the costs of the financing used for the installation of the new offered capacity.
    - The documentation supporting the breakdown of costs submitted.
    - The energy surpluses in each hour above the contracted power will be traded in the SPOT market or through contracts with MEM Agents and will not be counted for the purpose of calculating the contracted energy.

It was established that the power to be assigned and the energy supplied in compliance with each of the WEM supply contracts will be remunerated on a monthly basis, calculated based on the annual installation costs to be considered and the fixed and variable costs of operation of the committed equipment. These costs may be reviewed by the Energy Secretariat when any of its components show significant variations, to ensure that the costs are covered by the remuneration assigned to the respective WEM supply contract.

It is also established that while Energy Secretariat Resolution 406/03 applies, the obligations arising under the contract shall rank pari passu with the ones established in Section 4, paragraph e) of that resolution. If this order of priority is modified, payment of the obligations derived from the contract may not be lower in priority with respect to the recognition of operating costs of the thermal power plants.

Hychico has made a supply contract with the WEM taking this resolution into account.

Although Resolution N° 108/11 was repealed by Resolution 202 - E/2016, the latter provided that the contracts entered into under Resolution N° 108/2011 will remain valid as originally established.

Law XVII No. 95 – Tax benefits for renewable energies

On October 19, 2015, the Head of the Agency for the Promotion of Renewable Energies in the Province of Chubut decided to grant to Hychico for its DEEF, within the framework of Law XVII No. 95, the benefits set forth in Article 7, Section B, Sub-section 3, fully excepting it from payment of turnover tax during the first five (5) years as from the granting date, and with a 50% turnover tax exemption as from the sixth year up to and including the tenth year. Within the framework of that Law, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, the "tax stability" benefit was granted in the provincial territory for a term of 15 years, with tax stability being understood as the impossibility of imposing on the activity a heavier tax burden as a consequence of tax increases.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

b.2.2) Current remuneration scheme for the Diadema II Wind Farm.

Effective remuneration schedule for Diadema I Wind Farm. Energy Secretariat of the Government Resolution N° 488/2017

On December 19, 2017, through Resolution 488/2017 of the Ministry of Energy and Mining, the Renewable Electric Power Supply Contracts were awarded in accordance with Resolutions No. 275 dated August 16, 2017 and No. 473 dated November 30, 2017, both from the above Ministry, indicating the Awarded Price per megawatt hour for each technology in each Renewable Electric Power Supply Contract to be signed and the allocation of the remaining quota.

Under this resolution, on June 4, 2018 E G WIND and CAMMESA entered into a contract, subject to the following terms and conditions:
- Term: twenty (20) years as from the Commercial Authorization to Operate, with an option to extend the contractual term in the event of noncompliance with the Hired Energy
- Seller: DIADEMA II Wind Farm – E G WIND
- Buyer: CAMMESA
- Remuneration = Awarded Price * Incentive Factor + Taxes + Tax Increases Carry-forwards.
- "Take-or-Pay" (TOP) clause. Considering that the construction of the Extended Transportation System was not yet completed and that there is a limitation on energy injection, CAMMESA undertakes -until that happens- to pay the Awarded Price for the P50 of the restricted energy during the restriction hours.

b.3) General regulations of the Argentine Electricity Market

Seasonal Schedule of WEM.

In the present period, various norms were published regulating the stational MEM schedule.

- ES Resolution No. 305/2022, published on May 2, 2022, approved winter Seasonal Schedule for the period May-October 2022.
- ES Resolution No. 422/2022, established the Programming for the period June – October 2022.
- ES Resolution No. 719/2022, established the Summer Seasonal Programming corresponding to the period November 2022 – April 2023, which subsequently received a Reprogramming through SE Resolution No. 54/2023 for the period February – April 2023.
- ES Resolution No. 323/2023 issued on April 29, 2023, established the Winter Seasonal Programming for the period May - October 2023.

These regulations seek that CAMMESA, in its capacity as Dispatch Management Agency (OED), makes an optimal dispatch of power to minimize total operating costs, and determine for each distributor the seasonal prices to be paid for purchasing from the Wholesale Electric Market.

Law 27191 – Changes to the regime for the promotion of renewable energies

On September 25, 2015, the National Congress enacted Law 27191 which was published in the Official Gazette on October 21, 2015. The Law introduced amendments to the National Program for the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources created by Law 26190. To that end, to reach an 8% renewable energy contribution to the national consumption matrix at December 31, 2017 and 20% at December 31, 2025, the law added the following: (i) it extended the definition of renewable energies; (ii) it eliminated the 10 year limitation for the tax benefit system; (iii) it set out non-excluding tax incentives such as: early refund of VAT, accelerated depreciation of income tax, exclusion from the tax on assets base of assets used in promoted activities, exemption from import duties, offsetting of tax losses against income (going from 5 to 10 years), tax exemption for dividend distribution when the beneficiary is an individual (only in the case of reinvestment), and tax certificates for 20% of the value of the national components; (iv) it created the Trust Fund for the Development of Renewable Energies that, among other things, will grant loans and guarantees for investment projects, and (v) it ordered that all power Users would have to contribute by complying with the renewable energy consumption objectives set forth by the law, for which a gradual schedule was established and special obligations for Large Users of over 300kW. Finally, the law ratified that wind power generation should receive the same treatment as run-of-the-river power generation; therefore, this will be dispatched according to the actual wind availability.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

In addition, in May 2016 the Ministry of Energy and Mining issued Resolutions 71/2016 and 72/2016 through which it set in motion the first round of the Open Bid Process for contracting in the WEM electricity from renewable generation sources ("Programa RenovAr") to comply with Laws 26190 and 27191. On September 5, 2016, Hychico together with Plenium Energy S.A. (a related company) submitted a bid under that program but it was not awarded.

Decree No. 531/2016 – Regulatory of "Renewable Law"

On March 31, 2016 Decree No. 531/2016 was published in the Official Gazette; it approves the regulatory provisions to Law No. 26190, amended by Chapter I of Law No. 27191 and Chapter II of Law No. 27191 related to the Second Stage of the National Regime for Promotion of Renewable Sources of Energy Intended for the Production of Electric Power. It also approves the regulation to the Chapters of Law No. 27191 related to the Trust Fund for Renewable Energy (Chapter III), contribution by electrical energy Users to comply with the objectives established by the Promotion Regime (Chapter IV), tax increases (Chapter V), regime on exports (Chapter VI), access to and Use of renewable energy sources (Chapter VII), electric power from intermittent renewable resources (Chapter VIII) and supplementary clauses (Chapter IX) stating that the Enforcement Authority must widely publish offers for generation of electric power from renewable energy sources and invite the City of Buenos Aires and the Provinces to adhere to the law and issue their own local rules aimed at promoting the production of electrical energy from renewable sources.

Resolution E-275/2017

On August 17, 2017, Resolution No. E-275/2017 from the Ministry of Energy and Mining was published in the Official Gazette which called for interested parties to offer in the National and International Open Bid Process for contracting in the WEM electricity from renewable sources - Program RENOVAR (2nd Round), with the aim of entering into contracts in the forward market (called supply contracts of renewable electricity) with CAMMESA in representation of Distributors and Large Users of the Wholesale Electric Market - until their reallocation to distribution agents and/or Large Users of WEM in accordance with the Program Bidding Terms and Conditions. Hychico participated in the call with the Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II project.

Resolution No. E-281/2017 - Renewable Energy Forward Market "MATER".

On August 22, 2017 Resolution No. 281/2017 was published, which established the Forward Market System for Ele.ctricity from Renewable Sources within the framework of Law No. 27191 and its Regulatory Decree No. 531/2016. This system has the purpose of establishing conditions in accordance with Section 9 of the Law 27191 to be complied with by Large Users in the Wholesale Electricity Market and Large Demands from Customers of the Distribution Agents of the WEM or Utility Distribution Providers as long as their power demands are equal to or greater than three hundred kilowatts (300 KV) on average, through the individual contracting in the Forward Market of Electricity from Renewable Sources or by self-generation from renewable sources, in accordance with Section 9 of Law. 27191 and Section 9 of Exhibit II of Decree No. 531. Specifically, the entities falling within the mentioned Section of the Law could comply with their obligation in any of the following ways: a) individual contracting of electricity from renewable energies, b) self-generation or co-generation from renewable sources, or c) participation in the procedure of joint purchases developed by CAMMESA. Section 9, subsection 2, paragraph (i) of Exhibit II of the regulatory Decree establishes that supply contracts for electricity from renewable sources entered into within the framework of Law 27191 by entities falling within Section 9 will be freely agreed upon by the parties, considering the characteristics of investment projects and compliance with obligations established by the law and regulatory decree, information duties and management requirements established by the CAMMESA Procedures and in the supplementary regulations issued by the Enforcement Authority.

Resolution No. 230/2019 - Resolution No. 551/2021 and Resolution No. 1260/2021.Readjustment of renewable projects and changes in the maintenance of dispatch priority.

On April 30, 2019, ES Resolution N° 230/2019 was issued, modifying Annex I of Resolution N° 281/2017 and establishing as relevant issues the new conditions for maintaining the dispatch priority granted, the ways to demonstrate the progress of the project and the term during which the bond insurance taken out for the power for which priority was given to the project should be maintained.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

This resolution was amended by Resolution N° 551/2021, which established new conditions for maintaining the dispatch priority granted, the ways to demonstrate the degree of progress of the project and the values for dispatch priority purposes, until commercial authorization to operate was obtained. Dispatch priority may be extended for a term of 180 days by demonstrating a degree of progress of 60% and paying the sum of US$ 1.500 per megavatio on a quarterly basis (In the event (of change of the project site), an amount of US$ 1.500 per megavatio every thirty days of extension requested, or US$ 4.500/MW per megavatio every thirty days of extension requested.

Furthermore, Resolution No. 551/2021 instructed the Dispatch Management Agency (OED) to invite the projects with an assigned dispatch priority -and which have not yet obtained the commercial authorization to operate- to opt to readapt to or abandon the promotion system.

In line with Resolution No. 551/2021, Resolution No. 1260/2021 published on December 29, 2021 established that the projects awarded with an assigned dispatch priority under any regulatory schedule (Rounds 1, 1.5, 2 and 3 of the RenovAr Program), or authorized to request their inclusion in the National Renewable Energies Promotion System, as laid down in Resolution No. 202/2016, and that have not reached the Commercial Authorization Date, may opt to request the rescision of their Supply Contract or its renewal.

Resolution N° 14/2022. Changes in the Forward Market of Electricity from Renewable Sources (MATER)

On January 20, 2022, ES Resolution No. 14/2022 was published, which introduced changes in the MATER regarding how to set the Dispatch Priority. Said Dispatch Priority will be assigned to the awardee that declares the highest increase factor.

Resolution N° 330/2022. Interest manifestation for the development of infrastructure

On May 9, 2022, the Energy Secretariat published Resolution No. 330/2022 inviting to submit manifestation (MDI) to develop infrastructure projects that contribute to the incorporation of energy from renewable sources and/or energy storage facilities in the WEM.

Resolution N° 370/2022. Authorization of contracts between MATER Generators and Distributors

On May 13, 2022, Resolution No. 370/2022 was adopted, whereby the contracts between Generators and Distributors were authorized in the Forward Market of Electricity from Renewable Sources (MATER).

The resolution allows the WEM Distribution Agents and/or the Electricity Distribution Public Utility Service Providers to execute Contracts for the Supply of Electricity from Renewable Sources with the Generating or Self-generating WEM Agents to supply consumer demand equal to or higher than 300 kW (Major Users at the Electricity Distribution Company or "GUDIs").

Resolution No. 360/23. Modifications in the MATER (Es Resolution No. 281/17- Resolution SE No 230/19- provision No. 1/18)

On May 10th 2023, ES Resolution No. 360/2023 modified certain aspects of the Renewable Source Electric Energy forward market (MATER according to its spanish initials), ruled by Resolution No. 281/2017 and its modifiers.

Relevant changes listed on the resolution are the following:

1- GENREN Contracts

Generator habilitations with supply contracts celebrated under Ordinance No. 562/2009 (GENREN PROGRAM) to be commercialized in MATER since the first month after the ending contract date. Commercialization will be enabled since the generator requests CAMMESA entrance to the MATER, giving compliance to requests of the Resolution No. 281 and when it starts paying, for two years, a quarterly fee of US$ 500 per MW of commercial energy maintaining dispatch priority.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

2 New alternatives of dispatch assignation

i- Incorporation of the request of “Dispatch Priority Associated with Joint Projects of Incremental Demand with New Renewable Generation” (article 6, annexe I, Resolution No. 281).
Priority dispatch assignment is permitted to new projects of renewable energy generation that have an agreement with future large incremental power demands. Such projects will be considered as “Dispatch Priority Associated with Joint Projects of Incremental Demand with New Renewable Generation” if they have an incremental demand even or equal to 10 MW.
Priority is destined to large future demands seeking for a previewed consumption of total or partial electric energy obtained via renewable sources and that, by their planned influence in the transport web, produce an increase of the assignable capacities of priority of dispatch over the existent capacities at the moment of request.
CAMMESA will perform associated priority dispatch assignments only for the incremental transport capacity in association with the income of mentioned joint projects only if this new assignment does not affect the existing transport capacity of other projects and/or generation plants.

ii. Incorporation of the figure of the ” dispatch priority per enlargements associated with MATER projects” (item 6 annexe I, Resolution No. 281)
The purpose of this item is that the generators build and pay for their cost increases in the transport under its commercialization in MATER. In such a manner, dispatch priority over incremental transport capacity could be reserved for renewable energy projects which carry enlargement works at their own cost.

iii) CAMMESA is instructed to implement, for those corridors where there is not full assignment capacity of dispatch priority for all its year hours, a mechanism of “ Dispatch Priority assignment, Referential type A.”
Such mechanisms will allow the generators to obtain Dispatch Priority assignation, Referential type A, in which they anticipate, for their evaluations and circumstance limitations that can let them inject energy with an expected probability of 92% over its annual energy with the planned conditions of the difference nodes and corridors of the SADI until works that permit to avoid limitations are performed.

Those generators which, previous to the first request of e Dispatch Priority assignment, Referential type A, have a commercially enabled power over their assigned dispatch priority may adhere to this regime for their inclusion in the priority assignment until that difference (item 9)

Terms and conditions of the assignment and maintenance of the Dispatch Priority assignment, Referential type A, will be ruled by the same current mechanisms utilized in the assignment and maintenance of dispatch priority.

3- Non-compliance with requirements to maintain priority

In the event of non-compliance with the agreed entry term or payments to maintain dispatch priority, project owners who have requested the granting of extensions may not reiterate the dispatch priority request for the following four quarters.
In addition, projects that have not obtained commercial authorization for the entire assigned capacity, once the committed term plus eventual extensions have expired, will automatically lose dispatch priority for the capacity resulting from the difference between (i) the capacity assigned with priority and (ii) the power commercially enabled, without the right to claim any for the payments made (new item. 9 bis, Annex I, Resolution 281)

4- Extensions to obtain commercial authorization

CAMMESA, under certain conditions (new article 11, Annex I, Resolution 281), may extend the maximum term of 24 months or the declared commercial authorization term if dispatch priority has been assigned by tie-breaker with the mechanism before Resolution No. 14/2022, for up to a maximum of 720 calendar days, establishing the amounts to be paid to guarantee Dispatch Priority

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

5 Destination of the proceeds

The proceedsfrom CAMMESA as payments made by generators corresponding to dispatch priority reserves, extensions, relocations, and accessions to MATER, will be allocated to an Apartment Account for the Expansion of the Transportation System associated with renewable energies, managed by CAMMESA through the Electric Supply Transportation Works Trust (FOTAE) (new art. 13, Resolution No. 230/2019).

6- Partial authorization of projects with dispatch priority

Those who have obtained dispatch priority and carry out partial commercial authorizations concerning the total power assigned with priority will pay the Dispatch Priority Reserve charge exclusively for the power that has not obtained commercial authorization at the beginning of the period corresponding to the obligation of payment. For this, the accumulated power commercially enabled must be at least 50% of the power assigned with dispatch priority. (new art. 20, Provision 1/2018 of the former Undersecretary of Renewable Energies)

7- Additional instructions

i-CAMMESA is instructed to annually publish a list with the status of electric power generators produced from renewable sources concerning their dispatch priority.

ii. CAMMESA is instructed to carry out all the tasks necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Resolution.

iii. The Undersecretary of Electric Power is authorized to dictate the complementary or explanatory norms that are required for the implementation of the Resolution.

c) <u>Gas natural sector</u>

- **Federal Hydrocarbons Law 17319 - Law 26741 of "National Hydrocarbons Sovereignty" and Decree 1277/12**

See section a) Oil sector

- **Resolution 46-E / 2017 - Incentive Program for Investments in Developments of Natural Gas Production derived from Unconventional Reservoirs**

On March 2, 2017, the Ministry of Energy and Mining issued Resolution 46-E/2017, by means of which the Incentive Program for Investments in Developments of Natural Gas Production derived from Unconventional Reservoirs (the "Program") was created with the aim of stimulating the investments in natural gas production derived from unconventional reservoirs in the Neuquén Basin.

- **Resolution 419-E/2017 - Incentive Program for the Investments in Developments of Natural Gas Production from Unconventional Reservoirs**

On November 1, 2017, Resolution 419-E/2017 (which amends Resolution 46-E/2017) was issued, setting a new Appendix I modifying the terms and conditions of the Program. The Program was effective from the publication in the Official Gazette of Resolution 46-E/2017 until December 31, 2021.

On January 31, 2018, the Company submitted an application to the Exploration and Production Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Energy and Mining, requesting adherence to the mentioned Program for the Agua del Cajón concession. On June 6, 2018, the ES notified Capex that the Agua del Cajón concession was included in the Program. The investment plan has been completed with a total investment of US$ 127.5 million.

Additionally, the Energy Secretariat applied in December 2018, with retroactive effect to January 2018, a new criterion regarding the volume to be recognized for the payment of compensation derived from the Stimulus Plan, the same being the minimum between the nonconventional actual volume produced and the original curve timely presented.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

The Company has submitted the affidavits for the production of natural gas coming from unconventional reservoirs from the Agua del Cajón Area corresponding to the periods January 2018 – December 2021 and the bond insurance policies to request the payment of the incentive program. The Ministry of Energy authorized the total payment of the economic remuneration requested for the period January 2018 – December 2021 for approximately $ 3,585,6 million (stated at historical cost). The Company has recorded under Income for sale the total incentive complying with the conditions set forth in Resolution No. 419 E/2017, amounting to 1,768.7 million on April, 30 2022 (see Notes 3.17 and 7). At the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company has collected all the compensations.

Resolution 12/2019 SEN

On December 27, 2019, the Ministry of Productive Development issued Resolution N°. 12/2019 repealing SGE Resolution No. 70/2018 effective as from December 30, 2019, whereby CAMMESA's centralization scheme for the supply of fuel for generation purposes was restored.

The Secretariat of Energy issued Note NO-2020-05333189-APN-SE#MDP which sets forth Mechanisms for the provision of natural gas to be Used in the Wholesale Electric Market in auctions.

On January 24, 2020, the Secretariat of Energy through Note NO-2020-05333189-APN-SE#MDP ordered CAMMESA to include in the General and Specific Bidding Terms and Conditions clauses stating the obligation to provide the volumes awarded and nominated by CAMMESA.

Although CAMMESA's Bidding Processes still continue, since 2021 most of the gas has been supplied to CAMMESA under the Gas Plan.

Decree No. 892/2020 - Argentine Promotion Plan for the Production of Natural Gas - 2020-2024 Supply and Demand System - Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 317/2020 - Call for Tenders. Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 391/2020 - Award of Gas Volumes.

On November 13, 2020, Decree No. 892/2020 was published, approving the Promotion Plan for Argentine Natural Gas Production - 2020-2024 Supply and Demand Schedule (the "2020-2024 Gas Plan"), based on a competitive system at the point of entry into the gas transportation system, whereby the Energy Secretariat was instructed to implement that plan.

The 2020-2024 Gas Plan consists in the voluntary participation of gas producing companies, as well as CAMMESA and public utilities engaged in the distribution and sub-distribution of gas making direct purchases from the producing companies.

The main guidelines, criteria and conditions of this Plan are as follows:

a. Volume: total basic volume of 70 MM m^3/day for 365 days of each calendar year of duration of the schedule. Below is a detail of volumes per basin: Austral Basin 20 MM m^3/day, Neuquén Basin 47.2 MM m^3/day and Northwestern Basin 2.8 MM m^3/day.
b. Term: 4 years as from January 2021. The term for offshore projects will be up to 8 years.
c. Exports: The awardee producing companies shall benefit from preferential export conditions for a total volume of up to 11 MM m^3/day, to be undertaken exclusively during the non-winter period.
d. Supply and demand procedure: the special contracts are negotiated at auctions, bidding and/or similar processes guaranteeing compliance with the highest concurrence, equality, competition and transparency standards.
e. Producers shall commit themselves to achieving a production curve per basin that guarantees sustainability and/or increases in the current levels.
f. National value added and investment plans: the producing companies participating in the bidding process shall comply with the principle of full and successive use at a local, regional and national level both in terms of employment and supply of goods and services.
g. In the event of default by producers, according to the type of default, they will collect a lower price, shall be liable to fines and may be excluded from the 2020-2024 Gas Plan.
h. Bidding producers may waive –in whole or in part- the volumes undertaken under Resolutions Nos. 46/2017, 419/2017 and 447/2017.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

The Energy Secretariat implemented the 2020-2024 Gas Plan under Resolution No. 317/2020, published in the Argentine Official Gazette on November 24, 2020.

On December 15, 2020, the Energy Secretariat adopted Resolution No. 391/2020 awarding the volumes of natural gas according to the Public Bid and approving the offered prices for the awarded volumes of natural gas at the point of Entry into the Transport System.

The Company participated as bidder in the Public Bid and obtained the approval of a volume of 0.81 MM m^3/day for the base period, with a price for the total offered volumes of US$ 2.40/MMBTU. The Company executed the pertinent contract with CAMMESA, as laid down in Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 317/2020. The Company has not waived its right to the benefits it had been granted under Resolution N°. 46/2017.

Resolution No. 447/2020 was published on December 30, 2020, which approved the natural gas volumes awarded under Section 2 of Resolution No. 391/2020, per producer, distribution licensee and/or sub-distribution and basin of origin.

Resolution No. 360/2021. New natural gas export regulations

Under Resolution No. 360/2021 published in the Official Gazette on April 27, 2021, the Energy Secretariat established that the natural gas exports referred to by Section 3 of Law No. 24076 shall be subject to the terms and conditions laid down in the Procedure for the Authorization of Natural Gas Exports (the "Export Procedure") repealing for such purpose ES Resolution No. 417/2019 and Regulation No. 284/2019 of the then Hydrocarbons and Fuels Undersecretariat.

The Resolution was adopted under the 2020-2024 Gas Plan set out in Annex to Decree No. 892/2020, Section 4, sub-sect. c) which provides that firm preferential export conditions may be offered to the participating producing companies, to the extent that secure and steady domestic market supply is not affected. If the authorization is granted, the analyzed exports will become firm and will no longer be interrupted by the Energy Secretariat.

Resolution No. 984/2021 and Resolution 1091/2021. 2020-2024 Gas Plan - Round 3

Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 984/2021 was published in the Official Gazette on October 21, 2021 inviting for tenders at the National Public Bid - Round 3 for the Argentine Natural Gas Production Promotion Plan - 2020-2024 Supply and Demand Schedule ("2020-2024 Gas Plan - Round 3") with the aim of completing the 70 Mmm^3/d volume.

The bids under Round 3 were submitted on November 2, 2021 and, as laid down in Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 1091/2021 published in the Official Gazette on November 12, 2021, additional volumes were awarded to be injected from the Neuquina Basin and the prices set therein were approved. A total volume of 3 Mmm3/d was awarded for the period from May 2022 to December 2024. The bidding process was declared void for the Northwestern and Austral basins. The Company did not submit any bid.

Resolution No. 67/2022. Néstor Kirchner Gas Pipeline

Resolution No. 67/2022 was published on February 7, 2022, declaring of national public interest the construction of the Néstor Kirchner Gas Pipeline as a strategic project for the development of natural gas, with a starting point in the vicinity of Tratayén, Province of Neuquén, up to the vicinity of San Jerónimo, Province of Santa Fe.

The first stage that connects Tratayén with Saliqueló (to the west of the province of Buenos Aires), its construction is finished and in the process of qualification by sections, being its official inauguration on July 9 of this year, while the second stage goes from Saliqueló to San Jerónimo (province of Santa Fe), it was tendered in April 2023; it is expected that by the end of 2023 it will be awarded and construction will begin.

Resolution No. 235/2022 and Resolution No. 403/2022. Public hearing and natural gas price index-adjustment

Under ES Resolution No. 235/2022 published in the Official Gazette on April 18, 2022, a Public Hearing was summoned to deal with the implementation of the subsidy segmentation to be applied by the State to the energy prices charged to the Users of the natural gas and electric power utility services for the 2022-2023 period.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

On May 28, 2022, Argentina's Ministry of Economy, through the Energy Secretariat, published Resolution No. 403/2022 in the Official Gazette containing the new rate schedules derived from the natural gas price Adjustment in the Gas Carriage System Entry Point (PIST) applicable as from June 1, 2022.

Resolution No 6/2023

Through ES Resolution No. 6/2023, published in the Official Gazette on January 10, 2023, the adequacy of natural gas prices at the Point of Entry to the Transportation System (PIST) of contracts or agreements was established. Current supply agreements entered into within the framework of the "REINSURANCE PLAN AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF FEDERAL HYDROCARBONS PRODUCTION, INTERNAL SELF-SUPPLY, EXPORTS, IMPORT SUBSTITUTION AND THE EXPANSION OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR ALL HYDROCARBON BASINS OF THE COUNTRY 2023-2028" (Plan Gas.Ar), under the terms of Decree No. 892/20, modified by Decree No. 730/22, and Resolutions No. 391/20, 447/20, 129/21, 169/21, 984/ 21, 1091/21, 770/22 and 860/22, all from the SECRETARIAT OF ENERGY, which will be applicable for gas consumption from March 1, 2023 and May 1, 2023.

Necessity and Urgency Decree No. 227/2022. Regulations on Access to Foreign Exchange Market for Hydrocarbons Incremental Production

On May 27, 2022, National Executive Branch Decree No. 277/2022 was published in the Official Gazette, establishing the terms and conditions of the New Regulations on Access to Foreign Exchange Market for Hydrocarbons Incremental Production to encourage investments in the sector.

DNU 484/2022 Regulates the Foreign Currency Access Regime for the Incremental Production of Hydrocarbons.

On August 16, 2022, Decree No. 484/2022 was issued, which regulated Decree No. 277/2022.

This norm indicates that the beneficiaries of the Access Regime for the Incremental Production of Oil and of the Regime of Access to Foreign Currency for the Incremental Production of Natural Gas, will be those the subjects registered in the Registry of Oil Companies-Producing Section-regulated by Provision No. °337/2019 of the former Undersecretary of Hydrocarbons and Fuels.

Beneficiaries may apply to request benefits directly or jointly with associated third parties that prove a contractual relationship with the beneficiary of at least US$50,000,000. Associated third parties will participate in the benefit indicated in the percentage of incremental production denounced by the beneficiary and approved by the Enforcement Authority, each time recognition of the benefit is requested.

Recognition of the benefits can be requested as from the third quarter of 2022 by complying with the requirements established by the Ministry of Energy, which will validate its compliance.

The crude oil production corresponding to the period January - December 2021, both inclusive, of the areas owned by the beneficiary will be taken as the production baseline. For the purposes of calculating incremental production, the crude oil production of the beneficiary corresponding to the last twelve months, including the quarter in question, will be taken.

To calculate the incremental injection of the Foreign Currency Access Regime for the Incremental Production of Natural Gas in each quarter, the beneficiary's average daily injection of natural gas corresponding to the last twelve months, including the quarter in question, will be taken. For the purposes of calculating the baseline and incremental injection, the volumes injected into the system and off system by the beneficiary itself will be computed, without including those volumes injected by third parties on behalf of the beneficiary.

With the request for the benefits included in this standard, the beneficiaries must include their Regional and National Supplier Development Plans indicated in art. 23 of Decree No. 277/2022. Beneficiaries must increase their purchases and contracts from national and regional suppliers by December 2024 by 30% for drilling and completion items and by 40% for production and maintenance and surface works and facilities over the composition percentage of spending of the year 2021.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

BCRA Regulations - Communication A 7626

The Central Bank issued on October 28, 2022 Communication A 7626 which establishes that the client who has a Certification for the regimes of access to foreign currency for the incremental production of oil and or natural gas (Decree No. 277/22) will be able to access the exchange market for up to the amount of the certification to carry out:

1. Capital payments of commercial debts for the import of goods without the need to have the prior approval established in points 10.11 and 10.14 of Communication A 7532 or the period established in point 1.1 of Communication A 7622, as appropriate. .
2. Capital payments of commercial debts for the import of services without the need for prior approval of point 3.2 for operations with a related counterparty and/or point 3.1 of Communication A 7532.
3. Payment of profits and dividends to non-resident shareholders to the extent that the requirements established by the BCRA are verified.
4. Capital payments of financial indebtedness abroad whose creditor is a counterparty related to the debtor without prior approval from the BCRA.
5. Capital payments of financial debts in foreign currency above the amount resulting from the parameters established by the BCRA.
6. Repatriations of direct investments of non-residents in companies that are not the controllers of local financial entities within the framework of the provisions of the BCRA.

The beneficiaries must nominate a single local financial entity to be responsible for issuing the certifications for the foreign exchange access regimes for the incremental production of oil and/or natural gas (Decree No. 277/22) and send them to the entities for which the client wishes to access the exchange market.

The nominated entity must record the amounts of benefits recognized by the Ministry of Energy under Decree No. 277/2022 in favour of the client, indicating the period to which the benefit corresponds and the total amount of the benefit in dollars obtained for the period.

Resolution Ministry of Energy No. 13/2023

The Ministry of Energy regulated on January 16, 2023, through this Resolution, the general conditions for access to the Foreign Currency Access Regime for Incremental Oil Production (RADPIP) for the Foreign Currency Access Regime for Incremental Production de Gas Natural (RADPIGN) and the general conditions for the Regime promotion of Employment, Work and Development of Regional and National Employers of the Hydrocarbon Industry (RPEPNIH).

Decree No. 730/2022 – 2023-2028 Plan to Reinsure and Encourage the Federal Production of Hydrocarbons, Domestic Self-Supply, Exports, Substitution of Imports and Expansion of the Transportation System of every Argentine Hydrocarbon Basins. - Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 770/2022 - National Bid Invitation to Tender

On November 4, 2022, Decree No. 730/2022 was published in the Official Gazette, which approved the 2023-2028 Plan to Reinsure and Encourage the Federal Production of Hydrocarbons, Domestic Self-Supply, Exports, Substitution of Imports and Expansion of the Transportation System of every Argentine Hydrocarbon Basins (the "2023-2028 Gas Plan"), based on a price offer system at the gas transport system entry point, and instructed the Energy Secretariat to implement such plan. On November 14, 2022, the Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 770/2022 was published in the Official Gazette thus implementing the Gas 2023-2028 Plan.

The 2023-2028 Gas Plan consists in the voluntary participation of gas producing companies, as well as CAMMESA, and public utilities engaged in the distribution and sub-distribution of gas making direct purchases from the producing companies.

The 2023-2028 Gas Plan implements Round 4 and Round 5.

Through Round 4, and particularly Round 4.1, the successful bidders of the 2020-2024 Promotion Plan for Argentine Natural Gas Production - Supply and Demand Schedule of the Neuquén Basin may request that the Delivery Commitments mentioned below be extended for the January 2025 - December 2028 period (both inclusive), referred to:

(i) the Base Volumes of Round 1; and
(ii) the volumes awarded under Round 3.

These extensions do not include Additional Winter Volumes awarded under Round 1.

Furthermore, Round 4.2 is also regulated within the framework of Round 4, by means of which the following volumes of natural gas in the Neuquén Basin are being tendered for offers:

a) "Base Gas July": up to 11,000,000 m3 per day from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2028, both inclusive;
b) "Base Gas January": up to 3,000,000 m3 per day from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2028, both inclusive;
c) "Peak Gas 2024": up to 7,000,000 m3 per day from May 1 to September 30, both inclusive, from 2024 to 2028, both inclusive;
d) "Peak Gas 2025": up to 7,000,000 m3 per day from May 1 to September 30, both inclusive, from 2025 to 2028, both inclusive.

As regards Round 5, an invitation is made to:

a) Round 5.1, the successful bidders of the 2020-2024 Promotion Plan for Argentine Natural Gas Production - Supply and Demand Schedule from the provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz may request that the commitments undertaken in Round 1 be extended for the January 2025 - December 2028 period (both inclusive).
b) Round 5.2: producers are invited to submit Incremental Gas projects in the Austral and Northwestern basins, within the framework of an Incremental Activity Plan.

In addition, the following conditions must be taken into account:

a) Prices: to extend participation in the plan, producers must submit offers with prices equal to or lower than the first stage of the gas plan (2020-2024).
b) Exports: if the total annual amount of 70MM m3/year is covered, the awardee producing companies may benefit from preferential export conditions, to be committed on a seasonal basis and according to the particular situation of the transport system and the gas market.
c) Contracts: the extension involves the adjustment of all the Delivery Commitments and of the contracts of the successful bidder with the Distribution and/or Sub-distribution Licensees and/or ENARSA and/or CAMMESA arising from the respective awarding acts, with a first delivery date being January 1, 2025 and termination date December 31, 2028;
d) Producers must continue committing to achieve a production curve per basin that guarantees the sustainability and/or increase of the current levels and/or reduce the declines or commit to carry out a certain investment project and commercialize its associated production;
e) In the event of default by producers, and depending on the type of default, they will collect a lower price, shall be liable to fines and may be excluded from the 2023-2028 Gas Plan.

Tenders relating to the 2023-2028 Gas Plan were to be submitted on December 14, 2022, except for Round 5.2, which submission date was April 30, 2023.

The Company has decided not to participate in the 2023-2028 Gas Plan.

d) <u>LPG sector</u>

- **Law 26020 and ES Resolution 168/05**

The regulatory framework for the industry and commercialization of LPG has been approved by the Argentine Congress through Law 26020. This regulatory framework is aimed at ensuring the regular, reliable and economical supply of LPG to low-income social sectors which do not have natural gas service through networks. Furthermore, a general policy has been defined, establishing specific goals for the regulation of the industry and commercialization of LPG, all of them aimed at improving market competitiveness and increasing the development of the LPG industry, promoting its efficiency and ensuring safety in all the stages of the activity, with an adequate protection of user rights, especially at the time of fixing prices.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

Law 26020 rules the supply chain of LPG in full, that is to say the production, fractionation, transport, storage, distribution, port services and commercialization of LPG within the Argentine territory.

As regards the production own regulation, we have to mention that section 11 of Law 26020 has established freedom in the production activity, i.e. the LPG production under any form or technical alternative is free: the opening of new plants or the enlargement of existing ones can be made with no further requirement other than compliance with Law 26020, its regulations and pertinent technical standards.

Furthermore, Law 26020 authorizes the free import of LPG, the only requirement being that of compliance with the law, regulations and supplementary resolutions and no prior authorization is required. On the contrary, export of LPG can only be free once the internal demand volumes are satisfied and prior authorization by the Executive Branch in each case is obtained.

Resolution 168/05 of the ES establishes that the export operations have to be recorded with the LPG Direction, reporting to the Undersecretariat of Fuels, for approval, and those interested in the export of LPG must prove that the demand of the commercial chain has been duly satisfied through the mechanism set forth in the mentioned Resolution.

The Enforcement authority of Law 26020 is the Energy Secretariat, which shall enforce and promote compliance with the objectives of the industry and commercialization of the LPG established by such Law, issuing the necessary regulations to that end.

- **ES Resolution N° 1070/2008 and 1071/2008**

By Resolutions 1070/08 and 1071/08, the Energy Secretariat ratified (i) an agreement supplementary to the Agreement with Gas Producers entered into with certain gas producers; and (ii) an Agreement for LPG Price Stability entered into with certain LPG producers, bottlers and other market players, none of which was entered into by the Company (see Note 33.2 a.1). Subsequently, addenda to those agreements were signed, and ratified by resolutions of the Energy Secretariat.

- **ENARGAS Resolutions 1982, 1988 and 1991/11**

By the end of November 2011, the ENARGAS adopted Resolutions 1982, 1988 and 1991/11 whereby, among other issues: (i) the unit prices were adjusted for the charge created by National Executive Branch Decree 2067/08, they being increased by approximately 1,000%, and (ii) said charge was fully applied to certain non-residential users of natural gas, according to their main or secondary line of Business; this includes the natural gas treatment plants located outside the regulated measurement area, such as the Agua del Cajón plant of Servicios Buproneu S.A. in which the Company processes its natural gas.

The Company considers that this charge is unconstitutional since it involves a tax and has not been created under a Law passed by the National Congress. In view of this, the Company has filed legal action and has been awarded a precautionary measure, as explained in Note 33.2 a.2).

- **ES Resolution N° 77/2012**

Energy Secretariat Resolution 77/12 (the "Resolution") was published in March 2012. This resolution extends the LPG (butane) price stability agreement, establishes that the producing companies that are not a party to the agreement must meet the supply parameters determined by the Energy Secretariat and sell LPG (butane) to the Bottling Companies at prices and with remunerations equal to the ones set for the producing Companies that are a party to the Agreement, and that the companies not complying with those parameters and provisions shall (i) not be authorized to export; (ii) not be allowed to purchase and sell LPG in the domestic market to any of the persons operating in the industry; and (iii) shall be rendered liable to fines for failure to deliver the product under the terms established by the Competent Authority or for sales in excess of the prices set in the Agreement or in the Resolution. The Company has filed administrative and legal actions against the Resolution (see Note 34.2 a.3)) and, as a result, it has been awarded a precautionary measure with staying effects on this standard and on the restrictions imposed on the Company by the Energy Secretariat under the Resolution. Subsequently, the ES issued Resolutions 429/13 and 532/14, approving the successive extensions to the agreement for the stability of prices of LPG, and, in general, repeating the provisions of ES Resolution 77/12. The Company, not being a party to the LPG price agreement, will eventually file administrative and legal actions against those regulations, if necessary.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

- **Decree 470/2015 and ES Resolution 49/2015**

In March 2015, Decree 470/2015 and ES Resolution 49/2015 were published, which replaced the "Garrafas para Todos" (Gas Bottles for Everyone) Program in force since 2009 with the "Hogares con Garrafas" (Homes with Gas Bottles) (HOGAR) Program. This Program modifies the scheme of volume contributions of propane and butane, the system of subsidies and maximum prices in force. The Company has challenged the application in those programs.

The maximum reference prices to be billed by producers under the "Homes with Gas Cylinders ("Hogares con Garrafas" or "HOGAR") are updated regularly. The new maximum reference prices established by ES Resolution 326/2023, in force from April 2023 were set at $ / tn 38,704 for butane and for propane.

As from	
May 8, 2023	$40,252
June 1, 2023	$41,862
July 1, 2023	$43,537
August 1, 2023	$45,278

- **Undiluted Propane Gas Supply Agreement**

Since 2002, "Undiluted Propane Gas Supply Agreements" for Networks have been entered into with propane gas producers; the purpose of these agreements is to ensure stability in the supply conditions of propane gas for the distribution networks currently operating in Argentina.

The agreements, until December 2015, included the direct collection of $ 300/tn from the party receiving the volume of gas comprised in the agreement (stated at historical cost). The difference between this amount and the price known as "Export Parity Local" published by the ES is collected by means of a tax credit certificate and/or in cash from the enforcement authority.

Deliveries between May 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 were not collected through a tax certificate, instead they were collected through the issuance of public debt instruments (BONAR 2020 US$). The Company had to join as a Beneficiary Company of that program, created by means of Decree 704/2016, published in the Official Gazette on May 20, 2016.

The prices collected by these companies were index-adjusted in October 2016 (Resolution 212/2016), March 2017 (Resolution 74-E/2017) and in November 2017 (Resolution 474/ E/2017); determining for that date prices for residential users of $/tn 1,941 (stated at historical cost).

As set forth in a Sixteenth Agreement to Extend the Agreement expiring on December 31, 2019, a new semi-annual price adjustment mechanism was established effective March 2018, with an adjustment percentage of 35% between April and September 2018; 49% between October 2018 and March 2019, and 70% between April and December 2019. Those percentages will be applied to the price of P-G - Export Parity for the month prior to the commencement of each period of price adjustment. Notwithstanding this, the Company made propane deliveries in accordance with the conditions of the sixteenth extension of the Agreement, also indicating that this agency is engaged in tasks aimed at extending the term of the Agreement at least until June 30, 2020.

In August 2020, the Seventeenth Agreement to Extend the Agreement (expiring on December 31, 2020) was signed. Under this Agreement, gas Producing Companies undertake to supply Distributors and Subdistributors of Undiluted Propane Gas through Networks at a factory outlet price ("Agreed Price") equal to: i) for the first half of 2020, the prices resulting from applying the system established under Article 2 of the Sixteenth Extension Agreement for the last period indicated therein; and ii) for the second half of 2020, within the area covered by the benefit granted under Section 75 of Law No. 25565 (provinces of Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur; Santa Cruz; Chubut; Neuquén; Río Negro; La Pampa, Patagones, province of Buenos Aires, and Malargüe, province of MENDOZA), a factory outlet price of $/TM 4,984 for R Users, $/TM 9,968 for SGP Users, and $/TM 8,937 for R and SGP Users in the "Rest of the Country".

Producing Companies will receive an economic remuneration for the lower income resulting from compliance with supply conditions. The difference between i) the net income from the sale of propane gas to Distributors and/or Subdistributors of Undiluted Propane Gas through Networks at the Agreed Prices; and ii) the net income that would have been earned had those sales been conducted at the "LPG-Export Parity" price will be taken into account to calculate such lower income.

NOTE 2 - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF THE OIL, ELECTRIC, GAS AND LPG SECTOR (CONT'D.)

Subsequently, Eighteenth Extensions (expiring on 12/31/2021) and the Nineteenth Agreement to Extend the Propane Gas Supply Agreement for Undiluted Propane Gas Distribution Networks (Expiring 12/31/2022) were signed, maintaining the conditions laid down in the Seventeenth Extension Agreement.

- **External market**

On September 3 and 27, 2018, the National Executive Branch issued Decree No. 793/2018 and No. 865/2018, respectively, which, between September 4, 2018 and December 31, 2020, sets an export duty of 12% on the amount exported of propane, butane and natural gasoline. This withholding is limited to $4 for each dollar of taxable base or the FOB official price. Subsequently, due to the enactment of Law No. 27,541, a limit of 8% was established for the rate applicable to hydrocarbons as of December 23, 2019. However, customs liquidated the export rights of hydrocarbons at an aliquot of 12% until May 2020. The Company has filed the corresponding challenges and requested the repetition of the export duty paid in excess. Customs currently settles export duties at 8% based on the provisions of Decree No. 488/2020 and subsequent amendments.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 - Basis for presentation

These consolidated statements have been prepared in conformity to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted as Argentine professional accounting standards by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE) and incorporated by the National Securities Commission (CNV) to its regulations, as approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). All IFRS effective as of the date of preparation of these financial statements have been applied.

The present consolidated financial statements contain all the significant disclosures required by IFRS. They also include some additional matters required by the CNV.

In the presentation of the statement of financial position current and non-current assets and liabilities are segregated. Current assets and liabilities are those which are expected to be recovered or settled within the twelve months after the closing of the reporting year. In addition, the Company reports on the cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method. The financial year commences on May 1 and ends April 30 of each year.

These financial statements are stated in thousand of Argentine pesos without cents, except otherwise expressly stated. They have been prepared in homogeneous currency at the end of the year, modified by the measurement of certain financial and no financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The information included in the financial statements is stated in the functional and presentation currency of the Company, i.e. the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency is the Argentine peso, which coincides with the presentation currency of the financial statements.

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assessments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of issue of these financial statements as well as income and expenses recorded during the year. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on July 3, 2023.

Restatement of financial statements

The financial statements have been restated in terms of the measuring unit current at April 30, 2023 as established in IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyper inflationary economies. Applying the methodology defined in Note 3.3.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Comparative information

Balances at April 30, 2022 shown in these consolidated financial statements for comparative purposes arise from the financial statements at that date expressed in terms of the current unit of measurement as of April 30, 2023, established in IAS 29 "Financial reporting in hyper inflationary economies". Applying the methodology defined in Note 3.3. Certain amounts corresponding to the financial statements presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to keep consistency in disclosure with the amounts for the current year.

Guard of accounting and corporate documentation

On August 14, 2014, the CNV issued General Resolution No. 629, which changes its rules on preservation of corporate books, accounting records and Business documents.

In this sense, it is reported that the Company and its subsidiaries keep their working papers and non-sensitive information for non-statute barred periods, as well as their corporate books (as reported to the CNV by note on September 3, 2019), at the administrative office located at Carlos F. Melo 630, Vicente López, province of Buenos Aires.

Likewise, the breakdown of the documentation and corporate books kept by the Company is available at the legal address.

3.2 - Accounting standards

3.2.1 - New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Group has applied standards for the first time as of May, 1 2022.

- IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment (modified in May 2020)

- IAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (modified in May 2020)

The application of the standards and/or detailed modifications did not generate any impact on the results of operations or the financial situation of the Company.

3.2.2 - New published standards, amendments and interpretations which have not yet come into force and have not been adopted early

At the date of issue of these Financial Statements, the following standards that have been issued have not been adopted since their application is not required at the end of the fiscal year initiated by May 1, 2022:

- IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

Issued in May 2017 and modified in June 2020 and December 2021. It replaces IFRS 4, introduced as a provisional standard in 2004 to account for insurance contracts using the national accounting standards that resulted in multiple approaches in application. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted if both IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 have also been applied. The Company is analyzing the impact of the application of IFRS 17; however, it considers that its application will not have an impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

- IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements

Amended in January, July 2020 and February 2021. It adds amendments relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current and to disclosures about accounting policies. Amendments are applicable to annual fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and early adoption is permitted. However, the Company considers that the application of this amendment will not have a significant impact on the results of its operations or its financial situation.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

- IAS 8 - Accounting Policies

Amended in February 2021. It clarifies the treatment of the estimates required to apply accounting policies. Amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and early adoption is permitted. The Company estimates that the application of these amendments will not have a significant impact on the results of its operations or its financial situation.

- IAS 12 - Income Taxes

Amended in May 2021. It includes modifications as to the recognition of deferred tax relating to assets and liabilities that arise from a single transaction, giving rise to equal temporary taxable and deductible differences. Amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and early adoption is permitted. The Company estimates that application of these amendments will not have a significant impact on the results of its operations or its financial situation.

- IFRS 16 - Leases

Amended in September 2022. It incorporates modifications related to sale-leaseback transactions. The amendments apply to annual financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, allowing early adoption. Their application will not impact the results of operations or the financial situation of the Company.

3.3. – Recognition of the effects of inflation

The International Accounting Standards N° 29 "Financial reporting in hyper inflationary economies" ("IAS 29") requires that the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy shall be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting year or period, regardless of whether they are based on the historical cost method or the current cost method. For this, in general terms, inflation produced from the date of acquisition or from the revaluation date, as applicable, must be computed in the non-monetary items. These requirements also include the comparative information of the financial statements.

To conclude on the existence of a hyperinflationary economy, the standard establishes a series of factors to be considered; among them, a cumulative inflation rate over three years that approaches, or exceeds, 100%. For this reason, in accordance with IAS 29, the Argentine economy should be considered as hyperinflationary as from July 1, 2018.

In turn, Law No. 27468 (Official Gazette December 4, 2018) modified Section 10 of Law No. 23928 and amendments, and provided that the repeal of all the regulations that establish or authorize index-adjustment, monetary restatement, cost variation or any other way of restatement of debts, taxes, prices or tariffs of goods, works or services/utilities, does not apply to the financial statements, to which the provisions of Section 62 in fine of General Companies Law No. 19550 (restated text 1984), as amended, will continue to apply. That law also repealed Decree No. 1269/2002 dated July 16, 2002, as amended, and delegated to the National Executive Branch, through its control authorities, the power to set the effective date of the rules governing financial statements to be filed. Therefore, under General Resolution 777/2018 (Official Gazette December 28, 2018), the National Securities Commission (CNV) established that the issuing entities under its control shall apply to financial statements for annual, interim and special periods ending on or after December 31, 2018 the method of restatement to constant currency, pursuant to IAS 29.

According to IAS 29, the financial statements of entities reporting in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy shall be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the date of the financial statements. Statement of financial position amounts not already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the date of the financial statements shall be restated by applying a general price index. All items in the statement of income shall be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the date of the financial statements by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses were initially recorded in the financial statements.

The adjustment for inflation applied to opening balances was calculated based on the indexes established by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE) and the price indexes published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC).

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Below are the main procedures to be applied for the adjustment for inflation mentioned above:

a. Monetary assets and liabilities recorded at the monetary unit current at year end are not restated as they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the date of the financial statements.
b. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are recorded at the balance sheet date and equity items are restated by applying the corresponding index adjustments.
c. Income and expenses (including interest and exchange differences) from the Statement of Income are restated as from the date of their accounting recognition, except for the items that show or include the consumption of assets measured under purchasing power currency prior to the registration of the consumption, restated based on the date of origin of the asset to which that item is related (for example, depreciation and other, consumption of assets stated at historical cost.)
d. The effect of inflation on the Company net monetary position is included in the Statement of Income within Other financial income – Monetary gain
e. Comparative amounts have been inflation-adjusted following the same procedure explained above.

In the first period of application of this standard, the equity accounts were restated as follows:

a. The share capital and additional paid in capital was restated from the date of subscription or the date of the last accounting adjustment for inflation, whatever happened later. The resulting amount was incorporated to the "Capital adjustment" and "Adjustment additional paid-in capital" account respectively.
b. Other comprehensive income items were restated as from each date of accounting allocation.
c. The assets revaluation reserves are expressed in real terms.

The adjustment for inflation was calculated based on the indexes established by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE) and the price indexes published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC). As of April 30, 2023, the price index amounted to 1,497.2147, with a year-one-year inflation of 108.8%.

3.4 - Principles of consolidation and accounting of participation in companies and joint agreements

3.4.1 - Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control as well as rights to decide on the operating and financial policies to obtain variable returns from their activities and has the power to affect those returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date on which that control ceases.

The main consolidation adjustments are as follows:

1. Elimination of balances of reciprocal assets and liabilities accounts between the parent company and subsidiaries, so that the financial statements disclose only the balances held with third parties;
2. Elimination of transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries, so that the financial statements disclose only those operations carried out with third parties;
3. Elimination of interests in equity and in the comprehensive results for each year of the subsidiaries in the aggregate.

Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been amended, where applicable, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

The Company's subsidiaries at April 30, 2023 and 2022 are those detailed below. Their Capital stock consist of ordinary shares. All subsidiaries have an annual fiscal year as of April 30 on.

Name of the entity	Country	% direct and indirect of share holding and voting rights	% of non-controlling interest	Main activity
Servicios Buproneu S.A. (SEB)	Argentina	95%	5%	Provision of services related to the processing and separation of gases.
Hychico S.A. (Hychico)	Argentina	85.2046%	14.7954 %	Generation of electrical energy from renewable sources
E G WIND	Argentina	99.26%	0.74%	Generation of electrical energy from renewable sources

a) SEB

Is a direct subsidiary in which the Company holds a 95% participation in capital stock and votes at April 30, 2023 and 2022. SEB's main asset is a gas separation plant, located at Plottier, province of Neuquén. From that plant SEB provides gas processing services to the Company, under a contract signed by those companies in November 1999, which was amended on several times.

b) Hychico

Is a direct subsidiary in which the Company holds an interest percentage of 48.6770% in the capital at April 30, 2023 and 2022, and an indirect participation of 36.5276% at April 30, 2023 and 2022. Hychico is engaged in the development of energy projects on the basis of renewable energy and it is currently carrying out in Comodoro Rivadavia, province of Chubut, (i) the Diadema Eolic Energy Farm with a Total Installed Power of approximately 6,3 GW, and (ii) a hydrogen and oxygen production plant through the electrolysis process using hydrogen as a fuel for power generation (See Note 39).

c) E G Wind

Is a direct subsidiary in which the Company holds 95% of capital and votes at April 30, 2023 and 2022, and indirectly holds 4.26% at that date. E G WIND engages in the generation of electric power from renewable sources and has been operating Diadema II Wind Farm since September 2019 (see Note 40).

3.4.2 Business combinations

Business acquisitions are accounted for by means of the application of the acquisition method. The acquisition consideration is measured at its fair value, estimating at the acquisition date the sum of the fair value of transferred assets, the liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued by the Company and delivered in exchange for the control of the acquired business. The costs related to the acquisition are charged to income/loss as incurred. The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the business combination are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (see Note 41).

If, as a result of the assessment, the amount of the acquisition consideration exceeds the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, plus the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquired business and plus the fair value of the equity interest of the acquired company the Company had in its possession (if any), a goodwill will be recorded.

If, on the contrary, as a result of the assessment, the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed exceeds the amount of the acquisition consideration, plus the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquired business and plus the fair value of the equity interest of the acquired company the Company had in its possession (if any), such excess will be immediately recorded under income/loss as a profit from the Business acquisition. The non-controlling interest in the acquired company is valued at its fair value at the acquisition date or valued in accordance with the equity method on the net assets acquired.

The Group has up to 12 months from the acquisition date to complete the accounting of the business combinations. In case the accounting of the business combinations is not complete at year end, the Company will disclose this event and report the interim amounts.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

3.4.3 Participation in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is that whereby two or more parties have joint control: this involves the contractually agreed sharing of control, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under IFRS 11, investments in joint arrangements are either joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the contractual rights and obligations of the parties. The Group has analyzed the nature of joint arrangements and determined that they fall within the scope of joint operations. In this way, the Group financial statements recognize the assets, liabilities, revenue from ordinary activities and expenses relating to its participation in joint operations of various consortia for hydrocarbon exploration and production.

Investments in joint operations are initially accounted for at cost, and subsequently valued in accordance with the equity method. The Company share of assets, liabilities and income/loss relating to its participation in the consortia in which it takes part are consolidated applying the proportional consolidation method, since the Group has joint control on the activities of these joint operations.

Note 42 shows the summarized financial position of the Consortia.

Recoverability of interests in joint operations

In the valuation of interests in joint operations, each of which considered as a cash generating unit (CGU), it is analyzed if at each date there is objective evidence that it will not be recovered. If this were the case, the Company determines the amount of impairment as the difference between the book value of the investment and the estimated present value of projected cash flows. At April 30, 2023 and 2022, the book value of the interest in joint operations does not exceed the present value of the projected cash flows.

3.5 – Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rate applicable at the date of transaction (or valuation, if it relates to transactions that have to be remeasured).

Gains and losses from exchange differences resulting from the cancellation of those transactions or the measurement at closing of monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except for cash flow or net investment hedges which qualify to be disclosed as other comprehensive results.

Exchange differences generated are disclosed under the line "Financial income" (if generated by asset captions) and "Financial costs"(if generated by liability captions) of the statement of comprehensive income.

Exchange rates used are: buying rate for monetary assets, selling rate for monetary liabilities, each of them in effect at the end of the year according to Banco Nación, and the specific exchange rate for transactions in foreign currency.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

I. *Oil and gas exploration assets:*

The Group applies IFRS 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of mineral resources" to account for its oil and gas exploration and evaluation activities ("E&E").

Based on this and in accordance with IFRS 6, the Group capitalizes the expenses of E&E such as topographic, geological, geophysical and seismic studies, costs of drilling exploratory wells and evaluation of oil and gas reserves, as exploration and evaluation assets within a special category under the caption Property, Plant and Equipment, until their technical and commercial feasibility is shown for the extraction of mineral resources.

This implies that the exploration costs, stated in constant currency (inflation-adjusted as established in Note 3.3), are temporarily capitalized until the evaluation is made and the existence of sufficient verified reserves is determined which justify their commercial development, and therefore, their addition as productive wells, assuming that the disbursements required are made and the Company is making progress in the evaluation of reserves and the economic and operating feasibility of the project.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Occasionally, at the time of concluding the drilling of an exploratory well, it is possible to determine the existence of reserves that cannot yet be classified as verified reserves. In these situations, the cost of the exploratory well is capitalized if the well enabled the discovery of a volume of reserves justifying its development as a productive well and the Company is making a substantial progress in the evaluation of reserves and of the economic and operating viability of the project. If any of these conditions is not fulfilled, the cost of the well is charged to income.

In addition to this, the exploration activity, in many cases, implies drilling multiple wells along several years, with the purpose of performing a thorough evaluation of those projects. This has as a consequence, among others, the possibility that exploratory wells are kept under evaluation for long periods, awaiting the completion of the wells and additional exploration activities that are necessary to assess and quantify the reserves corresponding to each project.

If the exploration and evaluation activities do not determine proven reserves that justify their commercial development, the related capitalized amounts are charged to income/loss. Accordingly, the costs of exploratory wells and related costs of the studies mentioned above in this Note are charged to income/loss.

At each closing date, the Company evaluates changes in facts and circumstances and determines whether there are indications that the book value of assets related to exploration and evaluation activities may exceed their recoverable value. The main indicators of impairment, but not limited to these, are:

- The rights to explore an area have expired or will expire shortly without being renewed.
- Future exploration and evaluation expenses have not been planned or budgeted for.
- It has been decided to discontinue the exploration and evaluation of an area due to the absence of commercial reserves.
- Sufficient information exists to indicate that the book value will not be fully recoverable.

When an indicator of impairment is identified, a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is prepared. From the analysis carried out by the Company's management, no indicators of impairment in the book value of these assets have been identified.
Exploration and evaluation assets for which proved reserves were identified are tested for impairment as detailed below and classified as "Oil and gas exploitation assets".

When there are events or circumstances that indicate a potential impairment, an impairment test is made at the level of identifiable cash generating units. The events and circumstances include: evaluation of seismic data, requirements to abandon the areas without renewal of exploration rights, non- successful results from drillings, failure to make planned investments and unfavorable political and economic market conditions. Impairment is recognized for the amount exceeding the carrying value compared with its recoverable value, which is the higher between the value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

II. *Oil and gas exploitation assets:*

Exploitation costs, stated at historical cost, are those incurred to access the proven reserves and to provide facilities to extract, collect and store oil and gas. Under this item, the payment of concession rights is included.

Exploitation costs incurred to drill development wells (successful and dry) and to build or install equipment and facilities for production are capitalized and classified as "Works in progress O&G" until they are completed. Once they are productive, they are reclassified to operating asset O&G to "Oil and gas wells" and "Assets associated to the production of oil and gas" as appropriate and start to be depreciated. The costs related to the production of oil and gas are charged to income/loss.

Cost of repairs that increase the total of recoverable reserves are capitalized in the net book value of the related wells and are depreciated using the units of production method.

Maintenance costs that only restore production to its original level are charged to income/loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Assets classified as "Exploitation assets of O&G" are tested for impairment purposes when there are events or circumstances that indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment is recorded for the amount in excess of the carrying value compared to its recoverable value (value in use). For the purposes of the impairment test, assets are grouped at the minimum levels for which there are identifiable cash generating units (CGUS$).

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Costs for future abandonments and dismantlement of fields (environmental, safety, etc.) are capitalized at their current value when the asset is initially recorded in the financial statements and are recorded under the caption "Oil and Gas wells". This capitalization is made with a counterpart in the pertinent accrual (see note 3.15).

III. *Other tangible assets:*

III.1. Vehicles, furniture and fixtures and others

Vehicles, furniture and fixtures and administrative assets are valued at historical cost reexpressed, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The historical cost reexpressed includes the amounts directly attributable to the acquisition of these assets.

Other tangible assets are tested for impairment when there are events or circumstances that indicate that their carrying value may not be recovered. Impairment losses are recognized for the amount exceeding the carrying value compared with its recoverable value, which is the higher between the value in use and fair value less sale costs. For the purposes of the impairment test, assets are grouped at the minimum levels for which there are identifiable CGUS$. Other tangible assets impaired in prior years are reviewed to determine their possible reversal at the end of each year.

III.2. Revaluation of the CT ADC, Buildings and Land, LPG Plant and Diadema Eolic Energy Farm I and II

As of July 31, 2014, the Company has changed its accounting policy to value the Property, plant and equipment caption for the assets CT ADC, Buildings and land, LPG Plant (owned by SEB), Diadema Eolic Energy Farm I (owned by Hychico) and Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II (owned by EG WIND), which has been applied to all elements that belong to the same category of assets as it considers that this model most feasibly reflects the value of these assets. Furthermore, it has determined that each of these groups of assets represent a category of asset under IFRS 13, considering the nature, features and inherent risks.

The revaluation model measures the asset at its fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

For the application of such model, the Company has used the services of independent experts. Their participation has been approved by the Board of Directors based on skills such as the knowledge of the market, reputation and independence. Furthermore, the Board of Directors decides, after discussing with experts, the valuation methods and, where applicable, the entry data to be used in each case.

To determine the fair value of Buildings and land, as they are assets for which there is an active market in similar conditions, the market value in that market has been used, through appraisals of real estate agents renown in the area. This valuation method is classified under IFRS 13, as hierarchy of fair value level 2 (Note 4.5).

To determine the fair value of CT ADC, LPG Plant, PED I and PED II, the expert independent appraiser has used the depreciated replacement cost method, determining the components that form the plants and obtaining the new values from suppliers recognized in the industry and from specialized publications, adding costs of freight, insurance, assembly and other general expenses, and computing the state factor and functional obsolescence.

At April 30, 2023, the Company with independent experts have restated at fair value the Buildings and Land, CT ADC, LPG Plant, PED I and PED II. The differences that have arisen compared with the revaluation at April 30, 2022 were recorded in these financial statements.

In the case of the CT ADC, to the values determined based on the depreciated replacement cost method, it was necessary to apply a coefficient of depreciation due to economic obsolescence of 0.1990 and 0.4074 as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, based on the existence of external factors, such as the increase in direct and indirect costs and a decrease in sale prices, which caused a loss in value of the assets.

In the case of the PED I, to the values determined based on the depreciated replacement cost method, it was necessary to apply a coefficient of depreciation due to economic obsolescence of 0.1943 as April 30, 2023, based on the existence of external factors which caused a loss in value of the assets.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

In the case of the PED II, to the values determined based on the depreciated replacement cost method, it was necessary to apply a coefficient of depreciation due to economic obsolescence of 0. 2102 and 0.2049 as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, based on the existence of external factors which caused a loss in value of the assets.

The values determined based on the replacement cost method considered the current state of the assets, the mentioned impairment coefficients not implying a devaluation of the book value of the asset.

This valuation method is classified under IFRS 13, as hierarchy of fair value level 3 (see Note 4.5).

The main factors that could affect the values of the revalued assets in future periods are as follows: i) the estimated useful life, ii) the impairment due to functional obsolescence and iii) a fluctuation in the costs of the components. Capex estimates that any sensitivity analysis that considers relevant modifications to those factors could lead to significant changes.

The Board of Directors determines the policies and procedures to be followed for the recurring measurements of the fair value of revalued assets. Further, at each reporting year closing date, the significant variations in the fair values of assets measured are analyzed based on the revaluation model, or if there are any changes, therefore, the need to record a new revaluation. The application of the revaluation model to the assets mentioned implies that revaluation be made with the adequate frequency, at least once a year, to ensure that the fair value of the revalued asset does not significantly differ from its book value

The Board of Directors approved the revaluations made to the different types of assets. The last revaluation, approved by the Directors, was effected on April 30, 2023.

As of April 30, 2023, the Company has made a comparison between the fair values of revalued assets with their carrying values, measured based on the revaluation model, and concluded that the latter do not exceed their fair value (see Note 5).

The increases due to revaluations are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under the caption Other comprehensive results and they are accumulated in the Reserve for revaluation of assets of the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, unless such increase implies a reduction of the revaluation of that asset previously recognized in the statement of income, in which case the increase is recognized in the statement of income. A reduction due to revaluation is recognized in the statement of income, unless such reduction is offset by an increase in the revaluation of the same asset previously recognized in the Reserve for revaluation of assets. At the time of sale of a revalued asset, any reserve for the revaluation of assets related to that asset is transferred to accumulated retained earnings (see Note 26.b). See in Note 27.c) the concepts established by CNV for the reserve for revaluation of assets.

Depreciation of revalued assets is recognized in the statement of income for the year. At the closing of the year, a reversal of the reserve for revaluation of assets with counterpart in unappropriated retained earnings is recorded for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued book value of the asset and depreciation based on the original cost of the asset.

As of April 30, 2023, technicians from the Company and independent experts performed a review of the useful life assigned to the revalued assets without finding significant variations to those determined as of April 30, 2022, with the exception of the PED II plant which extended its useful life by 3 years.

IV. *Other accounting policies applicable to Property, plant and equipment:*

Gains and losses from the sale of assets are calculated comparing the income obtained with the net-book value and are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income under "Other operating income/(expenses), net".

Indebtedness cost either generic or attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily require substantial time to be available for use or sale are added to the cost of those assets until they are ready to be used or sold.

Materials start to be depreciated when they are added to tangible assets in accordance with their useful lives.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

V. *Depreciation*

The depreciation methods during the estimated useful life of the assets are:

(i) The acquired areas and other operating studies are depreciated based on accumulated production and total reserves, expressed in equivalent units of cubic meters of oil, with the limit of the expiration of the concession from the date of granting (see Note 1). Changes in reserve estimates are prospective, unless they occur in the same fiscal year where they are taken into account in the calculation of depreciation on a retroactive basis to the beginning of the year.

(ii) The wells and goods destined for the extraction of oil and gas are depreciated based on the accumulated production and proven developed reserves related to them, expressed in equivalent units of cubic meters of oil, with the limit of the expiration of the concession from the date of granting it (see Note 1). Changes in reserve estimates are prospective, unless they occur in the same fiscal year where they are taken into account in the calculation of depreciation on a retroactive basis to the beginning of the year.

(iii) The gas pipeline is depreciated by applying linear aliquots according to its estimated useful life in 20 years.

(iv) The ADC CT is depreciated based on the GW generated and the remaining GW to be produced based on the estimated useful life of each generation unit.

(v) For goods whose service capacity is not directly related to production, estimated linear aliquots are applied according to the characteristics of each asset.

Depreciation methods described for each type of asset are used to allocate the difference between the cost and the net book value during their estimated useful lives.

Below are the estimated useful lives for the main assets:

- <u>Central Administration and Plant administration</u>
  Buildings: 50 years
  Administration assets: 5 years

- <u>Assets destined to the production of oil and gas</u>
  Areas acquired and other studies: total reserves
  Oil and gas wells: proven developed reserves
  Assets associated to production: proven developed reserves
  Vehicles: 5 years
  Supply gas pipeline: 20 years

- <u>CT ADC</u>
  CT ADC Open cycle: GWh remaining production as from May 1, 2022.
  CT ADC Combined cycle: GWh remaining production as from May 1, 2022.
  Gas pipeline: 20 years
  General: GWh remaining production as from May 1, 2022.
- <u>LPG Plant:</u> 6 years and 3 months as from May 1, 2022.
- <u>Hydrogen and Oxygen Plant</u>: 20 years
- <u>Diadema Eolic Energy Farm I</u>: 9 years and 9 months as from May 1, 2022.
- <u>Diadema Wind Farm II:</u> 20 years from May 1, 2022.

On an annual basis, depreciation rates are reviewed and a comparison is made whether the current remaining useful life differs from that previously estimated. The effect of these changes is recorded as results for the year in which they are determined.

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, the net book value of Property, Plant and equipment does not exceed the present value of the projected future cash flows.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

VI) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, the net book value of Property, Plant and equipment does not exceed the present value of the projected future cash flows. It should be noted that as of April 30, 2022, the Company had recorded an impairment of $16,895,540 in the Agua del Cajón CGU of the oil and gas segment, which was recovered as of April 30, 2023, due to the increase in reserves in the area, given the productions recorded in the drilling of unconventional wells and the results obtained in adjacent areas belonging to the same formation (See Notes 11 and 15). In Nota 5 (v) the methodology for determining the recoverable value is described.

Based on the estimates of future cash flows made by Hychico, based on the available evidence, the assets related to the hydrogen and oxygen plant have recovered devaluations of $101,833 as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Additionally, about the PED II owned by E G WIND and following the methodology described for determining the recoverable value in Note 5 (v), as of April 30, 2023, and 2022, a devaluation of $52,976 and $2,332,873 respectively has been made. And 2,332,873, respectively. As of April 30, 2023, and 2022, the aggregate effect of the aforementioned recoveries /(charges) for $16,944,397 and $(2,332,873) for each of the years was charged to the caption "Other income / (expenses) operational." (See Notes 11 and 15) (See Notes 11 and 15)

3.7 - Financial Instruments

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the transaction date, i.e., when the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are deleted from the financial statements whenever the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has substantially transferred all risks and rewards derived from the ownership.

The Company classifies financial instruments in the following categories:

- Financial assets at depreciated cost,
- Financial assets at fair value with changes in results,
- Financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income,
- Financial liabilities at fair value with changes in results,
- Financial liabilities at depreciated cost.

This classification of financial assets depends on the business model of the Company to manage its financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the instruments' cash flows.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set-off.

Group financial assets are measured at depreciated cost if both of the following conditions are met:

i) they are kept within the business model for the purpose of obtaining contractual cash flows, and
ii) contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are only collection of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Gains or losses from financial assets measured at amortized cost and that are not part of a hedging relationship are recognized in income when the financial asset is written off or is impaired through the amortization process, using the method of the effective interest rate.

If any of these conditions is not met, financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in results or in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets valued at fair value with changes in profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are charged to income. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of assets valued at fair value, and that are not part of a hedging relationship, are recognized in profit or loss, under "Financial Results", in the year in which they originate.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income when:

i) The business model aims both to obtain the contractual cash flows, as well as the sale of said financial assets, and
ii) According to the conditions of the contract, cash flows will be received on specific dates that exclusively constitute principal payments plus interest.

Financial assets valued at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase. After initial recognition, financial assets classified in this category are valued at fair value, recognizing the gain or loss in other comprehensive income, with the exception of gains and losses due to interest, exchange rate and expected credit losses that are recognized in results. The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized in income when the financial assets are written down.

Regarding financial liabilities, the Company has determined that all financial liabilities be measured at depreciated cost using the effective interest method; the changes in the valuation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.7.1 - Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses the expected credit loss associated with its financial instruments recorded at amortized cost and financial instruments at fair value with changes in Other Comprehensive Income, if applicable.

The Group applies the simplified approach allowed under IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses for trade receivables and other receivables with similar risk characteristics. To determine these losses, the Group uses prospective information and historical data. On a periodical basis, the Group assesses changes in credit risk considering debtors' financial distress, the probability of debtors' bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings and nonpayment or late payment, as well as significant changes in foreign market indicators and in the economic and regulatory environment. To calculate expected credit losses, the Group groups trade receivables based on common credit risk indicators and assigns them an expected default rate based on a historical default rate adjusted to forward-looking economic conditions.

The resulting loss, determined as the difference between the carrying value of the assets and the current value of estimated cash flows, is recognized in the comprehensive statement of income. If in a subsequent period, the amount impaired decreases and this may be related to an event occurred after the measurement, the impairment is reversed. As of April 30, 2023 and 2022, no results were recorded for this concept.

Financial instrument compensation

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net value is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized values and there is an intention to pay net, or to realize the asset and cancel the liability simultaneously (see note 29).

3.8 - Spare parts and materials and inventories

- Spare parts and materials

Spare parts and materials held for use in the fields and in the electricity generating plant are valued at acquisition cost measured in historical cost less the provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined applying the weighted average price method.

The breakdown of spare parts and materials is divided in three: current, non-current which are those that have a turnover greater than a year (current and non-current which are not depreciated) and critical, which are depreciated and are recorded with the CT ADC under the caption Property, plant and equipment (Note 3.6.III).

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

- Inventories (Stock)

Stock of oil, propane, butane and fuel are measured at manufacturing cost with a limit on their recoverable value. Cost is determined applying the weighted average price method. Net realizable value is the sale price estimated in the normal course of business, less variable sale costs applicable.

The Group assesses the net realizable value of the spare parts and materials and inventories at the end of the year, charging to income/loss the timely correction of value when they are valued in excess. Whenever the circumstances that previously caused the correction of the value are no longer in existence, or there is clear evidence of an increase in the net realizable value due to a change in the economic circumstances, their amount is reversed.

3.9 - Trade and other accounts receivable

Trade account receivables and other accounts receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at depreciated cost in accordance with the effective interest rate method, less the impairment allowance.

The implicit interest is disaggregated and recognized as financial income as long as interest is accrued.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the book value of the asset and the current value of future estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The asset's carrying value is written down through an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

They are disclosed within current assets if their collection is due in a period shorter than or equal to one year.

3.10 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits payable on demand in financial institutions, other highly liquid short-term and low risk investments with an original maturity of three months or less, and bank overdraft. In the balance sheet, overdrafts are classified as financial liabilities under current liabilities.

3.11 - Equity accounts

The recognition of the activity of this caption is made in accordance with the decisions of the Shareholders' meeting, legal standards or regulations

<u>Owners contribution</u>

- Capital share

Corporate capital represents the capital issued (Outstanding shares), which consists of contributions made by the shareholders. It is represented by ordinary, registered, non-endorsable shares of $1 face value each.

- Additional paid-in capital

It comprises the overprice paid for the shares issued with respect to their nominal value.

- Capital adjustment and additional paid-in capital adjustments

The difference between the share capital and additional paid-in capital stated in constant currency and their historical nominal value has been disclosed in the Capital adjustment and additional paid-in capital adjustment account, respectively in the Shareholders' Equity.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

Retained earnings

- Legal Reserve

In accordance with Law 19550 on commercial companies, 5% of the profits for the year arising from the statement of comprehensive income plus (less) prior years' adjustments, transfers of other comprehensive income to unappropriated retained earnings and accumulated losses of prior years, must be appropriated to the Legal Reserve until such Reserve reaches 20% of capital and capital adjustment.

- Free reserve

The free reserve comprises retained earnings appropriated to the distribution of future dividends and/or investments and/or debt settlement and/or absorption of losses.

Retained earnings

- Reserve for assets revaluation

The reserve for assets revaluation comes from the difference between the reexpressed depreciated cost value of certain assets of Property, plant and equipment and the fair value of these assets (see Note 26).

- Unappropriated retained earnings/losses

Unappropriated retained earnings/losses comprise accumulated gains or losses with no specific allocation, which in the case of earnings may be distributed through a decision of the shareholders' meeting, provided that they are not subject to legal restrictions. They comprise prior year results which were not distributed, the amounts transferred from other comprehensive results and the prior year adjustments due to the application of accounting standards.

In case there are unappropriated retained losses to be absorbed at the end of the year and to be considered by the Shareholders' Meeting, the following order of allocation of balances should be followed:

1. Retained earnings
    a. Free reserve
    b. Legal reserve
2. Adjustment additional paid-in capital
3. Additional paid-in capital
4. Capital adjustment
5. Capital stock

- Distribution of dividends

The distribution of dividends to Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which these dividends have been approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

On June 23, 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the distribution of anticipated dividends corresponding to realized and net profits for the interim period ending January 31, 2022, for a total of $3,512,027,675 (value in $) (restated in thousands of $6,630,612), equivalent to $19,533 (value in $) for each class "A" share of NV $1 in circulation. The payment was made effective on July 5, 2022, leaving the sum of $22,220.42 (value in $) unpaid, corresponding to 1,119 shares that Caja de Valores S.A. reported as lacking any holder. They have no owner. At the date of payment of the interim dividend, the Company was not unable to distribute dividends in accordance with the commitments established in the terms and conditions of the Class II Negotiable Obligations.

3.12 Trade accounts payable, salaries and social security contributions and other payables

Accounts payable comprise payment obligations for assets and services acquired from suppliers in the normal course of business. Salaries and social security contributions represent the obligations related to the Company's personnel. The other liabilities represent obligations for royalties and oil and gas.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

They are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method.

They are disclosed within current liabilities if their payment is due in a period shorter than or equal to one year.

3.13 - Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of the costs directly attributable to obtain them. Afterwards, they are valued at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method.

They are disclosed within current liabilities if their payment is due in a period shorter than or equal to one year.

3.14 - Income tax and deferred tax

The income tax charge for the year comprises current and deferred taxes. Taxes are recognized in the statement of income, except that they refer to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax is calculated based on the laws approved or to be approved at the date of the financial statements. Management regularly assesses the positions of the tax returns as regards situations in which the tax regulation applicable is subject to interpretation, and, where necessary, it sets up accruals based on the amounts expected to be paid to tax authorities (see Note 5.iv).

Deferred tax is recognized, in accordance with the deferred method, for the temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their book values in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not recognized if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, different to a business combination, which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect either the accounting or the tax gain or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the company holds tax benefits which are likely to be obtained in the future to be able to offset the temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legal right to offset the amounts recognized and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities derive from the income tax corresponding to the same tax authority, are applied to the same tax entity or different tax entities, which expect to settle current tax assets and liabilities by their net amount.

3.15 - Provisions and other charges

Provisions are recognized when:

- The Group has a present obligation, either legal or implicit, as a result of a past event,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be necessary to cancel that obligation, and
- A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the current value of disbursements that are expected to be necessary to settle the obligation considering the best information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements and are re-estimated at each closing. The discount rate Used to determine the current value reflects the current market evaluations, at the date of the financial statements, of the time value of money as well as the specific risk related to the liability.

The provision for lawsuits was set up based on the analysis of possible indemnities that the Group estimates to pay according to the opinion of its internal and external legal counsel.

To calculate the provision for well abandonment, the Group considered the well abandonment plan until the end of the concession or the expected total consumption of reserves, whichever occurs first and valued them at the estimated cost of capping, discounted at a rate that reflects the specific risks of liabilities and time value of money (TNA 6,875%).

The Group, based on the analysis of its specialists, determines for each field the moment of the end of the concession, which will be decisive when disbursing flows for remediation.

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

This moment influences the current value of the recorded liability. Likewise, it determines at each fiscal year end, the amount of the remediation considering the technology and the availability of existing resources on that date.

All variations in this liability are prospective.

3.16 - Leases

In leases in which the Company is a lessee (Note 18), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized on the date the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

The inception lease liability corresponds to the present value of the remaining payments under the lease contracts classified as operating leases under the previous standard (IAS 17) and that have not been made on that date, including, if applicable:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments based on an index or rate.
- Amounts that the Company expects to pay as residual value guarantees.
- Exercise price of a purchase option (if the Company is reasonably sure to exercise that option).
- Payments for penalties deriving from the termination of the lease.

Lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The dollar rate used was 6.875% annually.

The lease liability is included in the line "Lease liabilities" under "Trade payables". Each lease payment is apportioned between principal and finance cost. The financial cost is charged to income/loss during the lease term to generate a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-Use assets are measured at cost comprising:
- Amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
- Any lease payment made before or after the start date, less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct cost, and

- An estimate of the costs to be incurred to dismantle or restore the underlying asset, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease.

Right-of-Use assets are depreciated by the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset or, if shorter, over the lease term.

The Group recognizes as expenses lease payments associated with short-term leases (for up to 12 months) and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (computer equipment and office supplies), following the straight-line method, throughout the lease term.

3.17 - Revenue recognition

Revenues is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received, and represents amounts receivable for the sale of assets and/or services.

Revenues from electricity generation activity is recognized as from the energy and power effectively delivered to the spot market.

Revenues from oil, natural gas, propane, butane and oxygen is recognized with the transfer of ownership, in accordance with the terms of the related agreements, i.e., when the customer acquires the ownership of the product, assuming risks and rewards.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized once the service has been performed

NOTE 3 – BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION (CONT'D.)

The above mentioned income is recognized when all and each of the following conditions are met:

- The entity transferred to the buyer significant risks and rewards;
- The amount of income was reliably measured;
- It is probable that the entity receives the economic benefits associated to the transaction;
- Costs incurred or to be incurred, in relation to the transaction, were reliably measured.

Income from transactions between group companies and business segments generate costs and results.

Revenue from interest earned is recognized using the effective interest method. Interest is registered on a temporary basis, with reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Revenue is recognized whenever it is likely that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the amount of the transaction can be measured through reliable means.

- IAS 20 – Accounting of the Government subsidies and information to be disclosed on Government aids

The incentives for the natural gas production from unconventional reservoirs, stated by the Ministry of Energy and Mining through Resolution N° 419-E/2017 the Argentine Promotion Plan for the Production of Natural Gas 2020 – 2024 under the N° Decree 892/2020 (see Note 2 c), fall within the scope of IAS 20 - Accounting of the Government subsidies and information to be disclosed on Government aid, as they consist of economic remunerations related to income for companies that are committed to make investments in natural gas production from unconventional reservoirs. This incentive has been included under "Income for Sale" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at April 30, 2022 (see Note 7).

This incentive is recognized in the income for the year on a systematic basis throughout the period during which the necessary conditions for its recognition are materialized. The recognition of this income is made at its fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the incentive will be received and the conditions will be met.

3.18 - Segment reporting

The Board has determined operating segments based on the reports reviewed and Used for strategic decision making (see Note 6).

Segment reporting is presented in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The Board of Capex and the Managers are responsible for assigning resources and assessing the profitability of operating segments.

3.19 - Receivable and payable balances with related parties

Receivables and debts with parent company and with other related parties generated by sundry transactions have been valued in accordance with the conditions agreed by the parties involved (see Note 35).

Companies and individuals comprised in Decree 677/01 and regulations of the CNV have been included as related parties.

NOTE 4 - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RISKS

4.1 Market risk

Market risk is the potential loss in case of adverse changes in the market variables. The Group is exposed to different types of market risks: foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

For each of the market risks described below, a sensitivity analysis of the main inherent risks of financial instruments is included, showing how the results and equity might be affected in accordance with IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The sensitivity analysis Uses variations of risk factors that represent its historical behavior. Estimates made are representative both of favorable and unfavorable variations. The impact on results and/or equity is estimated based on the financial instruments owned by the Group at the closing of each year.

NOTE 4 - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D.)

4.1.a. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises whenever future business transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are stated in a currency different to the functional currency of the entity.

The Company´s results and equity are exposed to the variations in the foreign exchange rates in the currencies with which it operates.

The Group as of April 30, 2023 owns approximately 77.7% of its financial (commercials and financial) liabilities in foreign currency (this percentage includes Class 3 and 4 ON issued in pesos tied to the evolution of the exchange rate (dollar link) and 37.8% of its assets (cash and cash equivalents and trade payables) in foreign currency; which means that the currency generating the greatest exposure is the US dollar.

As of April 30, 2023, and 2022, the Group does not hedge the risk of changes in the exchange rate through derivative financial instruments. However, it is important to consider that most of the income of Group are dollarized. Respect to the price of the hydrocarbons (oil and gas) the same produced by the Group is denominated in US dollars, representing approximately 80.6% and 73.4% of the Company's income during the fiscal years ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In the case of the electrical energy generated by the CT AD with the sanction of Res. N° 31/2020 and its modifications (Res. N° 440/2021, Res. N° 238/2022 and Res. N° 826/2022), energy prices are set in pesos, Electric power revenue represented approximately 13.9% and 18.9% of the Group's income during the fiscal years ended April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. It should be considered that through Res 59/2023, in force since March 1, 2023, and to which the Company adhered, the Committed Power contemplates an additional payment in dollars, and the Generated Energy begins to be remunerated in dollars per MWh; considering availability and generation similar to that of the year ended April 30, 2023, between 40% and 50% of the energy income will be remunerated in dollars

Regarding the income related to the generation of wind energy, they represented 2.01% and 2.48% of the total income of the Company as of April 30, 2023 and 2022. Regarding the price, the rate is fixed in US dollars; it is paid by CAMMESA at the exchange rate at the time of payment.

In the case of propane and butane, income represented approximately 3.4% and 5.3% of the Company's total income as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In the case of the prices of propane and butane, their values are stated in pesos but they are related with an export parity price in US dollars by sale in the local market. On the other hand, the price in the foreign market is fixed in dollars. Foreign market sales represent 42.3% and 44.2%, respectively at 30 April 2023 and 2022 respectively.

	At 04/30/2023 $	**At 04/30/2022 $**
Net Asset liability in US$	**(272,363)**	**(170,830)**
US Dollar - exchange rate	222.28 (buyer) and 222.68 (seller)	115.11 (buyer) and 115.31 (seller)
Net Asset liability in Pesos	**(60,658,345)**	**(41,180,102)**

The sensitivity of the comprehensive income and equity at April 30, 2023 and 2022, as a result of a 10% increase or decrease of the exchange rate on assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency, would have been a decrease or increase in the comprehensive income and equity of $ 3,942,792 and $ 2,676,707 respectively.

4.1.b. Interest rate risk

The variations in the interest rates may affect the income or expenses for interest of financial assets and liabilities with reference to a variable interest rate. Indebtedness at variable rates exposes the Group to interest rate risk on its cash flows due to their volatility. Indebtedness at fixed rates exposes the Group to interest rate risk on the fair value of its liabilities, since depending on the volatility of interest rates at a given moment, there may be an increase in the rate of depreciation that would cause the fixed rates to be higher than the variable rates at that moment. This risk is mitigated, since the Group owns as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, 61.0% and 72.9%, respectively, of its commercial and financial liabilities at a fixed rate (ON Class 2 at a nominal annual rate of 6.875% maturing in May 2024) and 2.7% and 1.1%, respectively, in current account overdrafts at a nominal annual rate of 75% and 36.5%. Likewise, as of April 30, 2023, 10.2% of commercial and financial liabilities do not accrue interest (ON Class 3 and 4).

NOTE 4 - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D.)

The following table presents the opening of the Company's loans by interest rate and by currency in which they are denominated:

Disclosure ofloans according to rate	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
Fixed rate		
US$ doll$.	53,186,227	58,120,570
Subtotal fixed rate loans	**53,186,227**	**58,120,570**
Variable rate (*)		
Argentine pesos	1,750,045	903,910
Subtotal variable rate loans	**1,750,045**	**903,910**
Does not accrue interest		
Dollars link	8,903,200	-
Subtotal loans that do not accrue interest	**8,903,200**	**-**
Total loans	**63,839,472**	**59,024,480**
Overdraft interest rate	75%	36,5%
10% increase	83%	40%
Effect on total result	131,253	32,993
less effect of deferred tax	(45,939)	(11,547)
Total effect	**85,315**	**21,445**

(*) It is considered as variable rate since at the time of renewing overdrafts, new rates are established.

The sensitivity of comprehensive income and equity as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, as a consequence of a possible 10% increase or decrease in variable interest rates would have led to a decrease or increase in comprehensive income and equity of $ 85,315 and $21,445, respectively.

4.1.c. Price risk

International oil and gas prices have historically depended on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand, political and economic developments in oil and gas producing regions, competition from other energy sources, government regulations, war conflicts.

On the other hand, throughout the years in Argentina the different regulatory, economic and governmental policies determined that local prices should achieve the expansion of the exploitation activity and expansion of the hydrocarbon reserves. In this framework, the price of local oil is set in negotiations between refineries and producers in accordance with the mechanics of the domestic and export markets, its framework being the transfer of these values to the final price of liquid fuels. Likewise, sale prices in the local market are affected by significant variations in the international prices of hydrocarbons and the price paid by the consumer in the domestic market.

As regards the price of gas, it also follows a government policy, setting different maximum values for each of the market segments prioritizing the development of the industry and the payment possibilities of each segment, also generating various plans to stimulate production (see Note 2.c).

Besides, the price of LPG is based on a monthly publication issued by the ES, that sets the prices in pesos according to the export parity. However, although they try to be eliminated gradually, there are programs of subsidies to consumption that could affect some producers.

Regarding the generation of electric power, the remuneration received by the generating companies is not in relation to its demand. The remuneration is set by the Enforcement Authority, which is dependent on the National Government, which has been set in pesos since February 2020, and with periodic updates in order to recover the loss of value due to inflation. For more information on prices, see Note 2.b.

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, the Group does not own derivative products or hedges on hydrocarbon prices.

NOTE 4 - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D.)

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, a 10% increase or decrease in the prices of electricity and hydrocarbons would have implied an increase or decrease in the comprehensive income and in equity of $ 4,861,259 and $ 4,402,664 respectively.

4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the potential that a third party fails to meet its contractual obligations, generating losses in the Group. The Company's credit risk is measured and controlled per customer or individual third party. Given the characteristics of the company's industry, management estimates that this risk is not relevant to the development of the business

4.3 Liquidity risk

The Administration and Finance Management monitors current and future business projections aimed at:

(i) Structuring financial liabilities so that their maturity in the short and medium term does not affect the current flow of business, considering the conditions prevailing at each time, in the credit markets to which it has access, and
(ii) Maintaining active positions in instruments with proper liquidity and limited risk.

Within the framework of this strategy, during the current fiscal year the Group issued in February 2023 Negotiable Obligations Class 3, for a term of 3 years with maturity of its capital in a quota in February 2026 and Class 4, for a term of 4 years with maturity of its capital in a quota in February 2027. Additionally, with respect to the covenants governing Negotiables Obligations, the same are of incurrence rather than of maintenance; this means that creditors cannot request advance payment if the Company does not meet any of the financial covenants; instead, the Company must comply with certain pre-established financial restrictions (see Note 29).

On the other hand, the Group structures its investment portfolio based on the maturities of these liabilities, the financial needs to meet the investments required and the needs of working capital, investing the surplus cash in instruments with low risk and adequate credit quality.

In the current context, the Group has reviewed its financial flows adapting them to the current situation and market conditions.

The table below analyzes disbursements for commercial liabilities and financial liabilities grouped based on contractual terms pending and not discounted, as from the date of the financial statements and until maturity and considering the prevailing exchange rates at April 30, 2023 and 2022.

At April 30, 2023	No term	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities	-	3,462,330	1,828,277	55,014,504	8,907,200	-
Trade accounts payable	995,761	5,921,845	133,979	62,350	175,917	388,948

At April 30, 2022	No term	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities	-	2,798,034	2,169,746	3,954,204	59,492,785	-
Trade accounts payable	1,076,817	16,318,467	258,867	231,576	201,675	493,452

4.4. Capital risk

The Group's goals when administering capital are to safeguard its ability to continue with the management of operation.

The Company monitors its capital structure based on the net financial debt And its financing structure, measuring the relationship between both of them. Likewise, in this analysis, it considers the generation of results of its business to face maturities from third-party financing.

NOTE 4 - ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D.)

4.5 Fair value estimation

The Group classifies the measurement at fair value of financial instruments and assets, using a hierarchy of fair value, which reflects the significance of the inputs used to perform these measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quotation prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: information different from quotation prices included in level 1 that may be observable for assets and liabilities, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: information on assets or liabilities not based on data that may be observable in the market (non-observable information).

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities of the Group measured at fair value at April 30, 2023 and 2022.

	04.30.2023				04.30.2022			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets								
Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss								
Mutual funds	1,631,804	-	-	1,631,804	1,168,472	-	-	1,168,472
Assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income								
Property, plant and equipment	-	2,917,808	38,534,888	41,452,696	-	3,712,150	35,631,064	39,343,214

The fair value of assets traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the date of the statement of financial position. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from a stock exchange, broker, sector-specific institution, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent current and regular occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current offer price. These instruments are included in Level 1 (Note 24).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined Using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on Group specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to determine the fair value of an asset are observable, the asset is included in Level 2 (see Note 3.6 III and 15).

If one or more of the significant inputs required to determine the fair value of a financial instrument is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3 (See notes 3.6.(iii) and 15).

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 in the years ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Accounting estimates and judgments are continually assessed and are based on the historical experience and other factors, including the expectations for future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D.)

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The Group makes estimates and hypotheses as regards the future. Resulting accounting estimates, by definition, will rarely equal actual results. Estimates and judgments that have a significant risk to give rise to a material. Adjustment in the book value of assets and liabilities within the following fiscal year are explained below. The main accounting principles and areas that require a greater amount of judgment and estimates in the preparation of financial statements are:

(i) Oil and gas reserves;
(ii) Provision for wells abandonment,
(iii) Provisions for lawsuits and other contingencies,
(iv) Income tax and deferred tax,
(v) Impairment test of assets
(vi) Fair value of revalued assets.
(vii) The fair value of business acquisitions.

(i) Oil and gas reserves

Oil and gas reserves are understood as the volumes of oil and gas (determined in equivalent m^3 of oil), which generate or are related to an economic benefit in the areas where the Group operates and over which it has rights for their exploration and exploitation.

The estimate of oil and gas reserves is an integral part of the Group's decision-making process. The volume of oil and gas reserves is considered in the calculation of depreciation charges, applying production unit ratios, as well as in the assessment of the recoverability of the investment in Exploration and Exploitation assets (see Note 3.6).

Reserve estimates were certified by the international auditor DeGolyer and MacNaughton by the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in March 2007, and revised in June 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers, the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the Society of Petrophysicists and Well Log Analysts, and the European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers. These estimates were made having as their horizon the expiry of the concessions to determine the term for recoverability.

These reserve estimates are adjusted whenever changes to the issues considered for their assessment justify so, or at least, once a year. These estimated reserves have been audited by independent auditors.

There are several factors which create uncertainty about the estimate of proven reserves future production profiles, development costs and prices, including other factors beyond the control of the producer. The procedure for calculating the reserves is subjective to allow for the estimate of crude oil and natural gas to be recovered from the subsoil, which has certain degree of uncertainty. The reserves estimate is prepared based on the quality of the information on geology and engineering available at that date, as well as on its interpretation.

See details on reserves in Note 38.

(ii)Provision for wells abandonment

Obligations relating to well abandonment in the hydrocarbons areas once operations are completed imply that Management make estimates of the quantity of wells, the long-term abandonment costs and the remaining time until abandonment.

Technology, costs and political, environmental and safety considerations are constantly changing, which may give rise to differences between real future costs and estimates.

The estimates of the obligations related to the abandonment of wells are adjusted at least once a year or to the extent that changes in the aspects considered for their evaluation justify it.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D.)

(iii) Provisions for lawsuits and other contingencies

Provisions are recognized for certain civil, commercial, labor and tax contingencies which occasionally take place in the ordinary course of business. With the aim of determining the sufficiency of the provisions for these contingencies, based on the advice of our internal and external legal counsel, the Management of the Company determines the probability of adverse judgements or resolutions regarding these matters, as well as the range of probable losses that could result from potentially adverse resolutions. Where applicable, the amount of the provisions required for these contingencies is determined after a careful analysis of each case in particular (see Note 33).

(iv) Income tax and deferred tax

Each group company has recognized income tax by the deferred tax liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized to reflect the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the amounts recorded in the financial statements of existent assets and liabilities and their pertinent tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at the end of the period by applying the tax rate in effect to the taxable income during the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be recorded or settled. The effect that any modification in the tax rates may have on the deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the comprehensive statement of income for the period that includes the date in which such modification of the tax rate has been made (see note 13).

The deferred tax assets are recognized only insofar that it is probable that the Company will have future taxable profits against which the temporary differences can be offset. Assets generated by tax losses are capitalized to the extent that they are recoverable before expiration date.

(v) Impairment test of property, plant and equipment

The Company regularly assesses the recoverability of Property, plant and equipment, including assets being explored and exploited, as mentioned in Note 3.6. The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is considered impaired by the Group when the value-in-use, calculated based on the estimated cash flows expected from those assets, discounted and separately identifiable, or their net realizable values are lower than their carrying amounts. This analysis is made at the minimum level in which there are identifiable cash generating units (CGUS$).

The Group has identified the following CGUS$:

-Exploration and exploitation hydrocarbon's assets:

- Agua del Cajón
- Loma Negra, La Yesera and Puesto Zúñiga (Río Negro areas)
- Pampa del Castillo
- Bella Vista Oeste
- Parva Negra Oeste (exploration assets)

- Other intangible assets:

- CT ADC
- LPG Plant
- PED I
- PED II
- Hydrogen and Oxygen Plant

When evaluating if there is a sign that a cash generating unit (CGU) might be affected, internal and external sources are analyzed, considering specific facts and circumstances, which, in general, include the discount rate used in the projections of cash flows for each of the cash generating units and the condition of the business in terms of economic and market factors, such as the price of the hydrocarbons, energy rates, inflation, exchange rate, costs, seismic information, disposal area requirements without renewal of exploration rights, other expenses, the regulatory framework of the industry in which the Company operates and the listing of the Company shares in the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (which, currently, due to the low liquidity of these securities does not constitute a representative parameter for this evaluation).

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed when there is a subsequent change in the estimates used to compute the recoverable value of the asset. In this case, the new value cannot exceed the value it would have had at the new date of measurement had the impairment not been recognized. Both the impairment charge and its reversal are recognized as income/loss.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D.)

The value-in-use calculation requires the use of estimates and is based on cash flow projections prepared based on financial and economic budgets approved by the Board. Cash flows beyond the budgeted periods are extrapolated using estimated growth rates, which do not exceed the long-term average growth rate of each of the business segments involved.

At the time of estimating future cash flows, critical judgment is required from Management. Actual cash flows and values may significantly vary from the foreseen future cash flows and related values obtained through discount techniques. To consider the estimation risk included in those calculations, the Company considers several scenarios of weighted probability of occurrence.

The estimate of net realizable values, where necessary, is calculated based on valuations prepared by independent appraisers.

Methodology for the estimation of the recoverable value:

General criterion of the Company: the methodology used for the estimation of the recoverable value of assets in "Property, plant and equipment" consists, mainly, in the calculation of the value in Use, from the expected future flows of funds deriving from the exploitation of these assets, discounted with a rate that reflects the weighted average cost of the used capital, in accordance to accounting standards.

In assessing the value in use, projection of cash flows based on the best estimations available for revenue, profits and expenses to make use of the reserves of the Cash Generating Units (CGUS$) are used. This is done by employing sector provisions, past results and expectations about the evolution of the business and the development of the market. Among the most sensitive aspects included in the projections Used in all the CGUS$, the prices of energy, fuels, the regulations in force, production, estimation of costs, and oil and gas reserves stand out.

In assessing Exploitation assets, projections are made about cash flows that comprise the economically productive life of the oil and gas fields, limited by the expiration of the license agreements, permits, and exploitation agreements or contracts. The estimated cash flows are based, among other factors, on production levels, prices of commodities, costs of production, market supply and demand, contractual conditions and other factors; the estimations on future necessary investments related to the non-developed oil and gas reserves are also taken into consideration. The Company estimates that any sensitivity analysis that considers relevant modifications to the factors mentioned above could lead to significant changes.

The cash flows of the different businesses are estimated, among other factors, from the expected evolution of sales, unitary contribution margins and fixed costs, in line with the expectations considered in the specific strategic plans of each business, limited by the concessions. However, those cash inflows and outflows corresponding to future restructurings or improvements in the performance or increase in assets are not taken into consideration.

To estimate future income from the oil and gas business at April 30, 2023, the Company was based on a flow of income considering two alternative scenarios weighted based on probabilities of occurrence of different expectations.

In the case of gas, in the first scenario, the volume and price offered by Capex and awarded under the Plan, were taken in the period of validity of 2020-2024 Gas Plan; for the volumes in addition to the ones offered by the Company the average reference price was considered, for the summer and winter periods. In the long term, after the ending of the 2020-2024 Gas Plan, international projections for the gas prices were used, observing the historical domestic price-international price relationship, allowing to obtain sufficient domestic supply.

In the second scenario, the same premises were used as in the first scenario regarding the amount and the price of gas offered by Capex and awarded under the 2020- 2024 Gas Plan, with a sensitivity analysis of gas prices by 10% for the additional amounts to those offered under the Plan. In the long term, gas price sensitivity as from the ending of the 2020-2024 Gas Plan indicates 8%, on average, for the next 14 years.

For oil in both scenarios it was considered market consensus and futures curves. In the first scenario, the price of US$ 82/bbl for long-term Brent is achieved, while, in the second scenario the 88% of that value is achieved.

In both scenarios, a nominal annual discount rate in US dollars of 13.76% was used during the evaluation period.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D.)

Based on the weighting average of 70% for the first scenario and 30% for the second scenario at April 30, 2023, exploitation assets related with oil and gas, and having reversed the impairment recorded in Agua del Cajón CGU at that date, do not exceed the expected future cash flow derived from the exploitation of those assets.

Based on the estimate of future cash flows made by Hychico and available judgment elements, at April 30, 2023 and 2022 assets related to the Hydrogen and Oxygen Plant have been written down for $ 720,127 and $ 821,960, respectively.

Based on the estimates of future cash flows made by E G WIND, based on the elements of judgment available, the assets related to the PED II plant have been devalued by $ 2,487,682 and $ 2,434,706, respectively, as of April 30, 2023 and 2022 (See Notes iv).

For the estimate of future income from the electric power segment as of April 30, 2023, the Company relied on the construction of an income flow also using two alternative scenarios weighted based on the probabilities of occurrence of different expectations.

(vi) Fair value of revalued assets

For the group of assets of the caption Property, plant and equipment whose valuation policy is the revaluation model (CT ADC, LPG Facility - owned by SEB, DEEF - owned by Hychico - PED II - owned by E G WIND and the Buildings and Land), the Company makes estimates of the fair value of those assets.

The mechanics used to determine the estimated fair value by an independent third party that performs comparable analysis of similar assets and applies depreciation estimates so that the technical value reflects the current value of the assets.

To estimate future income from the electric energy segment at April 30, 2023, the Company was based on a flow of income considering two alternative scenarios weighted based on probabilities of occurrence of different expectations.

For the first scenario, the remuneration scheme for electric power established by regulations is considered in force complying with short-term patterns, while in the second scenario patterns have an impact, in general a 10% decline, on the generation of electric power. Therefore, the remuneration is affected over time with respect to the first scenario due to a lower consideration in the tariff adjustment in the two first periods.

Considering a weighted average of 70% for the first scenario and 30% for the second scenario at April 30, 2023, a coefficient of depreciation due to economic obsolescence was applied to the CT ADC at values measured under the depreciated replacement cost method for their adjustment to future discounted cash flows at a nominal annual rate of 12.03% during the evaluation period (See Note 3.6.III).

With respect to the estimation of the future income of the renewable energy segment from PED I and PED II at April 30, 2023, the Company relied on the sale prices arising from the supply contracts signed with CAMMESA, an average of the wind factor of recent years in the reference area, and an estimate of maintenance costs for the calculation of cash flows. Said future cash flows were discounted at a nominal annual rate in US dollar of 11.61% during the evaluation period. A coefficient of depreciation due to economic obsolescence was applied to both cases at values measured under the depreciated replacement cost method for their adjustment to future discounted cash flows (See Note 3.6.III).

With respect to the estimation of the future income of the business of liquid gas processing and separation from the LPG Plant at April 30, 2023, the Company relied on the gas price scenarios for the calculation of cash flows, as described in the oil and gas segment, to model the margin used in the elaboration of the plant's byproducts, considering a weighted average of 70% and 30% for each one. Said future cash flows were discounted at a nominal annual rate in US dollars of 12.56% during the evaluation period. Future cash flows exceed the fair value calculated following the depreciated replacement cost method.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D.)

(vii) Fair value of business acquisitions

The application of the acquisition method involves the measurement of the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the Business combinations at the acquisition date.

For the determination of fair values, the guidelines mentioned in (i) Oil and gas reserves and (v) Property, plant and equipment impairment test, are used.

NOTE 6 – SEGMENT REPORTING

The Board has determined operating segments based on the reports it reviews and which are used for strategic decision making.

Segment reporting is presented in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The Board and the Senior Managers are responsible for assigning resources and assessing the profitability of operating segments.

Management information used in the decision-making process is prepared on a monthly basis and contains a breakdown of the Group's segments:

1) The exploration, production and sale of oil and gas ("Oil and Gas"),
2) Electric Power Generation ("Energy"),
3) Production and sale of gas derived liquid fuel ("LPG").
4) Renewable Energies:
    - Wind Power Generation ("Eolic Energy"),
    - Power Generation from hydrogen ("HYDROGEN Energy") and
    - Oxygen production and sale ("Oxygen").

As of April 30, 2023, in the ADC Energy segment, income received from CAMMESA, broken down by segment which arises to $ 21,814.2 million, is allocated to:

1) <u>Gas revenues for $ 9,162.8 million</u>: correspond to payments received from CAMMESA for the Recognition of Own Fuels, the remuneration of which is fixed in US dollars and associated with the price of gas for generation plants and, effective January 2021, to the price fixed under the 2020-2024 Gas Plan for the awarded volume and
2) <u>Electric Power Generation for $ 12,651.4 million</u>: correspond to specific remuneration for the generation of power.

It should be noted that as of April 30, 2023, the operating result of the Oil and Gas segment was benefited by the recovery of an impairment of the assets of the Agua del Cajón CGU for $ 16,895,540 ((see Note 3.7.VI) and 5 (v)).

NOTE 6 – SEGMENT REPORTING (CONT'D.)

Segments reporting information at April 30, 2023 and 2022 is disclosed below:

	04.30.2023						
				Renewable Energy			
	Oil and Gas	**Energy**	**LPG**	**Eolic Energy**	**Hydrogen Energy**	**Oxygen**	**Total**
Revenues	64,680,065	21,814,210	2,388,339	1,822,816	85,664	38,099	90,829,193
Reclassification between segments	8,553,308	(9,162,805)	609,497	-	-	-	-
Revenues per segment	**73,233,373**	**12,651,405**	**2,997,836**	**1,822,816**	**85,664**	**38,099**	**90,829,193**
Participation per segment on revenues	80.63%	13.93%	3.30%	2.01%	0.09%	0.04%	100.00%
Cost of revenues	(38,711,093)	(6,137,963)	(846,206)	(970,641)	(142,790)	(77,998)	(46,886,691)
Gross Profit	**34,522,280**	**6,513,442**	**2,151,630**	**852,175**	**(57,126)**	**(39,899)**	**43,942,502**
Participation per segment on Gross Income	78.56%	14.82%	4.90%	1.94%	-0.13%	-0.09%	100.00%
Selling Expenses	(12,540,125)	(1,072,987)	(1,733,769)	(30,772)	(2,962)	(1,331)	(15,381,946)
Administrative Expenses	(3,360,490)	(1,521,750)	(205,016)	(48,460)	(5,446)	(5,446)	(5,146,608)
Other operating income (expenses), net	17,148,126	1,706	187	(30,464)	84,263	17,569	17,221,387
Operating result	**35,769,791**	**3,920,411**	**213,032**	**742,479**	**18,729**	**(29,107)**	**40,635,335**
Financial Income							11,362,072
Financial Costs							(53,270,477)
Other financial income – Monetary gain							32,487,649
Result Before Income Tax							**31,214,579**
Income Tax							(8,112,479)
Result for the year							**23,102,100**
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in income							
Other comprehensive income from revaluation of assets							3,145,678
Net comprehensive result for the period							**26,247,778**
Depreciation							
In Cost of sale	(12,942,698)	(3,229,968)	(386,229)	(739,361)	(65,858)	(35,975)	(17,400,089)
In Administrative Expenses	(283,306)	(95,549)	(10,461)	-	-	-	(389,316)
Total	**(13,226,004)**	**(3,325,517)**	**(396,690)**	**(739,361)**	**(65,858)**	**(35,975)**	**(17,789,405)**
Recovery/(Impairments)							
In Property, plant and equipment	16,895,540	-	-	(52,976)	101,833	-	16,944,397
Total	**16,895,540**	**-**	**-**	(52,976)	**101,833**	**-**	**16,944,397**

NOTE 6 – SEGMENT REPORTING (CONT'D.)

	04.30.2022						
				Renewable Energy			
	Oil and Gas	Energy	LPG	Eolic Energy	Hydrogen Energy	Oxygen	Total
Revenues	51,398,911	25,819,145	3,725,391	2,063,418	95,122	36,379	83,138,366
Reclassification between segments	9,627,049	(10,151,201)	524,152	-	-	-	-
Revenues per segment	**61,025,960**	**15,667,944**	**4,249,543**	**2,063,418**	**95,122**	**36,379**	**83,138,366**
Participation per segment on Revenues	73.41%	18.85%	5.11%	2.48%	0.11%	0.04%	100.00%
Cost of revenues	(32,519,734)	(6,097,735)	(791,059)	(1,093,728)	(191,229)	(133,572)	(40,827,057)
Gross Profit	**28,506,226**	**9,570,209**	**3,458,484**	**969,690**	**(96,107)**	**(97,193)**	**42,311,309**
Participation per segment on Gross Income	67.38%	22.62%	8.17%	2.29%	-0.23%	-0.23%	100.00%
Selling Expenses	(12,951,450)	(1,162,352)	(581,924)	(25,695)	(6,075)	(1,466)	(14,728,962)
Administrative Expenses	(2,717,822)	(1,276,141)	(276,546)	(42,372)	(14,281)	(8,857)	(4,336,019)
Other operating income / (expenses), net	1,336,338	28,372	4,446	(2,433,793)	84,263	17,569	(962,805)
Operating result	**14,173,292**	**7,160,088**	**2,604,460**	**(1,532,170)**	**(32,200)**	**(89,947)**	**22,283,523**
Financial Income							9,984,880
Financial Costs							(25,472,658)
Other financial income – Monetary gain							14,977,236
Result Before Income Tax							**21,772,981**
Income Tax							(11,951,328)
Result for the year							**9,821,653**
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in income							
Other comprehensive income for revaluation from assets							(5,093,748)
Net comprehensive result for the period							**4,727,905**
Depreciation							
In Cost of sale	(15,917,077)	(3,515,055)	(332,424)	(753,775)	(59,956)	(41,878)	(20,620,165)
In Administrative Expenses	(239,424)	(120,272)	(17,354)	-	-	-	(377,050)
Total	**(16,156,501)**	**(3,635,327)**	**(349,778)**	**(753,775)**	**(59,956)**	**(41,878)**	**(20,997,215)**
Recovery/(Impairments)							
In Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(2,434,706)	101,833	-	(2,332,873)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,434,706)**	**101,833**	**-**	**(2,332,873)**

The Company made sales to foreign Customers in the years ended April 30, 2023 and 2022 (see Note 7).

The Group does not own assets that are not financial instruments outside the country.

NOTE 7 – REVENUES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Local Market		
Oil	21,764,541	13,418,329
Gas stimulation program (Note 2.c)	-	1,768,689
Gas	-	36,767
Electricity ADC[1]	21,814,210	25,819,145
LPG	1,356,161	1,938,783
DEEF Energy	1,822,816	2,063,418
Energy generated with hydrogen	85,664	95,122
Oxygen	38,099	36,379
Services	198,972	163,018
Others [2]	37,446	249,809
Total	**47,117,909**	**45,589,459**
Foreign Market		
Oil	42,716,552	36,012,108
LPG	994,732	1,536,799
	43,711,284	**37,548,907**
Total	**90,829,193**	**83,138,366**

(1) It includes income generated by the gas produced at field ADC and consumed in CT and paid by CAMMESA as acknowledgement of fuel for $ 9,162.8 million and $ 10,151.2 million at April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 6). Payments received from CAMMESA as from January 2021 for the Recognition of Own Fuels include the remunerations for the 2020-2024 Gas Plan.

(2) Revenues from the "Propano Sur Program" at April 30, 2023 and 2022, (see Note 2.d).

NOTE 8 - COST OF REVENUES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Fees and other compensation	232,466	316,947
Salaries and social security contributions	8,139,926	7,032,155
Usage of materials, spare parts and others	2,541,379	2,550,206
Operation, maintenance and repairs	8,270,818	7,236,814
Fuel, lubricants and fluids	4,785,095	3,891,368
Transportation, freight and studies	1,171,626	1,047,624
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	17,400,089	20,578,558
Depreciation of right of use assets	-	41,606
Office, travel and representation expenses	278,675	340,523
Taxes, rates, contributions, insurance and rental	948,521	1,226,462
Transport of gas expenses	107,242	145,572
Acquisition of crude	2,127,564	1,781,451
Acquisition of electricity from CAMMESA	7,276	16,765
Stock variation at close vs start the year	876,014	(5,378,994)
Total	**46,886,691**	**40,827,057**

NOTE 9 – SELLING EXPENSES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Oil and gas royalties	9,162,771	9,466,440
Oil and energy storage, transportation and dispatch expenses	1,209,617	1,105,401
Export duties	3,068,267	2,609,162
Turnover tax	1,941,291	1,547,959
Total	**15,381,946**	**14,728,962**

NOTE 10 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Fees and other compensation	344,910	327,049
Salaries and social security contributions	2,592,966	2,004,320
Operation, maintenance and repairs	490,753	405,318
Transportation, freight and studies	17,911	16,604
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	92,104	79,838
Depreciation of right of use assets	297,212	297,212
Office, travel and representation expenses	65,428	70,793
Taxes, fees, contributions, rents and insurance	70,881	46,549
Bank charges	1,174,443	1,088,336
Total	**5,146,608**	**4,336,019**

NOTE 11 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES) NET

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Recovery / (increase) impairment of Property, plant and equipment (see Note 3.6 vi and Note 5.v)	16,944,397	(2,332,873)
Income from charges for indirect administrative services Consortia / UTE (net)	118,888	154,441
Sundry	158,102	114,794
Collection from legal claims	-	128,915
Acquisition of the participation of San Jorge Energy S.A. in the exploitation concession “La Yesera” (Note 41)	-	1,057,920
Income from environmental tasks in Pampa del Castillo area	-	125,574
Direct costs associated with COVID-19	-	(211,576)
Total	**17,221,387**	**(962,805)**

NOTE 12 - FINANCIAL RESULTS

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Financial income		
Interest	1,849,323	1,822,100
Other financial results	329,981	1,023,604
Exchange difference	(575,345)	(124,177)
Interest accrued from accounts receivable	9,758,113	7,263,353
	11,362,072	**9,984,880**
Financial costs		
Interest	(8,428,491)	(5,607,702)
Other financial results	(237,691)	(160,506)
Result of repurchase of negotiable obligations (Note 29)	-	155,684
Interest accrued from accounts payable	(279,521)	(125,148)
Exchange difference	(44,324,774)	(19,734,986)
	(53,270,477)	**(25,472,658)**

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

The changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities, without considering the offsetting of balances, are as follows:

	Balances at April 30, 2022	Charge to results	Charge to Other Comprehensive Results	**Balances at April 30, 2023**
Tax losses	13,825	488,846	-	**502,671**
Trade accounts payable	280,412	(110,820)	-	**169,592**
Provisions and others	(1,833,317)	2,679,272	-	**845,955**
Liability for tax-purpose inflation adjustment	(5,588,140)	(1,782,437)	-	**(7,370,577)**
Property, plant and equipment	(6,990,394)	(7,314,595)	(1,966,788)	**(16,271,777)**
Other accounts receivables	(103,987)	86,324	-	**(17,663)**
Financial investments at amortized cost	(4,102)	7,854	-	**3,752**
Financial liabilities	(81,491)	5,475	-	**(76,016)**
Inventory, spare parts and materials	(52,967)	(5,868)	-	**(58,835)**
Total	**(14,360,161)**	**(5,945,949)**	**(1,966,788)**	**(22,272,898)**

The $ 22,272,898 amount is made up of deferred tax assets for $ 1,244,470 and deferred tax liabilities for $ 23,517,368.

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (CONT'D.)

Tax losses effective as of April 30, 2023 are the following:

Generation year	Business	Amount	Rate(*)	Amount computable	Year of Prescription
Tax specific loss generated as of April 30, 2022	Capex	711	35%	249	2027
Tax specific loss generated as of April 30, 2023	Capex	166	35%	58	2028
Tax loss generated as of April 30, 2022	Hychico	13,097	30%	3,929	2027
Tax loss generated as of April 30, 2020	SEB	68,514	35%	23,981	2025
Tax loss generated as of April 30, 2020	EGW	1,336,996	35%	467,949	2030
Tax loss generated as of April 30, 2021	EGW	18,584	35%	6,505	2031
Total tax loss as of April 30, 2023		**1,438,068**		**502,671**	

(*) See point "New applicable rates".

The opening of the income tax charged to income is as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Tax determined for the year	(3,000,491)	(14,360,161)
Tax liability reversal (See Note 14.b)	529,982	-
Others	303,979	-
(Loss)/profit deferred tax	(5,945,949)	2,408,833
Total tax charged to income	**(8,112,479)**	**(11,951,328)**

Below is a reconciliation between income tax charged to earnings and tax resulting from applying the income tax rate applicable on the accounting profit before taxes:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Accounting result before income tax for the year	**31,214,579**	**21,772,981**
Current tax rate	35%	35%
Result for the year at tax rate	**(10,925,103)**	**(7,620,543)**
Permanent differences at tax rate:		
- Interest accrued from liabilities and credits	(299,203)	(87,261)
- Other financial income – Monetary gain	10,689,696	1,943,710
- Exchange difference foreign securities	11,856	42,736
- Tax liability reversal	529,982	-
- Capitalized losses	474,453	-
- Tax inflation adjustment	(8,569,628)	(6,183,544)
- Sundry	(24,532)	(46,426)
Total income tax charge	**(8,112,479)**	**(11,951,328)**

By means of Law 27,630, Law 27.430, Law 27,541 and 27,701, several changes were introduced in the treatment of income tax, among which are:

Income tax assessment

On June 16, 2021, Law 27630 was published in the Official Gazette, which modified the income tax rate, applicable for years beginning on January 1, 2021 (for the Group, it applied as from May 2021) and indicated that the amounts will be updated annually as from January 1, 2022. Under this framework, General Resolution (AFIP) 5168 was published, which establishes the updated scale for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2022. , applicable to the Company from May 1, 2022.

To calculate the income tax for the year ended April 30, 2023, the staggered rates were applied following the following scheme:

Accumulated taxable net income		Will pay	Plus	Over the exceeding of
From	To			
$ 0	$ 7.604.948,57	$ 0	25%	$ 0
$ 7,604,948,57	$ 76,049,485,68	$ 1,901,237,14	30%	$ 7,604,948,57
$ 76,049,485,68	En adelante	$ 22,434,598,28	35%	$ 76,049,485,68

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (CONT'D.)

The aforementioned annual update is performed considering the CPI annual variation for October of the year prior to the adjustment as against the same month of the previous year. The amounts determined will be applicable to fiscal years beginning after each adjustment.

Likewise, the 13% withholding on the distribution of dividends is rendered ineffective; only the 7% tax rate remains effective for all cases.

Tax inflation adjustment

To determine the net taxable income, an adjustment for inflation computed according to Sections 105 to 109 of income tax Law must be deducted from or added to the tax result of the fiscal period being calculated. This will be applicable in the fiscal year in which the variation percentage of the General Consumer Price Index (CPI) accumulated over the 36 months prior to the year end is higher than 100%. These provisions are applicable for fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2018. For the first, second and third fiscal years following its effective date, it will be applicable when the index variation, calculated from the beginning to the end of each year, exceeds 55%, 30% and 15% in the first, second and third year of application, respectively. The inflation adjustment for the fiscal year under calculation will have effect either as a negative or positive adjustment; one third of it will be allocated in the relevant fiscal period and the remaining two thirds, in two equal parts, in the two immediately following fiscal years.

Later, the Law No. 27,541 arranged that the Adjustment for positive or negative inflation that is determined as a consequence of the application of the adjustment provided in Title VI of the income Tax Law, corresponding to the first and second fiscal years beginning as of 1 January 2019, one sixth (1/6) must be imputed in that fiscal period and the remaining five sixths (5/6), in equal parts, in the five immediately following fiscal periods. What is established in said provision does not prevent the computation of the remaining thirds corresponding to previous periods, calculated in accordance with the previous version of article 194 of the income tax Law.
For subsequent years, the inflation adjustment is charged to the year without deferral.

Law No. 27701, whereby the National Budget for 2023 was approved, includes as Section 195 of the Income Tax Law (2019 restated text, as amended) a provision applicable to those taxpayers that, upon application of Title VI of the Income Tax Law, compute a positive inflation adjustment for tax purposes in the first and second fiscal periods starting on or after January 1, 2022 (in the case of the Company, the fiscal years ending on April 30, 2023 and 2024); they may allocate one third of it in the relevant fiscal period and the remaining two thirds, in two equal parts, in the two immediately following fiscal years.

The possibility of computing the positive inflation adjustment in three parts will be applicable only for those taxpayers whose investment in the purchase, construction, manufacturing, production or final import of fixed assets, except for vehicles, made in each of the two fiscal years immediately following computation of the first third, is equal to or greater than $ 30,000 million. Taxpayers who fail to comply with this requirement will forfeit the benefit.

For calculation of Income Tax at April 30, 2023 of Capex the Company has implemented the deduction of positive tax-purpose inflation adjustment in thirds, as it estimates that the investments to be made in the next two fiscal years will be equal to or greater than the amount mentioned above.

The variation in the CPI for the years ended on April 30, 2023 and 2022 was 108.8% and 58.0%, respectively, for which the Company, to determine the taxable income corresponding to those years, included such adjustments.

Tax on dividends

Tax is levied on dividends or profits distributed, among others, by Argentine companies or permanent establishments to: individuals, undivided estates or foreign beneficiaries, according to the following rates: (i) dividends deriving from profits generated during fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019 are subject to tax at a rate of 7%, and; (ii) dividends deriving from profits obtained during fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020 will be subject to tax at a rate of 13%.

By virtue of the suspension of the Income Tax rate provided for in Law No. 27,541, the 13% withholding is no longer in force, remaining the withholding of 7%.

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (CONT'D.)

Dividends on profits obtained until the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2018 will be subject to withholdings, for all beneficiaries, at a rate of 35% of the amount exceeding retained earnings to be distributed free of tax (transition period of equalization tax).

Optional tax revaluation

The law 27,430 prescribed in Title X, Chapter 1 that companies may choose to have their Argentine-based assets that generate taxable income revalued for tax purposes at December 31, 2017, applying a revaluation factor on the acquisition or construction costs, according to the effective date of each investment, to continue with the depreciation of the revalued assets based on the percentage variations of CPI calculated by the National Institute of Statistics and Census following the tables prepared by the AFIP for that purpose. If opting for the tax revaluation, a special tax should be paid, resulting from applying the rates corresponding to each type of asset to the revalued amount (8% for real property other than inventories, 15% for real property-inventories, and 10% for movable property and other items of property). Tax revaluation should be applied to all the assets in the same category. The gain generated by the revaluation would be exempt from income tax and would not be computed for the purpose of the withholding described in the unnumbered section added after Section 69 of the Income Tax Law (equalization tax), and the special tax on the revalued amount would not be deductible from income tax. Furthermore, the amount of the revaluation net of accumulated depreciation would not be included in the taxable base of assets for calculation of tax on assets.

On May 31, 2019 Capex and Hychico exercised the option of performing a tax revaluation of its assets, paying the special tax and, therefore, from that moment the calculation of the tax considers these circumstances.

Adjustment of acquisitions and investments made in fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2018

The acquisitions and investments made in fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2018 will be subject to the following adjustments, based on the percentage variation of CPI published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census following the tables prepared by the AFIP for that purpose:

1) In the case of disposal of depreciable personal property, real property other than inventories, intangible assets, shares, units or equity interests (including units held in mutual funds), the cost to be computed in the determination of gross income will be adjusted according to the aforementioned index, from the date of acquisition or investment until the date of disposal; if applicable, it will be reduced by the allowable depreciation, calculated on the adjusted value.

2) Deductible depreciation of buildings and other constructions on real property connected to business activities and investments, inventories, and those corresponding to other assets connected to the production of taxed income, will be calculated applying the adjustment index to the ordinary depreciation installments, referred to the acquisition or construction date indicated in the table prepared by the AFIP.

Decree No. 1170/18, published in the Official Gazzette on December 27, 2018, includes adaptations to the regulation approved by Decree No. 1344/98, regulation of the Income Tax Law, and amendments, as well as amending its text to the changes introduced by the Argentine Civil and Commercial Code and other legal standards, such as Laws No. 27260, 27346 and 27430.

Extraordinary payment on account

The AFIP established through RG 5248/2022 an extraordinary payment on account of income tax that can be paid in 3 monthly installments, for companies that meet any of the following requirements:

i) The amount of tax determined from the affidavit corresponding to the fiscal period 2021 (fiscal year-end between August and December 2021) or 2022 (fiscal year-end between January and July 2022), as applicable, is equal or higher to $100,000,000.

ii) The amount of the tax result that arises from the affidavit, without applying the deduction of tax losses from previous years, is equal to or greater than $300,000,000.

The payment on account will be 25% of the calculation base used for the payment of the advances if point i) is met, or 15% of the tax result without taking into account losses from previous years if point ii) is met.

NOTE 13 – INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY (CONT'D.)

The aforementioned payment on account may not be canceled through the compensation mechanism and, moreover, should not be taken into account when a request for reduction of advances is made.

The extraordinary payment on account determined and paid by Capex (at historical values) amounted to $452,989.

EGW, SEB and Hychico did not make an extraordinary income tax pre-payment because they did not meet the mentioned requirements.

Income tax for the year ended April 30, 2022

Capex timely submitted to the tax authorities the determination of the current tax for the year ended April 30, 2022, using the systematic and comprehensive inflation adjustment mechanism, updating the losses for the fiscal periods April-2020 and April-2021, following the methodology provided for in article 25 of the income tax law (t.o. in 2019). Said decision, in its opinion and that of the legal and tax advisors, was based, among other aspects, on the fact that: i) the mechanism complies with current regulations, particularly with what was determined in the tax reform of 2018, and ii) the non-application of such a methodology constitutes an assumption of confiscatory nature as explained in the following paragraph. At the time of filing the affidavit as of April 30, 2022 that determined the income tax, a "multinote" was included explaining the method of calculation used and the reasons for its use.

The scenario described regarding confiscation implies that the effective tax rate would represent a percentage exceeding the reasonable tax ceilings, in violation of Article 17 of the Argentine Constitution (in accordance with Court doctrine in the case "Candy S.A. c/ AFIP y otro s/ Acción de amparo", judgment dated July 3, 2009, Judgements, 332:1571 and later rulings). The case doctrine of the Supreme Court of Justice would be fully applicable to these cases, given that the existence of regulations preventing application of the systematic, comprehensive inflation Adjustment would make it impossible to recognize the total effect of the inflation adjustment on the tax balance, similarly to the case "Candy", and therefore the Company would pay taxes on fictitious profits.

Notwithstanding the above, and considering the existing background at the date of issuance of the financial statements as of April 30, 2022, the Board of Directors of Capex has calculated and recorded an accrual for income tax charge without considering those adjustment mechanisms, in the understanding that the Tax Authorities might object to the future filing and this objection might be confirmed by higher courts, as there was not, at that date, a consistent case law reliably validating the standing to be taken by the Capex.

Nonetheless, as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, there are new jurisprudential precedents in line with Capex's position and the "Candy" ruling mentioned above. Thus, on October 25, 2022, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, in the case "Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and another c/ EN – AFIP – DGI s/ Dirección General Impositiva" ratified the opinion of the Attorney General of the Nation issued in the "Complaint Appeal No. 1, Telefónica de Argentina S.A. and Other c/ EN-AFIP DGI s/ Dirección General Impositiva" maintaining the inadmissibility of a tax that, in its application, results confiscatory for the taxpayer.

Considering the foregoing, the Capex Board of Directors, together with its legal and tax advisors, re-evaluated during the current year the accounting decision taken at the end of the previous year, in light of the new evidence, and concluded that all the existing evidence and, In particular, the last sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, mentioned in the previous paragraph, configures a position of favorability that is greater than a position of rejection in higher instances in the face of a possible controversy with the fiscal authorities. For all the details, the Company has decided, following the guidelines established by the IFRS, to align the accounting treatment with the tax criteria duly presented, reversing the provision for the mentioned tax registered as of April 30, 2022, for $1,617.9 million (gain) adapting accounting and tax depreciation in connection with the tax revaluation of Property, plant and equipment.

In the case of E G WIND and following the aforementioned criteria, together with its legal and tax advisors, they reassessed during the present year the accounting decision taken at the end of the previous year in light of the new evidence and concluded that all the existing evidence and, in particular, the last sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, configure a position of favorability that is greater than a position of rejection in higher instances in the face of a possible controversy with the fiscal authorities. For all the details, they have decided, following the guidelines established by the IFRS, to reverse the provision for the mentioned tax recorded as of April 30, 2022, for $35.7 million (gain) and to record the tax losses generated in the years 2020 and 2021, that to date are unused, applying the inflation adjustment according to the methodology established in article 25 of the income tax law (t.o. in 2019) for $ 474,454.

NOTE 14 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic results per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to the Company shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding own shares acquired by the Company (Note 25).

The Company does not have ordinary shares to be potentially diluted, so basic results per share are equal to diluted results per share**.**

	04.30.2023	04.30.2023
Net result attributable to the Company's shareholders	23,115,494	9,851,483
Weighted average number of ordinary outstanding shares	179,802	179,802
Basic and diluted net earnings/losses per share	**128.5606**	**54.7906**

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Comprehensive result attributable to the Company's shareholders	26,300,195	4,791,922
Weighted average number of ordinary outstanding shares	179,802	179,802
Basic and diluted comprehensive earnings/losses per share	**146.2729**	**26.6511**

NOTE 15 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Items	Original value					
	At the beginning of the year	Additions	At the beginning of the year	Low	At the beginning of the year	At year - end
O&G exploration assets [(1)]	7,926,292	2,782,610	-	-	-	10,708,902
O&G exploitation assets						
Agua del Cajón	137,264,664	466,463	4,634,929	-	-	142,366,056
ADC impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bella Vista Oeste	8,796,126	201,191	2,778,618	-	-	11,775,935
Loma Negra and La Yesera	14,321,440	182,401	3,265,566	-	-	17,769,407
Pampa del Castillo	44,765,828	4,527,076	16,896,089	-	-	66,188,993
Puesto Zúñiga	23,227	2,211	5,009,761	-	-	5,035,199
Works in progress O&G						
Agua del Cajón	1,121,025	5,933,799	(4,634,929)	-	-	2,419,895
Bella Vista Oeste	206,896	3,542,309	(2,778,618)	-	-	970,587
Loma Negra and La Yesera	1,454,649	3,983,909	(3,265,566)	-	-	2,172,992
Pampa del Castillo	4,270,548	15,927,188	(16,896,089)	-	-	3,301,647
Puesto Zúñiga	3,889,394	2,937,799	(5,009,761)	-	-	1,817,432
CT ADC	108,430,932	1,382,661	-	-	6,490,466	116,304,059
Eolic energy	73,653	20,736	-	-	-	94,389
Land, buildings and others	5,690,735	30,433	-	-	(794,152)	4,927,016
GLP Plant – Agua del Cajón	13,131,821	23,079	-	-	(151,545)	13,003,355
Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF)	4,366,905	-	-	-	(330,925)	4,035,980
Spare parts and materials	129,170	-	-	-	-	129,170
Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF II)	10,647,452	-	-	-	(101,378)	10,546,074
Provision of hydrogen and oxygen plant	1,882,788	-	-	-	-	1,882,788
Impairment of hydrogen and oxygen plant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total at April 30, 2023	**368,393,545**	**41,943,865**	**-**	**-**	**5,112,466**	**415,449,876**
Total at April 30, 2022	**339,842,689**	**36,004,812**	**-**	**(6,098)**	**(7,447,858)**	**368,393,545**

Items	Depreciation					Net book value at 04.30.2023	Net book value at 04.30.2022
	At the beginning of the year	For the period	Low	Impairment	Accumulated at pe year - end		
O&G exploration assets [(1)]	-	-	-	-	-	10,708,902	7,926,292
O&G exploitation assets							
Agua del Cajón	84,357,000	5,530,901	-	-	89,887,901	52,478,155	52,907,664
ADC impairment	16,895,540	-	-	(16,895,540)	-	-	(16,895,540)
Bella Vista Oeste	1,247,509	874,332	-	-	2,121,841	9,654,094	7,548,617
Loma Negra and La Yesera	5,567,853	1,911,276	-	-	7,479,129	10,290,278	8,753,587
Pampa del Castillo	16,536,643	3,796,330	-	-	20,332,973	45,856,020	28,229,185
Puesto Zuñiga	-	796,147	-	-	796,147	4,239,052	23,227
Works in progress O&G							
Agua del Cajón	-	-	-	-	-	2,419,895	1,121,025
Bella Vista Oeste	-	-	-	-	-	970,587	206,896
Loma Negra and La Yesera	-	-	-	-	-	2,172,992	1,454,649
Pampa del Castillo	-	-	-	-	-	3,301,647	4,270,548
Puesto Zuñiga	-	-	-	-	-	1,817,432	3,889,394
CT ADC	83,584,653	3,229,968	-	-	86,814,621	29,489,438	24,846,279
Eolic energy	-	-	-	-	-	94,389	73,653
Land, buildings and others	1,184,842	125,817	-	-	1,310,659	3,616,357	4,505,893
GLP Plant	11,081,234	386,229	-	-	11,467,463	1,535,892	2,050,587
Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF)	2,462,405	206,160	-	-	2,668,565	1,367,415	1,904,500
Spare parts and materials	-	-	-	-	-	129,170	129,170
Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF II)	3,817,755	533,200	-	52,976	4,403,931	6,142,143	6,829,697
Provision of hydrogen and oxygen plant	1,060,828	101,833	-	-	1,162,661	720,127	821,960
Impairment of hydrogen and oxygen plant	821,960	-	-	(101,833)	720,127	(720,127)	(821,960)
Total at April 30, 2023	**228,618,222**	**17,492,193**	**-**	**(16,944,397)**	**229,166,018**	**186,283,858**	
Total at April 30, 2022	**205,627,937**	**20,658,396**	**(984)**	**2,332,873**	**228,618,222**	**-**	**139,775,323**

(1) It relates to investments in the exploration of Parva Negra Oeste area.

NOTE 15 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D.)

From the depreciation charge at April 30, 2023 and 2022, $ 17,400,089 and $ 20,578,558 respectively were allocated to Cost of revenues, and $ 92,104 and $ 79,838 respectively to Administrative expenses.

Below is a revaluation by group of assets distinguishing between restated cost and revalued values:

	Net book value at 04.30.2022	Additions / (Retirements) for the period - net	Impairment/ (Recovery)	Depreciation for the period at cost value	Residual value at cost value at 04.30.2023
CT ADC [(1)]	21,307,164	1,382,662	-	(2,887,951)	19,801,875
Building and land in Neuquén [(1)]	1,865,647	-	-	-	1,865,647
LPG Plant [(1)]	1,170,737	23,079	-	(239,587)	954,229
DEEF I [(1)]	1,354,417	-	-	(148,257)	1,206,160
DEEF II [(1)]	6,722,112	-	(52,976)	(526,993)	6,142,143
Goods not subject to revaluation	100,432,109	40,538,124	16,997,373	(13,136,444)	144,831,162
Total	**132,852,186**	**41,943,865**	**16,944,397**	**(16,939,232)**	**174,801,216**

	Revaluation at 04.30.2022	Increase / (Decrease) for the period-Revaluation	Depreciation of the year Revaluation	Residual value of the revaluation at 04.30.2023	Net book value at 04.30.2023
CT ADC [(1)]	3,539,115	6,490,466	(342,018)	9,687,563	29,489,438
Building and land in Neuquén [(1)]	1,846,504	(794,152)	(191)	1,052,161	2,917,808
LPG Plant [(1)]	879,850	(151,545)	(146,642)	581,663	1,535,892
DEEF I [(1)]	550,084	(330,925)	(57,904)	161,255	1,367,415
DEEF II [(1)]	107,584	(101,378)	(6,206)	-	6,142,143
Goods not subject to revaluation	-	-	-	-	144,831,162
Total	**6,923,137**	**5,112,466**	**(552,961)**	**11,482,642**	**186,283,858**

(1) See Note 4.5.

At April 30, 2023, the Company has compared the recoverable values of its fixed assets with their carrying values, concluding that they do not exceed their recoverable values (see Note 3.6).

NOTE 16 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES PER CATEGORY

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
ASSETS		
Financial assets at depreciated cost		
Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable	12,524,820	7,087,613
Financial investments at depreciated cost	567,053	20,963,798
Cash and cash equivalents	610,155	1,356,725
Total	**13,702,028**	**29,408,136**
Financial assets at fair value with changes in comprehensive income		
Financial instruments at fair value with changes in comprehensive income	1,631,804	1,168,472
Total	**1,631,804**	**1,168,472**
LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities at depreciated cost	87,077,764	78,760,594
Total	**87,077,764**	**78,760,594**

NOTE 17 - FINANCIAL ASSETS CREDIT RATING

The credit rating of financial assets which have not yet fallen due or have not been written down can be assessed, based on the rating provided by risk rating agencies for cash and cash equivalents and financial investments. In the case of trade accounts receivable, the classification is based on historical ratios.

The credit rating for Cash and Cash equivalents and financial investments is as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Credit quality "Minimum Aa-bf.ar (Moody's or its equivalents)	610,155	2,666,212
Cash and cash equivalents		
Credit quality "Mínimum Investment Grade"	1,631,804	1,195,316
Cash and cash equivalents	567,053	19,627,467
Total	**2,809,012**	**23,488,995**

The credit rating of trade accounts receivable is as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Past due		
From 0 to 3 months	3,869,152	9,563
From 6 to 9 months	189,976	-
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	8,284,539	6,671,943
Total	**12,343,667**	**6,681,506**

See Note 4.2 as regards receivables from CAMMESA.

The credit rating of other accounts receivable is as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Without due date	316,250	851,367
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	3,740,645	2,724,372
From 3 to 6 months	140,947	186,409
From 6 to 9 months	147,432	163,655
From 9 to 12 months	139,967	163,763
More than 1 year	839,670	943,834
Total	**5,324,911**	**5,033,400**

NOTE 18 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND DEBTS FOR LEASE

The Company adopted IFRS 16 for the valuation of leases. For this reason, Assets for the right of use and Debts for lease were generated, the evolution of which is detailed below:

(i) Measurement of lease assets

The evolution of the Company's right-of-use assets for the year ended April 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Buildings	Total
Balance as of April 30, 2022	465,632	465,632
Depreciation for the year	(297,212)	(297,212)
Balance as of April 30, 2023	**168,420**	**168,420**

The depreciation for the years ended at April 30, 2023 and 2022 of Buildings for $ 297,212 in each year, respectively, is included in Administration Expenses and that of Machinery and equipment for $ 41,606 within Production Cost, as of April 30, 2022.
(ii) Measurement of lease liabilities

NOTE 18 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND DEBTS FOR LEASE (CONT'D.)

As of April 30, 2023, lease liabilities amount to $ 171,093 and are disclosed in "Trade payables" (Note 28), exposed in current liabilities. These liabilities are discounted and their evolution is as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Balance at the beginning by application of IFRS 16	445,643	958,730
Payments made	(276,844)	(375,229)
Financial update	46,377	27,746
Exchange differences, net	(44,083)	(165,604)
Balance at closing	**171,093**	**445,643**

According to the estimated payment term and the contractual cash flow, the Company's lease liabilities are grouped as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
6 months or less	146,651	137,365
6-12 months	24,442	137,362
More than 1 year	-	170,916
Total	**171,093**	**445,643**

NOTE 19 – SPARE PARTS AND MATERIALS

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Non-Current		
Spare parts and consumption materials	7,817,043	6,756,161
Total	**7,817,043**	**6,756,161**
Current		
Spare parts and consumption materials	2,228,572	1,791,115
Total	**2,228,572**	**1,791,115**

NOTE 20 - INVENTORIES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Oil (1)	1,551,064	6,852,234
Propane and butane	22,725	19,641
Total	**1,573,789**	**6,871,875**

NOTE 21 - OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Non-Current		
In local currency		
Other tax credits	58,719	-
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Credits to recover UT	756,241	943,834
Sundry advances	24,710	-
Total	**839,670**	**943,834**

NOTE 21 - OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (CONT'D.)

Current	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
In local currency		
Sundry advances	215,060	330,657
Turnover tax	172,111	119,372
Income tax (Withholdings)	49,660	73,743
Value added tax	2,994,648	2,260,835
Other tax credits	53,960	18,751
Prepaid insurance	137,677	235,893
Prepaid expenses	55,730	44,016
Intercompany receivables (Note 35.b)	22,939	10,922
Agreement for gas propane supply for networks to collect	120,856	194,278
Financial economic assistance receivable	20,801	17,669
Gas Trust fund to be recovered	60,295	58,394
Non-conventional gas Stimulus program	-	211,833
Credits recovery	-	86,320
Sundry	110,342	68,196
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Sundry advances	13,105	115,009
Intercompany receivables (Note 35.b)	-	1,433
Credits to recover UT	407,534	208,575
Sundry	50,523	33,670
Total	**4,485,241**	**4,089,566**

The fair value of other accounts receivable does not significantly differ from the carrying value.

According to the term for collection, they are grouped as follows:

	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**
Without due date (shown as non-current assets)	316,250	851,367
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	3,740,645	2,724,372
From 3 to 6 months	140,947	186,409
From 6 to 9 months	147,432	163,655
From 9 to 12 months	139,967	163,763
More than 1 year	839,670	943,834
	5,324,911	**5,033,400**

NOTE 22 - TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Current	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
In local currency		
From sale of oil and others	118,573	192,265
From sale of energy and others	4,682,599	3,816,186
Intercompany receivables (Note 35.b)	2,552,144	209,653
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
From sale of oil and others	4,724,925	2,281,665
From sale of energy and other	244,869	143,349
Intercompany receivables (Note 35.b)	20,557	38,388
Total	**12,343,667**	**6,681,506**

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, trade accounts receivable for $ 12,343,667 and $ 6,681,506, respectively, fully complied with their contractual terms, and their fair value did not significantly differ from the carrying value.

The aging analysis of the Accounts receivable is as follows:

	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**
Past due		
From 0 to 3 months	3,869,152	9,563
From 6 to 9 months	189,976	-
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	8,284,539	6,671,943
Total	**12,343,667**	**6,681,506**

At April 30, 2023 and 2022, there are no provision for expected losses for the trade accounts receivable.

NOTE 23 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Non-Current		
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Time deposits	-	6,759,668
Total	**-**	**6,759,668**
Current		
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Time deposits	557,156	12,867,799
Total	**557,156**	**12,867,799**

According to the term for collection, they are grouped as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	-	3,206,129
From 9 to 12 months	557,156	9,661,670
More of 1 year	-	6,759,668
Total	**557,156**	**19,627,467**

NOTE 24 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Current		
In local currency		
Cash	793	294
Banks	377,589	981,742
Financial instruments (Mutual funds)	1,630,338	340,370
Financial instruments at amortized cost (Time deposits)	-	969,115
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Cash	1,900	2,016
Banks	229,873	372,673
Financial instruments at amortized cost (Interest-bearing account)	9,897	367,216
Financial instruments (Mutual funds)	1,466	828,102
Total	**2,251,856**	**3,861,528**

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts include as fund:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Cash and banks	610.155	1.356.725
Financial instruments Mutual funds (Note 4.5)	1.631.804	1.168.472
Financial investments at depreciated cost	9.897	1.336.331
Overdrafts	(1.750.045)	(903.910)
Total	**501.811**	**2.957.618**

The fair value of Financial instruments at amortized cost does not significantly differ from the carrying value.

NOTE 25 - CAPITAL STOCK AND ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	Number of shares	Face value per share	Capital stock	Capital adjustment	Additional paid-in capital	Adjustment additional paid-in capital
		$	$	$	$	$
Balances at April 30, 2022	179,802,282	1	179,802	20,046,418	79,686	8,884,329
Balances at April 30, 2023	179,802,282	1	179,802	20,046,418	79,686	8,884,329

The capital stock of $ 179,802 (stated at historical cost) is represented by 179,802,282 ordinary, book-entry Class "A" shares of $ 1 nominal value and one vote each, authorized to be placed for public offering.

Capital adjustment and additional paid-in capital Adjustment are not distributable in cash or in kind; however, it can be capitalized through the issuance of paid-up shares. In addition, this item may be applied to cover accumulated losses, according to the order of absorption established in Note 3.11.

All the shares issued have been subscribed, paid in and registered.

NOTE 26 – RESERVES

a) Change in Reserves

	Legal reserve	Free reserve [1]	Reserve for assets revaluation (see point b)
Balance at April 30, 2021	**1,984,936**	**43,221,442**	**10,082,742**
AGOyE at August 25, 2021	-	(1,395,847)	-
Comprehensive result of the year	-	-	(5,059,561)
Reversal of reserve for assets revaluation	-	-	(644,864)
Balances at April 30, 2022	**1,984,936**	**41,825,595**	**4,378,317**
AGOyE at August 24,2022	524,815	3,340,918	-
Dividend dated September 27, 2022 approved by Board of Directors	-	(10,721,168)	-
Comprehensive result of the year	-	-	3,184,701
Reversal of reserve for assets revaluation	-	-	(349,054)
Balances at April 30, 2023	**2,509,751**	**34,445,345**	**7,213,964**

(1) For the distribution of dividends, and / or investments and / or cancellation of debt and / or absorption of losses.

b) Changes and breakdown of the Reserve for the revaluation of assets / other comprehensive results

Below is a detail of the changes and breakdown of the Reserve for revaluation of assets is a follows:

	CT ADC	LPG Plant	DEEF I	DEEF II	Building and land - Neuquén	Total	Attributable to the Company	Attributable to Minority Interest
Balance at April 30, 2021	**6,017,762**	**681,251**	**641,981**	**-**	**2,872,308**	**10,213,302**	**10,082,742**	**130,560**
Decrease / increase revaluation	(5,558,106)	107,312	(219,443)	107,585	(1,885,206)	(7,447,858)	(7,421,555)	(26,303)
Deferred tax	1,945,337	(37,557)	76,805	(37,655)	659,822	2,606,752	2,597,543	9,209
Results due to change of applicable income tax rate	368,836	(90,131)	(85,056)	-	(446,291)	(252,642)	(235,549)	(17,093)
Total other comprehensive results	**(3,243,933)**	**(20,376)**	**(227,694)**	**69,930**	**(1,671,675)**	**(5,093,748)**	**(5,059,561)**	**(34,187)**
Reversal due to depreciation for the year (1)	(800,133)	(128,757)	(80,999)	-	(622)	(1,010,511)	(992,098)	(18,413)
Reversal of deferred tax(1)	280,044	45,064	28,351	-	219	353,678	347,234	6,444
Subtotal for reversal of reserve for revaluation of assets (1)	**(520,089)**	**(83,693)**	**(52,648)**	**-**	**(403)**	**(656,833)**	**(644,864)**	**(11,969)**
Balance at April 30, 2022	**2,253,740**	**577,182**	**361,639**	**69,930**	**1,200,230**	**4,462,721**	**4,378,317**	**84,404**
Increase / decrease due to revaluation	6,490,466	(151,545)	(330,925)	(101,378)	(794,152)	5,112,466	5,169,754	(57,288)
Deferred tax	(2,447,303)	53,032	114,046	35,482	277,955	(1,966,788)	(1,985,053)	18,265
Total other comprehensive results	**4,043,163**	**(98,513)**	**(216,879)**	**(65,896)**	**(516,197)**	**3,145,678**	**3,184,701**	**(39,023)**
Reversal due to depreciation for the year(1)	(342,018)	(146,642)	(57,904)	(6,207)	(191)	(552,962)	(537,015)	(15,947)
Reversal of deferred tax(1)	119,712	51,319	20,266	2,173	67	193,537	187,961	5,576
Subtotal for reversal of reserve for revaluation of assets (1)	**(222,306)**	**(95,323)**	**(37,638)**	**(4,034)**	**(124)**	**(359,425)**	**(349,054)**	**(10,371)**
Balance at April 30, 2023	**6,074,597**	**383,346**	**107,122**	**-**	**683,909**	**7,248,974**	**7,213,964**	**35,010**

(1) Charged to “Unappropriated retained earnings”.

NOTE 27 – UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Balances at April 30, 2021		**(1,395,847)**
AGOyE of August 25, 2021		1,395,847
Comprehensive result for the year		9,851,483
Reversal of reserve for revaluation of assets (Note 26)		644,864
Balances at April 30, 2022	**10,496,347**	**10,496,347**
Dividend approved on June 23, 2022 and ratified by AGOyE of August 24, 2022	(6,630,612)	
AGOyE of August 24, 2022	(3,865,733)	
Comprehensive result of year	23,115,494	
Reversal of reserve for revaluation of assets (Note 26)	349,054	
Balances at April 30, 2023	**23,464,550**	

Restrictions on the distribution of profits

a) In accordance with the Commercial Companies Law, by-laws and CNV Resolution No. 368/01, 5% of net income, once accumulated losses have been absorbed, plus (less) prior years’ adjustments and the reversal of assets revaluation reserve, must be appropriated to the Legal Reserve until it reaches 20% of capital and capital adjustment, previously reconstituting, as appropriate, the legal reserve of prior years.

NOTE 27 – UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS (CONT'D.)

b) In line with the Global Program for the Issue of Class II Corporate Bonds (Note 29 a)), the Company and its subsidiaries SEB and E G WIND may declare or pay:

   a. Stock dividends or distributions with voting rights;
   b. Dividends or distributions collected by the Company and/or its Restricted subsidiaries (SEB and E G WIND);
   c. Dividends paid pro rata to the Company and its restricted subsidiaries (SEB and E G WIND), on one hand, and to the minority bondholders of one Restricted Subsidiary, on the other hand.

   The above will apply provided that at the time of payment and immediately after giving effect to it.

c) At the closing of every year, the positive balance of the Reserve for the revaluation of assets may not be distributed, capitalized or allocated to absorb accumulated losses, but must be computed as part of Retained earnings for the purposes of comparison to determine the Company's situation under sections 31, 32 and 206 of the Commercial Companies Law No 19550, based on the restated text of the CNV.

NOTE 28 - TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Non-Current		
In local currency		
Accrual for abandonment of wells	8,295,931	3,050,138
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Lease debts (Note 18)	-	170,916
Sundry accruals	321,405	347,596
Total	**8,617,336**	**3,568,650**

Current	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
In local currency		
Suppliers	14,446,766	10,253,003
Intercompany debts (Note 35.b)	1,420	4,835
Sundry accruals	3,388,873	1,696,992
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Suppliers	3,231,007	4,640,949
Lease debts (Note 18)	171,093	274,727
Sundry accruals	185,593	758,966
Total	**21,424,752**	**17,629,472**

The carrying amount of trade accounts payable approximates their fair value.

According to the estimated term for payment, they are grouped as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Without due date (shown as current liabilities)	995,761	1,355,790
Past due		
From 0 to 3 months	62,043	51,348
From 3 to 6 months	118,531	20,558
From 6 to 9 months	3,517	-
From 9 to 12 months	739	10,571
From 1 to 2 years	2,331	-
To be due		
From 0 to 3 months	20,092,268	15,943,504
From 3 to 6 months	49,854	82,567
From 6 to 9 months	49,854	82,567
From 9 to12 months	49,854	82,567
From 1 to 2 years	27,991	224,820
More than 2 years	8,589,345	3,343,830
Total	**30,042,088**	**21,198,122**

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Non-Current		
In local currency		
Commissions and expenses to be accrued - Corporate bonds	(111,228)	(122,525)
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Corporate bonds	62,089,227	57,515,682
Total	**61,977,999**	**57,393,157**
Current		
In local currency		
Overdrafts	1,750,045	903,910
Commissions and expenses to be accrued	(74,504)	(119,122)
In foreign currency (Note 37)		
Bank loans	-	604,888
Corporate bonds	1,678,067	1,829,775
Total	**3,353,608**	**3,219,451**

Changes in loans are as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Balances at the beginning	**60,612,608**	**82,962,865**
Other financial income – Monetary gain	(43,193,568)	(31,143,291)
Overdrafts	846,135	903,910
Issue of ON classes 3 and 4	9,041,455	-
Accruals:		
Accrued interest	4,654,252	6,076,896
Accrued commissions and expenses	174,180	154,333
Exchange difference generated by foreign currency debts	38,669,366	14,314,407
Payments:		
Interest	(4,587,364)	(6,433,411)
Capital	(885,457)	(1,805,851)
Repurchase of negotiable obligations	-	(4,417,250)
Balances at the end	**65,331,607**	**60,612,608**

According to the estimated term for payment, they are grouped as follows:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
6 months or less	3,209,646	3,100,885
6-12 months	143,962	118,566
1-2 years	53,186,227	-
More than 2 years	8,791,772	57,393,157
Total	**65,331,607**	**60,612,608**

The carrying values of the resources outside the Company are stated in the following currencies:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
US Dollar	54,864,294	59,950,345
Dollar Link	8,903,000	-
Pesos	1,564,313	662,263
Total	**65,331,607**	**60,612,608**

Debts in US dollars related with the ON Class 2 accrue annual interest averaging approximately 6.875% at April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. ON Class 3 and 4 do not accrue interest. Overdrafts outstanding at year-end accrue interest at annual average of 75 % and 36.5 % at April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, while debts in pesos accrued a LIBOR rate (adjusted) plus a 4.5% nominal annual rate at April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022, the Company repurchased its Class II Corporate Bonds for a nominal value of US$ 16,180,000 totaling US$ 61,154,000 as of April 30, 2022. The gain from those repurchases has been disclosed in Note 12

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

In October 2022, the Company proceeded to cancel all the Class 2 Negotiable Obligations that it had in its portfolio for US$ 61,154,000; consequently, the outstanding amount is US$ 238,846,000.

At April 30, 2023 and 2022 Class II Corporate Bonds' principal due amounts to US$ 238,846,000 and US$ 300,000,000, respectively. The amount of the Class II Corporate Bonds repurchased by the Company at April 30, 2022 is held in its portfolio.

At April 30, 2023 Class 3 and 4 Corporate Bonds' principal due amounts to US$ 22,433,559 and US$ 17,566,441, respectively.

The fair value of Negotiable Obligations Class 2 at April 30, 2023 and 2022 amounts to $ 50,117 y $ 55,086 million, respectively, measured at fair value level 1. The fair value of Negotiable Obligations Classes 3 and 4 at April 30, 2023 and 2022 amounts to $ 5,160 million y $ 3,989 million, respectively, measured at fair value level 1.

The carrying value of the other current and non-current financial liabilities is close to their fair value.

a) Corporate bonds – Senior Notes Class II

On March 15, 2017 the Ordinary General Meeting and on March 20, 2017 the Board of Directors of the Company approved the terms and conditions of the Global Negotiable Obligations Program, the request for authorization of public offer and quotation for up to a nominal value in circulation at any time that may not exceed US$ 600,000,000 or its equivalent.

On May 10, 2017 Capex issued Class II Corporate Bonds for an amount of US$ 300 million under that program.

At the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Negotiable Obligations Class 2 have an international qualification of "B-/RR3" and "CCC-", respectively, by Fitch and Standard & Poor's, and a local qualification of "AA-" and "raCCC+", respectively, by Fitch and Standard & Poor's.

Main characteristics:

<u>Issued Amount</u>: US$ 300,000,000
<u>Issue Date</u>: May 15, 2017
<u>Maturity date</u>: May 15, 2024
<u>Issue Price</u>: 100%
<u>Interest rate</u>: 6.875% nominal annual rate
<u>Interest Payment Dates</u>: compensatory interest accrued and payable for periods of six months, from the signing date to the full repayment date, The payment dates will be May 15 and November 15 of each year to maturity, commencing on November 15, 2017.
<u>Amortization</u>: Principal will be amortized in only one installment on May 15, 2024,
<u>Valor recomprado</u>: US$ 61,154,000
<u>Valor adeudado</u>: US$ 238,846,000

The Prospectus and Pricing Supplement regulating the issuance and other aspects relating to the Corporate Bonds include a series of covenants and requirements the Company and certain restricted subsidiaries must fulfill while the obligations remain in effect. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Company's Board of Directors has verified each of these requirements and found that all of them had been fulfilled.

For further information, see the Offering Circular and Pricing Supplement for Capex's Global Class II Corporate Bond Issue Program for US$ 600,000,000.

The balance as of April 30, 2023 amounts to $ 54,864,294 of which $ 1,678,067 are current. Additionally, commissions and expenses paid in relation to the negotiable obligations have been deducted from the liability, which will be accrued in the term of the debt. The balance of these commissions as of April 30, 2023 amounts to $ 120,954, of which $ 54,366 are current.

At the date of issue of the financial statements at April 30, 2023, the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries are in compliance with all commitments taken on.

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

b) Corporate bonds – Senior Notes Class III and IV

On February 27, 2023 and within the framework of the Global Simple Negotiable Obligations Program (not convertible into shares) for an outstanding face value of up to US$600,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies, Capex issued:

b.1) Class III negotiable obligations in dollars at a fixed rate to be subscribed and paid in pesos at the initial exchange rate and payable in pesos at the applicable exchange rate

Issue Amount: US$ 22,433,559.
Issue Date: February 27, 2023.
Maturity Date: February 27, 2026.
Issue Price: 100%
Interest rate: 0%.
Initial exchange rate: $193.6522 for every dollar
Amortization: the capital will be amortized in a single installment at maturity in pesos at the applicable exchange rate.
Destination of the funds: (i) investments in physical assets located in the country; and/or (ii) refinancing of the Issuer's existing liabilities; and/or (iii) financing the business line of its business.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, they have a local rating of "AA –(arg)", by Fix.

The balance as of April 30, 2023 amounts to $4,993,149, being entirely non-current; additionally, the commissions and expenses paid concerning the negotiable obligations have been deducted from the liability, which will accrue over the term of the debt. The balance of said commissions as of April 30, 2023, amounts to $35,100, of which $12,390 are current.

b.2) Class IV negotiable obligations in dollars at a fixed rate to be subscribed and paid in pesos at the initial exchange rate and payable in pesos at the applicable exchange rate

Issue Amount: US$ 17,566,441.
Issue Date: February 27, 2023.
Maturity Date: February 27, 2027.
Issue Price: 100%
Interest rate: 0%.
Initial exchange rate: $193.6522 for every dollar
Amortization: the capital will be amortized in a single installment at maturity in pesos at the applicable exchange rate.
Destination of the funds: (i) investments in physical assets located in the country; and/or (ii) refinancing of the Issuer's existing liabilities; and/or (iii) financing the business line of its business.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, they have a local rating of "AA –(arg)", by Fix.

The balance as of April 30, 2023, amounts to $3,909,851, being entirely non-current. Additionally, commissions and expenses paid concerning the negotiable obligations have been deducted from liabilities, which will accrue over the term of the debt. The balance of said commissions as of April 30, 2023, amounts to $29,678, of which $7,748 are current.

On July 3, 2023, the Board of Directors approved updating the economic, accounting and financial information of the Company, as well as all other relevant information contained in the Prospectus of the Global Program for the Issuance of Simple Negotiable Obligations (not convertible into shares) for a nominal value of up to US$ 600,000,000 at the end of the annual fiscal year corresponding to April 30, 2023, and its presentation before the CNV, Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A., the Mercado Abierto Electrónico S.A. and any other organizations that may be necessary.

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

c) Loan agreement with Santander Río S.A.

On September 3, 2021, E G WIND entered into a loan with Banco Santander Río S.A. The characteristics of the loan are the following:

Issued Amount: US$ 2,500,000.
Interest: Accrued interest at a fixed annual nominal rate in US$ dollars of 2.95%. Interest is payable quarterly as from the first disbursement.
Maturity date: September 12, 2022.
Amortization: in two installments, with the first installment of US$ 1,000,000 having fallen due on June 3, 2022 and the remaining balance in one installment having fallen due on September 2, 2022.
Guarantees: none
Purpose of the funds: The funds were applied to the purchase of working capital.
This loan was repaid at maturity.

d) Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones - US$ 14,000,000

In March, 2012, Hychico signed a loan agreement with Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones, which was applied to the long-term refinancing of the liabilities taken on for the construction and operation of the DEEF I. Its characteristics are as follows:

Amount: it is divided into Loan A for up to US$ 8,000,000 and Loan B for up to US$ 6,000,000.
Disbursement date: April 24, 2012
Maturity date: 10 years as from the date of the first disbursement.
Amortization: the loan is amortized in 20 consecutive and equal semi-annual installments, falling due as from the date of the first disbursement.
Interest: it accrues interest (calculated on a six-month basis) payable semi-annually as from the disbursement at an annual rate equivalent to the aggregate of LIBOR plus a rate of 8.75%.

Guarantees: the loan is secured as follows:

(i) Senior Pledge on the equipment and all assets of DEEF I
(ii) Surety bonds provided by the Company as surety and principal payer of all obligations assumed by Hychico under the loan agreement, the promissory notes and other main documents (1);
(iii) Conditional assignment of the rights included in the Energy Purchase Agreement;
(iv) Conditional assignment of the rights arising from the permits and main agreements, including easement, connection agreements, and any other document or agreement related to DEEF I;
(v) Assignment of the guarantee over the rights arising under the loan for use signed with CAPSA on the land where DEEF I is located; and
(vi) Senior pledge on 100% of the shares of the Company.

[1)] Capex undertakes, until full repayment of the loan, to maintain ownership and control, directly or indirectly through its subsidiary SEB, a majority of the capital stock with voting rights.

As consideration for the granting of the guarantees described, the Company paid Capex an annual percentage calculated on the outstanding amount of the loan and SEB and Interenergy a fixed annual amount from the date of signing the aforementioned contract and during its term.

The loan has forth covenants for Hychico and Capex, its guarantor, which have been met, there being no events of default at April 30, 2022.

Hychico has fully repaid this loan. The release of the corresponding guarantees is in process.

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D.)

e) Summary at April 30, 2023

Loan	Current	Non-Current	Total
Corporate Bonds - Senior Notes Class 2 (point a)	1,678,067	53,186,227	54,864,294
Corporate Bonds - Senior Notes Class 3 (point b.1)	-	4,993,149	4,993,149
Corporate Bonds - Senior Notes Class 4 (point b.2)	-	3,909,851	3,909,851
Unearned commissions and expenses corporate bonds (point a)	(54,366)	(66,588)	(120,954)
Unearned commissions and expenses corporate bonds (point b.1)	(12,390)	(22,710)	(35,100)
Unearned commissions and expenses corporate bonds (point b.2)	(7,748)	(21,930)	(29,678)
Overdrafts	1,750,045	-	1,750,045
Total	**3,353,608**	**61,977,999**	**65,331,607**

NOTE 30 – SALARIES AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Current	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
In local currency		
Salaries and social security contributions	555,306	484,541
Sundry accruals	1,401,414	1,316,773
Total	**1,956,720**	**1,801,314**

NOTE 31 – TAXES PAYABLES

	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**
Current		
In local currency		
Income tax payable (net) (see Note 13)	398,741	3,208,357
Tax withholdings and collections	261,236	219,533
Provision for Gross Income Tax	144,170	97,849
Total	**804,147**	**3,525,739**

NOTE 32 – OTHER LIABILITIES

	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**
Current		
In local currency		
Oil and gas royalties	719,458	820,079
Dividend payable	22	-
Total	**719,480**	**820,079**

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES

1. Provisions

	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**
In local currency		
Provisions for lawsuits and fines	12,899	32,549
Total	**12,899**	**32,549**

The provision for lawsuits and fines was set up based on the analysis of possible indemnities that the Group estimates to pay according to the opinion of its legal counsel. The changes are as follows:

Balances as of April 30, 2021	**51,437**
Effect RECPAM	(18,888)
Balances as of April 30, 2022	**32,549**
Increase	**2,686**
Effect RECPAM	(22,336)
Balances as of April 30, 2023	**12,899**

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES (CONT'D.)

2. Contingencies

a) Precautionary measures and administrative appeals

a.1) Energy Secretariat Resolution 821/10

On October 24, 2010, Resolution 821/10 (the "Resolution") issued by the Energy Secretariat imposed penalties on the Company for alleged non-compliance with the supply of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in accordance with the agreement on LPG price stability (the "Agreement") executed between the Secretariat and some LPG retailers and producers, among which the Company was not included.

The penalties imposed were:

- A fine of $ 3,117 (stated at historical cost),
- The forced delivery of LPG 2,351 tn to other producers and/ or retailers for a market value of approximately $ 3,853 (stated at historical currency) and
- Prohibition to export for the time the resolution was not complied with.

The Company requested the stay of the resolution and filed a motion for reconsideration with the administrative court that was resolved negatively and motivated the submission of a hierarchical appeal. Additionally, the Company filed an autonomous precautionary measure with a federal court to prevent the application of the resolution until the administrative appeal lodged filed was resolved. The precautionary measure was granted and notice was served on the Energy Secretariat on November 25, 2010, and is in force since the hierarchical appeal has not been resolved to date.

The Company's management, in line with the opinion of the internal and external legal advisors, understands that it has solid grounds to consider these claims to be wrongful; therefore, the financial statements at April 30, 2023 do not include any related charge. Legal advisors of the Company consider that Law 26854 on precautionary measures ("LPM") in lawsuits to which the Government is a party or intervenes as a third party claimant would not have a significant impact on the precautionary measure granted.

a.2) ENARGAS Resolutions for imported gas charge

The Company considers that the charge envisaged by Resolutions 1982, 1988 and 1991, as mentioned in Note 1.2.d) is unconstitutional for it is clearly a tax and has not been created by a Law passed by National Congress. The charge has a tax nature for the following reasons: (i) it is not aimed at expanding or improving the public utility service for gas distribution or transport; instead, it is destined for a Trust fund created and administered by the national state to meet natural gas imports; (ii) the gas treatment plants without regulated measurement, as is the case of the Company, do not use public utility services for gas distribution or transport but receive the fluid directly from producers; (iii) the charge has been excluded from other tax bases (except for VAT); (iv) without prejudice to its name, the charge is a requirement imposed by the State in the exercise of its powers so that private parties may deliver to it sums of money to defray expenses to serve its purposes, the importation of gas for supply to the domestic market in this case.

For all these reasons, and considering that this charge has a significant economic impact on the LPG Business unit, on December 29, 2011 the Company filed with the Neuquén Federal Court action for declaration of unconstitutionality against the resolutions referred to in the foregoing paragraph and paid the charge for December 2011 under protest, which amounted to $ 3,499 plus VAT (stated at historical cost).

Subsequently, on March 5, 2012, the Company requested that a precautionary measure be granted by the Federal Court at which the action for declaration of unconstitutionality is pending, to stay the effects of the norms referred to above. As a result, on March 14, 2012, the Federal Court hearing the case sustained the precautionary measure requested by the Company, staying the above-mentioned norms and the consequent obligation to pay the charge imposed by them, and requesting the Company to take out bond insurance for $25,400 (stated at historical cost) as security for costs. The Company notified the Energy Secretariat and the ENARGAS of the precautionary measure on March 30, 2012. Other LPG producing companies also requested and obtained similar precautionary measures.

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES (CONT'D.)

On August 2, 2012, the Company was served notice of the resolution of the Federal Court of Neuquén whereby the court declared that it was competent to hear the case but considered that the judicial stage had not yet been authorized to file the claim. Consequently, the precautionaly measure ordered was lifted. The resolution was appealed on August 10, 2012; therefore the precautionary measure will remain effective until the resolution becomes final. The Company considers that there are strong grounds for reversal of the appealed resolution. Also, in August 2012, the Company filed an administrative appeal against Decree 2067/08 and the resolutions adopted in compliance therewith.

Law 26784 was published in the Official Gazette on November 5, 2012. This law, among other issues, modified Law 26095 on Energy Infrastructure Works by establishing that gas imports are a priority for the National Government, and that the charge and the Trust fund created by Decree 2067/08 and the proceedings performed as a consequence will be governed by the provisions of that Law.

In August of 2013 the Federal Court of Appeals in General Roca allowed the appeal filed by Capex in August 2012 and reversed in part the judgment of the lower court; thus the court permitted that claim of Capex could be heard, ordered the parties to the case to bear their own costs and maintained the effectiveness of the provisional remedy issued.

The ruling of the court of appeals removed the uncertainty of the Company regarding the feasibility of its original claim.

The Company's legal counsel completed an analysis of Law 26784 and came to the conclusion that the law does not make Decree 2067/08 and related ENARGAS resolutions constitutional mainly because the Argentine Supreme Court of Justice (CSJN) in the case known as "Franco" established that the Argentine Constitution prevents the Executive Branch from exercising legislative powers without sufficient and prior legal grounds and that "only in the exceptional case of a decree of necessity and urgency it is allowed that a subsequent confirmation is virtually binding, the analogous application of which is not appropriate in this case..." In other words, according to the case law mentioned above, the Argentine Congress could not cure the defect of unconstitutionality of a regulation issued by the Executive Branch, clearly exceeding its regulatory powers. As a result, since it becomes apparent that Decree 2067/08 is not a decree of necessity and urgency, a law passed by the Congress confirming the decree is not sufficient to cure the unconstitutionality.

As regards Law 26784 and after the decision of the Court of Appeals allowing the Company to file its claim and maintain the provisional remedy, on October 29, 2013 the Company filed an amended complaint with the Federal Court of Neuquén requesting that section 54 of the law was also declared unconstitutional. The court hearing the case accepted the amended complaint and ordered that the summons and amended complaint be served upon the National Government and Enargas.

On May 22, 2014, the Company filed a voluntary petition, asking for the rejection of a request by ENARGAS based on Law 26854 of Precautionary Measures against the National Government and on Law 26784; the Company argued, among other reasons, that: (a) the precautionary measure obtained by the Company was granted prior to enactment of Law 26854, and this cannot be applied retroactively (b) the provisions included in the Law of Precautionary Measures against the National Government are unconstitutional, as has been ruled in numerous preceding cases and (c) the Annual Budget Law for 2013 does not ratify Decree 2067/08 or the regulations of ENARGAS derived from it, neither does it amend the unconstitutionality of these regulations due to the fact that it does not meet the requirements demanded by the principle of legality of taxation rooted in the Constitution.

On November 5, 2014, the Company was notified of the decision rendered by the Federal Court of Neuquén removing the provisional remedy, as requested by ENARGAS, on the grounds that the likelihood of the claim originally considered when granting the precautionary measure should have disappeared upon the passing of Law 26784. On the same date, the Company filed an appeal against the decision of the court, which was granted with a stay of execution on November 6, 2014.

On September 16, 2015, the Federal Court of Appeals of General Roca admitted the appeal filed by the Company and rejected the petition for release of the precautionary measure filed by ENARGAS. The entity filed an extraordinary appeal against such decision, which was rejected on February 10, 2016.

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES (CONT'D.)

In addition to the maintenance of the precautionary measure, on October 27, 2015, the National Supreme Court of Justice issued a ruling in "Compañía Mega S.A v. EN" establishing, in a case similar to that of the Company in which the gas consumed by plaintiff does not enter the transport system and cannot be confused with imported gas, that the charge created by Decree 2067/08 is unconstitutional. The legal advisors of the Company consider that this ruling sets an important precedent to support the Company's position.

On the other hand, Resolution 28/16 of 3/28/16 of the Ministry annulled the acts of the former Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services related to the determination of tariff charges within the framework of Decree 2067/08.

On February 2, 2022, the Neuquén Federal Court notified Capex of the lower court judgment upholding its petition, and declaring Decree No. 2067/2008 and ENARGAS Resolutions Nos. 1982/2011, 1988/2011 and 1991/2011 unconstitutional, on similar grounds to those already stated in the company Mega ruling. The judgment is mainly based on the irrationality of the norm.

To date, the ENARGAS and the National State have appealed against the judgment, but the ENARGAS did it after expiration of the procedural time frames and its appeal was rejected. The appeal was granted to the National State and the respective file will be dealt with by the General Roca Court.

The Company Management, based on the opinion of its legal internal and external and in the favorable sentence advisors, continue considering that it has solid arguments to obtain a declaration from the court that the charge created by Decree 2067/08, the related Resolutions issued by Enargas and section 54 of Law 26784 are unconstitutional and thus, deny their application, and maintain the provisional remedy. In consequence, it would not be necessary to set up a provision.

a.3) Energy Secretariat Resolution 77/12

The Company considers, among other issues that Energy Secretariat Resolution 77/12 mentioned in Note 2.d). is in breach of the provisions of LPG Law 26020, which establish that the only price limit for the sales of LPG to the domestic market is the export parity (Section 7, subsect. b) and that the LPG production activity will be free (Section 11). On March 29, 2012, the Company received Note 1584/12 from the Energy Secretariat whereby, under the provisions of the resolution, the Company was required to supply certain bottlers with 12,418 tons of butane at the prices set in that resolution; these prices were significantly lower than the prices at which CAPEX sells its production, and that they met the "export parity" limit set by the LPG Law.

Upon receipt of that Note, on April 4, 2012 the Company filed a motion for reconsideration and, in the alternative, an appeal before a higher administrative authority, against the Resolution and Note 1584/12 of the Energy Secretariat; subsequently, it applied for an autonomous precautionary measure with staying effects on both of them before the Neuquén Federal Court.

In April 2012, the Company received ES Note 2247/12 whereby the Energy Secretariat prohibits it from (i) exporting LPG, and (ii) entering into LPG purchase and sale transactions in the domestic market with all of the persons operating in the industry, on the grounds that the Company had not complied with the supply required by ES Note 1584/12 mentioned above. The Company filed a Motion for Reconsideration and, in the alternative, an appeal before a higher administrative authority, against ES Note 2247/12, and informed the Neuquén Federal Court of this Note, requesting it that the precautionary measure be extended to the prohibitions imposed by that Note.

On April 25, 2012, the Neuquén Federal Court awarded the Company the precautionary measure requested, staying the effects of the resolution and of the ES Notes 1584/12 and 2247/12 regarding the Company and the persons that operate with it. Consequently, the Company continues with its normal operations of production and sale of LPG.

As explained above, the resolution is in breach of: (i) LPG Law 26020 which provides that the only price limit on the sales of LPG to the domestic market is the export parity (Section 7, subsect. b)) and that the LPG production activity will be free (Section 11); (ii) the guarantee of due administrative process and defense envisaged by Section 18 of the Argentine Constitution, for it imposes a sanction without granting the Company the right of self-defense; (iii) the principle of no crime or punishment without prior law, envisaged by Sections 18 and 19 of the Constitution, as the sanctions have not been created by Congress; and (iv) the Company's right to perform any lawful work, as guaranteed by Section 14 of the Argentine Constitution.

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES (CONT'D.)

Internal and external Legal advisors of the Company consider that Law 26854 on precautionary measures in lawsuits to which the Government is a party or intervenes as a third-party claimant would not have a significant impact on the precautionary measure granted.

The Company's management, in line with the opinion of the internal and external legal advisors, understands that it has solid grounds to consider these claims to be wrongful; therefore, the financial statements at April 30, 2023 do not include any related charge.

b) Differences in the liquidation of the employer contributions

(i) In August 2010, the AFIP served notice to the Company (OI 311,479) of a debt assessment for $ 6,334 for differences in the computation of employer contributions to the social security system. This amount is made up of principal for $2,863 (stated at historical cost) plus interest accrued for $ 3,471 (stated at historical cost) for the periods from August 2001 to March 2008.

The AFIP considers that the Company should have made employer contributions at a tax rate of 21%, applicable to employers whose main activity is the provision of services instead of the tax rate of 17% applicable to industries, among others. The Tax Authorities consider that applicable regulations state that the generation of energy activity is a service rather than an industrial activity.

The Company challenged the debt assessment based on electricity laws (Laws 15336 and 24065) and other regulations and case law which define the generation of energy activity as an industrial activity.

In June 2011, the Company received notice of AFIP Resolution N°668/11 rejecting the challenge filed.

The Company filed legal action with the federal Social Security court; to that end, the prior deposit of the assessed debt is required, but it was replaced, according to different legal precedents, with a fidelity bond insurance policy for $ 7,186 (stated at historical cost).

On March 17, 2015, Panel I of the Court of Appeals with jurisdiction over Social Security Matters in and for the City of Buenos Aires rendered AFIP's resolution ineffective. The resolution had ordered the Company to pay the differences in employers' contributions. The court considered the resolution arbitrary on the grounds that AFIP had dismissed the evidence presented by the Company thus breaching the right to defense and ordered that a new resolution be issued after the Company has produced the evidence it had offered. In February 2018 the AFIP put the opening on trial of the first debt assessment.

Once the evidence had been produced, by Administrative Resolution No. 324/18 DV TJGE (DI RSGE) dated August 31, 2018, the collection agency decided to once again dismiss the challenge made by the Company against the debt determination, as it had done several years before. Against this decision, the Company filed on October 2, 2018 the Review Request that authorizes the current regulations, which is pending substantiation.

The National Energy Secretariat stated in written form in 2014 that the electricity generation activity must be considered an industrial activity, something recently ratified by the Administrative Coordination Undersecretariat of the Ministry of Energy and Mining in the text of a note addressed to the General Department of Social Security Resources of the AFIP, in response to the request for opinion by the AFIP in relation to the presentation filed before the Tax Authorities by the Asociación de Generadores de Energía Eléctrica de la República Argentina (AGEERA); the Secretariat also gave reasons why the generation of electricity is considered an industrial activity for the purpose of its classification within Section 2 of Decree No. 814/01. Further, in December 2017 Panel II of the Federal Court of Appeals with jurisdiction over Social Security Matters, in the case "Endesa Costanera S.A. c/ Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos s/impugnación de deuda" (Endesa Costanera S.A. v. Tax Authorities on challenging of tax debt), defined that the electricity generation activity has the status of "industrial" activity, and therefore it is entitled to the [lesser] rate of 17% for Social Security contributions, as provided in Section 2, subsect. b) of Decree N° 814/2001.

NOTE 33 - PROVISIONS AND OTHER CHARGES (CONT'D.)

(ii) On July 4, 2011, the Tax Authorities (AFIP) notified the Company (OI 594592) of a new assessment of the debt from differences in employers' contributions for the period from April 2008 to April 2009, for a total amount of $ 1,717 (stated in historical currency, principal of $ 1,002 plus interest of $ 715) corresponding to alleged differences in the employers' contributions to the national social security system. The arguments of the Tax Authorities were summarized in the above section. This debt assessment was challenged before administrative authorities in the presentations filed on July 25, 2011 and August 8, 2011. Several years after the challenge was filed, the AFIP called for submitting evidence. Once the evidence was produced, through Administrative Resolution No. 324/18 DV TJGE (DI RSGE) dated August 31, 2018 the tax collection agency dismissed the challenge of the debt assessment filed by the Company. On October 2, 2018 the Company filed a Request for Revision against that decision, as authorized by the regulations in force, which is still pending.

(iii) Further, in July 2011 the AFIP notified the Company of the application of fines for a total amount of $ 491 (stated in historical currency) as a result of considering that in certain months between August 2001 and April 2005 the Company committed an infringement to social security obligations consisting in "False statement or adulteration of data regarding beneficiaries".

The AFIP rejected the administrative challenges to the applied fine, so the Company also filed an appeal with the Federal Social Security Court and provided a bond insurance policy for the amount of the fine.

On June 9, 2022, Chamber III of Social Security handed down a judgment annulling the expected fine. Faced with the said resolution, the National State filed an extraordinary appeal, which was answered by the Company on September 22, 2022.

(iv) On March 12, 2019, the Company received a note from the AFIP (OI 1,714,858) to (i) amend the tax returns for employees' withholdings and employer's contributions from May 2009 to April 2018 for incorrect classification of social security contributions under section 2 subsection B of Decree N° 814/01, or (ii) present evidence for the periods involved, On March 26, 2019 the Company filed a response to the requirement, rejecting it on the same grounds already presented to the AFIP.

In March 2022, the AFIP sent a new requirement for rectification of the tax returns (OI 2001730) on alleged differences in employers' contributions to the national social security system, this time for the monthly periods between May 2009 and December 2019.

On June 13, 2022 the Company was notified (OI 2001730) of an assessment of the debt for employers' contributions for the period from May 2010 to December 2019, with a claimed amount of $ 74,669 plus interest for $ 155,982 (total $ 230,651), plus a fine of $ 24,393.
The Company filed an administrative challenge to the new debt assessment on July 5, 2022.

The Company's Management, in line with the opinion of its internal and external legal counsel, understands that it has solid grounds to reverse the position of AFIP; therefore, the financial statements at April 30, 2023 do not include any related charge.

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS

- Note 1 contains detailed information on the investment commitment by Capex with the Province of: i) Neuquén in relation to the contract for the exploration, development and production of the area Parva Negra Oeste ii) Río Negro in relation to the exploration permit of the area Puesto Zúñiga and on the hydrocarbon exploitation concession of the area Loma Negra and La Yesera and iii) Chubut in relation to the hydrocarbon exploitation concession of the area Pampa del Castillo – La Guitarra.

- In Note 2.b. the commitment to availability with CAMMESA within the framework of the adherence of Res 59/23.

- Note 2.c includes the commitments taken on under the Argentine Promotion Plan for the Production of Natural Gas.

- In connection with the LPG supply, the Company has made commitments for the fiscal year 2022/2023. With relation to commercial butane the commitments amounts to approximately 75% of the production in the local market. Regarding commercial propane gas, its local commitments amount to approximately 19% of its production. As it has been doing, it is expected to produce propane to export during the entire period depending on the granting of the corresponding export permits.

NOTE 34 – COMMITMENTS (CONT'D.)

- In Note 29 a) there is a description of the main commitments arising from the ON Senior Notes class II.

- Concerning the sale of wind energy from Hychico, by the contract signed with CAMMESA, the Generator undertakes to deliver up to a maximum of 361,755 MWh, and the buyer is to pay said energy in the terms established in the agreement during 15 years (whichever occurs first) (see Note 39).

- Concerning the contract signed between E G WIND S.A. and CAMMESA, the Generator agrees to supply the Energy contracted by the buyer for each year of production for 20 years (from commercial authorization), while the latter agrees to purchase or pay for the Energy generated (see Note 40).
- Concerning the computation of the positive inflation adjustment, and so that the benefit of its computation does not decline in thirds, the commitment was made to invest an amount equal to or greater than $30,000 million in the purchase, construction, manufacture, processing or import fixed assets -except automobiles- (see Note 13).

NOTE 35 - RELATED PARTIES AND KEY PERSONNEL FROM COMPANY MANAGEMENT

The Company is controlled by Compañías Asociadas Petroleras Sociedad Anónima (C.A.P.S.A.) which holds 74.8% of the Company's shares. Furthermore, Wild S.A. is the last group parent company with a direct and indirect interest of 98.01% in the shares of CAPSA. The remaining shares are held by shareholders who have acquired them in the Stock Market.

Transactions between related parties were conducted as if between independent parties and are as follows:

a) Transactions with related parties

a.i.) With the parent company

Transactions with the parent company C.A.P.S.A. were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Sale of electric energy	137,318	61,687
Expenses corresponding to C.A.P.S.A.	81,921	73,873
Expenses corresponding to Capex S.A.	(2,573)	(3,982)
Dividend paid	(12,978,880)	-

a.ii.) With the companies directly or indirectly controlled by the parent company

The following transactions were carried out with Interenergy Argentina S.A.:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Office and garage rental	(14,508)	(37,262)
Expenses corresponding to Capex S.A.	(423)	(1,046)

The following transactions were carried out with Interenergy Inversiones S.A.:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Dividend paid	(104,129)	-

a.iii.) With the parent companies of the parent company

The following transactions were carried out with Plenium Energy S.A.:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Expenses corresponding to Plenium Energy S.A.	-	29

The following transactions were carried out with Wild S.A.:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Expenses corresponding to Wild S.A.	-	29
Dividend paid	(59,239)	-

NOTE 35 - RELATED PARTIES AND KEY PERSONNEL FROM COMPANY MANAGEMENT (CONT´D)

a.iv) With the companies controlled by the controlling companies of the parent company:

The following transactions with Interflow S.A. were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Expenses corresponding to Interflow	131	274

a.v.) With related companies

The following transactions were carried out with Alparamis S.A.:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Office and garage rental	(277,764)	(321,030)

a.vi) <u>With individual shareholders:</u>

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Dividends paid	(2.041.168)	-

a.vii) With consortia

The transactions with Loma Negra were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Management and operation services	924,071	780,634
Prorateable expenses	110,937	134,798
Charges for indirect administrative services	129,002	120,948
Expenses refund	52,723	58,994
Cash Call	(3,993,584)	(3,734,331)
Distributions to partners	821,343	638,376

The transactions with Lote IV La Yesera were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Management and operation services	224,337	145,758
Prorateable expenses	47,845	35,719
Charges for services	64,296	31,346
Expenses refund	406	207
Cash Call	(2,751,173)	(1,835,572)
Distributions to partners	487,960	313,370

a.viii) With UTE

The transactions with Puesto Zuñiga were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Management and operation services	275,775	-
Charges for indirect administrative services	97,946	-
Expenses refund	2,076,729	-
Cash Call	(2,621,186)	-
Distributions to partners	1,105,567	-

The transactions with Pampa del Castillo were:

	04.30.2023	04.30.2022
Management and operation services	1,639,125	1,735,536
Charges for indirect administrative services	774,333	705,765
Expenses refund	15,131	350,206
Cash Call	(32,448,864)	(30,981,665)
Distributions to partners	6,621,182	5,936,611

NOTE 35 - RELATED PARTIES AND KEY PERSONNEL FROM COMPANY MANAGEMENT (CONT´D)

b) Balances at year end with the related companies

	04.30.2023		
	Other current account receivables	**Current trade receivables**	**Current accounts payable**
In local currency			
With the parent company:			
- Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A.	2,612	10,292	1,419
With the companies directly or indirectly controlled by the parent company:			
- Interenergy Argentina S.A.	-	-	1
- Wild S.A.	12	-	-
With consortia:			
- Río Negro Norte area	21,716	156,747	-
- Lote IV La Yesera	-	85,498	-
- Pampa del Castillo	307	318,172	-
- Puesto Zúñiga	-	1,981,435	-
With the companies controlled by the controlling companies of the parent company:			
- Interflow S.A.	(1,708)	-	-
Total in local currency	**22,939**	**2,552,144**	**1,420**
In foreign currency (Exhibit G)			
With the parent company:			
- Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A.	-	7,553	-
With consortia:			
- Río Negro Norte area	-	9	-
- Pampa del Castillo	-	12,995	-
Total in foreign currency	**-**	**20,557**	**-**

NOTE 35 - RELATED PARTIES AND KEY PERSONNEL FROM COMPANY MANAGEMENT (CONT´D)

	04.30.2022		
	Other current account receivables	**Current trade receivables**	**Current accounts payable**
In local currency			
With the parent company:			
- Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A.	7,700	2,007	178
With the companies directly or indirectly controlled by the parent company:			
- Interenergy Argentina S.A.	3,034	-	4,250
With consortia / UT:			
- Río Negro Norte area	23	168,798	378
- Lote IV La Yesera	-	26,161	-
- Pampa del Castillo	-	12,687	29
With the companies controlled by the controlling companies of the parent company:			
- Interflow S.A.	165	-	-
Total in local currency	**10,922**	**209,653**	**4,835**
In foreign currency (Exhibit G)			
With the parent company:			
- Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A.	65	9,928	-
With consortia / UT:			
- Río Negro Norte area	1,316	14,207	-
- Lote IV La Yesera	-	8,959	-
- Pampa del Castillo	52	5,294	-
Total in foreign currency	**1,433**	**38,388**	**-**

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of the members of top management on account of services provided (salaries and other services rendered) in the years ended April 30, 2023 and 2022, amounts to $ 1,505,190 and $ 981,843, respectively.

Additionally, as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, $ 65,000 and $ 64,739 was accrued as fees to the chief directors.

NOTE 36 - GUARANTEES GRANTED AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

• On March 29, 2012 Hychico signed a new loan agreement wit'h Corporación Interamericana de Inversiones for US$14,000,000. With respect to this loan, the Company provided the surety bonds as surety and principal payer of all obligations assumed by Hychico under the loan agreement, promissory notes and other main documents. Further, the Company and SEB granted as surety a chattel mortgage on 100% of the shares in Hychico. At the date of these financial statements, Hychico had fully repaid this loan and the respective guarantees were in the process of being released. (See Note 29.d)

As consideration for the guarantee granted, Hychico paid the Company an annual fee calculated on the loan outstanding balance.

NOTE 37 – FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following information is presented for the purposes of complying with the requirements established by the CNV.

The exchange rates used correspond to those effective as of April 30, 2023 according to Banco Nación.

Items	04.30.2023				04.30.2022
	Class	Amount (thousands of US$)	Exchange rate	Amount in $	Amount reexpressed in $
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial investments at amortized cost					
Time deposits	US$	-	-	-	6,759,668
Other accounts payables					
Sundry advances	US$	111	222,28	24,710	-
Other credits					
Credits to be recovered UT	US$	3,402	222.28	756,241	943,834
Total non-current assets				**780,951**	**7,703,502**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Other accounts receivable					
Sundry advances	US$	59	222.28	13,105	115,009
Intercompany receivables	US$	-	-	-	1,433
Credits to be recovered	US$	1,833	222.28	407,534	208,575
Sundry	US$	227	222.28	50,523	33,670
Trade accounts receivable					
Intercompany receivables	US$	92	222.28	20,557	38,388
From sale of oil and others	US$	21,257	222.28	4,724,925	2,281,665
For sale of energy and others	US$	1,102	222.28	244,869	143,349
Financial investments at amortized cost					
Time deposits	US$	2,507	222.28	557,156	12,867,799
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash	US$	6	222.28	1,435	1,128
Cash	€	2	244.797	465	888
Banks	US$	1,034	222.28	229,873	372,673
Financial investments at amortized cost	US$	45	222.28	9,897	367,216
Financial investments at fair value	US$	6	222.28	1,466	828,102
Total current assets				**6,261,805**	**17,259,895**
Total assets				**7,042,756**	**24,963,397**

NOTE 37 – FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT´D)

Items	04.30.2023				04.30.2022
	Class	Amount (thousands of US$)	Exchange rate	Amount in $	Amount in $
LIABILITIES					
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade accounts payable					
Sundry accruals	US$	1,443	222.68	321,405	347,596
Lease debts	US$	-	-	-	170,916
Financial debts					
Negotiable obligations Class 2	US$	238,846	222.68	53,186,227	57,515,682
Negotiable obligations Class 3	US$ (1)	22,434	222.575	4,993,149	-
Negotiable obligations Class 4	US$ (1)	17,566	222.575	3,909,851	-
Total non-current liabilities				**62,410,632**	**58,034,194**
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade accounts payable					
Suppliers	US$	14,510	222.68	3,231,007	4,640,949
Sundry Accruals	US$	833	222.68	185,593	758,966
Lease debts	US$	768	222.68	171,093	274,727
Financial debts					
Bank loans	US$	-	-	-	604,888
Negotiable obligations	US$	7,536	222.68	1,678,067	1,829,775
Total current liabilities				**5,265,760**	**8,109,305**
Total liabilities				**67,676,392**	**66,143,499**

1- Although it corresponds to negotiable obligations to be paid in Argentine pesos, considering that the update clause is the exchange rate at the time of payment, the Company assimilated this debt to a debt in foreign currency – dollar link (see note 29. b).

NOTE 38 - OIL AND GAS RESERVES (NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT)

Province of Neuquén

- Agua del Cajón

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Agua del Cajón area at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in January 2052, with the following values:

Products		Proven			Probable	Possible	Resources
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	2,552	855	3,407	620	718	2,695
Oil	Mbbl	1,591	12,404	13,995	30,581	34,298	167,755
	Mm^3	253	1,972	2,225	4,862	5,453	26,671

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

The Company holds 100% of said reserves.

NOTE 38 - OIL AND GAS RESERVES (NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT) (CONT´D)

Province of Chubut

- Bella Vista Oeste

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Bella Vista Oeste area at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in February 2045, with the following values:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	**Non-developed**	**Total**			
Oil	Mbbl	5,120	1,749	6,869	1,214	547	-
	Mm^3	814	278	1,092	193	87	-

The Company holds 100% concession interest of said reserves.

- Pampa del Castillo

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Pampa del Castillo area, at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in October 2046, with the following values:

Products		Proven			Probable	Possible	Resources
		Developed	**Non-developed**	**Total**			
Oil	Mbbl	18,429	10,510	28,939	2,063	2,786	-
	Mm^3	2,930	1,671	4,601	328	443	-

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

The company owns 95 % concession interest of said reserves.

Province of Río Negro

- Loma Negra

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Loma Negra area, at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in February 2034 as the concession expiration dat (see 1.1), with the following values:

Products		Proven			Probable	Possible	Resources
		Developed	**Non-developed**	**Total**			
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	1,136	793	1,929	10	194	-
Oil	Mbbl	1,691	1,428	3,119	560	415	-
	Mm^3	269	227	496	89	66	-

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

The Company owns 37.5% of said reserves.

NOTE 38 - OIL AND GAS RESERVES (NOT COVERED BY THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT) (CONT´D)

- La Yesera

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the La Yesera area at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in August 2037(see Note 1.1), with the following values:

Products		Proven			Probable	Possible	Resources
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	172	90	262	45	11	-
Oil	Mbbl	1,227	1,132	2,359	554	157	-
	Mm^3	195	180	375	88	25	-

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

The Company owns 37.5% of said reserves, and during the fiscal year 2022/23, it drilled the LY-1002 well in which YPF decided not to participate; therefore, Capex owns 72.5% of the reserves of said well. The Company's participation in total reserves will increase to 72.5% as of August 2027 (see Note 1.1)

- Puesto Zúñiga

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Puesto Zúñiga area, at April 30, 2023 having the expiration horizon in March 2047. These are the first documented reserves, as the area was in the exploratory stage.

Products		Proven			Probable	Possible	Resources
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	533	722	1,255	766	1,344	-
Oil	Mbbl	679	616	1,295	604	1,044	-
	Mm^3	108	98	206	96	166	-

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

The Company owns 90% of said reserves.

Proven developed reserves at April 30, 2023, calculated on the basis of the audited reserves and taking into account the participation of the Company in each of the areas, are as follows:

		Agua del Cajón	Bella Vista Oeste	Loma Negra (37,5%)	La Yesera (37,5% or 72.5%)	Pampa del Castillo (95%)	Puesto Zuñiga (90 %)	Total
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	2,552	-	426	105	-	480	**3,563**
Oil	Mbbl	1,591	5,120	634	730	17,507	611	**26,193**
	Mm^3	253	814	101	116	2,783	97	**4,164**

(1) Determined at 9,300 K/Cal per m^3

NOTE 39 - HYCHICO BUSINESS – FINANCING – MAIN CONTRACTS

a) Business of Hychico

Hychico S.A. was incorporated on September 28, 2006, and its main activity is the generation of electricity, and the production of hydrogen and oxygen

Hychico decided to start the development of two projects involving the construction of an eolic energy farm and a plant for the production of hydrogen and oxygen through the electrolysis process.

Diadema Eolic Energy Farm

This project was started in the Argentine Patagonia due to the abundance of the eolic resource in particular and other resources, such as a large area available with a low demographic density, qualified workforce and road infrastructure, which will enable in the medium term the commencement of large scale projects, involving the generation of energy free from greenhouse gas emissions.

Hychico started in December 2006 the wind measurement using three towers located approximately 20 km from the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, Province of Chubut, and one tower located in the municipality of Colonia Presidente Luis Sáenz Peña, Province of Santa Cruz. The measurement towers are 50 meters high, with masts manufactured in Argentina and approved by the National Committee of Communications. Their installation has been approved by international auditors, and they all have calibration certificates issued by internationally renowned laboratories.

The Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF) comprises 7 wind energy converters model ENERCON E-44 with a nominal power of 0.9 MW (megawatt) each, adding up to a total installed power of 6.3 MW, located in the area where the measurements mentioned above were conducted. Each wind energy converter is connected to the Diadema Transformer Station by means of underground cables and overhead lines, through a transmission line of 33 KV (kilovolt) and a length of 5.7 km. Total investments amounted approximately to US$ 17 million.

Hychico was authorized as generating agent in the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) regarding its DEEF, through Resolution of the Energy Secretariat (ES) No. 424/10. Commercial operation of the DEEF commenced in December 2011. The electricity generated is being sold to the WEM, in compliance with regulations in force.

In March, 2012, in compliance with Note ES No. 1205/12, the Supply Contract to the WEM from renewable energy sources for a term of 15 years was signed, within the framework of ES Resolution No. 108/11.

Hydrogen and Oxygen Plant

In December 2008 the plant for the production of hydrogen and oxygen through the electrolysis process was inaugurated, with a production capacity of 850,000 normal cubic meters of hydrogen per year and 425,000 normal cubic meters of oxygen per year.

The hydrogen and oxygen plant has two electrolyzers of 325 kW each, with a hydrogen production capacity of 60 Nm3/h (normal cubic meter per hour) and an oxygen production capacity of 30 Nm3/h; an oxygen compressor; an electric power motor generator of 1.4 MW; hydrogen and oxygen storage systems and ancillary systems. Hydrogen is used for generating electric power by an air gas combination and oxygen is used for the industrial gas market in the region.

In accordance with the façon service agreement signed with Compañías Asociadas Petroleras Sociedad Anónima (CAPSA) in May 2009, as from March 1, 2009 it has started its pre-operating stage, thus generating electricity on an irregular basis. As for oxygen, in November 2008 a contract was signed with Air Liquide Argentina S.A. for the supply of oxygen which began to dispatch as from June 2009.

The hydrogen and oxygen production plant started operations in May 2010 and, thus, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment related to the project started.

b) Wind energy converters

Contract for the Operation, Maintenance and Technical Assistance

In June 2008 a contract was signed with Wobben Windpower IndUS$tria y Comercio Ltda. (Wobben), supplier of seven Wind Energy Converters installed in the Wind Energy Farm, for the Wind Energy Converters Operation, Maintenance and Technical Assistance, for a period of six years with two options for extension of two years each. It included a clause whereby, in case the aerogenerators are not in service, Wobben must compensate Hychico for such loss. This contract became effective in December 2011. In November 2013, an amendment was signed to that contract, which was assigned to the Argentine affiliate Wobben Windpower Argentina S.R.L. with a corporate guarantee provided by the head office based in Germany.

NOTE 39 - HYCHICO BUSINESS – FINANCING – MAIN CONTRACTS (CONT'D.)

On April 21, 2022, a new contract was signed with Enercon Argentina SRL for a term of four years until April 21, 2026, with an option to extend it for a further four years divided into two periods of two years each.

c) Oxygen supply Contract

In November 2008, Hychico entered into an Oxygen Supply Contract with Air Liquide Argentina S.A. (ALASA), with a duration of 4 years from June 1, 2009 (date of start of the commercial operation of the plant) which establishes that ALASA was responsible for the design, assembly supervision and construction, start-up, operation and maintenance of a system to supply oxygen and Hychico was in charge of its construction according to the design, instructions and under the supervision of ALASA.

Since then, extensions of the commercial and operating agreement have been executed.

In the agreement in effect, three differential prices are set for oxygen, according to the packing methodology used by ALASA: i) oxygen in cylinders for industrial use, ii) LASAL-type packed oxygen, and iii) oxygen packed in the highly pure mode; in addition, a volume of oxygen is defined to be supplied monthly, under a "Take or Pay" clause on ALASA.

On December 23, 2022, the parties agreed to extend the term of the contract for an additional period of one year, counted from October 1, 2022, and expiring on September 30, 2023, extendable by mutual agreement with the least six months in advance of the mentioned expiration date.

d) Contract to supply the Wholesale Electric Market with renewable sources

The energy generated by the Diadema Eolic Energy Farm (DEEF I) from its startup in December 2011 to March 2012 has been sold to the WEM at spot prices in accordance with current regulations.

In March 2012, by means of Note 1205/12 the ES instructed CAMMESA and Hychico to enter into a Contract to Supply the WEM with Renewable Sources, within the framework of ES Resolution N° 108/2011, for the commercialization of the energy generated by the DEEF.

The contracted power is 6.3 MW and CAMMESA agreed to acquire up to 361,755 MWh over the life of the contract. The power surpluses in each hour over the contracted power shall be sold in the spot market or through contracts with WEM agents and shall not be considered in the calculation of the contracted power.

The price of the supplied energy is set at U$S/MWh 115,896, remaining constant over the life of the contract, and the energy actually delivered into the grid is remunerated up to an amount equal to the quantity of maximum energy established for the hour, at that price. Power is not remunerated. A fraction of the fixed costs of operation of the machinery committed in the WEM is reimbursed, based on information published in the Economic Transaction Document (ETD) issued by CAMMESA in the respective month.

e) Long-Term Façon Service Agreement with CAPSA

In May 2009, a long-term façon service agreement was entered into between Hychico and CAPSA, whereby CAPSA will deliver to Hychico, free of charge, a maximum of 7,000 m3/d (cubic meters per day) of natural gas at 9,300 kcal/Nm3 (kilo calorie per normal cubic meter) which, together with a minor percentage of hydrogen added by Hychico, will be used to supply the power plant at a rate of 1 MW/h (megawatt per hour) per each 270 m3 of natural gas; the electricity thus produced will be delivered to CAPSA at the electricity connection point established in the agreement.

The term is eighteen (18) years from the date of commencement of supply. Operational activity began in May 2009 (see point a).

The price of the energy generation service was US$/MWh 40 and a monthly adjustment procedure was established, which can be renegotiated at the expiration of each calendar year.

As of November 2014, a variable price was established based on a monthly adjustment formula, renegotiating it at the expiration of each calendar year.

NOTE 40 – DIADEMA EOLIC ENERGY FARM II

On August 17, 2017, Resolution No. E-275/2017 from the Ministry of Energy and Mining was published in the Official Gazette which called for interested parties to offer in the National and International Open Bid Process for contracting in the WEM electricity from renewable sources - Program RENOVAR (2nd Round), with the aim of entering into contracts in the forward market (called supply contracts of renewable electricity) with CAMMESA in representation of Distributors and Large Users of the Wholesale Electric Market - until their reallocation to distribution agents and/or Large Users of WEM in accordance with the Program Bidding Terms and Conditions. Capex participated in the call with the Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II project.

On October 19, 2017 Capex submitted the Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II project in the Program RenovAr Ronda 2.0; it would be implemented by E G WIND S.A. as a specific-purpose company. Although the offer was technically approved through Resolution E-450/2017, on December 1, 2017, the Ministry of Energy reported, through Resolution E-473/2017, that the project had not been awarded and called the Company to offer again under certain predetermined conditions:

- The price per megawatt/hour for the contracts to be entered into by those who accept the invitation would be US$ 40.27MWh (the Project Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II had been offered with a price of US$ 42 MWh);
- In the cases of projects with a restriction in the electric transportation system, the offeror must accept, at its sole expense, the execution of the necessary works to solve the restriction reported by CAMMESA. Diadema II Wind Farm does not need an additional expansion of capacity to the expansion that will be performed by the National Government;
- The DEEF II was first in the order of pre-award made by CAMMESA in accordance with current regulations.

Capex took part in the new bidding and the Project was awarded on December 19, 2017 through Resolution No. 488/2017 of the Ministry of Energy and Mining. On June 4, 2018 EG WIND entered into an agreement with CAMMESA for the construction, start-up and supply of renewable energy for a maximum power of 27.6 MW at a price of US$ 40.27 MWh, for a 20-year period as from the date of authorization of commercial commissioning, including EG WIND's obligation to build the Diadema II Wind Farm. As a result of this award, EG WIND obtained the following national tax benefits included in the RenovAr Program - Round 2, within the framework of Laws No. 26190 and 27191: a) the period for offsetting income tax losses is extended to 10 years, b) early refund of value added tax, which can be requested after a tax period has elapsed from the investments made in the relevant project to its conclusion, and c) accelerated depreciation for income tax purposes, which can be requested from the tax period of the commercial commissioning of the asset, and provincial tax benefits in the province of Chubut within the framework of the Regime for Promotion of Renewable Sources of Energy, Law XVII - No. 95 and Decree No. 1114/11, i.e: a) stamp tax: exemption from payment in the stages of investigation and development and construction; b) turnover tax: exemption of 100% generated by the development of the activities during the first five years from the start of commercial operation and of 50% from the sixth year through to the tenth year.

The Diadema Eolic Energy Farm II is located in the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, province of Chubut, and comprises 9 wind energy converters model ENERCON E-82 E4 with a nominal power of 3.07 MW (megawatt) each, adding up to a total installed power of 27.6 MW. The total investment was of approximately US$ 35.7 million (without taxes).

The Farm received the authorization to operate from CAMMESA on September 18, 2019, complying with the terms stipulated in the bid. Until the enlargement works are not performed by the National Government, restrictions on the power transmission capacity in the area will be more severe as new wind farms are constructed in the area. As a compensation mechanism for said restrictions, the agreement also establishes a clause of “Take or pay”.

NOTE 41 – BUSINESS ACQUISITION AND CONCESSIONS

Acquisition of San Jorge Energy S.A.’s interest in the Concession for the Exploitation of La Yesera.

On February 8, 2021, the Company and San Jorge Energy S.A. agreed to the terms and conditions for the acquisition of the 18.75% interest that the said Company held in the Concession for the Exploitation of La Yesera, situated in the province of Río Negro.

The actual acquisition of the percentage of interest in the Concession and of all the rights and obligations arising therefrom was subject to compliance with certain conditions. One of these conditions is that the province of Río Negro approved the assignment of the interest percentage within a term of 90 days counted as from the date of execution of the assignment contract (or such other longer term as agreed by the parties).

NOTE 41 – BUSINESS ACQUISITION AND CONCESSIONS (CONT´D.)

The parties agreed to extend for a further 90 days as from May 10, 2021 the time frame to meet the condition precedent. On June 14, 2021, the province of Río Negro approved the assignment. The approving decree set a term of 30 days to complete the transaction. Having all conditions precedent been met, on June 30, 2021 Capex and San Jorge Energy S.A. signed the deed of assignment.

The amount paid for the interest on June 30, 2021 was US$ 1.5 million plus taxes (equivalent to $ 144,310 stated in historical currency). With this acquisition, Capex holds an interest of 37.5% in the Concession for the Exploitation of La Yesera.

The breakdown of the transaction value is as follows:

	Amount in US$	Equivalent amounts in $ at the date of the transaction
Price paid to San Jorge S.A.	1,652	172,032
Total purchase price	**1,652**	**172,032**

The table below outlines the consideration, the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, which were included in Capex Financial Statements as from takeover for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022.

	Total (stated at historical cost)
	$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,683
Trade receivables	62
Other receivables	2,161
Inventories	232
Spare parts and materials	22,201
Property, plant and equipment	486,757
Trade accounts payable	(16,707)
Taxes Payables	(1,125)
Total identifiable net assets	**496,264**
Income/loss from the transaction (Gain)	**(351,954)**
Net price before taxes	**144,310**
Taxes	**13,816**
Total purchase price	**158,126**

The costs related to the transaction, which mainly included fees for professional services and stamp taxes, amounted to $ 1,299 (stated in historical currency) and are shown within Administrative expenses. Income/loss from the transaction, stated at year-end currency, amounts to $ 1,057,920, which generated deferred tax liabilities for approximately $ 370,272.

The fair value of the assets of the acquired business arise from estimates made by the Management. In accordance with the acquisition method, the purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets based on the fair values at the acquisition date. The fair values were mainly determined considering the replacement values and the remaining useful life of the assets at the acquisition date. The fair value was estimated according to the present values at the acquisition date of the cash flows expected based on the reserves of the acquired areas.
If the transaction had been completed on May 1, 2022, the effect on Equity and results would not have been significant.

The effect of the Business combination generated a gain of $ 506,584 (restated $ 1,057,920) included in Other operating income / (expenses), net in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at April 30, 2022, as a consequence of the excess of the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired over the total compensation determined. The Company Management considers that assets were acquired with reserves at a convenient price, due to the decision made by the seller San Jorge Energy S.A. to perform the transaction.

NOTE 42 - PARTICIPATION IN JOINT OPERATIONS - SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The assets and liabilities and the production cost, before the percentage of participation, as of April 30, 2023 and 2022 of the joint operations in which the Company participates are detailed below:

Consortia Participation	Loma Negra 37.50%		La Yesera 37.5% or 72.5% (2)		Pampa del Castillo 95%		Puesto Zúñiga 90%	
	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
Non-current assets (1)	73,562,560	57,571,425	8,192,450	4,939,899	62,483,870	40,545,982	4,938,923	-
Current assets	2,277,339	1,583,517	337,450	697,041	2,113,559	2,675,644	945,620	-
Total assets	**75,839,899**	**59,154,942**	**8,529,900**	**5,636,940**	**64,597,429**	**43,221,626**	**5,884,543**	**-**
Current liabilities	5,239,649	3,423,912	462,917	614,177	13,238,915	8,180,842	3,920,229	-
Total liabilities	**5,239,649**	**3,423,912**	**462,917**	**614,177**	**13,238,915**	**8,180,842**	**3,920,229**	**-**
	04.30.2023	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**	**04.30.2023**	**04.30.2022**
Cost of production (1)	**(3,644,601)**	**(3,977,130)**	**(1,376,888)**	**(765,777)**	**(16,259,790)**	**(13,011,151)**	**(1,008,501)**	**-**

(1) They do not include charges for deterioration of property, plant and equipment since the same, if any, are estimated and recorded by the participating partners of the UT and the Consortia.
(2) See Note 1.

NOTE 43 – NEGATIVE WORKING CAPITAL

As of April 30, 2023, the Group presents a negative working capital of approximately $4,818 million, generated mainly by financial and commercial commitments in the next twelve months, which due to the particular characteristics of the oil and gas industry (it does not allow computing as current assets the expected volume of production of proven developed reserves), have not been offset by current assets.

Additionally, the Group bases its financial strategy on maintaining its financial liabilities in structures with maturities following the cash generation of its businesses.

Management, based on its knowledge of the business, future projections and the actual evolution of production volumes and subsequent collections, estimates that the working capital deficit will be covered over the next few months.

Capex S.A.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

REFERRED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF

CAPEX S.A. AS OF APRIL 30, 2023

(figures expressed in thousands of pesos)

a) Comments on the comprehensive results and consolidated financial position at APRIL 30, 2023 (Not covered by the independent auditor's report).

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Results

	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	Variation	
Revenues	90,829,193	83,138,366	7,690,827	9.3%
Cost of revenues	(46,886,691)	(40,827,057)	(6,059,634)	-14.8%
Gross Profit	**43,942,502**	**42,311,309**	**1,631,193**	**3.9%**
Selling Expenses	(15,381,946)	(14,728,962)	(652,984)	-4.4%
Administrative Expenses	(5,146,608)	(4,336,019)	(810,589)	-18.7%
Other operating income/(expenses), net	17,221,387	(962,805)	18,184,192	1.888.7%
Operating result	**40,635,335**	**22,283,523**	**18,351,812**	**82.4%**
Financial Income	11,362,072	9,984,880	1,377,192	13.8%
Financial Costs	(53,270,477)	(25,472,658)	(27,797,819)	-109.1%
Other financial income – Monetary gain	32,487,649	14,977,236	17,510,413	116.9%
Net financial result	(9,420,756)	(510,542)	(8,910,214)	-1.745.2%
Result before income tax	**31,214,579**	**21,772,981**	**9,441,598**	**43.4%**
Income tax	(8,112,479)	(11,951,328)	3,838,849	32.1%
Net result for the year	**23,102,100**	**9,821,653**	**13,280,447**	**135.2%**
No future allocation to results				
Other comprehensive income	3,145,678	(5,093,748)	8,239,426	161.8%
Comprehensive Result for the Year	**26,247,778**	**4,727,905**	**21,519,873**	**455.2%**

To analyze the changes, it should be taken into account that the balances as of April 30, 2022 disclosed below arise from the restatement of the balances at that date in terms of unit of measurement at April 30, 2023, following the guidelines detailed in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements as of April 30, 2023.

The comparative evolution of the results as of April 30, 2023 with respect to April 30, 2022 was as follows:

- The Gross Profit was $ 43,942,502 (profit), or 48.4% of income, while in the same period of the previous year it amounted to $ 42,311,309 (profit) or 50.9% of income for sales at April 30, 2022. The gross profit increased by 3.9%.

- The Operating Result amounted to $40,635,335 (profit), as compared to $22,283,523 (profit) for the same period of the previous year. The oil and gas segment showed an increase in its operating result as of April 30, 2023 compared to the previous year, mainly due to the recovery of the devaluation of the Property, plant and equipment item of the assets associated with the market exploitation of Agua del Cajón and the increase in the amounts ofthe oil sold in the domestic and international, partially offset by a decrease in the prices in pesos of oil and gas. The energy segment reflected a decrease in the result as of April 30, 2023, as a consequence of a lower price, given that the established increases have not been sufficient to offset the inflation registered between the years. Additionally, there was a slight decrease in the energy generated compared to the previous year.

Capex S.A.

- The net result of the year amounted to $23,102,100 (profit) as compared with the net income of $9,821,653 (profit) recorded in the previous year. The net result at April 30, 2022 was affected by the change of the income tax applicable rate both to the taxable income for the year and deferred tax assets and liabilities and by the calculation in a single installment of the adjustment for fiscal inflation Art. 95. Likewise, the net result as of April 30, 2023 was affected by the higher increase in the price of foreign currency between periods, reflected in an increase in the exchange difference (loss) generated by liabilities in foreign currency (Negotiable Obligations).

- Other Comprehensive Income without future recognition through profit or loss, which affects the reserve for the revaluation of assets, stated at real values, totalized $ 3,145,678 (profit) compared to $ 5,093,748 (loss) for the previous year, due to of the application of the revaluation net of the inflation adjustment, and the tax effect of those items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value.

- The comprehensive result at April 30, 2023 for the year was of $ 26,247,778 (profit) compared to $ 4,727,905 (profit) for the year ended at April 30, 2022.

Revenues

Thousand $

Product	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	Variation	
Energy				
Energy CT ADC [1]	21,814,210	25,819,145	(4,004,935)	-15.5%
Energy DEEF	1,822,816	2,063,418	(240,602)	-11.7%
Façon Service of electric energy	85,664	95,122	(9,458)	-9.9%
Gas	-	36,767	(36,767)	-100.0%
Gas stimulus Program	-	1,768,689	(1,768,689)	-100.0%
Oil	64,481,093	49,430,437	15,050,656	30.4%
Propane	1,874,209	2,837,269	(963,060)	-33.9%
Butane	514,130	888,122	(373,992)	-42.1%
Oxygen	38,099	36,379	1,720	4.7%
Services	198,972	163,018	35,954	22.1%
Total	**90,829,193**	**83,138,366**	**7,690,827**	**9,3%**

(1) As of April 30, 2023 and 2022, it includes the income generated by the own gas, consumed in the CT ADC, and paid by CAMMESA under the concept of Fuel Recognition own fuels includes remuneration for "Plan Gas 2020-2024".

Revenues on April 30, 2023 increased by 9.3% compared with the previous year. The evolution of each product was as follows:

a) Energy:

The revenues generated by the operations of CT ADC, measured in pesos, decreased by $ 4,004,935, representing a decrease of 15.5%. They went from $ 25,819,145 as of April 30, 2022, to $ 21,814,210 as of April 30, 2023. These revenues are associated with the remuneration for energy generation and the remuneration recognized by CAMMESA for its own gas consumed in CT ADC.

Revenues associated with remuneration for energy generation decreased mainly due to the lower average sales price recorded on the GW sold. It should be noted that on May 19, 2021, the Energy Secretariat, by means of Resolution No. 440/2021, eliminated the update of the remuneration values with the CPI and the IPIM provided by Resolution No. 31/2020 and established an increase in the remuneration values for power and energy of approximately 29% for the energy delivered as from February 2021. Additionally, during the month of April 2022, through Resolution No. 238/2022, energy values were increased by 30%, retroactive to February 2022 with an additional 10% as from June 2022 and through Resolution No. 826/2022 published in December 2022, energy values were increased by 20% as from September 2022, with an additional 10% as from December 2022. The latter resolution provides for an additional 25% increase as from the February 2023 transaction and an additional 28% as from the August 2023 transaction. The increases established have not been sufficient to offset the 108.8% inflation recorded between the periods. The average sales price was $ 2,807.4 MWh and 3,365.1 MWh as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. GW sold decreased by 3.2%.

Revenues associated with the remuneration recognized by CAMMESA to Capex for own gas consumed in the CT ADC decreased by 9.7%, due to the 20% decrease in the remunerated gas price in pesos, from $ 24,860.2 m3 as of April 30, 2022, to $ 19,886.3 m3 as of April 30, 2023, offset by a 12.8% increase in the volume of gas transferred.

Revenues from the remuneration of gas is included within the Oil and Gas segment (Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).
Wind energy revenues measured in pesos decreased by $ 240,602, representing a drop of 11.7%, from $ 2,063,418 for the year ended April 30, 2022 to $1,822,816 for the year ended April 30, 2023. This decrease was due to a lower selling price in pesos, partially offset by a higher amount of GWh sold, which increased from 116.4 GWh for the year ended April 30, 2022 to 124.1 GWh for the year ended April 30, 2023. In both periods there were significant restrictions on the dispatch of both wind farms (mainly PED II) given the entry into operation in May 2021 of a new wind farm in the area and the existing transmission capacity restrictions. The PED II sales contract with CAMMESA provides for a "Take or Pay" clause as of June 2021, which partially mitigates the aforementioned restrictions. The average sales price was $ 14,689.1 and $ 17,727.0 per MWh as of April 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively; the variation of the average sales prices in pesos is mainly due to the lower evolution of the US dollar exchange rate compared to the evolution of inflation. The prices per MWh agreed in the contracts with CAMMESA for PED I and PED II are US$ 115.896 and US$ 40.27, respectively.

The above-mentioned restrictions are expected to continue until the construction of Comodoro Rivadavia Oeste 500/132 kV Transforming Station is completed, together with its ancillary works, which will increase the electricity transmission capacity existing in the area. Even though such construction works are part of the Federal Electricity Transmission Plan, for the time being there is no certain execution date.

b) Façon Service of electric energy

The façon service for the generation of electricity with natural gas and hydrogen measured in pesos decreased by $ 9,458, representing a drop of 9.9%, from $ 95,122 as of April 30, 2022 to $ 85,664 as of April 30, 2023. This decrease is the result of an 8.2% reduction in the selling price in pesos due to the lower evolution of the U.S. dollar compared to the evolution of inflation rates, since the tariff is expressed in dollars. There were no significant variations in the volume sold.

c) Gas

Gas production from the areas in the Neuquén basin increased by 9.1%, from 471,593 thousand m3 as of April 30, 2022 to 514,461 thousand m3 as of April 30, 2023. Capex seeks to sustain the level of gas production through the investments made and the contribution of production from new areas, mainly encouraged by the stimulus programs. Gas production from the addition of the Puesto Zúñiga area offset the decrease in production from the ADC and Loma Negra areas as of April 30, 2023.

Capex use the whole of its production of gas for the generation of electricity in the CT ADC and the operation in the LPG plant. Under the framework of the Incentive Program for the Investments in Developments of Natural Gas Production from Unconventional Reservoirs, the Company has submitted the affidavits of the ADC Area corresponding to the periods January 2018 – December 2021 and the bond insurance policies. For his part, the Ministry of Energy authorized all final economic compensations requested having been collected in full. As of April 30, 2022 the Company has recorded under Income for sales the total incentive which complies with the conditions set forth in Resolution No. 419 E/2017 for $ 1,768,689.

d) Oil:

	04/30/23	04/30/22	Variation	
Local market	21,764,541	13,418,329	8,346,212	62.2%
Foreign market	42,716,552	36,012,108	6,704,444	18.6%
Total	**64,481,093**	**49,430,437**	**15,050,656**	**30.4%**

Oil revenues as of April 30, 2023 increased by $15,050,656 compared to the year ended on April 30, 2022, representing an increment of 30.4%. This increase corresponds to the higher volume sold of 38.1% offset by a 5.5% decrease in the selling price in pesos.

Sales in the local market increased by $8,346,212, or 62.2%, due to an increase in the volume sold by 60.4% from 136,621 m3 at April 30, 2022, to 219,148 m3 as of April 30, 2023. Average prices in pesos in the local market between financial/fiscal years remained generally unchanged.

The revenues in the foreign market increased by $ 6,704,444, or 18.6%, due to an increase in 26.2% in the volume sold compensated with a decrease in the price in pesos. The average international price between fiscal years increased by 10.8%.

Oil production increased by 12.2%, from 393,417 m3 by April 30, 2022 to 441,402 m3 by April 30, 2023, due to the incorporation of oil from the Puesto Zúñiga area and the results obtained from the investments made, mainly in the Bella Vista Oeste area.

e) Propane. butane and gasoline:

- Sales of propane decreased by $ 963,060 or 33.9%, from $ 2,837,269 at April 30, 2022 to $ 1,874,209 to April 30, 2023, as a result of a decrease of 14.4% in the volume sold. This drop is a consequence of the lower quality of the gas processed in the GLP Plant.
  The sales in the domestic market, measured in pesos, decreased by 32.4%, due to a reduction of 22.1% in the volume sold, going from to 10,530 tn at April 30, 2022 to 8,200 tn at April 30, 2023. The sale price decreased by 13.2%. Within the volume sold, there are deliveries made comply with the Propane Gas Supply Agreement for Undiluted Propane Gas Distribution Networks.
  On the other hand, sales in the foreign market, measured in pesos, decreased by 35.3% due to a 32.5% drop in sales prices in pesos as a result of lower international prices, from an $average/tn of $194,951.0 as of April 30, 2022 to $average/tn 131,539.4 as of April 30, 2023.
- The sales of butane decreased by $ 373,992 or 42.1%, from $ 888,122 at April 30, 2022 to $ 514,130 at April 30, 2023. Such decrese was due to a lower volume sold by 15.7%, from 11,845 tn, at April 30, 2022, to 9,982 tn, at April 30, 2023, as a consequence of of the lower quality of the gas processed in the GLP Plant and a 31.3% decrease in the sale price.
- No sales of gasoline were recorded at April 30, 2023 and 2022 since production of 18,648 m3 and 21,856 m3. respectively, were sold with oil for market reasons

f) Oxygen:

Hychico sold 63,300 Nm3 and 86,021 Nm3 of oxygen for a total of $ 38,099 and $ 36,379 in the fiscal years ended on April 30, 2023, and 2022, respectively. The slight increase in sales in pesos is the result of a higher selling price offset by the lower volume sold due to the decrease in demand for the product.

g) Services

It corresponds to the participation of 37.5% over the income in the services provided for the treatment of crude oil, water and gas readiness by the Loma Negra consortium.

Cost of Revenues

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Fees and other compensations	232,466	316,947	(84,481)	-26.7%
Salaries and social security contributions	8,139,926	7,032,155	1,107,771	15.8%
Materials, spare parts and others	2,541,379	2,550,206	(8,827)	-0.3%
Operation, maintenance and repairs	8,270,818	7,236,814	1,034,004	14.3%
Fuel, lubricants and fluids	4,785,095	3,891,368	893,727	23.0%
Transportation, freight and studies	1,171,626	1,047,624	124,002	11.8%
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	17,400,089	20,578,558	(3,178,469)	-15.4%
Depreciation of rights of use asset	-	41,606	(41,606)	-100.0%
Office, travel and representation expenses	278,675	340,523	(61,848)	-18.2%
Taxes, rates, contributions, insurance and rental	948,521	1,226,462	(277,941)	-22.7%
Gas transportation costs	107,242	145,572	(38,330)	-26.3%
Oil acquisition	2,127,564	1,781,451	346,113	19.4%
Acquisition of electricity	7,276	16,765	(9,489)	-56.6%
Cost of production of inventories	876,014	(5,378,994)	6,255,008	116.3%
Cost of Revenues	**46,886,691**	**40,827,057**	**6,059,634**	**14.8%**

The cost of revenues as of April 30, 2023 amounted to $ 46,886,691 (51.6% of income), while as of April 30, 2022 it amounted to $ 40,827,057 (49.1% of income) representing an increase of 14.8%.

The behavior of the main captions in the cost of revenues was:

- the production cost of inventories corresponds to the crude oil stocks produced and not sold, which are exposed in the asset under the item "Inventories". Crude oil inventories decreased by 68.6% between both financial years. Oil production for the year ended on April 30, 2023 was 441,402 m3, while the volume sold amounted to 543,912 m3;
- an increase in salaries and social charges as a consequence of the salary restructuring granted by the Company and the increase in payroll;
- increase in costs associated with operation, maintenance and repairs, due to the greater intervention of wells in the Agua del Cajón and Bella Vista Oeste fields. This item includes tariff increases from contractors;
- an increase in fuel, lubricants and fluids costs mainly due to an increment in the cost of gas required in the fields located in the San Jorge Gulf basin for the generation of energy consumed and for its use in the heaters; and
- a decrease in depreciation of Property, plant and equipment of $ 3,178,469 due to the lower production in the Agua del Cajón area, the lower generation of the CT ADC and mainly to the higher proven reserves of the Pampa del Castillo area due to a longer useful life horizon, offset by the new investments in the oil and gas segment regarding the previous year.

Selling expenses

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Royalties	9,162,771	9,466,440	(303,669)	-3.2%
Oil and energy storage, transportation and dispatch	1,209,617	1,105,401	104,216	9.4%
Export duties	3,068,267	2,609,162	459,105	17.6%
Turnover tax	1,941,291	1,547,959	393,332	25.4%
Selling expenses	**15,381,946**	**14,728,962**	**652,984**	**4.4%**

Selling expenses amounted to $ 15,391,946 as of April 30, 2023, while as of April 30, 2022 they amounted to $ 14,728,962 representing 16.9% and 17.7% of income, respectively.

The main causes of the 4.4% increase were:

a) the higher export duties paid as a result of the higher export of oil, propane and butane,
b) the increase in the turnover tax paid due to higher sales.

The causes mentioned above were partially offset by lower oil and gas royalties, despite the increase in production; the decrease is due to a lower sales price in pesos between years and the lower royalty percentage applied on incremental production in the Pampa del Castillo area, this last one due to the tax rate of 6% over the production coming from the wells associated to the project for the recovery and volumetric efficiency improvements to Pampa del Castillo Sur, which is expected to be terminated by April 2031.

Administrative expenses

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Fees and other compensations	344,910	327,049	17,861	5.5%
Salaries and social security contributions	2,592,966	2,004,320	588,646	29.4%
Operation, maintenance and repairs	490,753	405,318	85,435	21.1%
Transportation, freight and studies	17,910	16,604	1,306	7.9%
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	92,104	79,838	12,266	15.4%
Depreciation of right of use asset	297,212	297,212	-	0.0%
Office, travel and representation expenses	65,428	70,793	(5,365)	-7.6%
Taxes, rates, contributions, insurance and rental	70,881	46,549	24,332	52.3%
Bank charges	1,174,444	1,088,336	86,108	7.9%
Administrative expenses	**5,146,608**	**4,336,019**	**810,589**	**18.7%**

Administrative expenses were $ 5,146,608 as of April 30, 2023, or 5.7% of income, while as of April 30, 2022 they were $ 4,336,019, or 5.2%. The increase was $ 810,589 representing an 18.7%. This increase is mainly due to the increment in salaries and social security and gratuities contributions granted by the Company and the increase in the payroll.

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Other operating income / (expenses), net

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Recovery / (Impairment) of property, plant and equipment	16,944,397	(2,332,873)	19,277,270	826.3%
Collection from legal claims		128,915	(128,915)	-100.0%
Result related to the acquisition of participation participación the San Jorge Energy S.A. in La Yesera area.	-	1,057,920	(1,057,920)	-100.0%
Income for environmental tasks in Pampa del Castillo	-	125,574	(125,574)	-100.0%
Direct costs associated with COVID-19.	-	(211,576)	211,576	100.0%
Income from charges for indirect administrative services Consortia / UT (net)	118,888	154,441	(35,553)	23.0%
Sundry	158,102	114,794	43,308	-37.7%
Other operating income / (expenses), net	**17,221,387**	**(962,805)**	**18,184,192**	**1.888.7%**

Other operating income / (expenses), net as of April 30, 2023 was a revenue of $ 17,221,387, while at April 30, 2022 they amounted $ 962.805.

Other operating income for the year ended on April 30, 2023 included the recovery of the depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the assets associated with the operation of Agua del Cajón, partially offset by an impairment of PED II (owned by E G WIND), and by April 30, 2022 (i) the depreciation of property, plant and equipment corresponding to the recognition of a lower value of PED II in the wind power generation segment, (ii) the result generated by the acquisition from San Jorge Energy S. A. of the 18.75% shareholding in the La Yesera exploitation concession, (iii) the income due to the indemnities for the performance of environmental tasks in Pampa del Castillo, and (iv) the direct costs associated with COVID-19 that have not been part of the productive operation, maintaining, for example, the services agreed between the Company and those suppliers that have not been able to perform their services

Financial results

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Financial income	11,362,072	9,984,880	1,377,192	13.8%
Financial costs	(53,270,477)	(25,472,658)	(27,797,819)	-109.1%
Other financial income – Monetary gain	32,487,649	14,977,236	17,510,413	116.9%
Financial results	**(9,420,756)**	**(510,542)**	**(8,910,214)**	**-1,745.2%**

a) Financial income

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/202	Variation	
Exchange difference	9,758,113	7,263,353	2,494,760	34.3%
Interest	1,849,323	1,822,100	27,223	1.5%
Other financial results	329,981	1,023,604	(693,623)	-67.8%
Interest accrued on receivables	(575,345)	(124,177)	(451,168)	-363.3%
Financial Income	**11,362,072**	**9,984,880**	**1,377,192**	**13.8%**

Financial income as of April 30, 2023 showed a balance of $ 11,362,072, while as of April 30, 2022 it was of $ 9,984,880, representing an increase of 13.8%. The main causes of this increase of $ 1,377,192 were related to the item “exchange differences”, due to the variation, at nominal values, of the quotation of the US dollar with respect to the peso, which between May 2022 and April 2023 increased by 93.1%, while between May 2021 and April 2022 it had an increase of 23.2%, partially offset by the lower evolution of the quotation of the US dollar with respect to the evolution of inflation between fiscal years. On April 30, 2023, the Group held 37.8% of its financial assets in U.S. dollars. As of April 30, 2023, interest and other financial results were generated by investments mainly in mutual funds and term deposits, whose average capital exposed in the year ended April 30, 2023, was lower than the average capital exposed in the previous year. It also includes interest income for late payment as a consequence of the delay in payments by CAMMESA, which increased 23% between fiscal years.

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b) Financial costs

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Exchange difference	(44,324,774)	(19,734,986)	(24,589,788)	-124.6%
Interest	(8,428,491)	(5,607,702)	(2,820,789)	-50.3%
Other Financial Income	(237,691)	(160,506)	(77,185)	-48.1%
Result from the repurchase of negotiable obligations	-	155,684	(155,684)	-100.0%
Interest accrued from payables	(279,521)	(125,148)	(154,373)	-123.4%
Financial Costs	**(53,270,477)**	**(25,472,658)**	**(27,797,819)**	**-109.1%**

The financial costs as of April 30, 2023 showed a balance of $ 53,270,477, while as of April 30, 0222 it was $ 25,472,658, representing a increase of 109.1%. Such $ 27,797,819 increase was primarily attributable to::

- major exchange losses as a consequence of the major variation, at nominal values, of the quotation of the U.S. dollar with respect to the peso, which between May 2022 and April 2023 increased by 93.1%, while between May 2021 and April 2022 it had an increase of 23.2%, partially offset by the lower evolution of the quotation of the U.S. dollar with respect to the evolution of inflation between fiscal years. Additionally, the financial debt has increased as a result of the new notes issued for US $40 million. The Group holds 77.7% of its financial liabilities in U.S: dollars, which means that the variation of the quotation of said currency has generated a significant impact on the economic results and shareholders' equity;

  The financial debt to which we make reference corresponds to the Class II Negotiable Obligations for US$ 238,846,000, Class III, for US$ 22,433,559, and Class IV, for US$ 17,566,441, with expiration dates of May 2025, February 2026, and February 2027, respectively;

- major accrued interest corresponding to the Class II Negotiable Obligations for the higher variation at nominal values, of the quotation of the U.S. dollar with respect to the peso, offset by the lower principal due as a result of the repurchases made and Hychico's repayment of its loan with the CII. On April 30, 2023, interest were recorded originating from overdrafts.

Other financial income – Monetary gain

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Other Financial income – Monetary gain	**32,487,649**	**14,977,236**	**17,510,413**	**116.9%**

This item includes the result of the exposure to inflation. The year-on-year inflation registered in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2023 was of 108.8%, while in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022 it was of 58.0%.

Income tax

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Income tax	**(8,112,479)**	**(11,951,328)**	**3,838,849**	**32.1%**

The income tax charge at April 30, 2023 was a loss of $ 8,112,479, while on April 30, 2022 it was a loss of $ 11,951,328, representing a variation of $ 3,838,849, as a result of the variation of the current and deferred tax determined in both fiscal years. As of April 30, 2023, the charge was influenced by the deferral in three installments of the tax inflation adjustment, the reversal of the accrual related to the inflation adjustment of losses that had been recorded as of April 30, 2022 for $ 530 million, offset by the higher taxable income, while as of April 30, 2022, the charge was mainly influenced by the change in the tax rate and the computation in a single installment of the tax inflation adjustment.

Other comprehensive income

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Other comprehensive income with no future allocation to results	**3,145,678**	**(5,093,748)**	**8,239,426**	**161.8%**

Other comprehensive income with no future allocation to results arises as a result of Capex applying the revaluation model for certain items of property, plant and equipment.

Consolidated Financial Statements

	\$ 04/30/2023	\$ 04/30/2022	Variation	
Property. plant and equipment	186,283,858	139,775,323	46,508,535	33.3%
Financial investments at amortized cost	557,156	19,627,467	(19,070,311)	-97.2%
Spare parts and materials	10,045,615	8,547,277	1,498,338	17.5%
Net deferred tax assets	1,244,470	107,274	1,137,196	1.060.1%
Right of use as	168,420	465,631	(297,211)	-63.8%
Other receivables	5,324,911	5,033,400	291,511	5.8%
Trade receivables	12,343,667	6,681,506	5,662,161	84.7%
Inventories	1,573,789	6,871,875	(5,298,086)	-77.1%
Cash and cash equivalents	2,251,856	3,861,528	(1,609,672)	-41.7%
Total Assets	**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**	**28,822,461**	**15.1%**
Total shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders	96,823,845	87,875,430	8,948,415	10.2%
Non-controlling interest	585,588	638,005	(52,417)	-8.2%
Total shareholders' equity	**97,409,433**	**88,513,435**	**8,895,998**	**10.1%**
Trade accounts payable	30,042,088	21,198,122	8,843,966	41.7%
Financial liabilities	65,331,607	60,612,608	4,718,999	7.8%
Net deferred tax liabilities	23,517,368	14,467,435	9,049,933	62.6%
Taxes payable	804,147	3,525,739	(2,721,592)	-77.2%
Provisions and other charges	12,899	32,549	(19,650)	-60.4%
Salaries and social security contributions	1,956,720	1,801,314	155,406	8.6%
Other liabilities	719,480	820,079	(100,599)	-12.3%
Total Liabilities	**122,384,309**	**102,457,846**	**19,926,463**	**19.4%**
Total Shareholders' equity and liabilities	**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**	**28,822,461**	**15.1%**

Total assets as of April 30, 2023 increased by \$ 28,822,461, which represents an increase of 15.1%, compared to April 30, 2022.

The main causes of this variation to:

(i) Financial investments at amortized cost and Cash and cash equivalents; decrease by \$ 19,070,311 and \$ 1,609,672, respectively, due to the expenditure for the payment of dividends for \$ 17,351,780. Also, the portfolio value denominated in foreign currency went down in pesos as a result of the lower US dollar exchange rate evolution compared to inflation.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: increase of \$ 46,508,535, mainly due to the recovery of the impairment of assets related to the exploitation of oil and gas associated with the Agua del Cajón area for \$16,944.4 million, as a result of the increase of reserves in the area due to the productions registered by the drilling of unconventional wells and the results obtained in adjacent areas belonging to the same formation (Vaca Muerta), the increase in the value of the CT ADC as a consequence of the application of the method of revaluation and investments made in the oil and gas segment in existing hydrocarbon areas, mainly in the Agua del Cajón, Pampa del Castillo and Puesto Zúñiga areas, all partially netted by depreciation for the year.

(iii) Trade accounts receivable: increase of \$5,662,161 due to the increase in sales and the balances pending collection from CAMMESA.

(iv) Inventories: decrease of \$5,298,086 due to lower crude oil stocks as of April 30, 2023 compared to the previous year due to higher sales between years.

Total liabilities as of April 30, 2023 increased by \$ 19.926.463, which represents a variation of 19.4% in comparison with April 30, 2022.

The main reasons for this variation are listed below:

(i) Financial debts: a increased of \$ 4.718.999 due to the increase in overdrafts obtained with local banks and the issuance of Negotiable Obligations Class III and Class IV, offset by the cancellation of the loan with the Inter-American Investment Corporation by Hychico and to the lower evolution of the US dollar exchange rate compared to inflation between periods.

(ii) Deferred tax liabilities: increase of \$9,049,933 as a result of the deferral in quotas of tax inflation adjustment corresponding to the year ended April 2023 and the variation of temporary differences related to Property, plant and equipment.

(iii) Trade accounts payable: increase of \$8,843,966 due to the increment in liabilities with suppliers due to investments in property, plant and equipment and the increase in liabilities related to the abandonment of wells due to the longer useful life horizon in the concession of Pampa del Castillo area.

(iv) Tax charges: decrease of $2,721,592 mainly due to a lower income tax payable as of April 30, 2023 compared to the previous year as a result of the payment of advances made during the year and the deferral of the inflation adjustment tax in installments, in accordance with current regulations.

Oil and gas reserves and resources (information not covered by the independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements).

Province of Neuquén

- Agua del Cajón

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Agua del Cajón area at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of January 2052, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm^3 (1)	2,552	855	3,407	620	718	2,695
Oil	Mbbl	1,591	12,404	13,995	30,581	34,298	167,755
	Mm^3	253	1,972	2,225	4,862	5,453	26,671

(1) Expressed in 9,300 kcal/m^3

The Company owns 100% of said reserves.

Province of Chubut

- Bella Vista Oeste

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Bella Vista Oeste at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of February 2045, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Oil	Mbbl	5,120	1,749	6,869	1,214	547	-
	Mm^3	814	278	1,092	193	87	-

The Company owns 100% of said reserves.

- Pampa del Castillo

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources the Pampa del Castillo area at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of October 2046, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Oil	Mbbl	18,429	10,510	28,939	2,063	2,786	-
	Mm^3	2,930	1,671	4,601	328	443	-

(1) Expressed in 9,300 kcal/m^3.

The company owns 95 % concession interest of said reserves.

Province of Río Negro

- Loma Negra

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Loma Negra area at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of February 2034, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm³ (1)	1,136	793	1,929	10	194	-
Oil	Mbbl	1,691	1,428	3,119	560	415	-
	Mm³	269	227	496	89	66	-

(1) Expressed in 9,300 kcal/m^3

Capex owns 37.5% of said reserves.

- La Yesera

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the La Yesera area at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of August 2037, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm³ (1)	172	90	262	45	11	-
Oil	Mbbl	1,227	1,132	2,359	554	157	-
	Mm³	195	180	375	88	25	-

(1) Expressed in 9,300 Kcal por m^3

The Company owns 37.5% of said reserves and during fiscal year 2022/23 it drilled the LY-1002 well in which YPF decided not to participate, therefore, Capex owns 72.5% of the reserves of said well. The Company's participation in the reserves will increase to 72.5% as of August 2027 (See Note 1.1).

Puesto Zúñiga

DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent international auditors, performed an audit of resources in the Puesto Zúñiga area at April 30, 2023, having as concession expiration horizon the month of March 2047, with the following:

Products		Reserves					Resources
		Proven			Probable	Possible	
		Developed	Non-developed	Total			
Gas	MMm³ (1)	533	722	1,255	766	1,344	-
Oil	Mbbl	679	616	1,295	604	1,044	-
	Mm³	108	98	206	96	166	-

(1) Expressed in 9.300 Kcal por m^3

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Capex owns 90% of said reserves.

b) **Asset structure**

	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021 (a)	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
Current Assets	23,440,281	36,163,389	40,615,117	39,214,528	81,806,441
Non-Current Assets	196,353,461	154,807,892	162,076,776	201,350,640	169,741,827
Total Assets	**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**	**202,691,893**	**240,565,168**	**251,548,268**
Current Liabilities	28,258,707	26,996,055	23,974,206	26,963,986	29,825,530
Non-Current Liabilities	94,125,602	75,461,791	94,932,152	124,379,607	123,863,415
Total Liabilities	**122,384,309**	**102,457,846**	**118,906,358**	**151,343,593**	**153,688,945**
Shareholders' equity attributable to shareholders	96,823,845	87,875,430	83,083,512	88,585,721	97,253,639
Non-Controlling interest	585,588	638,005	702,023	635,854	605,684
Total Shareholders' Equity	**97,409,433**	**88,513,435**	**83,785,535**	**89,221,575**	**97,859,323**
Total Shareholders' Equity and Liabilities	**219,793,742**	**190,971,281**	**202,691,893**	**240,565,168**	**251,548,268**

(a) Information consolidated with SEB, Hychico and EG WIND, according to financial information as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

c) **Results Structure**

	$ 04/30/2023	$ 04/30/2022	$ 04/30/2021 (a)	$ 04/30/2020	$ 04/30/2019
Operating result	40,635,335	22,283,523	2,730,752	11,897,385	37,334,689
Financial income	11,362,072	9,984,880	19,647,311	28,836,646	40,547,472
Financial costs	(53,270,477)	(25,472,658)	(41,317,399)	(54,466,391)	(79,736,741)
Other financial income – Monetary gain	32,487,649	14,977,236	18,764,492	13,487,243	13,943,577
Result before Income Tax	**31,214,579**	**21,772,981**	**(174,844)**	**(245,117)**	**12,088,997**
Income tax	(8,112,479)	(11,951,328)	(1,856,904)	4,778,027	(2,292,630)
Net result for the year	**23,102,100**	**9,821,653**	**(2,031,748)**	**4,532,910**	**9,796,367**
With future allocation to results					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(407,573)	407,573	-
No future allocation to results					
Other comprehensive income	3,145,678	(5,093,748)	(2,996,717)	(13,578,234)	5,652,196
Comprehensive result for the year	**26,247,778**	**4,727,905**	**(5,436,038)**	**(8,637,751)**	**15,448,563**

(a) Information consolidated with SEB, Hychico and EG WIND, according to financial information as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

d) **Cash flow Structure**

	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021 (a)	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	29,325,518	37,013,033	15,921,974	16,772,374	33,540,822
Net cash flows (used in) / generated by investment activities	(18,766,431)	(27,969,455)	965,830	(59,533,906)	(22,947,864)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(14,059,956)	(14,186,442)	(27,261,303)	(1,039,242)	(7,351,130)
(Decrease) / net increase in cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts	**(3,500,869)**	**(5,142,864)**	**(10,373,499)**	**(43,800,774)**	**3,241,828**

(a) Information consolidated with SEB, Hychico and EG WIND, according to financial information as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

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e) **Statistical Data**

(information not covered by the independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements).

OIL					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated Information				
Production in bbl	2,776,332	2,474,519	2,152,931	2,094,112	1,406,936
Production in m3 (4)	441,402	393,417	342,289	332,937	223,685
Sales in the domestic market bbl	1,378,396	859,319	763,680	600,849	598,325
Sales in the foreign market bbl	2,042,705	1,618,224	1,547,912	1,322,665	979,516
Sales in the domestic market m3 (1)	219,148	136,621	121,415	95,527	95,126
Sales in the foreign market m3	324,764	257,277	246,098	210,287	155,731

GAS (thousands of m^3)-					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated information				
Production	514,461	471,593	466,692	569,284	581,587
Acquisition and redirection by CAMMESA – ES Resolution 95/13	653,078	736,818	429,116	472,149	659,148
Sales in the domestic market	-	677	2,238	49,251	-

ENERGY AGUA DEL CAJON (thousands of MWh)					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated information				
Production	4,660	4,842	3,387	3,589	4,784
Sales	4,506	4,656	3,142	3,477	4,652

RENEWABLE ENERGY (thousands of MWh)					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated information				
Production	124,1	116,4	125,1	86,6	27,9
Sales	124,1	116,4	126,6	86,6	27,9

ENERGY DIADEMA PLANT (thousands of MWh)					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated information				
Production	11,5	11,0	10,6	11,4	8,5
Sales	9,5	9,7	8,8	10,4	7,5

PROPANE (tn)					
	04/30/2023	**04/30/2022**	**04/30/2021**	**04/30/2020**	**04/30/2019**
	Consolidated information				
Production	15,815	18,377	16,248	19,352	20,536
Sales domestic market	8,200	10,530	8,387	12,859	20,615
Sales in the foreign market	7,562	7,883	7,786	6,491	-

Capex S.A.

BUTANE (tn)					
	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
	Consolidated information				
Production	9,898	11,920	10,619	12,766	13,616
Sales domestic market	9,420	10,810	10,531	12,817	13,642
Sales in the foreign market	562	1,035	-	-	-

GASOLINE (m^3)					
	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
	Consolidated information				
Production [2]	18,648	21,856	20,240	24,849	27,333

OXYGEN (Nm^3)					
	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
	Consolidated information				
Production	32,274	26,145	27,329	21,597	29,421
Sales domestic market [3]	63,300	86,021	126,030	107,211	126,175

[1] Oil production in m3 per area (at the Company's interest percentage) is broken down as follows:

	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
Agua del Cajón	24,474	31,285	29,336	37,516	43,686
Loma Negra y La Yesera	48,950	35,683	29,340	30,938	22,605
Pampa del Castillo – La Guitarra	260,946	260,424	237,808	254,327	157,394
Bella Vista Oeste	84,565	66,025	45,805	10,156	-
Puesto Zúñiga	22,467	-	-	-	-
Total	441,402	393,417	342,289	332,937	223,685

[2] Oil sales include 18,155 m3, 21,998 m3, 20,072 m3, 24,882 m3 and 27,336 m3 of gasoline as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively, sold as oil.
[3] Gasoline production as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, has been sold as oil.
[4] Oxygen sales as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 include a take or pay clause.

f) Ratios

	04/30/2023	04/30/2022	04/30/2021 (a)	04/30/2020	04/30/2019
Liquidity (1)	0.83	1.34	1.69	1.45	2.74
Solvency (2)	0.80	0.86	0.70	0.59	0.64
Capital Immobilization (3)	0.89	0.81	0.80	0.84	0.67
Return on Equity (4)	0.28	0.05	-0.06	-0.09	0.17

(a) Information consolidated with SEB, Hychico and E G WIND, according to financial information as of April 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, 20120 and 2019.

(1) $\dfrac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$

(2) $\dfrac{\text{Shareholders' Equity}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$

(3) $\dfrac{\text{Non-Current Assets}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

(4) $\dfrac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Average Shareholders' Equity}}$

g) <u>Perspectives</u> (information not covered by the independent auditor's report).

<u>Hydrocarbons</u>

<u>The guidelines of the investment plan for the coming year are as follows:</u>

- in the **Agua del Cajón area**, begin the commercial development of the Vaca Muerta formation, which includes the drilling of four horizontal wells. It will also continue with repairs and interventions of conventional wells.

- In the **Loma Negra area,** continue with the development of the oil and gas prospects and the medium to high pressure Compression Center at the Loma de María Battery will be put into operation.

-In the **La Yesera area**, drill another well focusing on the development of primarily oil reserves, in deep targets.

- in the **Pampa del Castillo area - La Guitarra area**, carry out the drilling of advanced/exploration wells and primary/secondary development producing wells, continue with the repair program for oil producing wells and the adaptation of secondary recovery facilities in batteries and plants. Additionally, advance with the implementation of tertiary recovery projects through the injection of polymers.

- In the **Bella Vista Oeste area - Block I**, carry out the drilling of advanced wells and producing primary/secondary development wells, as well as carrying out the repair of oil producing wells and the adequacy of injection wells.

-In the **Puesto Zúñiga** area, continue the development of the area, during the exploratory stage, by drilling new wells.

- In the **Parva Negra Oeste area**, the development of the area will be evaluated after the drilling of the horizontal well and extended tests.

As part of the growth strategy, the Group will continue evaluating potential acquisitions of hydrocarbon assets that will allow the increase of production levels and reserves.

<u>Electrical Energy</u>

The Company will evaluate the policies defined by the National Government as well as compliance with the regulations in force to develop its medium and long-term growth and diversification strategy in the energy area.

<u>Renewables</u>

It will continue operating the Energy Diadema Eolic Energy Farms I, II and the Hydrogen and Oxygen Plant.

As part of its strategy, the Group aims at having a local platform of renewable energy generation projects to increase its installed capacity in that business segment. To that end, it has identified different locations fit for the development of wind and solar energy generation projects in Argentina, and has executed the necessary contracts with the owners of such locations to develop these projects in the near future, Currently, there are contracts for wind development in the provinces of Buenos Aires (Partido de Benito Juárez), Neuquén (Agua del Cajón field) and Chubut (Pampa del Castillo field). The latter, in turn, contemplates the development of a project for the production of green hydrogen.

With respect to solar parks, the prospecting of projects and lands that allow strengthening the project portfolio continued. At the moment, an agreement was made to acquire the rights to develop a 20 MW solar energy project expandable to 130 MW in the province of San Luis.

In addition, to the extent favorable conditions prevail in Argentina, it will continue evaluating the technical-economic feasibility of producing hydrogen from water electrolysis in the Patagonia region, with a view to exporting it to international markets, which already show their future needs.