Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Financial Statements

At 12/31/2020
presented in comparative format

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GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following are not technical definitions, but they are helpful for the reader's understanding of some terms used in the notes to the financial statements of the Company.

Terms	Definitions
/day	Per day
AESA	Albanesi Energía S.A.
AFIP	Federal Administration of Public Revenue
AJSA	Alba Jet S.A.
ASA	Albanesi S.A.
AVRC	Alto Valle Río Colorado S.A.
BADCOR	Adjusted BADLAR rate
BADLAR	Average interest rate paid by financial institutions on time deposits for over one million pesos.
BCRA	Central Bank of Argentina
BDD	Bodega del Desierto S.A.
CAMMESA	Compañía Administradora del Mercado Mayorista Eléctrico S.A. (Wholesale Electricity Market Management Company)
CC	Combined cycle
IFRIC	International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee
CNV	National Securities Commission
CTE	Central Térmica Ezeiza located in Ezeiza, Buenos Aires
CTF	Central Térmica Frías, located in Frías, Santiago del Estero
CTI	Central Térmica Independencia located in San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán.
CTLB	Central Térmica La Banda located in La Banda, Santiago del Estero
CTMM	Central Térmica Modesto Maranzana located in Río Cuarto, Córdoba
CTR	Central Térmica Roca S.A./The Company
CTRi	Central Térmica Riojana located in La Rioja, province of La Rioja
CVP	Variable Production Cost
Dam3	Cubic decameter Volume equivalent to 1,000 (one thousand) cubic meters
DH	Historical Availability
DIGO	Offered guaranteed Availability
Availability	Percentage of time in which the power plant or machinery, as applicable, is in operation (generating power) or available for power generation, but not called by CAMMESA
DMC	Minimum Availability Committed
DO	Target Availability
DR	Registered Availability
Grupo Albanesi	Albanesi S.A., its subsidiaries and other related companies
ENARSA	Energía Argentina S.A.
Energía Plus	Plan created under ES Resolution No. 1281/06
ENRE	National Electricity Regulatory Authority
EPEC	Empresa Provincial de Energía de Córdoba
FACPCE	Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences
FONINVEMEM	Fund for investments required to increase the electric power supply in the WEM
GE	General Electric
GECEN	Generación Centro S.A.
GLSA	Generación Litoral S.A.
GMSA	Generación Mediterránea S.A.
Large Users	WEM agents classified according to their consumption into: GUMAs, GUMEs, GUPAs and GUDIs
GROSA	Generación Rosario S.A.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS (Cont'd)

Terms	Definitions
GUDIs	Large Demand from Distributors' customers, with declared or demanded power of over 300 kW
GUMAs	Major Large Users
GUMEs	Minor Large Users
GUPAs	Large Users - Individuals
GW	Gigawatt Unit of power equivalent to 1,000,000,000 watts
GWh	Gigawatt-hour Unit of energy equivalent to 1,000,000,000 watts hour
HRSG	Heat recovery steam generator
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IGJ	Legal Entities Regulator
CPI	Consumer Price Index
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
kV	Kilovolt Unit of electromotive force which is equal to 1,000 (one thousand) volts
kW	Kilowatt Unit of power equivalent to 1,000 watts
kWh	Kilowatt-hour Unit of energy equivalent to 1,000 watts hour
LGS	General Companies Law
LVFVD	Sales liquidations with maturity date to be defined
MAPRO	Major Scheduled Maintenance
MAT	Futures market
WEM	Wholesale Electric Market
MMm3	Million cubic meters
MVA	Mega-volt ampere, unit of energy equivalent to 1 volt x 1 ampere x 106
MW	Megawatt Unit of power equivalent to 1,000,000 watts
MWh	Megawatt hour Unit of energy equivalent to 1,000,000 watts hour
ARG GAAP	Argentine Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
NFHCC	New Date for Commercial Authorization Committed
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ON	Negotiable Obligations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PWPS	Pratt & Whitney Power System Inc
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	Gain/loss on purchasing power parity
Resolution No. 220/07	Regulatory framework for the sale of energy to CAMMESA through the "WEM Supply Contracts" under Energy Secretariat Resolution No. 220/07
GR	General Resolution
RGA	Rafael G. Albanesi S.A.
Corporate social responsibility	Corporate social responsibility
TP	Technical Pronouncements
SADI	Argentine Interconnection System
ES	Energy Secretariat
SEK	Swedish crowns
GSE	Government Secretariat of Energy
OHHS	Health, Safety and Hygiene at work
TRASNOA S.A.	Empresa de Transporte de Energía Eléctrica por Distribución Troncal del Noroeste Argentino S.A.
GU	Generating unit
CGU	Cash Generating Unit
USD	US dollars

CENTRAL TERMICA ROCA S.A.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020

Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Contents

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020

To the Shareholders of CTR,

In compliance with current legal and regulatory provisions, the Board of Directors submits for your consideration this Annual Report, the Summary of Activity, the Financial Statements, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity, Statements of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

1. ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

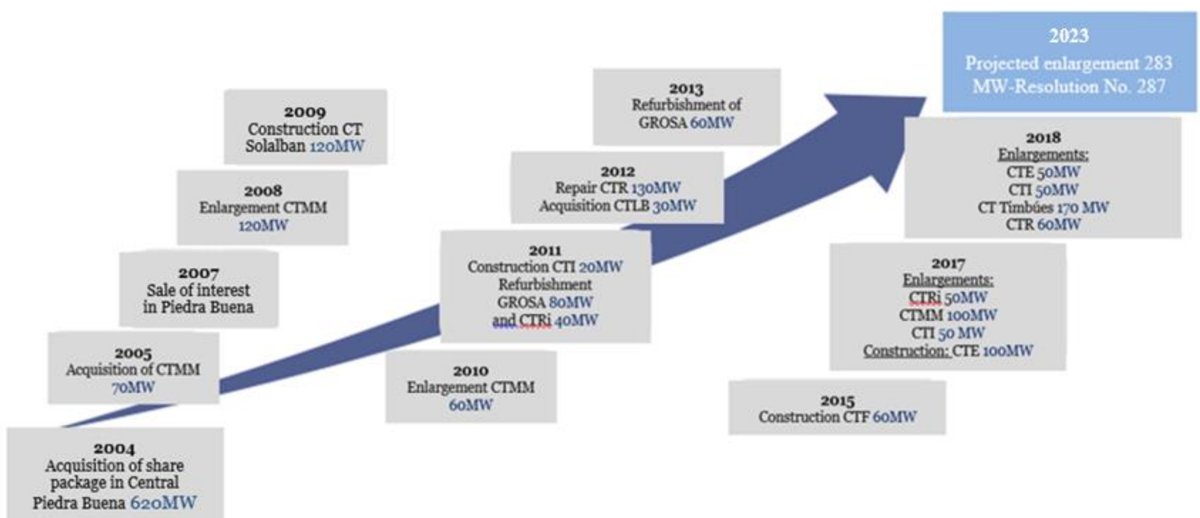
CTR's main line of business is the generation and sale of electric energy. Nominal installed capacity is 190 MW under ES Resolution No. 220/07 and SRRyME Resolution No. 01/2019.

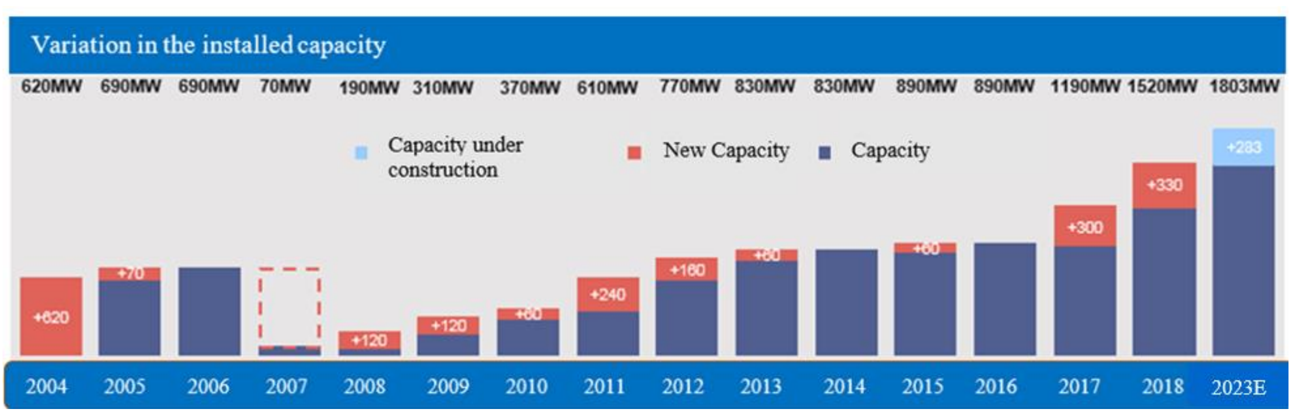
In 2011, Grupo Albanesi acquired through CTR a power plant located in the outskirts of the city of General Roca, province of Río Negro, on Provincial Road No. 6, km 11.1 (the "Power Plant"), which had been unavailable since 2009.

ASA holds a 75% interest in the capital stock of CTR, and Tefu S.A., the remaining 25%.

Grupo Albanesi had at the date these Financial Statements were signed a total installed capacity of 1,520 MW, representing 6.1% of the total installed thermoelectric capacity in Argentina, it being expanded with additional 283 MW with all the new projects awarded and currently under way.

Grupo Albanesi entered the electricity market in 2004 with the purchase of the power plant Luis Piedra Buena S.A. In this way the development of the electricity segment became one of the main purposes of the Group.





2. MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

International context

According to IMF's World Economic Outlook report issued in January 2021, contraction of global growth in 2020 has been estimated at -3.5%, as a result of the global pandemic with impact throughout 2020.

The recent authorization of vaccines raises hopes that the pandemic reaches an inflexion point further this year, but new waves and virus variations create concern about future perspectives. In this context of exceptional uncertainty, global economy is expected to grow 5.5% in 2021 and 4.2% in 2022.

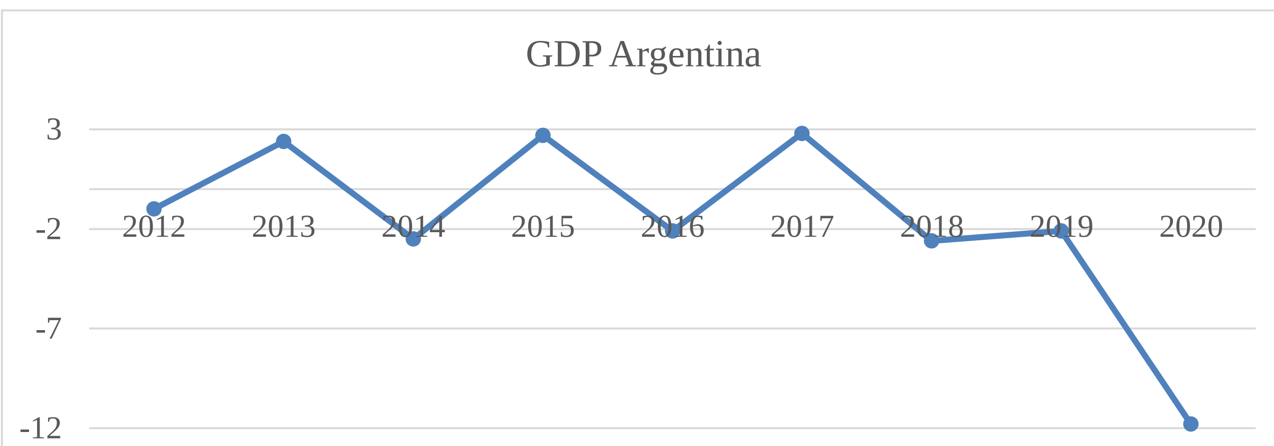
According to IMF projections, the strength of recovery varies considerably among countries, depending on access to medical procedures, the effective support of policies, exposure to cross-border economic repercussions and the structural characteristics of each economy at the inception of the crisis.

Regional context

Many Latin American countries, severely hit by the pandemic, now face a major slowdown. GDP contraction for 2020 is estimated at -7.4%, while a 4.1% recovery is projected in 2021 and 2.9% in 2022. The rebound projected for 2021 will not be enough to return to the 2019 activity levels.

Argentina

The estimated contraction in Argentina for 2020 was around -10.4%, according to the IMF's World Economic Outlook report dated January 2021. After three consecutive years of recession, including the historical collapse of 2020 associated with the impact of coronavirus, the IMF projects 4.5% growth in 2021 and 2.7% in 2022.



The cumulative economic activity for Argentina up to November 2020 – measured by the EMAE (Monthly Economic Activity Estimator) – showed a 10.6% decrease with regard to the cumulative economic activity for the same period of 2019.

According to the Level of Activity Progress Report prepared by the INDEC, cumulative GDP for the first three quarters of 2020 showed a decrease of 10.2% compared to the same period of 2019.

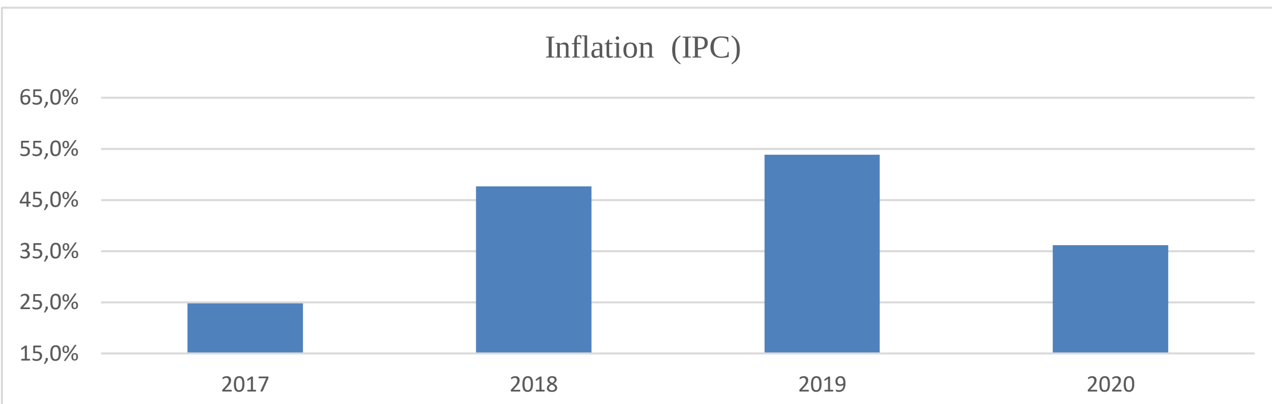
The macroeconomic evolution for the third quarter of 2020 resulted in a -12.6% variation in global supply vis-à-vis the same period of the previous year, according to preliminary estimates and measured at 2004 prices as a result of a 10.2% decrease in GDP and a -22.0% variation in real imports of goods and services.

The global demand showed a 10.3% decrease in gross fixed capital formation, a 14.7% decrease in private consumption, a 6.5% decrease in public consumption, and a 17.0% decrease in real exports of goods and services.

In seasonally adjusted terms with respect to the second quarter of 2020, imports grew by 10.9%, private consumption increased by 10.2%, public consumption increased by 2.7%, gross fixed capital formation recorded a variation of 42.9%, while exports shrank by 1.4%.

The industrial activity measured by the Manufacturing Industrial Production Index (Manufacturing IPI) increased by 4.9% in December 2020 compared to the same month of 2019. The cumulative for the period January-December 2020 shows a decrease of 7.6% compared to the same period of 2019. In turn, the index for the seasonally adjusted series shows a positive variation of 0.9% as against the previous month, and the series trend-cycle index records a positive variation of 1.1% as against the previous month.

According to the Consumer Price Index (IPC), prices showed a cumulative increase of 36.1% in 2020 (INDEC), compared to 53.8% for 2019. Inflation rates for the last 4 years are shown below.



According to INDEC's report on Argentine foreign trade, in the twelve-month period of 2020, exports reached USD 54.884 billion and imports, USD 42.356 billion. International trade (exports plus imports) decreased by 14.9% and reached USD 97.24 billion. The trade balance registered a surplus of USD 12.528 billion. Exports in 2020 decreased by 15.7% (USD -10.231 billion) as compared to 2019, due to a 13.2% decrease in volumes and 2.9% in prices. Imports in 2020 decreased by 13.8% (USD -6.769 billion) as compared to 2019, due to a 10.7% drop in volumes and 3.5% in prices. In the twelve-month period of 2020, the main trade partners (considering the total sum of both exports and imports) were Brazil, China and the United States, in this order. Exports to Brazil reached USD 7.956 billion, while imports reached USD 8.685 billion. The trade balance recorded a deficit of USD 729 million. Exports to China amounted to USD 5.394 billion, while imports reached USD 8.664 billion. In this case, trade deficit was USD 3.270 billion. Exports to the United States amounted to USD 3.313 billion, while imports reached USD 4.414 billion. Deficit with that country was

USD 1.101 billion. These three partners in the aggregate absorbed 30.4% of Argentine exports and supplied 51.4% of imports.

The official foreign exchange rate (wholesale) at the closing of 2020 recorded $84.15, which implies a devaluation accumulated over 2020 of 40.5%.

The Central Bank of Argentina was a clear purchaser of foreign currency in December 2020, after gradually reducing its selling position as from September. This allowed the balance of International Reserves to accumulate an increase of USD 758 million as compared to the end of the previous month, closing the year with USD 39.41 billion.

The monetary base for December 2020 was $2.425 billion on average, compared to $1.734 billion, representing an increase of 39.8%.

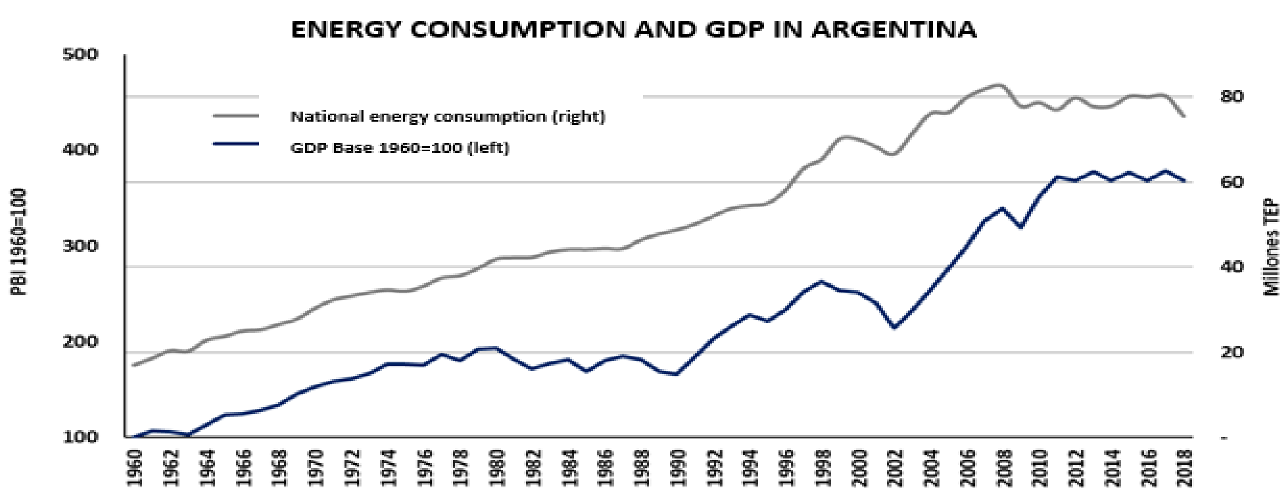
Structure of the energy sector

Energy demand and consumption in Argentina is positively related to Gross Domestic Product, which means that the greater the economic growth, the greater the consolidated demand for all energy products. The reverse is also verified with less intensity, as the decrease in economic activity is linked to a reduction in energy consumption of a lesser magnitude.

In the last 61 years, energy consumption has shown a historical annual average growth of 2.5%[1], with a normalized average of only 0.3% per year[2] since the Great Crisis of 2002. The significant drop in energy consumption and GDP in 2020 – estimated at -8.7% and -12.0%, respectively – has incidence in the reduction of averages.

The correlation between evolution of GDP and electricity demand shows a significant dispersion; however, it may be concluded that when there is a significant reduction in GDP, the electricity demand falls relatively moderately. It should also be considered that, in a context of low economic growth, electricity demand increases at rates higher than GDP.

The economic recession in 2018 – a -2.6% contraction from the good economic level of 2017 – and the summer months



[1] Official data from 1959 to 2019 and preliminary estimate for 2020 prepared by G&G Energy Consultants.
[2] Official data on energy consumption from the Energy Secretariat until 2019, using 2020 preliminary estimates published by G&G Energy Consultants.

with lower temperatures than those of the previous year had a minimal impact on the energy demand, of 0.4% compared to 2017.

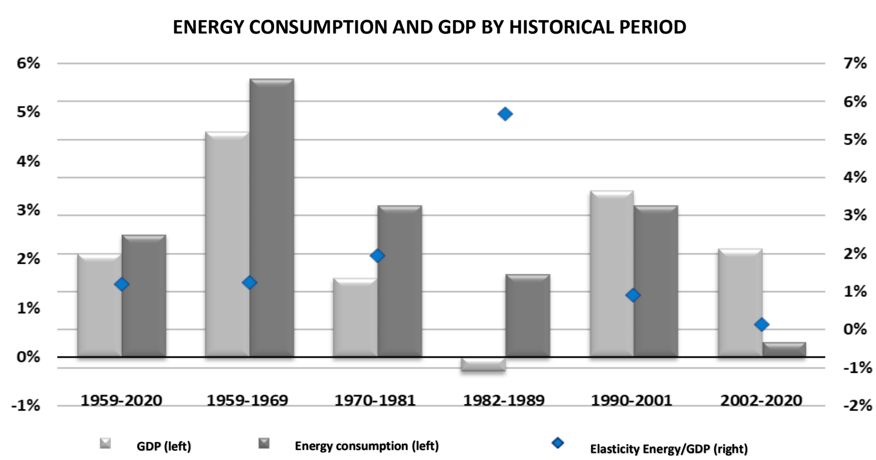
In 2019, the new fall of the GDP, of -2.1% compared to 2018, caused a 3% decrease in energy consumption with respect to 2018. The first estimates for 2020, as a result of the economic crisis and strict isolation measures due to COVID-19 – with a historical economic contraction estimated in -10.4% – could record a minimal reduction of -1.6% in energy consumption compared to 2019.

The growth in energy consumption during several years of the first decade of the 21st century resulted from high economic growth, which was driven mainly by the demand of energy products from the Residential and Commercial sectors, and to a lesser extent by the growth in Industrial sector consumption, as shown by the levels of gas, gasoline and, in particular, electricity consumption. The economic stagnation of the Argentine economy since 2011 has reduced energy consumption growth rates, which had shown significant increases above the historical median between 2003 and 2011, in part as a result of the low rates that proved to be unsustainable for the Argentine economy.

The elasticity of energy consumption in relation to GDP in the last two political-economic cycles has been lower than in previous decades. The restrictions on energy demand due to insufficient supply and the need to import energy to supplement domestic supply had an impact on the economy, and on the Industrial sector. If industrial development effectively expands, there will be greater energy supply needs.

HISTORICAL-ECONOMIC PERIOD	ANNUAL GDP	ENERGY CONSUMPTION	ELASTICITY ENERGY/GDP
1959-2020	2.1%	2.5%	1.19
1959-1969	4.6%	5.7%	1.24
1970-1981	1.6%	3.1%	1.94
1982-1989	-0.3%	1.7%	5.67
1990-2001	3.4%	3.1%	0.91
2002-2020	2.2%	0.3%	0.14

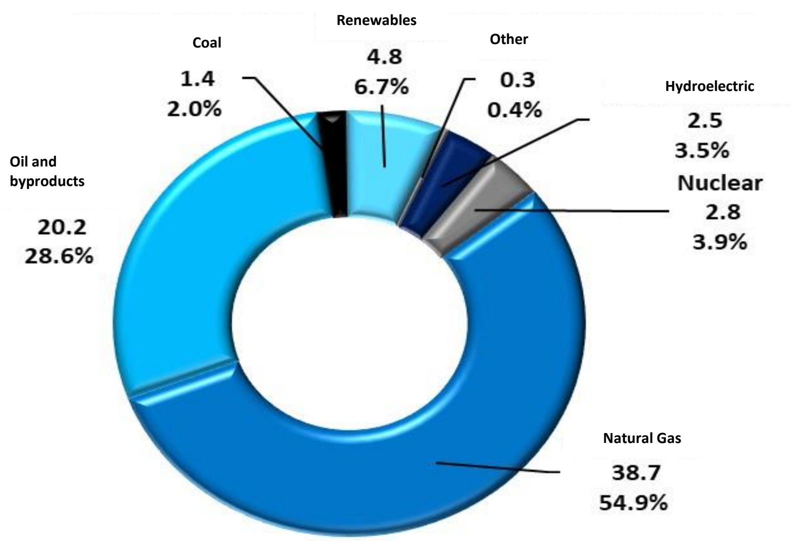
The restrictions on the supply of energy products, such as natural gas, in the last cycle of economic growth through to 2011 and the relatively moderate growth in energy demand in broad terms[3] are due to problems in the supply of these energy products, and to the growth in demand from the Residential-Commercial segment in a context of a slight to modest industrial recovery rather than from large energy consumers.



[3]From the analysis of a specific sector such as electricity, it may be observed that the demand growth rate for this energy product is higher than the GDP growth rate.

Argentine primary energy consumption is dependent upon hydrocarbons, which accounted for 86.8% in 2016, 86.5% in 2017, 85.8% in 2018 and 86.1% in 2019. Few changes are estimated for 2020, probably, 85.4%, due to the significant relative increase in renewable energy sources[4]. This percentage of fossil-fuel sources has dropped slightly in the last years as a result of the obligation imposed on fuel supplying refineries to incorporate increasing ratios of biodiesel and bioethanol in their production of fossil fuels, such as diesel and gasoline, and also of renewable sources of electric power, especially in 2019 and 2020.

PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN ARGENTINA 2020 (70.5 million TOE)



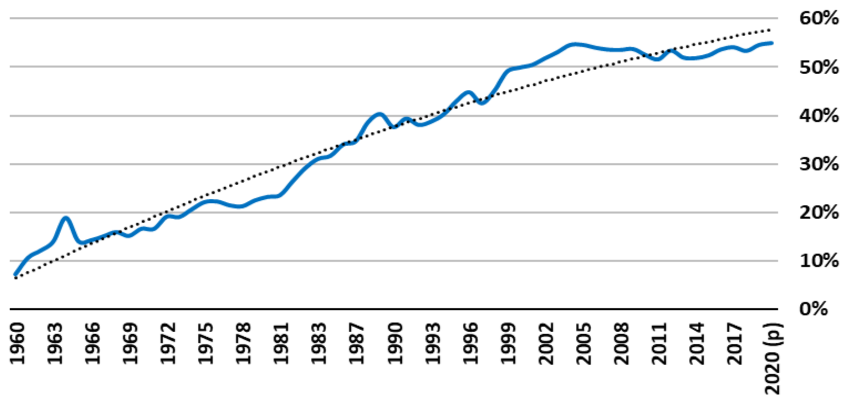
Few countries show this structure of heavy reliance on oil and natural gas byproducts, in coincidence with significant oil and gas reserves. Although Argentina does not have large conventional oil and natural gas reserves in relation to its domestic demand, it has relevant potential in terms of unconventional gas and oil resources. Due to the nature, features and costs of the investments required, there are difficulties in modifying the current energy primary consumption structure in the short term in favor of hydroelectric or renewable sources. Likewise, different governments have ambitious self-set goals of increasing renewable sources in electric power supply, already facing limitations to electricity transmission.

The high reliance on natural gas – 53.2% in 2018, 54.5% in 2019 and an estimated 54.9% in 2020 – fluctuates annually based on imports of natural gas from Bolivia and liquefied natural gas (LNG) from various sources, and on local production from different basins to meet the demand. Despite the increase in domestic production that was observed in the 2018 winter season and, particularly, in 2019, and the imports of gas from Bolivia and LNG, the potential demand of natural gas is partially unsatisfied in winter in the industrial segment and in the thermoelectric generation segment[5]. The 2020 winter season witnessed a situation of highest deficit in supply due to a significant reduction in local gas supply, as described in the specific sections of this report.

[4] Latest official data for 2019. Estimate for 2020 by G&G Energy Consultants, expressed in million Tons of Oil Equivalent (TOE) for Primary Energy Consumption.

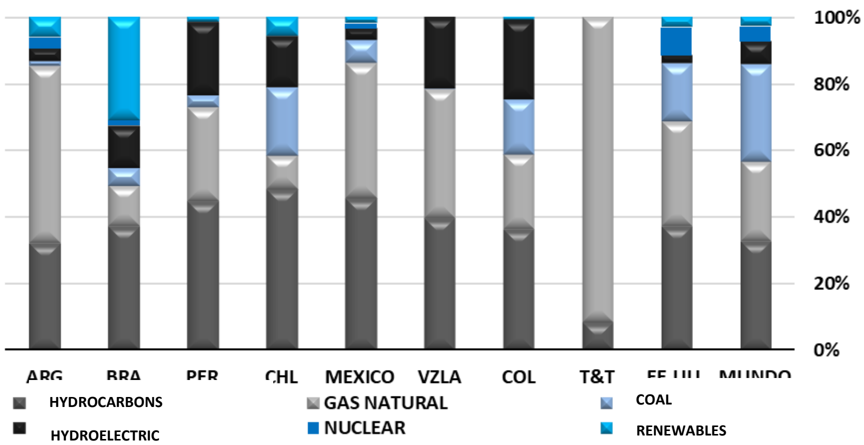
[5] In the absence of restrictions on gas demand, the share of this product in the primary matrix would be even higher.

SHARE OF NATURAL GAS IN DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION

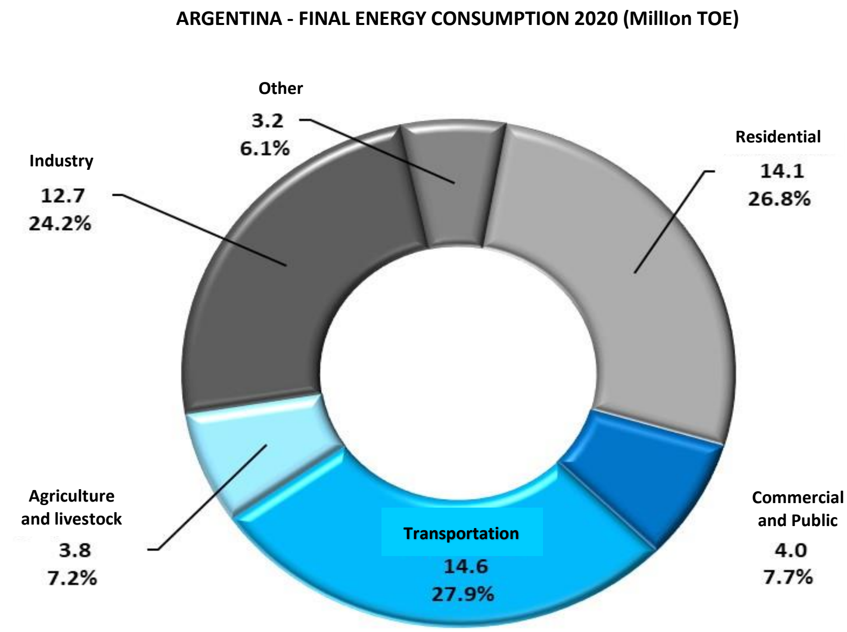


The countries within the region do not have a structure so biased towards hydrocarbons, although they do show a bias in the global average and in the USA.

PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Final energy consumption in Argentina – net of losses and transformation – is evenly distributed between the transport, industrial and residential/commercial segments. This distribution is similar to that in other developing countries with a vast territory and medium sized population.



The characteristics of the Argentine energy supply and demand are summarized below:

- An atypical breakdown featuring Oil and Gas as the predominant energy sources, typical only of large hydrocarbon exporters such as countries in the Middle East, Russia, African LNG exporters, or Venezuela.

- In addition, between 54% and 55% of internal primary energy consumption relies on natural gas with penetrating consumption, despite restrictions to discourage potential demand for this energy source in winter, which lead to substitution with alternate fuel sources for electric power generation, and to direct restrictions on industrial demand in certain branches of industry, surpassed by few countries with significant excess natural gas production.

- Reduction of local energy supply of natural gas and oil in 2020, in agreement with the additional reduction in domestic demand after several years' stagnation. The strong decrease in hydrocarbons supply reverted the recovery experienced in 2018 and particularly in 2019, which had allowed to reduce unsatisfied demand. The decline in investments, affected by the economic and health crisis, led to the implementation of an incentive plan for the production of gas in late 2020, making it possible to expect a halt in the production drop.

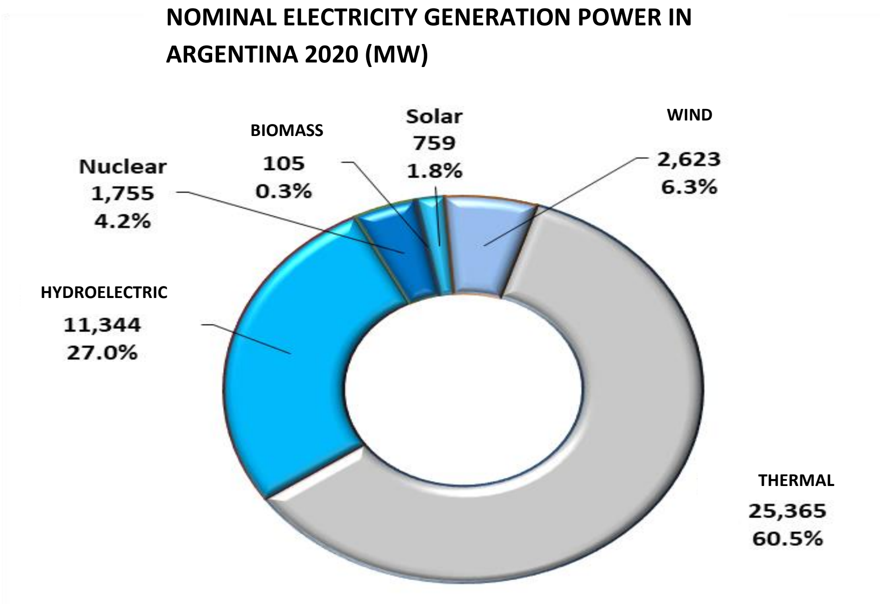
- Demand in 2020 lower than the historical trend in the Industrial, Transport and Commercial segments, both in natural gas and electric power, due to economic crisis and isolation measures. The rate freeze in place since the beginning of 2019 enabled a recovery in residential demand, with a higher demand of gas and electricity in the winter months as a result of the stay-at-home lockdown of a large part of the population. The freezing of gas and electricity rates, declared by Emergency Decrees (DNU) dated December 2019 – renewed throughout 2020 – could trigger a new increase in demand, if the economy recovers in 2021 as forecast by specialists.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY AND DEMAND STRUCTURE

The electricity generation capacity in Argentina has evolved unevenly over the years, with periods of increased supply in response to the prevailing policies aimed at meeting electricity demand.

CAMMESA reports a nominal power of 41,951 MW installed and commercially authorized at the end of 2020, with a net increase of 5.7% with respect to 2019, equivalent to 2,247 MW. This significant increase was recorded after the net rise of 1,166 MW or 3.0% in nominal availability[6] at the end of 2019, compared to 2018.

One important feature of the additions is that they correspond to new equipment, resulting in high effective availability; therefore, the available operating power estimated by G&G Energy Consultants in the 2020/2021 summer season was about 32,000 MW, including a rotating reserve in the order of 1,900 MW, with several thermal units under maintenance and with fuel limitations, in addition to the low technical availability of the nuclear fleet and less water availability (hydraulicity) at hydroelectric reservoirs due to severe drought[7]. G&G Energy Consultants estimates that under average conditions similar to those prevailing in 2020, availability is close to 33,000 MW.



The financial restrictions of the Government have an impact on the rate of incorporation of power plants such as hydroelectric or nuclear, as a result of the large investments required and the extended execution terms. The recurrent fiscal crises of the Government result in delays and/or suspension of these large projects. Thus, successive governments have opted to foster the incorporation of thermoelectric generating units requiring lower investments and shorter terms for implementation, even though they use natural gas and liquid fuels. As production of these fuels has had a predictable and growing development in Argentina – as it happened again in 2018 and 2019 due to higher investment in natural gas after the commercial development of tight and shale gas –, their supply has not necessarily implied a restriction in the past. However, this thermoelectric generation policy has encountered increasing restrictions relating to the supply of locally produced fossil fuels from 2004 to 2014, in particular natural gas.

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[6] 407 MW were incorporated in 2016, 2,179 MW in 2017, and 2,387 MW in 2018, as per data reported by CAMMESA at the end of 2020.

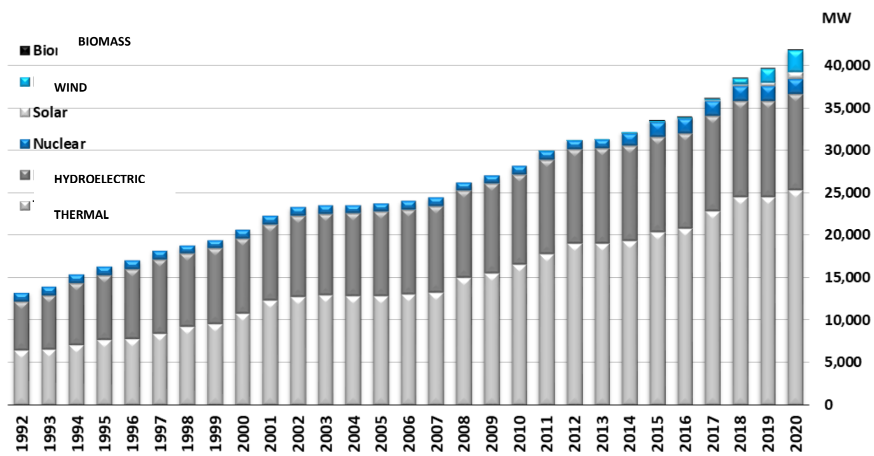
[7] The difference between nominal and effective power was due to restrictions on certain units caused by insufficient supply of fuel, difficulties in reaching the nominal yield, but mainly due to recurrent maintenance tasks or technical limitations in some generating units. It must also be considered that renewable units do not operate at their nominal power at all times but rather respond to specific parameters of radiation and wind speed at a point.

Between 2016 and 2019, the Government launched an aggressive program for hiring additional generating power, both from thermoelectric and renewable sources. The incorporation of supply was achieved through power availability and energy dispatch remuneration contracts in the case of thermal units, for terms of 10 and 15 years and with remuneration in US dollars. Further units were incorporated by means of long-term (20 years) contracts with CAMMESA for the purchase of the available power, in the case of wind, solar and biomass generation units and small hydroelectric plants.

Nominal Electricity Generation Capacity

The nominal installed capacity is concentrated on thermoelectric generation, although its unavailability is relatively high in relation to other sources of generation, except for nuclear energy which exhibits recurring unavailability due to scheduled and untimely maintenance. An important number of thermoelectric power generating units show unavailability on a recurrent basis and are not reliable for dispatch, in particular during the winter season, when fuel restrictions cause a reduction in available effective power.

CHANGES IN NOMINAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY



NOMINAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY (MW) - DECEMBER 2020												
REGION	ST	GT	CC	DI	THERMAL	NUCLEAR	HYDROELECTRIC	SOLAR	WIND	BIOGAS/ BIOMASS	TOTAL	%
CUYO	*120*	*114*	*386*	*40*	**660**	**0**	**1.141**	**205**			**2.006**	**4.8%**
COMAHUE	*0*	*501*	*1.490*	*81*	**2.072**	**0**	**4.769**		**252**		**7.093**	**16.9%**
NORTH-WESTERN	*261*	*725*	*1.945*	*363*	**3.294**	**0**	**220**	**493**	**158**	**5**	**4.170**	**9.9%**
CENTRAL	*3*	*626*	*789*	*51*	**1.469**	**648**	**918**	**61**	**128**	**14**	**3.238**	**7.7%**
GREATER BA-LITORAL-BA	*3.870*	*4.034*	*8.209*	*820*	**16.933**	**1.107**	**945**		**1.125**	**36**	**20.146**	**48.0%**
NORTH-EASTERN	*0*	*12*	*0*	*305*	**317**	**0**	**2.745**			**51**	**3.113**	**7.4%**
PATAGONIA	*0*	*286*	*301*	*33*	**620**	**0**	**606**		**959**		**2.185**	**5.2%**
MOBILE				*0*	**0**						**0**	**0.0%**
TOTAL	**4.254**	**6.298**	**13.120**	**1.693**	**25.365**	**1.755**	**11.344**	**759**	**2.622106**	**106**	**41.951**	**100.0%**
THERMAL %	*16.8%*	*24.8%*	*51.7%*	*6.7%*	**100.0%**							
TOTAL %					**60.5%**	**4.2%**	**27.0%**	**1.8%**	**6.3%**	**0.3%**	**100.0%**	

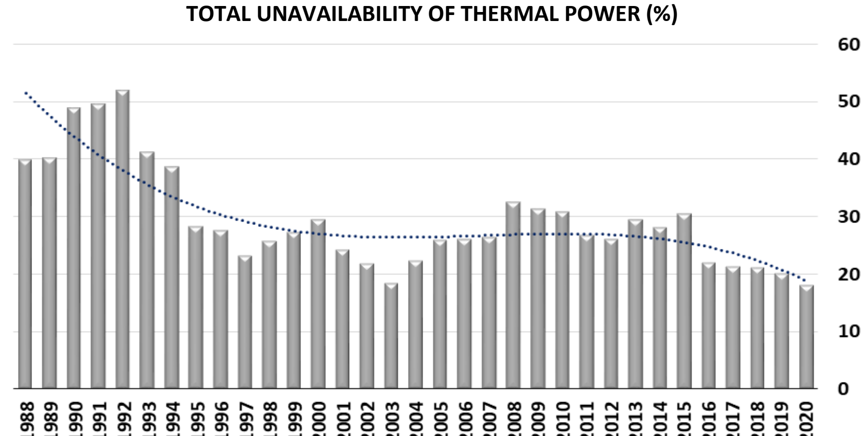
G&G Energy Consultants estimates that by the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021, available effective power – which is lower than declared nominal power for the reasons explained above – reached approximately 32,000 MW, including a rotating reserve of 1,900 MW that was not necessary to be fully used due to limited demand in 2020 and early 2021 – despite the slight increment in the record of demand for power on January 25, 2021 –, as has been the case in 2019 and 2018, with no difficulties to meet demand.

The record of demand for power on a working day, held since February 2018 at 26,320 MW[8], was surpassed on Monday, January 25, 2021 with a slight increase of 0.5%, reaching 26,450 MW. On the previous weekend, with high temperatures, the record of power consumption for a Saturday was broken, as was that of daily energy demand for a Sunday.

RECENT CHANGES IN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION RECORDS						
DAY	PREVIOUS RECORDS		CURRENT RECORDS		VARIATION	MW
	POWER (MW)					
Saturday	Dec-30-17	22,543	***Jan-23-21***	***22.611***	***0.3%***	***68***
Sunday	Jan-25-15	21,024	Dec-27-15	21,973	4.5%	949
Working Day	Feb-08-18	26,320	***Jan-25-21***	***26,450***	***0.5%***	***130***
DAY	**ENERGY (GWh/d)**				**VARIATION**	**MW**
Saturday	Jan-18-14	477.9	Dec-30-17	478.4	0.1%	0.5
Sunday	Feb-26-17	437.6	***Jan-24-21***	***457.8***	***4.6%***	***20.2***
Working Day	Feb-08-18	543.0	Jan-29-19	544.4	0.3%	1.4

As already mentioned, in January 2021 the maximum demand for power surpassed the 2018 record, with a wider excess of generation capacity. The thermoelectric fleet prevails as to dispatch, with an absolute record of 17,274 MW, compared to the 17,023 MW former record of February 8, 2018.
The status of thermoelectric unavailability also improved, because those generators with older units and with no forward contracts with CAMMESA had invested until 2018/2019, when their remuneration started to decrease. Income from certain items that increased from 2016 to 2018 was used to maintain the plants in availability conditions and thus receive the related payments. The addition of a large number of new units allowed to compensate for the greater unavailability of older units.

TOTAL UNAVAILABILITY OF THERMAL POWER (%)



The increase in effective available power improved significantly in the last three years, and will continue to improve in 2021 with the addition of some power plants currently under construction. The companies making up Grupo Albanesi continued to invest in various power plants, with the incorporation of power in general over terms agreed with the new units incorporated as well as a Renova cogeneration unit.

In addition, various companies making up Grupo Albanesi were awarded forward contracts with CAMMESA for expanding their capacity in the coming years. Within the framework of the international public bidding for closing to combined cycle and co-generation projects called for under ES Resolution No. 287-E/2017 of the Energy Secretariat of the Ministry of Energy and Mining, Grupo Albanesi was awarded three projects to install 351 MW of new capacity which

[8] On January 29, 2019, the demand for power on a working day exceeded the historical record, reaching 544 MWh.

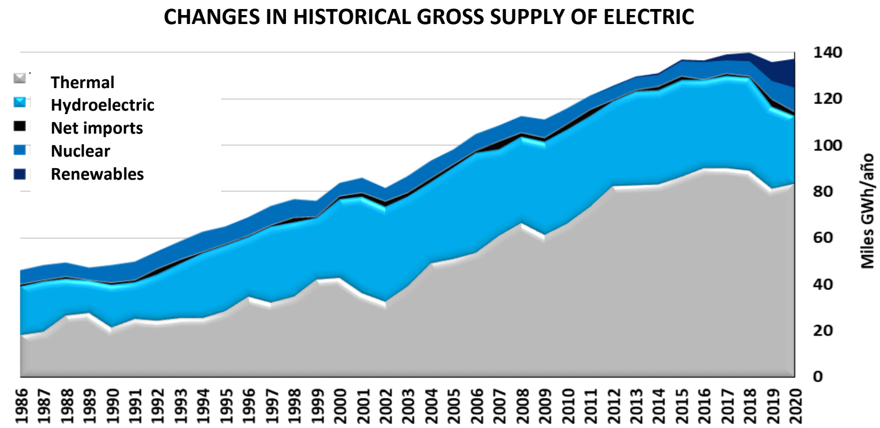
are currently being added, as other units of different companies. Albanesi participates with the following plants:

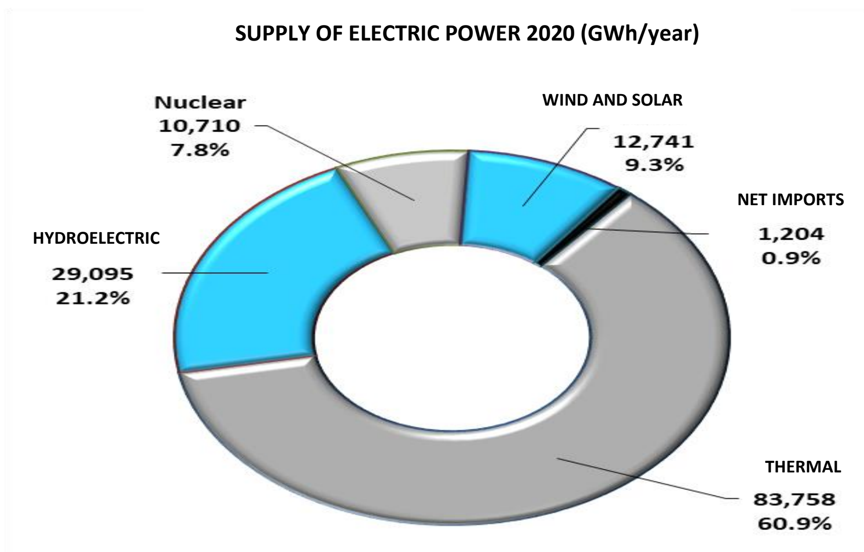
- The co-generation project of the Arroyo Seco Power Plant, in the province of Santa Fe, in association with Dreifus – a producer of soy crushing and oil.

- Closure of cycle with additional 125 MW in the Modesto Maranzana Power Plant, in Córdoba, in the process of obtaining financing.

- Closure of cycle with 150 MW in the Ezeiza Power Plant, in Buenos Aires, in the process of obtaining financing.

Gross Electricity Demand in the internal and external market – including losses in the transmission and distribution system, and the company's own consumption at rotating generating units – has shown a significant growth in thermal electric power supply in recent decades, accompanied by a mild increase in the hydroelectric power supply due to the incorporation of the last stage of the CH Yacyretá following the gradual increase of its generating quota as from 2006.





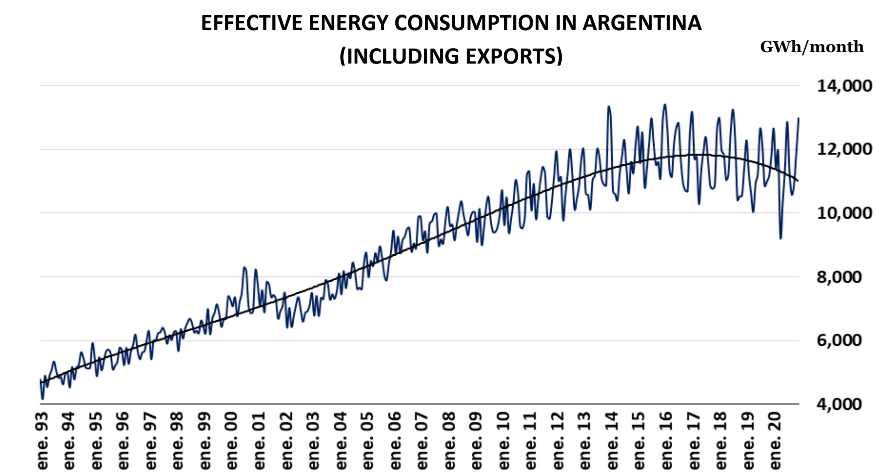
Between 2016 and 2020, the growth trend of electric power demand showed a slowdown, aggravated in 2019 partly by moderate winter temperatures. In 2020, significant exports to Brazil in the last months of the year enabled a slight upturn of 1,2% with respect to 2019, although domestic market was reduced. This long-term trend reflects moderation in electricity demand in periods of economic downturn, such as 2016, 2018, 2019 and especially 2020, with an impact of tariff adjustments implemented until February 2019 to partially improve electricity supply cost coverage.

Despite the rate freeze implemented as from that date, we estimate a reduction in internal gross electricity demand of -2.9% in 2019 and -1.0% in 2020.

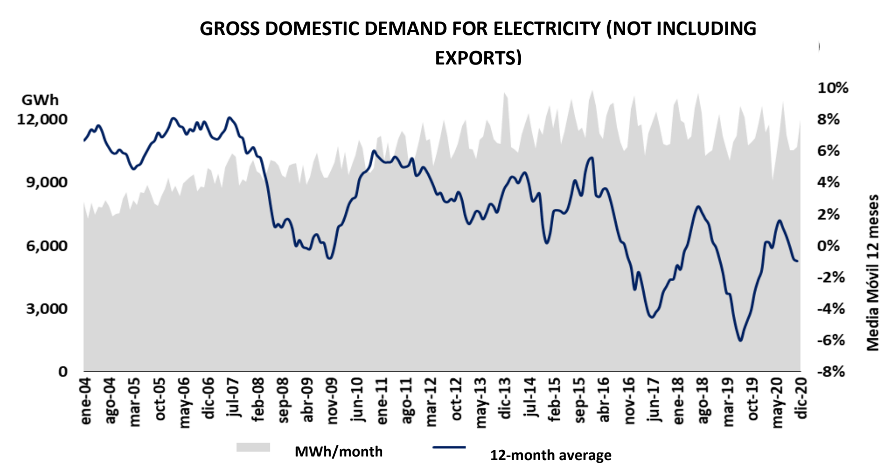
Demand of electric power

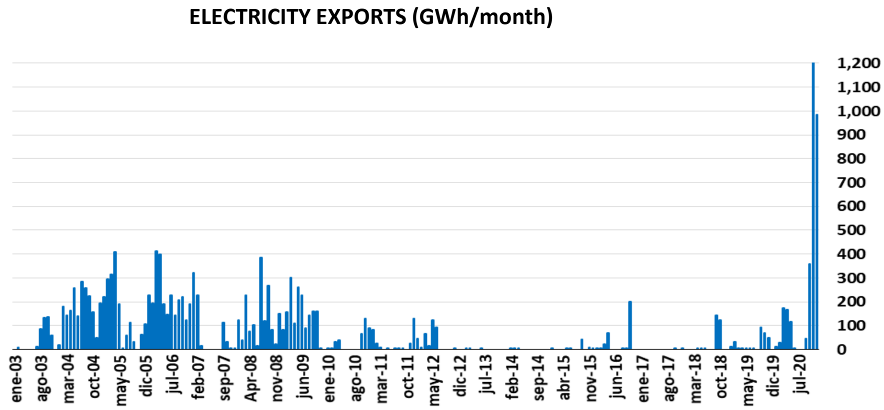
CAMMESA divides Argentina into regions with similar characteristics from the demand point of view, as well as on the basis of the socio-economic characteristics and the integration of each electricity subsystem. Demand is highly concentrated in the CABA-Greater Buenos Aires area-Litoral region, which accounts for 61.4% of the total electricity demand of the country in 2019; minor changes are estimated for 2021, possibly with lesser participation owing to several months' unusual lockdown. Although growth rates in other regions, such as North-western area, Comahue and Patagonia are greater than in the remaining regions of the country and the demand in CABA-Greater Buenos Aires area is influenced by rate adjustments, the changes in this structure are not expected to be material in the future.

Gross electricity demand in 2020 estimated by G&G Energy Consultants records a decrease of -1.6% in internal gross demand, even with the rate freeze. The economic stagnation has an impact on the rate of increase in demand, together with rate adjustments. Growth rates are expected to be similar to historical rates once the economy returns to a path of sustained growth.

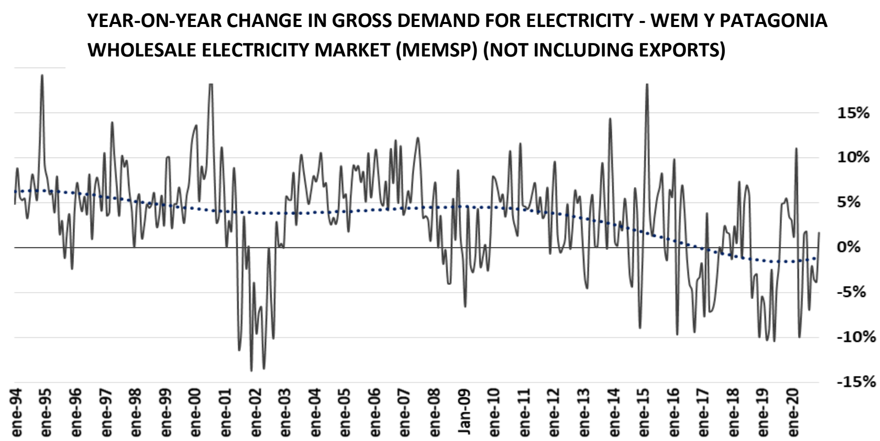


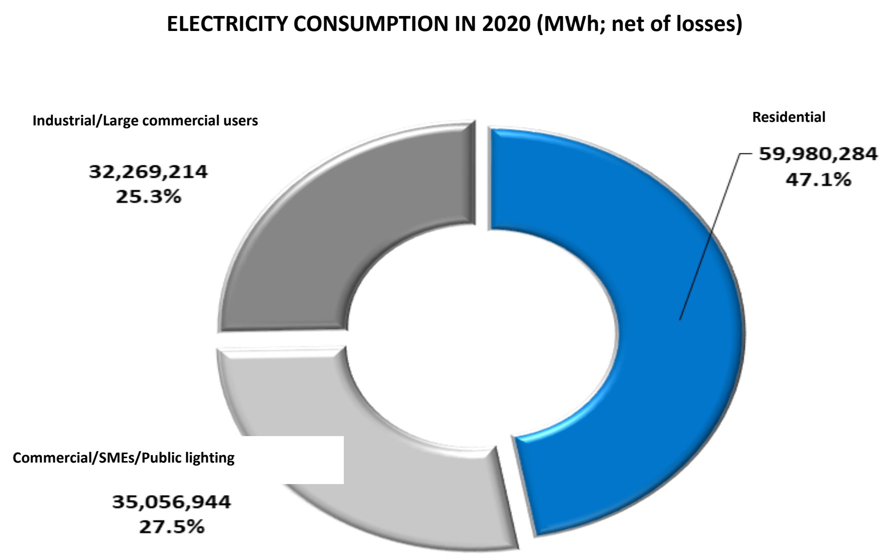
The development of the moving twelve-month average evidences a decrease in energy demand, with inactivity until mid-year 2019, subsequent budding recovery and renewed fall resulting from social isolation.





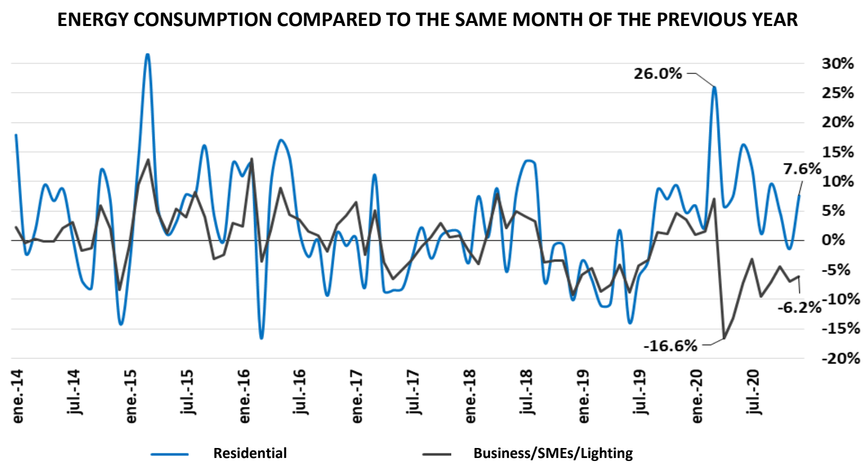
Direct year-on-year analysis – unlike moving twelve-month average, useful to detect trend shifts – shows successive drops in economic activity since late 2015, especially in the industrial sector, with significant participation in total electricity consumption. In 2017 the industrial activity recovered and annual gross demand showed moderate expansion, of 1.8%. In 2018, economic recession and mild temperatures in November and December affected the demand in the last months of the year, which ended with a contraction of -0.4%. In 2019, there was a strong reduction of -2.9% in annual electricity demand.



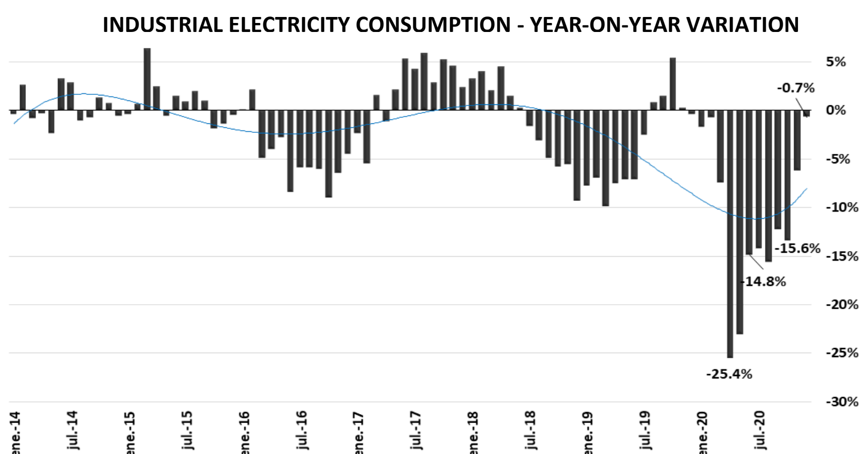


The residential electricity demand segment was reduced by -2.0% in 2019 following the 2.0% increase recorded in 2018 as a result of winter and summer temperatures. In 2020 a sharp increase of 7.6% was recorded, obeying to the rate freeze and social isolation, which implied more hours of consumption at homes.

The segment of commercial electricity demand was reduced by -0.4% in 2017, and further -0.4% in 2018. In 2019, this trend increased to -3.2%. The electricity tariff adjustments implemented in February 2016, followed by adjustments to natural gas in April 2016, partly affect the demand of consumers. 2020 witnessed a tight contraction of -5.6%, due to the severe economic crisis suffered by these consumers.



The industrial activity stopped falling at the beginning of 2017, and the activity growth lasted until early 2018, when once again, a significant slowdown began, accelerated in the last few months of that year. In 2016, the Industrial segment had shown a -4.7% reduction in electricity demand after a modest +0.8% in 2015. In 2017, the industrial reactivation showed a 2.0% increase in electricity demand, while 2018 ended at –1.3%, with very negative year-on-year figures of -5.8% and -9.7% in November and December 2018. In 2019, the recessive trend grew until the first half of the year, with an annual contraction of -3.6% and a recovery in some months. **In 2020 an intense contraction of -11.6% was recorded**, due to the severe economic crisis, with a recovery towards the end of the year if compared to the bad months of 2019.



3. HIGHLIGHTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

3.1 Electric power

In the course of 2020, the demand of electric power decreased only 1.6% as compared to the prior year. The most significant drop in demand occurred in the second quarter of 2020, during the period of social, preventive and mandatory isolation, when a 7.3% decrease in electricity demand was recorded, compared to the same period of 2019. Industrial demand fell by 16% in the second quarter of 2020, offset by an increase of 8.7% in residential demand.

In 2020, CTR maintained an average plant availability of 90%. The energy generated in 2020 by the units was 1,146,719 MWh.

3.2 Maintenance

The objective of the maintenance tasks carried out during the year was to maintain the availability of the combined cycle.

The maintenance plan comprised the generating units, HRSG, and ancillary and building equipment.

During the fiscal year, average maintenance tasks were carried out at gas turbines, classified as "CI" for 16000 FFH, according to the manufacturer's manual recommendations.

In addition, the remote and local assistance agreements with GE also remained effective.

3.3 Environmental management

Corporate Environmental Management System

The ISO 14001:2015 certification, in particular, is available with a corporate scope, for the following Grupo Albanesi power generation plants: (GROSA, CTR, AESA and GMSA; Thermal power plants: CTMM, CTRi, CTI, CTLB, CTF, and CTE).

This shared methodology allows working in a unified and coordinated manner at all work sites, applying the same criteria for determining the environmental aspects of the activity, significant assessments and the operational controls adopted in response to those matters.

Supported by standardized documentation and implemented within a work framework based on joint and cooperative performance between the parties, sustained growth has been achieved over time, subject to regular performance reviews and ongoing improvement processes.

The main benefits of the above may be noted in aspects such as:

- Environmental awareness and the involvement of the personnel in the fulfillment of the objectives set.
- The priority given to preventive management actions.
- A history of absence of environmental incidents, resulting from a work culture rooted in deep ethical and professional values.
- Efficient performance in connection with the necessary corrective actions and the permanent eradication of root causes, safe contention of risks and achievement of new opportunities for improvement.
- Attention given in due time and manner to comply with legal requirements.
- Improved management of environmental issues relevant to the activity, with special attention to its life cycles and the interests related to environmental sustainability. Effectiveness, fluency and clearness of internal communications, for timely addressing the needs and challenges of management.
- Interest and attention paid to concerns and expectation of the community and other external stakeholders.

- Strict regularity in the follow-up and analysis of environmental parameters.
- Efforts expended, with meritorious results, to the preservation of order, hygiene and aesthetic care of natural spaces.

Important achievements have been obtained in the maintenance of the Quality and Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems.

As a consequence of the health crisis experienced in 2020 from the scourge of the COVID-19 pandemic, the round of external audits planned for October (second stage of the Management Systems review) had to be postponed. This activity, to be conducted by the IRAM (as certification agency engaged by the Company), was rescheduled for February-March 2021. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the preventive measures implemented during the year, both within this context and in other matters of internal performance, had a bearing in preserving the health and well-being of employees with a wide enough scope to ensure uninterrupted development of the production processes, following the customary policy of facilities, operation and control maintenance.

3.4 Human Resources

This fiscal year pervaded by the pandemic posed a challenge for us to find the most possibly efficient way to adapt to the previously formulated plans for this sector.

Since most of our activities have been declared essential services, the work plan designed after the effective date of the restrictive measures had the primary objective of "Ensuring the Company's operating condition and preserving the health and well-being of our staff and their families, for both on-site activities and remote working".

In the context of the quarantine imposed through DNU No. 297/2020 and in continuity with the preventive measures adopted by the Company before its enforcement, a work plan was established, which comprises a set of measures implemented and in place to date.

Throughout the year, about 240 people were working remotely, representing approximately 50% of total personnel; the rest of the workers were in actual attendance to operate the Thermal Generation power plants in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán and Río Negro, as well as the winemaking activity in Alto Valle de Río Colorado and Bodega del Desierto.

Below is a summary of the actions implemented with the Plan:
Before the quarantine:

o It was decided that those persons with health risks were dispensed from attending the workplace: Employees over 60 years of age, with underlying diseases and risk of morbidity associated with COVID-19.

o The Technology area guaranteed connectivity for this population to start working remotely.

o The week before the quarantine was enforced, we set up a system of minimal staff on duty to increase preventive social distancing at every work location, both at our Head Office and at each production site.

o Measures of hygiene and facilities maintenance were enhanced, and the communication actions aimed at increasing individual and collective prevention were improved.

Communications to personnel and HR information systems

- All communication channels were used for announcing the measures implemented and raising awareness about care and prevention in connection with the pandemic and quarantine situation. (Available channels: Newsletter RH+; SAP Jam Website; email).
- For the purpose of integrating HR information systems, we continued with the integration of the tool used in the performance management program, starting with a pilot test at the closing of the 2020 cycle and 2021 opening.

Job opportunities

The Group's employment level remained practically stable, with a decrease of only 1% from the previous year. Through our internal mobility program "MOBI", 9 positions were offered to cover internal rotations, and 25 persons from an external source were incorporated for replacements, 68% of them at Operations and the remaining 32% at the Head Office.

Training

The educational activities planned for last year were redesigned for their conversion into a modular format, with training on a remote basis.

Within this framework, 12,755 hours of training were offered to personnel, with the focus set on the development of soft skills for Managers (School of Leadership Skills) and staff, in addition to continuous education in languages and the development of technical competencies to be in line with the changes in job positions.

Well-being and motivation

By means of our Newsletter RH+, we have developed contents oriented to achieving work-life balance in remote working.

- Articles on ergonomics, safety and work conditions
- Articles on healthy food
- Stress management

To date, three surveys under the name "COVID-19 - Pulso RH+" were conducted, directed at sounding employee experience and knowing the degree of satisfaction and support to the measures implemented to ease the development of both remote and on-site activities.

The findings of each survey triggered action plans for the improvement of key aspects, to make employee experience easier.

The aspects inquired into were, among others:

- o Support from IT for remote working.
- o Communication and support from Management.
- o Interaction with colleagues, peers and inside work teams.
- o Corporate communication about prevention of COVID-19.

Infrastructure and connectivity for remote work

- Reinforcing VPN to provide secure connectivity for all the employees working on a remote connection basis.
- Assistance and support for connection via WiFi.
- Provision of laptops and peripheral devices for key positions.
- Support and maintenance of core facilities - servers.

Prevention and operations at every location with on-site activities

- Drafting of the COVID-19 Protocol and its implementation for both Operations and Head Office
- Provision of personal protection elements
- \- Face masks for all personnel

- Alcohol-based gel sanitizer and liquid alcohol for spraying on clothes
- Latex (disposable) gloves and dishwashing type ("Mapa") for cleaning and orderly personnel

• Prevention, asepsis and sanitarian control
- Digital thermometers for temperature control at a distance, at all locations
- Shoe sanitizing mats at the entrance of each floor, with an additional rug for drying
- Visual luminous detectors at the entrance of each restroom facility, to comply with prevention measures
- Elements for handling non-perishable food (e.g.: stainless steel tongs + disposable transparent 1.5-micron nylon gloves).

• Head Office
- Cleaning and sanitization of carpets
- Room sanitization using quaternary ammonium spray

These measures are all in progress and they are adjusted according to the dynamics of each site.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In the CSR field, the Company has donated medical supplies (alcohol-based gel sanitizer) to various healthcare centers in the provinces where we operate; we also cooperated with the Argentine Red Cross campaign, making donations for the purchase of inputs and personal protection elements for hospital equipment.

COVID-19 Solidarity Crusade - Grupo Albanesi

For the purpose of reinforcing health measures and avoiding the spread of COVID-19, we donated various inputs to assist hospitals and municipalities in the areas where we operate.

The first four health institutions that received our contribution were: the Regional Acute Care Hospital "Dr. Alberto Antranik Eurnekian", in Ezeiza; the Municipal Healthcare Center of Río IV (Córdoba), "Sanatorio Mater Dei" and the Clinic Hospital, in the City of Buenos Aires. Each of these institutions received a 220-litre tank of alcohol-based gel sanitizer, 1000 (one thousand) 500 cc bottles of medicinal ethanol and 1000 (one thousand) 250 cc bottles of medicinal ethanol.

The supplies were delivered by Company managers in person and work teams assigned for the occasion.

In addition, the Group maintained the actions that it is continuously developing within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals No. 4, 6 and 11, in support of Education for work proficiency, Clean water and sanitation, and Sustainable cities and settlements, respectively.

3.5 <u>Systems and Communications</u>

During 2020, the Systems and Communications areas continued to provide maintenance, development, implementation, innovation and solutions relating to applications, technology, telecommunications, information and process security, guaranteeing a suitable service level and covering the Company's business needs, even in the context of the quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This area has policies and procedures in line with international standards which are constantly supervised to ensure compliance with the objectives of the sector, internal controls, as well as quality and ongoing improvement.

The projects and objectives achieved during 2020 are summarized below:

- A new Forti 900 E communication device was purchased, for the purpose of improving connectivity for the staff working from home throughout the quarantine.
- Two new servers were incorporated to the corporate data center.
- The connectivity technology within the corporate data center was renewed, by acquiring an Aruba core switch to replace the existing conventional switch.
- Windows server and Windows 10 licenses were renewed and extended.
- A total of 71 laptop computers were purchased to enable remote working for personnel during the quarantine,
- and 35 PCs were upgraded, which remained available as they were replaced by the laptops and were sent to different power plants.
- The mobile phones of the fleet were upgraded and renewed.
- The commercial and energy billing systems were expanded and improved.
- The versions of Business Object and the SQL database were updated.
- Numerous new reports were developed with Business Object.
- The real time collection center was migrated to the Head Office data center.
- There were more than 200 improvements on the management programs used — SAP, Business Object and also the electricity management systems.

The new Systems and Information Technology Management will continue in 2021, with the investment processes aimed at improving productivity and efficiency of existing processes, as well as adding innovative technologies, thus allowing to continue with the process to improve the actions focused on ensuring security, confidentiality, completeness and availability of the information.

Projects for 2021 include the following:

- Renewal of SAP servers
- Windows server and Windows 10 license renewal and extension.
- Update of computers, laptops and cell phones.
- Expansion and improvement of the commercial and energy billing systems.

3.6 Integrity Program

Through the Minutes of the Board of Directors' Meeting dated August 16, 2018, the Integrity Program for Grupo Albanesi Companies was approved, whereby the Code of Ethics and Conduct was strengthened and different policies were implemented, including an Anti-corruption Policy, a Policy on the Submission of Tenders and Bids and a Policy on Relationships with Government Officials.

In addition, a confidential, anonymous and public Ethics Line was implemented for the submission of complaints, and an Ethics Committee was set up, whose members remain in office for one year, to investigate reports and send their conclusions to the Board, from which they depend.

Further, a training program was implemented, comprising in-house sessions and mandatory online training, including an e-learning site that made it possible to reach all the locations where the Group performs operations. In the course of 2020 the focus was on an online training about the Policy on Relationships with Government Officials, as part of a proposal that will continue in 2021.

In the late months of 2019 and the first months of 2020, our auditor for Compliance issues conducted an audit of the transactions, as part of the implementation of the due diligence procedures for third parties required by Section 23 of Law No. 27401 on Criminal Liability of Legal Entities. In this regard, on July 2, 2020 the Board of Directors approved the implementation of a platform called GRIP (for the acronym in Spanish of "Suppliers' Integrity Risk Management"), helpful in managing the risks associated with third parties, as mentioned above, under the new Policy on Due Diligence for Third Parties approved by Minutes of the Board of Directors' Meeting dated July 2, 2020, together with an update to the Integrity Program for Grupo Albanesi, which included the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Policy on Gifts and Presents.

3.7 Financial situation

At December 31, 2020, the bank and financial debt of the Company was broken down as follows:

	Principal	Balance at 12/31/2020	Interest rate	Currency	Date of issue	Maturity date
		(Pesos)	(%)			
Debt securities						
International Bond	USD 70,000,000	6,110,390,158	9.63%	USD	July 27, 2016	July 27, 2023
Class IV Negotiable Obligations	$291,119,753	306,063,510	BADLAR + 5%	ARS	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021
Class II Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 8,000,000	680,716,606	15.00%	USD	August 5, 2019	May 5, 2023
Class III Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 2,362,858	201,820,277	8.00% until the first amortization date 13.00% until the second amortization date.	USD	December 4, 2019	April 12, 2021
Class IV Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 5,453,672	461,771,392	13.00% until the first amortization date 10.50% until the second amortization date.	USD	December 2, 2020	April 11, 2022
Subtotal		**7,760,761,943**				
Other liabilities						
Banco Ciudad loan	USD 3,379,443	287,785,157	7.90%	USD	August 4, 2017	July 4, 2021
BAPRO Loan	$708,514,544	720,544,539	Adjusted Badlar	ARS	January 21, 2020	March 4, 2022
ICBC Loan	$33,626,250	33,668,379	Adjusted BADCORI + 10%	ARS	September 30, 2020	August 31, 2021
Banco Macro loan	$48,200,000	49,210,219	BADLAR + 10%	ARS	August 3, 2020	August 12, 2021
Banco Macro loan	USD 333,333	28,180,653	9.00%	USD	December 28, 2018	January 12, 2021
Supervielle Loan	$28,700,000	28,687,543	Base rate + 8.60%	ARS	October 29, 2020	April 26, 2021
Supervielle Loan II	$389,000,000	391,435,602	49.50%	ARS	December 23, 2020	March 22, 2021
Finance lease		29,691,865				
Subtotal		**1,569,203,957**				
Total financial debt		**9,329,965,900**				

During December 2020, the Company successfully ended a process of managing its liabilities, the main purpose of which consisted in reducing payments of principal installments maturing over the next 24 months, to align the operating cash flow to debt servicing and thus reduce the refinancing risk significantly. This process consisted in simultaneously working on various fronts, among which we can mention: (i) the co-issuance between the Company and GMSA of Class IV negotiable obligations for USD 16,354,944, subscribed exclusively by means of a swap of 69.4% of Class III negotiable obligations; (ii) a request for consent of Class II negotiable obligations co-issued by the Company and GMSA for an amount of USD 80,000,000.

This year, the Company could not only have short-term liquidity but could also postpone payments for USD 79,000,000 from the years 2021/2022 to the years 2023/2024.

Analysis of the results of operations:

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	2019	Variation	Variation %
	MWh			
Sales by type of market				
Sale of energy Res. No. 220	1,143,947	1,085,564	58,383	5%
Sale of energy Res. No. 95, as amended, plus Spot	2,772	15,256	(12,484)	(82%)
	1,146,719	**1,100,820**	**45,899**	**4%**

Sales by type of market (in millions of pesos):

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	2019	Variation	Variation %
	(in millions of pesos)			
Sales by type of market				
Sale of energy Res. No. 220	3,243.2	3,685.3	(442.1)	(12%)
Sale of energy Res. No. 95, as amended, plus Spot	8.8	8.3	0.5	6%
	3,252.0	**3,693.7**	**(441.7)**	**(12%)**

Income/loss for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions of pesos):

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
Sale of energy	3,252.0	3,693.7	(441.7)	(12%)
Net sales	**3,252.0**	**3,693.7**	**(441.7)**	**(12%)**
Purchase of electric energy	(19.6)	(9.5)	(10.1)	106%
Salaries, social security charges and employee benefits	(120.0)	(121.0)	1.0	(1%)
Defined benefit plans	(1.4)	(1.4)	0.0	0%
Maintenance services	(40.3)	(96.9)	56.6	(58%)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(704.1)	(751.2)	47.1	(6%)
Security guard and porter	(8.6)	(8.0)	(0.6)	8%
Insurance	(29.2)	(29.5)	0.3	(1%)
Taxes, rates and contributions	(10.5)	(11.3)	0.8	(7%)
Sundry	(10.2)	(11.6)	1.4	(12%)
Cost of sales	**(944.0)**	**(1,040.4)**	**96.4**	**(9%)**
Gross income/(loss)	**2,308.0**	**2,653.2**	**(345.2)**	**(13%)**
Taxes, rates and contributions	(64.4)	(110.4)	46.0	(42%)
Selling expenses	**(64.4)**	**(110.4)**	**46.0**	**(42%)**
Fees and compensation for services	(205.8)	(221.8)	16.0	(7%)
Leases	(4.5)	(4.5)	0.0	0%
Per diem, travel and representation expenses	(2.5)	(2.1)	(0.4)	19%
Gifts	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1	(50%)
Sundry	(3.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	106%
Administrative expenses	**(216.6)**	**(230.4)**	**13.80**	**(6.0%)**
Other operating income	36.5	-	36.5	100%
Operating income	**2,063.6**	**2,312.4**	**(248.8)**	**(11%)**
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	2,109.9	3,854.1	(1,744.2)	(45%)
Commercial interest	(50.8)	46.7	(97.5)	(209%)
Interest on loans	(876.2)	(1,077.7)	201.5	(19%)
Bank expenses and commissions	(4.5)	(5.0)	0.5	(10%)
Exchange difference, net	(2,380.4)	(4,031.9)	1,651.5	(41%)
Other financial results	8.6	(4.8)	13.4	(279%)
Financial and holding results, net	**(1,193.4)**	**(1,218.6)**	**25.2**	**(2%)**
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	**870.2**	**1,093.8**	**(223.6)**	**(20%)**
Income tax	(341.6)	(1,220.0)	878.4	(72%)
Income/(loss) for the year	**528.5**	**(126.2)**	**654.7**	**(519%)**

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
These items will be reclassified under income:				
Benefit plan	1.30	(1.1)	2.4	(218%)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	630.60	(111.3)	741.9	(667%)
Impact on income tax	(158.0)	28.1	(186.1)	(662%)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**473.9**	**(84.3)**	**558.2**	**(662%)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**1,002.5**	**(210.5)**	**1,213.0**	**(576%)**

Sales:

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $3,252.0 million, compared with $3,693.7 million for fiscal year 2019, showing a decrease of $441.7 million or 12%.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the dispatch of electricity was 1,146,719 MWh, accounting for a 4% increase, compared with 1,100,820 MWh for the fiscal year 2019.
Below is a description of the Company's main revenues, and their variation during the year ended December 31, 2020, as against fiscal year 2019:

(i) $3.252,0 million from energy sales on the forward market to CAMMESA under the framework of Resolution No. 220/07, representing a 12% increase compared with the $3,693.7 million for fiscal year 2019. This variation is explained by the net combined effect of an increase in the energy dispatch, an increase in the exchange rates and the fact that the effects of the restatement of sales of energy and power for fiscal year 2019 by applying the CPI were more significant than the increase in the dispatch of energy and the increase in exchange rates in fiscal year 2020.

Cost of sales:

The total cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $944 million, compared with $1,040.4 million for fiscal year 2019, reflecting a decrease of $96.4 million or 9%.

Below is a description of the Company's main revenues, and their variation during the year ended December 31, 2020, as against fiscal year 2019:

(i) $704.1 million for fixed asset depreciation, which accounted for a 6% decrease compared with the $751.2 million for fiscal year 2019. This change is mainly due to the effect of depreciation arising from the technical revaluation in June and December 2019. This item does not entail an outlay of cash.

(ii) $120.0 million for salaries, social security charges and employee benefits, down 1% from the $121.0 million recorded in 2019. Although there were salary increases, the application of the CPI restatement of salaries, social security charges and employee benefits for fiscal year 2019 had more significant effects.

(iii) $40.3 million in maintenance services, which represented a cost reduction of 58% from the $96.9 million for fiscal year 2019. This difference arises from an addendum to the maintenance contract with GE signed on November 15, 2019, which modified the contract conditions. This contracts states that inspections of turbines will be carried out during 2020 and parts will be replaced to extend the useful life of equipment.

Gross income/(loss):

Gross income/(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $2,308.0 million, compared with $2,653.2 million for fiscal year 2019, reflecting an increase of $345.2 million or 13%. This variation is mainly due to the drop in cost of sales, the effects of which were cushioned by the rise in the exchange rate and the increase in the dispatch of energy.

Selling expenses:

The total cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $64.4 million, compared with $110.4 million for the fiscal year 2019, reflecting a decrease of $46.0 million or 42%.

The main component of the Company's selling expenses are listed below:

(i) $64.4 million in taxes, rates and contributions, accounting for a 42% decrease from the $110.4 million of fiscal year 2019. The decrease is in line with the variation in sales for this year compared with the previous year.

Administrative expenses:

Total administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $216.6 million, showing a 6.0% decrease from the $230.4 million recorded in 2019.

The main components of the Company's administrative expenses are listed below:

(i) $205.8 million of fees and compensation for services, which accounted for a decrease of 7% from the $221.8 million recorded in 2019. Such variation is due to the billing of administrative services rendered by RGA. Although there were increases in the billing of administrative services rendered by RGA, the application of the CPI restatement of fees and compensation for services for fiscal year 2019 had more significant effects.

Operating income/(loss):

Gross operating income/(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $2,063.6 million compared with the $2,312.4 million recorded in fiscal year 2019, equivalent to a decrease of $248.8 million or 11%.

Financial and holding results, net:

Financial and holding results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to a total loss of $1,193.4 million compared with the loss of $1218.6 million recorded in fiscal year 2019, which accounted for a decrease of 2%. This variation is primarily due to the effect of the adjustment for inflation, the exchange rate fluctuation, changes in fair value of financial instruments, and the variation in interest on loans.

The most noticeable aspects of the variation are:

(i) $2,380.4 million loss due to net exchange difference, accounting for a decrease of 41% compared with the $4,031.9 million loss recorded in fiscal year 2019. This change is mainly due to a lesser exchange rate rise (41%) in 2020 than the rise recorded in fiscal year 2019 (59%).

(ii) $876.2 million loss due to interest on loans, a 19% decrease from the $1,077.7 million loss for fiscal year 2019. Despite the exchange rate rise, there is a decrease in interest on loans due to the effects of the restatement of income/loss for fiscal year 2019 by applying the CPI.

(iii) Gain on PPP (RECPAM) for $2,109.9 million, which accounted for a decrease of 45% compared to $3,854.1 million of Gain/loss on PPP (RECPAM) for fiscal year 2019, due to the effects of the restatement of income/loss for the fiscal year 2019 by applying the CPI.

(iv) $50.8 million loss for commercial interest, accounting for a 209% decrease from the $46.7 million income for the fiscal year 2019. This variation obeys mainly to the increase in commercial interest paid to RGA compared to fiscal year 2019.

Net income/loss:

The Company reported pre-tax profit for $870.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, which accounted for a 20% decrease compared with the $1,093.8 million profit in fiscal year 2019. The change is mainly due to the variation in the exchange rate, changes in the fair value of financial instruments and in interest on loans.

The income tax charge represented a loss of $341.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, compared with the loss of $1,220.0 million for the fiscal year 2019. Thus obtaining pre-tax profit for $528.5 million compared with $126.2 million profit for the year 2019.

Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:

Other comprehensive income for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $473.9 million, accounting for an 662% decrease compared with the previous fiscal year, and include the revaluation of property, plant and equipment performed at December 31, 2020 and its effect on income tax.

Total comprehensive income for the year amounted to $1,002.5 million, representing an increase of 576% compared with the comprehensive loss of $210.5 million for fiscal year 2019.

2. Comparative balance sheet figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Non-current Assets	12,305.9	12,253.1	13,060.2
Current assets	3,282.6	3,563.1	1,357.2
Total assets	**15,588.5**	**15,816.1**	**14,417.6**
Equity	3,386.0	2,383.5	2,594.0
Total equity	**3,386.0**	**2,383.5**	**2,594.0**
Non-current Liabilities	9,508.5	9,574.4	8,165.6
Current liabilities	2,694.0	3,858.1	3,657.8
Total liabilities	**12,202.5**	**13,432.6**	**11,823.4**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**15,588.5**	**15,816.1**	**14,417.6**

3. Comparative income statement figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Ordinary operating income	2,063.6	2,312.4	868.0
Financial and holding results	(1,193.4)	(1,218.6)	(2,989.0)
Ordinary net income/(loss)	**870.2**	**1,093.8**	**(2,121.0)**
Income tax	(341.6)	(1,220.0)	501.0
Net income/(loss)	**528.5**	**(126.2)**	**(1,619.0)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	473.9	(84.3)	1,140.0
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**1,002.5**	**(210.5)**	**(480.0)**

4. Comparative cash flow figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Cash provided by operating activities	2,055.2	2,365.7	486.0
Cash (used in) investing activities	(1,357.5)	(519.2)	(1,137.7)
Cash (used in) financing activities	(1,373.3)	(1,724.3)	661.1
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(675.6)**	**122.2**	**9.4**

5. Comparative ratios:

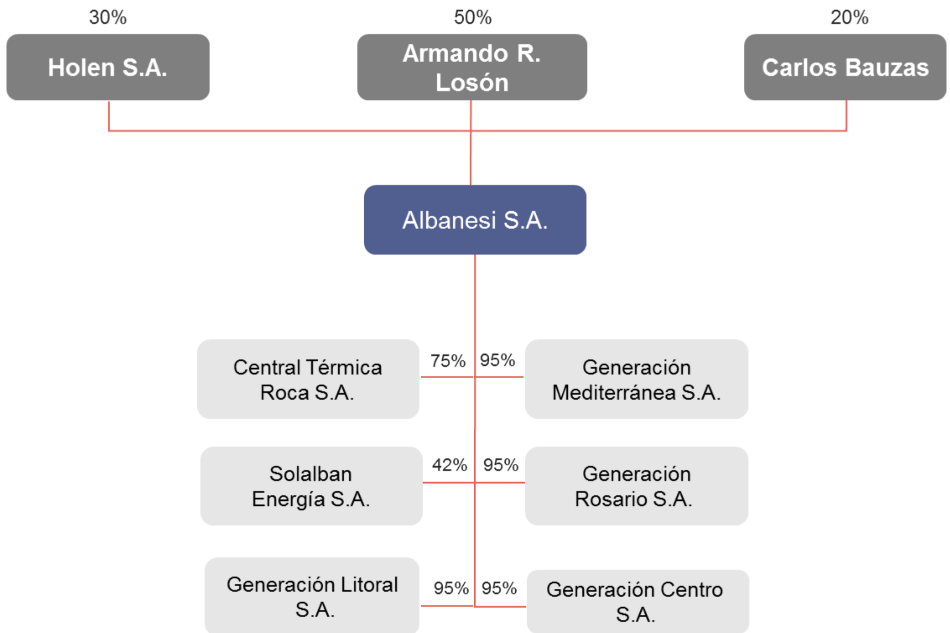
	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Liquidity (1)	1.22	1.25	0.50
Solvency (2)	0.28	0.25	0.30
Tied-up capital (3)	0.79	1.05	1.24
Indebtedness (4)	3.37	3.35	6.88
Interest coverage (5)	3.16	3.87	2.25
Return on equity (6)	0.18	(0.05)	(0.78)

(1) Current Assets / Current Liabilities
(2) Equity / Total Liabilities
(3) Non-current Assets / Total Assets
(4) Financial debt / annual EBITDA (*)
(5) Annual EBITDA (*) / accrued annual financial interest
(6) Net income/(loss) for the period (without OCI) / Total average Equity

(*) Amount not covered in the Review Report.

4. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The structure of the organization at December 31, 2020 is shown in the following table:



Holen S.A., Armando Losón y Carlos Bauzas hold the remaining 5% in GMSA, GROSA, GLSA, and GECEN.

Corporate reorganization

On December 21, 2020, the administrative bodies of ASA, GMSA and GECEN approved it as convenient to conduct a corporate reorganization whereby GMSA would absorb GECEN and ASA, pursuant to Section 82 and related provisions of the General Companies Law, the provisions of Chapter X, Title II of the National Securities Commission regulations and Section 80 and related provisions of the Income Tax Law, as defined hereunder, as well as remaining tax regulations applicable in this field.

Share Capital

At December 31, 2020, the Company's capital was made up of 73,070,470 ordinary, non-endorsable, registered shares of $1 par value each, and entitled to 1 vote per share, there being no changes in capital or shareholdings during 2020.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the ownership structure was as follows:

ASA (Parent Company)	75 %
TEFU S.A.	25 %

Organization of the decision-making process

As indicated in the various sections of Annex IV, Heading IV, of the Rules of the CNV that are attached to this Annual Report relating to the degree of compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance, the Company’s policies and strategies are defined by the Board of Directors to be executed by each of the sectors under the supervision of the corresponding Management divisions and, ultimately, of the Board of Directors.

Decisions that are considered significant and/or relevant in terms of their magnitude and/or amount involved relating to the administration of the Company’s activities are made directly by the Board of Directors in a meeting specially convened for this purpose. All the decisions by the Shareholders' Meeting on the events that took place in 2020 have been taken unanimously, while those related to the Board have been taken holding the majority as set forth in the Bylaws.

Directors' fees

The decisions made by the Company relating to the fees of the members of the Board of Directors are in compliance with the limits and guidelines envisaged in Article 261 of Law No. 19550, and Articles 1 to 7 of Chapter III, Heading II, of the Rules of the National Securities Commission.

5. OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2021

5.1 Outlook for the Electricity Generation Market

Numerous power plants were incorporated as a result of the tenders for contracting new energy and power organized since 2016. The regulatory changes that took place since then, especially after the period of financial and economic instability commenced in April 2018, have given way to a complex situation in the electricity generation sector.

Currently, the availability of generating units is high, thanks to the addition of many new units acquired under long-term contracts, both for thermal and renewables, in 2019 and 2020. This investment process, together with the moderation in demand in recent years, has set an adequate level of generation reserves to meet expected demand. However, the maintenance of those units with no adjustments in their remuneration will start to weaken.

Despite the significant reduction in value of the Argentine peso, CAMMESA honored all its long-term contracts meeting the economic and financial conditions, and making the payments at the exchange rate for US dollars.

The Electricity Emergency declared by the Government in early 2016 ended on December 31, 2017. However, the electricity sector still requires that some outstanding tasks be completed to regularize operations, and wholesale price increases need to continue to provide economic sustainability without subsidies to the sector.

The outlook for business operations and commercial dispatch is favorable for modern thermal generators located in regions with a high growth in demand, since their units will receive increasing dispatch requirements.

The prospects for supply of fuel in the winter season will be lesser than in prior winters, though with higher prices.

The international financing restrictions on Argentina delay the entry of new electricity generation units compared with the pace of investments committed in 2016 to 2019, thus revaluing the existing plants and the projects in the process of final construction. The lack of a greater hydroelectrical supply in the next few years offers a favorable outlook in connection with the dispatch from thermoelectric units, partially moderated by the addition of new generation units from renewable sources. It is probable that a higher increase in the demand of electric power in 2021, upon restart of the economy growth, exerts pressure on supply in the years to follow.

The introduction of renewable energy plants poses a challenge to the system since they work uninterruptedly. The support to be provided to these units by thermal units seems essential.

In 2019 and 2020, the policy of cutting back on subsidies to electricity consumers brought about the benefit of lower international prices for oil and fuels, compared with previous years. A moderate reduction of gas supply in 2021 will result in higher amounts to be paid for imported gas, LNG and diesel.

The physical condition of electricity supply is unbeatable after years of investment between 2016 and 2018, although its maintenance depends on decisions that correspond to the Government. The economic and health crisis of 2020 had an impact on the original intentions of Government of amending the financial deficit in the energy sector, something that could be resumed after the mid-term congressional elections in October 2021.

5.2 Company outlook for the year 2021

Electric power

The generation unit is expected to continue operating normally in accordance with the dispatch defined by CAMMESA. The main objective is to maintain the Plant's high level of availability, a fact that ensures the Company's level of profitability. To this end, an exhaustive preventive maintenance plan is carried out for generation units that guarantees the high availability of the Plant's turbomachinery.

Financial situation

In the following fiscal year, the Company expects to continue optimizing its financing structure and to keep a level of indebtedness in line with the Power Plant's operational needs, taking into account that as from 2018, it operates as a closed-cycle power plant.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME/LOSS

In compliance with the prevailing legal provisions, the Board of Directors of the Company informs that income of $612,881,731 has been recorded for the year. Since there are no accumulated losses and the Company does not fall within the scope of section 206 of Law No. 19550 on mandatory capital reduction, the Board of Directors proposes that accumulated losses be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Directors wishes to thank all the employees of the Company for their work during the year under review, which has been essential to the achievement of the Company's technical and economic results. Additionally, it wishes to expressly acknowledge the contribution of its customers and suppliers, and of the banking entities and other collaborators, who have worked toward better management of the business throughout the year.

City of Buenos Aires, March 16, 2021

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CENTRAL TÉRMICA ROCA S.A.

REPLIES - EXHIBIT IV - Annual report for the fiscal year ended 12.31.2020

A) THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. *The Board of Directors has an ethical work culture and establishes the Company's vision, mission and values.*

Central Térmica Roca S.A. (the "Company") is controlled by Albanesi S.A., one of the companies of Grupo Albanesi (the "Group"), f engaged in the generation and sale of electric power. As a result, we share the Group's vision, mission and value.

On August 16, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Group's Integrity Program (the "Program") and policies, among others, the Code of Ethics and Conduct. In addition, the Company's Board of Directors is the body responsible for generating an ethical work culture by establishing the pillars of the Group's vision, mission and values, which can be accessed via web www.albanesi.com.ar.

Through minutes of the Board of Directors dated July 2, 2020, it was resolved/decided to update the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Policy on Gifts and Presents, as well as to implementa a platform called "Supplier Integrity Risk Management" (GRIP, for its Spanish acronym) and the Policy on Due Diligence for Third Parties. On September 9, 2020, it was resolved to modify the Regulations of the Ethics Committee and the Code of Ethics and Conduct in their pertinent parts to establish the obligation of the Ethics Committee to report on a semiannual basis the issues within its field of competence to the Board of Directors, which is convenient for administrative reasons.

The Company offers a wide range of products and services that show the ability to develop and execute new projects to strengthen its presence in the energy market, as well as to explore new businesses generating constant growth. It also offers a proposal that adds value based on a relationship of trust and quality with all its customers, providing not only an excellent product but also a high-quality service based on its excellence standards.

The mission of the Company's Board of Directors is to provide reliable and sustainable access to energy for both the industry and the national interconnected system, through the generation of thermal and steam electricity, and the commercialization of gas. Thus, the Board understands and is responsible for optimizing the energy needs of customers and seeks that the Company be chosen for the value proposition that we offer.

Values serve as guiding principles of our behavior and rule our individual and group actions. They are the Company's DNA and govern day-to-day and short- and long-term decisions; we consider ourselves guardians of values, such as respect, responsibility, transparency, proactivity, and innovation. These values were consolidated in the Code of Ethics and Conduct approved through the Minutes of the Board of Directors' Meeting.

2. *The Board of Directors devises the Company's general strategy and approves the strategic plan developed by Management. In doing so, the Board of Directors takes into account environmental, social and corporate governance factors. The Board of*

Directors supervises its implementation by using key performance indicators and taking into account the best interest of the Company and all its shareholders.

The Board of Directors, together with the different management divisions of the Company - structured based on the relevant areas -, sets the goals and objectives, as well as the process to monitor compliance with the Company's policies and general strategies. The executive business management is entrusted to the Executive Officers and Managers, as appropriate. In addition, the Board of Directors approves the investment and financing policies.

The participation of the management divisions is key when establishing the general strategy, since they are directly and immediately aware of the specific needs of each sector.

The Company's general strategies are also established taking into account the vision and mission, as well as internal and external risk factors. The Board of Directors is the body responsible for monitoring compliance with and application of the strategy in accordance with the values that govern the Company's business.

Usual practices include periodic work meetings of the members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Management, meetings of those responsible for the different areas reporting to the Board, discussion by the Board of Directors of relevant and strategic issues.

3. *The Board supervises the Management and ensures that it develops, implements, and maintains an adequate internal control system with clear reporting lines.*

The Company has various mechanisms to provide information to its Directors and Managers well in advance, to keep them updated at the time of making a decision. The Board of Directors has worked on the establishment of regular procedures for informative meetings in all the aforementioned aspects to facilitate the decision-making of the management body, especially periodic meetings with the Management Committee made up of the Corporate Managers of each area and also, the meetings of the Board of Directors with the point persons of each area.

4. *The Board of Directors designs the corporate governance structures and practices, appoints the person responsible for their implementation, monitors their effectiveness and suggests changes, if necessary.*

The Board of Directors has led the development and creation process of the Integrity Program, which was approved through the Minutes of the Board of Directors' Meeting, on August 16, 2018 ,and which was initially based on the following pillars: (i) a Code of Ethics and Conduct (the "Code"), (ii) an Anti-corruption Policy, (iii) a Policy on the Submission of Tenders and Bids, (iv) a Policy on Relationships with Government Officials; and (v) an Ethics Line for anonymous reports from third parties (the "Line"), managed by PricewaterhouseCoopers, and is constantly receiving advice on best practices on this regard. Subsequently, by means of Minutes of the Board of Directors, on July 2, 2020, it was resolved to update the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Policy on Gifts and Presents, as well as to implementat a platform called "Supplier Integrity Risk Management" (GRIP, for its Spanish acronym) and the Policy on Due Diligence for Third Parties. On September 9, 2020, it was resolved to modify the Regulations of the Ethics Committee and the Code of Ethics and Conduct in their pertinent parts to establish the obligation of the Ethics Committee to report on a semiannual basis the issues within its field of competence to the Board of Directors, which is convenient for administrative reasons.

Among Corporate Governance Policies, the Corporate Governance Code is a resource that helps us act ethically and responsibly in our daily activities. It is a guide to provide information on how to deal with the most frequent problems related to business conduct. Good/Adequate corporate governance is essential to guarantee the growth and soundness of Grupo Albanesi, optimize its transparency, professionalize administrative practices, and protect the rights of shareholders and investors. The main objective of the Board of Directors is to ensure that the value delivered to shareholders and other stakeholders is channeled through the growth of the organization and its business, as well as through an adequate internal control framework.

To monitor compliance with existing policies, (i) the Human Resources Committee and (ii) the Ethics Committee are in operation, the creation of which was established by the Code and , as approved by Board of Directors' meeting on September 9, 2020 is made up of 3 (three) members to be appointed by the Board of Directors, currently being made up of: (I) the Corporate Legal & Compliance Manager, (ii) the Corporate Internal Audit Manager and (iii) an advisor, independent of the Group's shareholders. In addition, in the future, if an independent Compliance Management and a Risk Management/Administration are created, their heads may also be considered to be appointed heads of the Ethics Committee as well as any of the members of the Board of Directors. Both committees should maintain periodic meetings that are sufficient according to the current structure of the company.

5. *The members of the Board of Directors have sufficient time to perform their duties in a professional and efficient manner. The Board and its committees have clear and formal rules for their operation and organization, which are disclosed through the Company's website.*

The Company's Board of Directors is the highest management body. Given the Company's structure, all the members of the Board of Directors work full-time for the Company, so that they have sufficient time to perform their duties. Regarding its operation, and considering the Company's structure, it is governed in accordance with the Company's bylaws, management is entrusted to the Board of Directors, which is made up of a minimum of five and a maximum of nine regular directors and the same or fewer number of deputy directors. Directors will hold office for three fiscal years and must have the knowledge and competencies necessary to clearly understand their responsibilities and functions within Corporate Governance, and act with the loyalty and diligence of a good businessperson.

All members of the Board are fully in compliance with the provisions of articles 7 and 8 of the Company's Bylaws, regarding the Board membership and performance. For the adequate operation of the Board of Directors, the General Shareholders' Meeting determines the number of directors and appoints them. Responsibilities of the Board include, among others, accounting and finance, internal control, business evaluation, risk management, leadership, business vision and strategy.

The Board meets periodically in compliance with the legal provisions and whenever required by any of the directors; furthermore, it is responsible for the general administration of the Company, making all the necessary decisions for that purpose.

B) THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CORPORATE SECRETARIAT

6. *The Chairman of the Board is responsible for the good organization of Board meetings, prepares the agenda guaranteeing the collaboration of the other members and ensures that they receive the necessary materials sufficiently in advance to participate in the meetings in an informed and efficient manner. The chairpersons of the committees have the same responsibilities for their meetings.*

The business to be transacted at Board meetings is previously discussed in the meetings of the relevant areas, be them with the Corporate Management or point persons and committees. The members of the Board of Directors are previously informed of the business to be transacted at meetings, and the calls to said meetings are coordinated through the Legal Department (responsible for preparing the relevant minutes) and the secretariats of the Board, all under the supervision of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Chairman of the Board is the person who presides over the Company's Board of Directors' Meetings. Decisions are made after deliberation by all the members attending the meeting.

Likewise, the Chairman ensures that the Shareholders' Meetings are called sufficiently in advance and proposes the agenda.

7. *The Chairman of the Board of Directors ensures the correct internal operation of the Board of Directors by implementing formal annual evaluation processes.*

As this is a closed entity, in which the Directors are executives who work full-time for the Company and proportionally represent the shareholder families, we understand that an evaluation process different from the one that applies to the rest of the payroll is not required.

8. *The Chairman creates a positive and constructive workspace for all the members of the Board of Directors and ensures that they receive continuous training to stay up-to-date and to correctly fulfill their functions.*

At Grupo Albanesi, we believe that a continuous training process is required to properly perform the functions within the Board of Directors - directors must obtain the knowledge and skills that allow them to efficiently and effectively manage the risks of the organization.

Bearing in mind the professional skills of the people who have served and are currently serving on the Board of Directors, as part of the Company's regular management, the Board of Directors, at the request of the Chairman, adopts updating actions and general and/or particular training sessions depending on the specific needs that may arise in the exercise of the functions and responsibilities of each of the members of the Board of Directors or the executives.

9. *The Corporate Secretariat provides support to the Chairman of the Board in the effective administration of the Board and collaborates in the communication among shareholders, Board of Directors and the Management.*

Given the Company's structure, where all directors are executives, the function described in the Corporate Secretariat regulations is performed by all the members of the Corporate Management that make up the Management Committee. By meeting, they guarantee the efficiency and effectiveness of the subsequent Board meetings, in which all attendees are informed, since they have already participated in the previous meetings with the leaders of each area.

10. *The Chairman of the Board ensures the participation of all its members in the development and approval of a succession plan for the Managing Director of the Company.*

Given the Company's structure and way in which the Board of Directors acts (already explained in the previous paragraphs), there is no specific position of Managing Director. Succession of the Chairman is expressly regulated by the Company's bylaws.

C) COMPOSITION, APPOINTMENT AND SUCCESSION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

11. *The Board of Directors has at least two members who are independent in accordance with the current criteria established by the National Securities Commission (CNV).*

On the basis of its ownership structure and as the Company does not place its shares for public offering, the Company does not consider it necessary to have independent Directors.

12. *The Company has a Nominations Committee that is made up of at least three (3) members and is chaired by an independent director. If the Chairman of Board of Directors is also the Chairman of the Nominations Committee, he/she will refrain from participating in the discussions over the appointment of his/her own successor.*

Notwithstanding the fact that at present, the Company does not have a Nominations Committee, Directors are elected by the Shareholders' Meeting at the proposal of the acting Board members, and according to suitability criteria, based on the Company’s needs, business and strategy.

13. *The Board, through the Nominations Committee, develops a succession plan for its members that rules the pre-selection process for candidates to fill vacancies, and takes into account the non-binding recommendations made by its members, the Managing Director and the shareholders.*

As mentioned in point 12 of section c) hereof, and without prejudice to the fact that at present, the Company does not have a Nominations Committee and a formal pre-selection process for candidates for the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may, based on its experience and knowledge of the needs of the Company's management, propose candidates to fill the vacancies to the Shareholders’ Meeting, on a non-binding basis.

14. *The Board implements a training program for its newly elected members.*

Given that the Company is a closed entity and there have been no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors, making it extremely stable, the implementation of a training program is not considered necessary as long as this trend in the composition of the Board of Directors continues.

D) REMUNERATION.

15. *The Company has a Remunerations Committee that is made up of at least three (3) members. The members are entirely independent or non-executive.*

Considering its structure, the Company understands that the existence of a Compensation Committee is not necessary, as most of the tasks set forth in the standard and related tasks are carried out by Corporate Human Resources Management and the Human Resources Committee.

16. *The Board, through the Remunerations Committee, establishes a remuneration policy for the Managing Director and members of the Board.*

As previously stated, the Board's remuneration policy does not differ from the parameters established for the Group's payroll as a whole and is aligned with the provisions of the General Companies Law, as appropriate.

E) CONTROL ENVIRONMENT.

17. *The Board of Directors determines the Company's risk appetite and also supervises and guarantees the existence of a comprehensive risk management system that identifies, evaluates, decides the course of action and monitors the risks that the Company faces, including, but not limited to, environmental, social and business risks in the short and long term.*

Both the Board of Directors and the different management divisions of the Company have vast experience in the business. In periodic meetings with the Management, the managers disclose the risks identified and Management determines the risk appetite.

The main risks of the activity are related to maintenance, hygiene, safety and environmental factors. Work programs include the necessary measures to prevent and, where appropriate, mitigate these risks. Performance results are evaluated by the Board of Directors, with the participation of the Plant Management. Performance results are evaluated by the Board of Directors, with the participation of the Plant Management.

18. *The Board of Directors monitors and reviews the effectiveness of the independent internal audit and guarantees the resources for the implementation of an annual risk-based audit plan and a direct report line to the Audit Committee.*

The Company's Internal Audit Department reports to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, which provides the independence necessary to perform its duties.

An annual risk-based audit plan is developed which is presented to the Board for approval.

The Board of Directors periodically monitors the evolution of the Plan and the effectiveness of the work carried out.

19. *The internal auditor or members of the Internal Audit Department are independent and highly trained.*

The members of the Internal Audit Department are university graduates, including Public Accountants, Bachelors of Business Administration and of Information Technology. They have sufficient audit experience and business knowledge. An annual training plan is contemplated for team members.

20. *The Board of Directors has an Audit Committee that acts based upon regulations. The committee is mostly made up of and chaired by independent directors and does not include the Managing Director. Most of its members have professional experience in financial and accounting areas. Most of its members have professional experience in financial and accounting areas.*

The Company does not have an Audit Committee. The Board actively participates in matters relating to:

- Financial reporting
- Fraud risks
- Independent internal audit
- Appointment of the external auditor
- Ethics and Compliance Program

21. *The Board of Directors, following the opinion of the Audit Committee, approves a policy for selecting and monitoring external auditors, which sets the indicators that must be considered when making a recommendation to the Shareholders' Meeting on the retention or replacement of the external auditor.*

The Company does not have a rotation policy for the members of the Surveillance Committee. Price Waterhouse & Co. SRL served as independent external auditor of the Company during the last few fiscal years. The Company will adjust the rotation of the External Auditor in due course, as established by current regulations.

F) ETHICS, INTEGRITY AND COMPLIANCE.

22. *The Board of Directors approves a Code of Ethics and Conduct that reflects the values and ethical principles of integrity, as well as the culture of the Company. The Code of Ethics and Conduct is communicated and applicable to all Company directors, managers and employees.*

In February 2018, Grupo Albanesi began the process of strengthening its Code of Ethics as part of the implementation of an Integrity Program to ensure its effectiveness in connection with the different related risks. The new Integrity Program was approved through the Board of Directors' Meeting dated August 16, 2018, the date on which the new Code was also approved, updated through minutes of the Board of Directors on July 2, 2020, which reflects the values and culture of the Company and applies to all shareholders, directors and employees in general in all locations where Grupo Albanesi operates. On September 9, 2020, it was resolved to modify the Regulations of the Ethics Committee and the Code of Ethics and Conduct in their pertinent parts to establish the obligation of the Ethics Committee to report on a semiannual basis the issues within its field of competence to the Board of Directors, which is convenient for administrative reasons.

23. *The Board of Directors establishes and periodically reviews, based on the risks, size and financial capacity, an Ethics and Integrity Program. Management supports the plan in a clear and unequivocal manner, and appoints an internal manager to develop, coordinate, supervise and evaluate periodically the program for its effectiveness. The program sets forth: (i) periodic training for directors, managers and employees on ethics, integrity and compliance; (ii) internal channels for reporting irregularities, open to third parties and adequately disclosed; (iii) a policy to protect whistleblowers from retaliation; and an internal investigation system that safeguards the rights of the investigated persons and imposes effective sanctions for violations of the Code of Ethics and Conduct; (iv) integrity policies relating to bidding processes; (v) mechanisms for periodic risk analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the Program; and (vi) procedures that verify the integrity and track record of third parties or business partners (including due diligence to verify irregularities, illegal acts or vulnerabilities during the processes of corporate transformation and acquisitions), including suppliers, distributors, service providers, agents and intermediaries.*

The Board of Directors approves the reviews and proposals made by the Ethics Committee regarding the Company's Integrity Program, implementing the pertinent modifications to the policies and measures already in place, as well as reinforcing and creating new ones. All this considering the related risks, as well as the size and economic capacity of the Company. Modifications are then communicated to the Company's employees, directors and shareholders. Modifications are then communicated to the Company's employees, directors and shareholders.

Regarding the aforementioned actions, and under the Integrity Program, the Company implemented a Training Plan that began with the plant managers, trustees, directors, shareholders, department managers and key employees, who received classroom-based courses.

In September 2019, the Group launched a mandatory e-learning to train all employees, guaranteeing and facilitating access in all the country locations where the Company operates.

As mentioned above, the Integrity Program set up an Ethics Line for anonymous complaints from third parties managed by PricewaterhouseCoopers.The details of the available channels can be found on the following website:http://www.albanesi.com.ar/linea-etica.php

The Code of Ethics establishes that whistleblowers should not be retaliated against, but protected, and may remain anonymous, if they so decide.

Furthermore, through minutes of the Board of Directors dated July 2, 2020, the Company is implementing a Due Diligence process for third parties, which will require the previous analysis of any third party willing to do business with the Company through a platform called "Supplier Integrity Risk Management" (GRIP). In addition, an Anti-corruption and Ethics clause was included in the bidding terms and conditions and in the contracts to which the Company is a party.

24. *The Board ensures the existence of formal mechanisms to prevent and manage conflicts of interest. In the case of transactions between related parties, the Board of Directors approves a policy that establishes the role of each corporate body and defines how to identify, manage and disclose transactions causing damage to the Company or only to certain investors.*

In compliance with the provisions of the Code, a mandatory registry of Conflicts of Interest was created, which can be accessed by all members of the Company. The Ethics Committee reviews the registry, analyzes the reported conflicts, and reports them to the Company's Board of Directors.

G) PARTICIPATION OF SHAREHOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

25. *The Company's website discloses financial and non-financial information, providing timely and equal access to all Investors. The website has a specialized area for dealing with inquiries from Investors.*

The Company, in the website of Grupo Albanesi (www.albanesi.com.ar), provides specific information for investors. The Company has developed a section within the website to include not only corporate information but also information important for users in general. The Company has developed a section within the website to include not only corporate information but also information important for users in general.

Without prejudice to the fact that it does not have an Investor Relations Officer, the tasks detailed in the regulation regarding contact with and information to investors are carried out by the Management of Financial Structuring, and the Legal and Compliance Department updates the information related to Corporate Governance Policies.

26. *The Board of Directors must ensure that there is a procedure in place for identifying and classifying stakeholders and a communication channel for them.*

In the website of Grupo Albanesi (www.albanesi.com.ar), the Company has a communication channel with stakeholders to clear all general doubts. Stakeholders may send an e-mail to the

Company at inversores@albanesi.com.ar specifying the Company in connection with which they are requiring information.

27. *Prior to Shareholders' Meetings, the Board of Directors sends to the shareholders a "provisional information package" that allows them - through a formal communication channel - to make non-binding comments and share dissenting opinions on the recommendations made by the Board of Directors. When sending the final information package, the Board must expressly reply to the comments received, as it deems necessary.*

The Board of Directors sends to the shareholders in advance all the information necessary to discuss the relevant matters at the Shareholders' Meeting. It is worth mentioning that, being a closed entity, it is quite simple for the Company to send information and different reports, which is reflected in the participation and unanimous decision of all resolutions made at Shareholders' Meetings so far.

28. *Under the Company's by-laws, shareholders can receive information packages for the Shareholders' Meeting through virtual means and participate in the meetings through electronic means of communication that allow the simultaneous transmission of sound, images and words, thus ensuring the principle of equal treatment of all participants.*

Because of the impossibility of holding face-to-face meetings due to the emergency situation of public knowledge regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and the isolation and mandatory social distancing measures imposed by the government of Argentina, the Company has held remote meetings through electronic means of communication that provide for the simultaneous transmission of sound, images and words, ensuring the principle of equal treatment of participants, under the provisions of Resolution 830/2020 of the National Securities Commission. Since the Company does not make public offering of its shares, at present, it does not require the implementation of electronic means of communication for the transmission of information. The provision of information by the Board of Directors to the shareholders is guaranteed.

29. *The Dividend Distribution Policy is aligned with the strategy and clearly establishes the criteria, frequency and conditions under which dividend distribution will be performed.*

The Issuer does not have a specific policy for dividend distributions established by the bylaws and approved by the Shareholders' Meeting. It is established in article 12 of Bylaws that dividends must be paid in proportion to the shares paid up within the year in which dividends are approved.

Armando Losón (Jr.)
President

Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Composition of the Board of Directors and Syndics' Committee at December 31, 2020

President
Armando Losón (Jr.)

Full Directors
Guillermo Gonzalo Brun
Julián Pablo Sarti
Carlos Alfredo Bauzas
Roberto Felipe Picone

Full Syndics
Enrique Omar Rucq
Marcelo Pablo Lerner
Francisco Agustín Landó

Alternate Syndics
Marcelo Claudio Barattieri
Carlos IndalecioVela
Marcelo Rafael Tavarone

Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Legal information

Business name: Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Legal address: Av. Leandro N. Alem 855, 14th floor, City of Buenos Aires.

Main business activity: Generation and sale of electric energy

Tax Registration Number: 33-71194489-9

Date of registration with the Public Registry of Commerce:

By-Laws: July 26, 2011
Latest amendment: May 15, 2014

Registration number with the Legal Entities Regulator: No. 14827 of Book 55, Volume of Companies by shares

Expiration date of the Company: July 26, 2110

Name of Parent Company: Albanesi S.A.

Legal domicile of Parent Company: Av. Leandro N. Alem 855, 14th floor, City of Buenos Aires.

Main line of business of Parent Company: Investment on the entity's own behalf, or on behalf of or associated to third parties

Percentage of participation of Parent Company in equity: 75%

Percentage of voting rights of Parent Company: 75%

CAPITAL STATUS (Note 13)			
Shares			
Number	**Type**	**Number of votes per share**	**Subscribed, paid-in and registered**
			$
73,070,470	Ordinary of $1 par value	1	73,070,470

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Statement of Financial Position

At 12/31/2020

presented in comparative format

Stated in pesos

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	12,236,924,743	12,214,973,658
Other receivables	**9**	68,969,771	38,031,582
Total non-current assets		**12,305,894,514**	**12,253,005,240**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	**10**	44,534,299	36,791,317
Other receivables	**9**	1,781,875,160	547,154,163
Trade receivables	**11**	905,169,846	2,113,488,076
Cash and cash equivalents	**12**	550,993,305	865,639,608
Total current assets		**3,282,572,610**	**3,563,073,164**
Total Assets		**15,588,467,124**	**15,816,078,404**
EQUITY			
Share Capital	**13**	73,070,470	73,070,470
Capital Adjustment		634,760,673	634,760,673
Legal reserve		16,739,599	16,739,599
Optional reserve		315,501,475	315,501,475
Special Reserve GR No. 777/18		1,173,311,824	1,244,948,329
Technical revaluation reserve		1,403,537,346	987,379,423
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(940,242)	(1,897,488)
Unappropriated retained earnings/(losses)		(229,964,329)	(886,939,874)
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,386,016,816**	**2,383,562,607**
LIABILITIES			
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**15**	2,520,699,639	2,021,082,582
Defined benefit plans	**19**	7,477,859	9,231,070
Loans	**16**	6,980,299,192	7,544,109,777
Total Non-current Liabilities		**9,508,476,690**	**9,574,423,429**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Tax payables	**18**	169,944,250	95,210,391
Salaries and social security contributions	**20**	20,728,535	18,880,028
Defined benefit plans	**19**	2,691,796	140,852
Loans	**16**	2,349,666,708	2,078,625,190
Trade payables	**21**	150,942,329	1,665,235,907
Total current liabilities		**2,693,973,618**	**3,858,092,368**
Total Liabilities		**12,202,450,308**	**13,432,515,797**
Total liabilities and equity		**15,588,467,124**	**15,816,078,404**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019,

Stated in pesos

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sales revenue	**22**	3,251,997,852	3,693,654,400
Cost of sales	**23**	(943,961,207)	(1,040,448,128)
Gross income/(loss)		**2,308,036,645**	**2,653,206,272**
Selling expenses	**24**	(64,382,949)	(110,425,584)
Administrative expenses	**25**	(216,554,473)	(230,352,961)
Other income and expenses	**26**	36,491,335	-
Operating income/(loss)		**2,063,590,558**	**2,312,427,727**
Financial income	**27**	562,021,646	232,167,067
Financial expenses	**27**	(1,493,540,265)	(1,268,187,809)
Other financial results	**27**	(261,908,284)	(182,559,290)
Financial results, net		**(1,193,426,903)**	**(1,218,580,032)**
Pre-tax profit/(loss)		**870,163,655**	**1,093,847,695**
Income tax	**15**	(341,640,154)	(1,220,044,203)
Income/(loss) for the period		**528,523,501**	**(126,196,508)**
These items will not be reclassified under income:			
Benefit plans	**19**	1,276,328	(1,102,149)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**7**	630,631,283	(111,261,895)
Impact on deferred tax	**15**	(157,976,903)	28,091,011
Other comprehensive income for the year		**473,930,708**	**(84,273,033)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,002,454,209**	**(210,469,541)**
Earnings/(losses) per share			
Basic and diluted earnings (losses) per share	**28**	7.23	(1.73)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019,

Stated in pesos

	Share capital (Note 13)	Capital Adjustment	Legal reserve	Optional reserve	Special Reserve GR No. 777/18	Technical revaluation reserve	Other comprehensive income/(loss)	Unappropriated retained earnings((losses)	Total equity
Balances at December 31, 2018	**73,070,470**	**634,760,673**	**16,739,599**	**315,501,475**	**1,326,267,421**	**1,140,771,372**	**(1,070,876)**	**(912,007,986)**	**2,594,032,148**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(83,446,421)	(826,612)	-	(84,273,033)
Reversal of technical revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(81,319,092)	(69,945,528)	-	151,264,620	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(126,196,508)	(126,196,508)
Balances at December 31, 2019	**73,070,470**	**634,760,673**	**16,739,599**	**315,501,475**	**1,244,948,329**	**987,379,423**	**(1,897,488)**	**(886,939,874)**	**2,383,562,607**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	472,973,462	957,246	-	473,930,708
Reversal of technical revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	(71,636,505)	(56,815,539)	-	128,452,044	-
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528,523,501	528,523,501
Balances at December 31, 2020	**73,070,470**	**634,760,673**	**16,739,599**	**315,501,475**	**1,173,311,824**	**1,403,537,346**	**(940,242)**	**(229,964,329)**	**3,386,016,816**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019,
Stated in pesos

	Notes	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash flow provided by operating activities:			
Income/(loss) for the period		528,523,501	(126,196,508)
Adjustments to arrive at net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Income tax	**15**	341,640,154	1,220,044,203
Accrued interest, net	**27**	926,972,254	1,031,047,853
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**7 and 23**	704,134,055	751,209,955
Provision for defined benefit plans	**19**	1,427,762	1,440,414
Exchange differences and other financial results	**27**	2,387,579,450	4,095,414,589
Income/(loss) from changes in the fair value of financial instruments	**27**	(46,515,679)	(58,747,533)
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	**27**	(2,109,942,813)	(3,854,107,766)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables		1,096,387,826	(781,142,237)
Decrease in other receivables		538,702,600	318,963,790
(Increase) in inventories		(7,742,982)	(7,946,397)
(Decrease) in trade payables		(2,306,302,723)	(229,182,728)
(Decrease)/Increase in salaries and social security contributions		(3,368,248)	1,316,926
Increase in tax payables		3,731,922	3,547,293
Net cash flow provided by operating activities		**2,055,227,079**	**2,365,661,854**
Cash flow from investment activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (1)	**7**	(83,249,191)	(44,307,736)
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(13,883,758)	-
Loans collected	**29**	630,530,385	934,358,593
Loans granted	**29**	(1,993,326,547)	(1,409,245,236)
Interest earned	**29**	102,425,542	-
Net cash flows (used in) investment activities		**(1,357,503,569)**	**(519,194,379)**
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Borrowings	**16**	110,333,817	693,276,439
Payment of loans	**16**	(373,444,509)	(1,392,438,711)
Payment of interest	**16**	(1,110,214,191)	(1,121,644,565)
Collection of financial instruments		-	96,544,653
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities		**(1,373,324,883)**	**(1,724,262,184)**
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(675,601,373)**	**122,205,291**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**12**	865,639,608	445,198,756
Financial results of cash and cash equivalents		205,194,286	96,372,229
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM) of cash and cash equivalents		155,760,784	201,863,332
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	**12**	550,993,305	865,639,608
		(675,601,373)	**122,205,291**
Significant transactions not entailing changes in cash			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment not yet paid	**7**	(897,016)	(11,418,685)
Advance to suppliers applied to the purchase of property, plant and equipment	**7**	(12,161,004)	(24,374,994)
(Increase)/Decrease in technical revaluation, net		(472,973,462)	83,446,421
Net benefit plans		(957,246)	826,612
Issue of negotiable obligations paid up in kind	**16**	458,926,513	699,725,006
Loans to Directors, repaid	**29**	-	(7,522,478)

(1) It includes advance payments to suppliers for the purchase of property, plant and equipment for $4,321,207 and $21,977,202 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019,
Stated in pesos

NOTE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

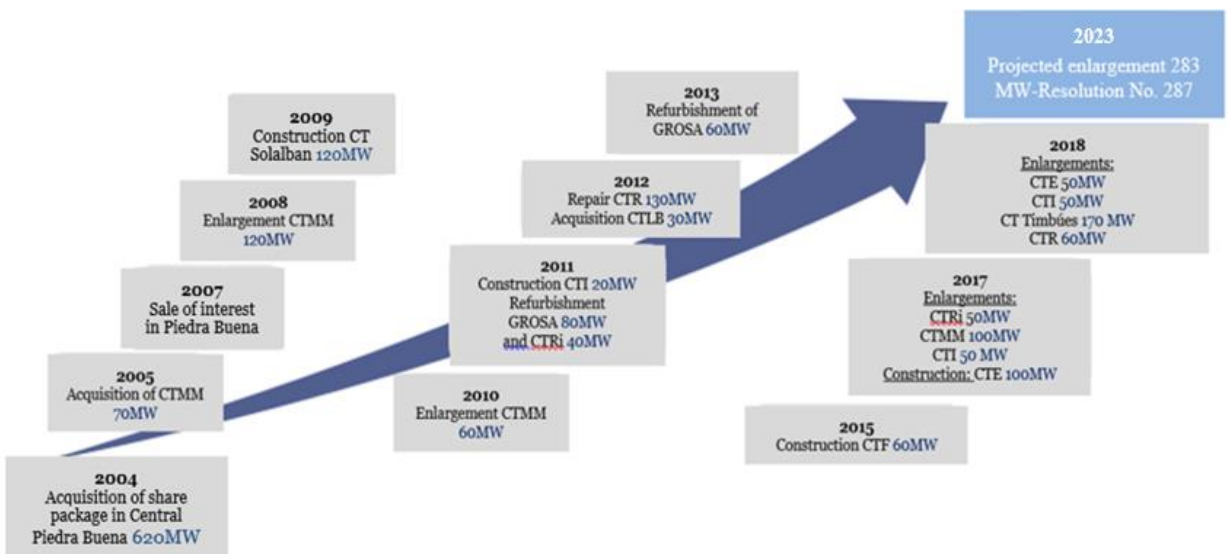
CTR's main line of business is the generation and sale of electric energy. Nominal installed capacity is 190 MW under ES Resolution No. 220/07 and SRRyME Resolution No. 1/2019.

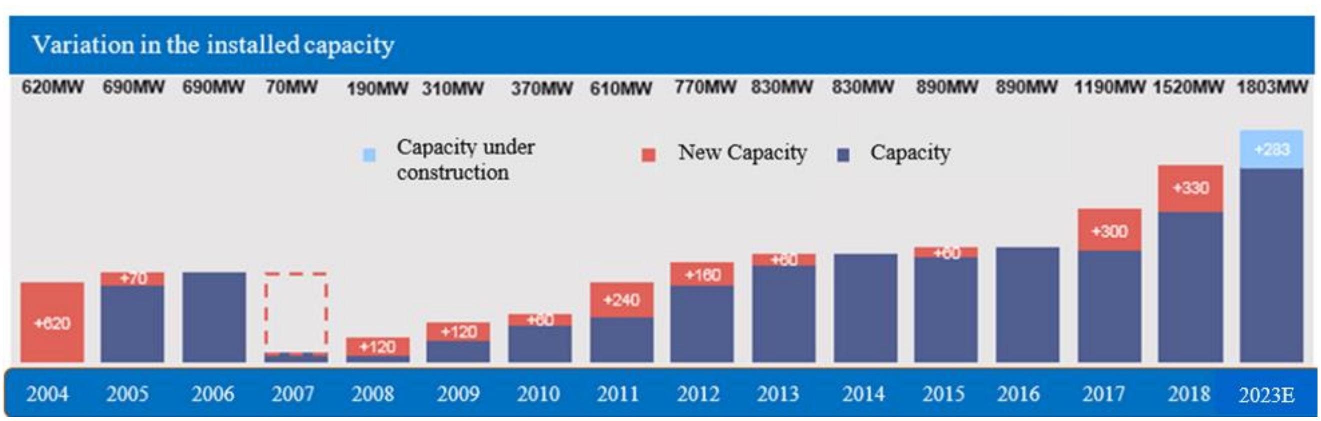
In 2011, Grupo Albanesi acquired through CTR a power plant located in the outskirts of the city of General Roca, province of Río Negro, on Provincial Road No. 6, km 11.1 (the “Power Plant”), which had been unavailable since 2009.

ASA holds a 75% interest in the capital stock of CTR, and Tefu S.A., the remaining 25%.

At the date these Financial Statements, Grupo Albanesi had a total installed capacity of 1,520 MW, it being expanded with additional 283 MW with all the new projects awarded and currently under way.

Grupo Albanesi entered the electricity market in 2004 with the purchase of the power plant Luis Piedra Buena S.A. In this way the development of the electricity market became one of the main purposes of the Group.





NOTE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION (Cont'd)

Maintenance contract

At the end of 2019, CTR signed an addendum to the contract in effect with GE International INC and GE Energy Parts International LLC, whereby the Long-term service agreement (LTSA) is changed to an inspection, major and essential repairs and maintenance contract. The aim of the addendum is to adapt contracts in effect -but signed several years ago- to new market offerings appearing year after year, as a result of a greater globalization in the implementation of new manufacturing processes and development of new materials. Gas turbines manufactured and commissioned ten years ago benefit the most from these new opportunities.

This change of type of contract is neither contrary to availability of power generation turbines nor jeopardizes them, as it does not alter the client -service provider relationship. In addition, it allows the company to have its own staff structure, which is highly qualified and with knowledge and skills to operate and maintain the Power Plant at availability values higher than the industry's average, and provides a stock of spare parts and consumables according to needs, as well as a modern workshop, fully equipped with specialized tools for these tasks, ensuring compliance with the agreement for the sale of energy with CAMMESA, under Resolution No. 220/07.

Environmental management

The certification for an Environmental Management System under the ISO 14001:2015 standard, developed and implemented across the entire corporation, is maintained in effect. Its documentation has been updated in compliance with the new requirements of the organization about environmental management, as a result of the changes introduced by the revised version of the Standard and on-field facts in connection with the development of the project related to the extension of existing processes and the installation of new generation sites.

The staff has been trained according to the training needs identified for a correct performance of duties, and the controls and preventative follow-ups undertaken have been performed according to planning.

In July 2017, the Environmental Management System was migrated to the new 2015 version and placed in production, upon completion of the respective in-house training and distance learning.

NOTE 2: REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER GENERATION ACTIVITIES

The generated energy by the two units belonging to the Plants enters the SADI and is remunerated by CAMMESA under the energy and power Supply Contract entered into with CAMMESA, as set forth by ES Resolution No. 220/2007. The sale of energy in excess of the amount agreed in the Supply Contract is paid as set forth by SRRyME Resolution No. 19/2019.

WEM Supply Contracts (ES Resolution 220/07)

In January 2007, the Energy Secretariat issued Resolution No. 220 authorizing Supply Contracts between CAMMESA and the generating agents in the WEM to promote the incorporation of new electric power and associated energy. In this regard, the execution of Supply Contracts was foreseen as another way to generate incentives for the development of additional energy projects. These Supply Contracts are entered into between generating agents and CAMMESA, with a duration of 10 years. The prices of the available power and energy were established in each contract based on the costs accepted by the Energy Secretariat. The contracts also establish that the machines and power plants used to cover the Supply Contracts will generate energy as they are dispatched by CAMMESA.

NOTE 2: REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER GENERATION ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

WEM Supply Contract (ES Resolution No. 220/07) (Cont'd)

Further, as envisaged with respect to the Supply Commitment Contracts and for the purpose of mitigating the collection risk of the generating agents, priority was given to the payment of obligations assumed by CAMMESA under those Supply Contracts.

The agreement sets forth a remuneration made up of 5 components:

i) fixed charge for power hired, affected by monthly average availability; the remunerated price is

Turbines	Fixed charge for hired power	Hired power
	USD/MW-month	MW
TG01	USD 12,540	116.7
TV01	USD 31,916	53.59

ii) the fixed charge recognizes transportation costs plus other costs inherent to the generating agents;

iii) the variable charge associated with the energy effectively prescribed under the contract and which purpose is to remunerate the operation and maintenance of the Plant:

Turbines	Variable charge in USD/MWh	
	Gas	Diesel
TG01	USD 10.28	USD 14.18
TV01	USD 5.38	USD 5.38

iv) a variable charge for repayment of fuel costs, all of them at reference price; and

v) a discount for penalties.

These penalties are applied to the hours in which 92% of the agreed-upon power has not been reached and are valued on a daily basis and according to the operating condition of the machine and the market situation.

The TV01 contract began on August 4, 2018, starting from the conversion of the current gas turbine generator into a combined cycle. To this end, equipment was installed, so that the exhaust fume recovery of the existing gas turbine generates an amount of steam such that when expanded through a steam turbine, additional power of up to 60 MW may be generated.

The energy generated in excess of the energy undertaken under the WEM Supply Contracts is sold to the Spot Market, pursuant to regulations in effect in the WEM, and paid as established by SRRyME Resolution No. 01/2019.

Sales under SRRyME Resolution 1/2019

SRRyME Resolution No. 1/2019 was published on February 28, 2019, repealing EES Resolution No. 19/2017. This resolution establishes new remuneration mechanisms for the generators, co-generators and self-generators in the WEM which do not have WEM Supply Contracts.

NOTE 2: REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER GENERATION ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

Sales under SRRyME Resolution 01/2019 (Cont'd)

The resolution maintains a remuneration comprising a payment for minimum power or basis for generators without availability commitments and another per availability of guaranteed power reducing the values established by EES Resolution No. 19/2017.

The following table shows the Base Price for the Power, according to the technology and scale (PrecBasePot):

TECHNOLOGY/SCALE	PrecBasePot [USD/MW - month]
CC large P>150 MW	3,050
CC small P≤150 MW	3,400
TV large P>100 MW	4,350
TV small P≤100 MW	5,200
TG large P>50 MW	3,550
TG small P≤50MW	4,600
Internal combustion engines	5,200

The following table shows the Price for Availability (DIGO):

Period	PrecPotDIGO [USD/MW-month]
Summer: December - January - February	7,000
Winter: June - July - August	7,000
Rest of the year: March - April - May - September - October - November	5,500

These two prices are affected by the Use Factor, which is the relation between the energy actually generated each year and the actual energy available at the power plant (without forced unavailability or maintenance).

For the energy actually generated for conventional thermal power generation, nonfuel variable costs of up to 4 USD/MWh for natural gas and 7 USD/MWh for diesel or fuel oil are recognized per type of fuel consumed by the power plant. Only 50% of nonfuel variable costs are paid for the Energy Generated in case a power plant that has opted to get its own fuel for power generation does not have the fuel required for such generation when called for dispatch. Lastly, generators receive a monthly remuneration for the Energy Operated, represented by the integration of hourly powers in the period, valued at 1.4 USD/MWh for any type of fuel.

Section 8 of SRRyME Resolution provides that CAMMESA will convert the dollar-denominated prices into Argentine pesos, applying the "A" 3500 (Wholesale) Exchange Rate in effect on the day preceding the due date of the economic transactions.

NOTE 2: REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER GENERATION ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

Sales under SRRyME Resolution 1/2019 (Cont'd)

SRRyME Resolution No. 1/2019 was enforced on March 1, 2019.

ES Resolution No. 31/2020

ES Resolution No. 31/2020 was published on February 27, 2020, repealing SRRYME Resolution No. 1/2019.

Firstly, the Guaranteed Availability for Power of thermal generators is maintained and adds that the operation of the generating park will be evaluated during 50 hours each month in which the maximum thermal requirement is recorded, that is, in the 50 hours in which the highest dispatch of thermal generation is recorded in the month.

Secondly, it maintains the same remuneration items until now in effect: available power (actual power availability and DIGO) and energy (energy generated, operated energy and energy generated in the maximum thermal requirement hours).

The following table shows the Base Price for the Power, according to the technology and scale (PrecBasePot):

1. Power prices:
   a. Base Power (for those generators not guaranteeing any availability)

Technology/Scale	PrecBasePot [$/MW-month]
CC large P>150 MW	100,650
CC small P≤150 MW	112,200
TV large P>100 MW	143,500
TV small P≤100 MW	171,600
TG large P>50 MW	117,150
TG small P≤50MW	151,800
Internal combustion engines>42 MW	171,600
CC small P≤15 MW	204,000
TV small P≤15 MW	312,000
TG small P≤15MW	276,000
Internal combustion engines≤42 MW	312,000

   b. DIGO Guaranteed Power

Period	PrecPotDIGO [$/MW-month]
Summer: December - January - February	360,000
Winter: June - July - August	360,000
Rest of the year: March - April - May - September - October - November	270,000

NOTE 2: REGULATORY ASPECTS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S POWER GENERATION ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)

ES Resolution No. 31/2020 (Cont'd)

Further, they add a DIGO power remuneration for Internal Combustion Engines<42 MW.
All thermal units will be remunerated in accordance with their average monthly availability when not under maintenance. The DIGO unavailability will be recorded for any own flaw or due to the failure to consume fuel allocated in the economic dispatch.

In addition, power remuneration will be affected by the use factor. If the use factor of the generation unit is lower than 30%, the remuneration of the Base Power or DIGO will be affected by 60%.

Finally, generators will receive a monthly remuneration for the average power effectively delivered in the Maximum Thermal Requirement hours at the price of the Power in Hours of Maximum Thermal Requirement: 37,500 $/MW (590 USD/MW).

2. Energy prices
   a. Operation and maintenance

Technology/Scale	Natural gas $/MWh	Fuel Oil/ Gas Oil $/MWh
CC large P>150 MW	240	420
CC small P≤150 MW	240	420
TV large P>100 MW	240	420
TV small P≤100 MW	240	420
TG large P>50 MW	240	420
TG small P≤50MW	240	420
Internal combustion engines	240	420

   b. It will receive $84/MWh for Operated Energy.

Resolution applied as from the transaction in February 2020. All values stated in Argentine Pesos in this Resolution are updated every month 60% CPI/40% WPI, taking the March transaction as basis 1.

The transactional adjustment index is temporarily suspended.

NOTE 3: BASIS FOR PRESENTATION

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with FACPCE Technical Pronouncements No. 26 and No. 29 and amendments, which adopt the IFRS issued by the IASB and IFRIC Interpretations. All IFRS effective at the date of preparation of these Financial Statements have been applied.

The presentation in the Statement of Financial Position segregates current and non-current assets and liabilities. Current assets and liabilities are those expected to be recovered or settled within the twelve months following the end of the reporting period. In addition, the Company reports on the cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method.

NOTE 3: BASIS FOR PRESENTATION (Cont'd)

The fiscal year commences on January 1 and ends December 31 of each year. Economic and financial results are presented on the basis of the fiscal year.

These Financial Statements are stated in pesos.

The preparation of these Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires making 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 the income and expenses recorded in the fiscal 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 6.

These Financial Statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on March 16, 2021.

Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies

IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in hyperinflationary economies" requires that the Financial Statements of an entity that reports in the currency of a highly inflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the closing of the reporting year (period), irrespective of whether they are based on the historical cost or current cost methods. To this end, in general terms, non-monetary items include inflation from the acquisition date of the item or the restatement date, as applicable. These requirements also comprise the comparative information contained in the Financial Statements.

To determine the existence of a hyperinflationary economy under the terms of IAS 29, the standard details a series of factors to be considered, including a cumulative inflation rate over three years that is close to or exceeds 100%.
For this reason, as set forth by IAS 29, the Argentine economy must have been considered as highly inflationary as from July 1, 2018.

In turn, Law No. 27468 (Official Gazette December 4, 2018) amended Section 10 of Law No. 23928 as amended, and provided that the repeal of the all 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, does not apply to the Financial Statements, to which the provisions of Section 62 in fine of General Companies Law No. 19550 (1984 restated text), as amended, shall continue to apply. Furthermore, the same law repealed Decree No. 1269/2002 of July 16, 2002 as amended, and delegated to the National Executive Branch, through its control agencies, the fixing of the date as from which the provisions mentioned in relation to the financial statements will become effective. Therefore, through General Resolution No. 777/2018 (Official Gazette 12/28/2018), the CNV established that issuing entities subject to its inspection apply the method for restatement of Financial Statements in constant currency for Financial Statements, annual, interim or for special periods, closing as from December 31, 2018 inclusive, as established by IAS 29. Therefore, these Financial Statements ended December 31, 2020 have not been restated.

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. All the 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.

Inflation adjustment of opening balances was calculated considering the indexes established by FACPCE in accordance with the price indexes published by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC).

NOTE 3: BASIS FOR PRESENTATION (Cont'd)

Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies (Cont'd)

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

- 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.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities accounted for at their acquisition cost at the balance sheet date and equity items are restated by applying the corresponding index adjustments.
- All items in the Statement of Income are adjusted by applying the relevant conversion factors.
- The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary position shall be included in the statement of income within Other net financial income (expenses), under the heading "Gain or loss on monetary position".
- 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:

- Capital was restated as from the date of subscription or the date of the last accounting adjustment for inflation, whichever happened later. The resulting amount was included in the "Capital Adjustment" account.
- Other comprehensive income items were restated as from each date of accounting allocation.
- Other reserves were not restated in the first application of the standard.

To determine the net taxable income, an adjustment for inflation computed according to Sections 95 to 98 of Income Tax Law must be deducted from or added to the tax result of the fiscal year being calculated. This will be applicable in the fiscal year in which the variation percentage of the 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; 1/6 will be allocated in the relevant fiscal year and the remaining 5/6, in equal parts, in the two immediately following fiscal years.

The Company estimated that, at December 31, 2020, the CPI variation will exceed the index mentioned in the paragraph above; accordingly, the Company included this adjustment in the determination of the taxable income for the current year.

Tax inflation adjustment

To determine the net taxable income, an adjustment for inflation computed according to Sections 95 to 98 of Income Tax Law must be deducted from or added to the tax result of the fiscal year being calculated.

This will be applicable in the fiscal year in which the variation percentage of the 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; 1/6 will be allocated in the relevant fiscal period and the remaining 5/6, in equal parts, in the five immediately following fiscal years.

The company estimated that by December 31, 2020, CPI variation will exceed the index mentioned in the paragraph above; accordingly, the Company included this adjustment in the determination of the taxable income for the current year.

NOTE 3: BASIS FOR PRESENTATION (Cont'd)

Going concern

At the date of these Financial Statements, there are no uncertainties regarding events or conditions that may lead to doubts about the possibility that the Company will continue to operate normally as a going concern.

Comparative information

Balances at December 31, 2019 disclosed for comparative purposes in these Financial Statements, arise from Financial Statements at that date, restated in constant currency at December 31, 2020. Certain reclassifications have been included in the Financial Statement figures presented for comparative purposes to conform them to the current year presentation.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The main accounting policies used in the preparation of these Financial Statements are explained below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently for all the fiscal years presented, unless otherwise indicated.

4.1 Changes in accounting policies

4.1.1 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) effective at December 31, 2020, and which have been adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and/or amendments for the first time as from January 1, 2020:

- Conceptual framework (issued in March 2018).
- IAS 1 - *Presentation of financial statements* and IAS 8 - *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* (amended in October 2018).
- IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 - *Financial instruments: Presentation* and IFRS 7 - *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (amended in September 2019).
- IFRS 16 - *Leases* (amended in October 2020).

The application of the detailed standards and/or amendments did not generate any impact on the results of the Company's operations or its financial position.

4.1.2 New accounting standards, modifications and interpretations issued by the IASB not yet effective and not early adopted by the Company

- IFRS 17 - *Insurance contracts:* issued in May 2017 and amended in June 2020. It replaces IFRS 4, introduced as a provisional standard in 2004 to account for insurance contracts using the national accounting standards, and resulting in multiple application approaches. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and is applicable 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 estimates that the application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

IAS 1 - *Presentation of financial statements*: amended in January and July 2020. It includes amendments relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. Amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. The application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.1 Changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.1.2 New accounting standards, modifications and interpretations issued by the IASB not yet effective and not early adopted by the Company

IFRS 3 - *Business combinations*: amended in May 2020. It introduces references to the definitions of assets and liabilities under the new conceptual framework as well as clarifications as to contingent assets and liabilities recognized separately from those recognized in a business combination. It applies to business combinations as from January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted.

- Annual improvements to IFRS – 2018-2020 Cycle: the amendments were issued in May 2020 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company estimates that the application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

IFRS 16 - *Property, plant and equipment*: amended in May 2020. It introduces amendments to the recognition of inventories, sales and costs of items incurred while an item of property, plant and equipment is restored to the site and under the necessary conditions to operate as expected. Amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The Company estimates that the application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

IFRS 37 - *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*: amended in May 2020. Onerous contracts. It clarifies the scope of the cost of fulfilling a contract. Amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Earlier application is permitted. The Company estimates that the application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial instruments: Presentation,* IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments:* Disclosures, IFRS 4 *Insurance contracts* and IFRS 16 *Leases*: amended in August 2020. It adds guides for measuring financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. Amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The Company estimates that the application thereof will not have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

4.2 Revenue recognition

a) Sale of energy

Revenue is calculated at fair value of the consideration received or to be collected, considering the estimated amount of discounts, thus determining net amounts.

The criterion for recognizing revenue from the main business activity of the Company is to recognize revenue from electricity generation on an accrual basis, comprising the energy and power made available for consumption and the generated energy.

b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized applying the effective interest rate method. This income is registered on a temporary basis, considering principal and the effective tax rate.

Such income is recognized when it is likely that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.3 Effects of the foreign exchange rate fluctuations

a) Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statements are presented in pesos (legal currency in Argentina for all the companies domiciled in this country), which is also the Company's functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary environment in which the Company operates.

b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional and presentation currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction or of revaluation, when the items are remeasured. Exchange gains and losses generated by each transaction and resulting from the translation

b) Transactions and balances (Cont'd)

of monetary items stated in foreign currency at year end are recognized in the Statement of Income, except for the amounts that are capitalized.

The exchange rates used are: buying exchange rate for monetary assets, selling exchange rate for monetary liabilities, average exchange rate for balances with related parts, each prevailing at year end, as published by Banco Nación, and one-off exchange rate for transactions in foreign currency.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

In general, property, plant and equipment, excluding land, buildings, installations and machinery are recognized at cost restated at constant currency net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment begins when available for use. Repair and maintenance expenses of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The Company measures facilities, machinery and buildings at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognized at the date of revaluation, if any. Land is measured at fair value and is not depreciated. Revaluations are made frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ significantly from its carrying amount.

At December 31, 2020, the Company has not revalued land, buildings, facilities and machinery, as there have not been important changes in the fair values of those assets caused by macroeconomic fluctuations.

The Company uses the "income approach" to determine the fair value of facilities and machinery. The income approach consists of valuation techniques that convert future amounts (e.g. cash flows or income and expenses) into a single present value (i.e., discounted). Fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by current market expectations of those future amounts. The Company considers that the income approach more reliably reflects the true value of these assets.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.4 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

The appraiser used a valuation method based on a discounted cash flow model, in view of the absence of comparable market information due to the nature of those assets, that is, a combination of Level 3 inputs has been used.

External appraisers participate in the appraisal of those assets. The participation of external appraisers is decided by the Board of Directors. The criteria for the selection of appraisers include attributes, such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether they meet professional standards.

Fair value was determined using the income approach, which reflects current market expectations of those future amounts. This means that the revalued amounts are based on present value techniques which convert future income amounts into a single present value, that is, discounted.

In measuring the facilities and machinery according to the fair value revaluation model, the present value technique was used, as this technique better allows to capture attributes of the use of the asset and the existing synergies with the rest of the Group's assets and liabilities.

If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss. If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognized in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

At the time of sale of the revalued assets, any revaluation surplus related to this asset is transferred to retained earnings. However, a portion of the revaluation reserve will be transferred to retained earnings as the asset is used by the company. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost.

According to IAS 23 "Borrowing costs", financial costs must be capitalized in the cost of an asset when it is in the process of production, construction, assembly or finishing, and those processes are not interrupted due to their long-term nature; the term for production, construction, assembly or finishing does not exceed the period technically required; the activities needed for the asset to be ready for its intended use or sale are not substantially complete; and the asset is not in condition to be used in the production of other assets or placed into service, according to the purpose of its production, construction, assembly or finishing.

Subsequently to initial recognition, costs are included in the carrying amount of that asset or recognized as a separate asset, as applicable, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated to those assets will flow to the Company and their cost can be determined reliably. In the case of replacements, the carrying amounts of the replaced part is derecognized from accounting. Other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as an expense in the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

If land, building, installation and machinery had been measured using the cost model restated in constant currency, the carrying amounts would have been the following:

	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Cost	12,516,039,030	12,427,198,494
Accumulated depreciation	(1,634,350,257)	(1,451,565,498)
Residual value	**10,881,688,773**	**10,975,632,996**

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.4 Property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

In accordance with the technical evaluation made by expert appraisers of property, plant and equipment, reclassifications have been made within the class of elements to disclose them adequately.

4.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

For assets subject to depreciation, an impairment test is performed whenever facts or circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount in which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The value in use is the total amount of the net discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use of the assets and from their eventual disposal.

To this purpose, the assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset are considered, among other elements. To assess impairment losses, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which cash flows can be identified separately (cash-generating units).

The possible reversal of impairment losses of non-financial assets is reviewed at every date that financial information is presented.

At December 31, 2020, the Company considered that the carrying amount of land, buildings, installations and machinery does not exceed their recoverable value.

4.6 Financial assets

4.6.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: assets subsequently measured at fair value and assets measured at amortized cost. This classification depends on whether the financial asset is an investment in a debt or equity instrument. For the asset to be measured at amortized cost, the two conditions described below must be fulfilled. The remaining financial assets are measured at fair value. IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" requires that all the investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the following conditions are met:

- the business model of the Company is aimed at keeping the assets to obtain contractual cash flows;

- contractual conditions give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are only payments of the principal and interest on the principal.

b) Financial assets at fair value

If any of the conditions above is not fulfilled, financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.6 Financial assets (Cont'd)

4.6.1 Classification (Cont'd)

All the investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value. The Company may irrevocably opt at initial recognition of investments not held for trading to disclose the changes in fair value under other comprehensive income. The Company has decided to recognize the changes in fair value in income.

4.6.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, when the Company undertakes to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.
Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase of those financial assets.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may have suffered impairment losses. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired, and an impairment loss is incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of the impairment of value as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and such an event (or events) causing the loss has (have) an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the financial asset or group of financial assets, which may be reliably estimated.

The Company uses the following criteria for determining whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- breach of contractual clauses, such as late payment of interest or principal; and
- probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred), discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. If the financial asset bears a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate under the contract.
As a useful measure, the Company may calculate the value of impairment based on the fair value of the financial asset using an observable market price.

If in future fiscal years the amount of the impairment loss declines and that decline may be objectively associated with an event subsequent to the recognition of impairment (such as the improvement in a debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the impairment loss previously recorded is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.6 Financial assets (Cont'd)

4.6.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and presented net on the statement of financial position, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and an intention to settle the net amount, or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the liability.

4.7 Advances to suppliers

The Company has adopted as accounting policy to disclose advances to suppliers under other current receivables, until the assets are received. Advances to suppliers made in foreign currency are recorded under the cost model and are not subject to revaluation or recognition of the effects of the exchange rate.

At December 31, 2020, the Company recorded an advance to suppliers balance of $4,321,207.

4.8 Inventories

Materials and spare parts are valued at the lower of acquisition cost restated in constant currency or net realizable value.

Since materials and spare parts are not for sale, their value is calculated based on the purchase price, import duties (if any) and other taxes (non-refundable taxes by the tax authorities), transportation, storage and other costs directly attributable to the purchase of those assets.

Cost restated in constant currency is determined applying the restated weighted average price method.

The Company classified materials and spare parts into current and non-current depending on their final allocation and the term during which they are expected to be used, whether for maintenance or improvement of present assets. The non-current portion of materials and spare parts is disclosed under Property, plant and equipment.

The value of inventories as a whole does not exceed their recoverable value at the end of each fiscal year.

4.9 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sales of energy made by the Company in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within one year or less, receivables are classified under current assets. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method and, where appropriate, adjusted at the time value of money.

The Company sets up bad debt allowances when there is objective evidence that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables, based on an individual analysis of historical performance of accounts receivable to assess the recoverability of the credit portfolio.

The Company has applied the revised IFRS 9 retrospectively as from January 1, 2018, with the practical resources allowed by the standard, without restatement of the comparative periods.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.9 Trade and other receivables

The Company has reviewed the financial assets currently measured and classified at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost, and it has concluded that the conditions to maintain this classification are fulfilled; therefore, initial adoption of IFRS 9 has not affected the classification and measurement of financial assets.

Further, in connection with the new hedge accounting model, the Company has not opted for designating any hedging relationship at the date of initial adoption of the revised IFRS 9; therefore, this adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial position or the results of its operations.

Lastly, in relation to the change in methodology for the calculation of impairment of financial assets based on expected credit losses, the Company has applied the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for trade receivables and other receivables with similar risk characteristics. To measure expected credit losses, credits have been grouped by segment and, based on shared credit risk characteristics and the number of days past due.

Expected losses at December 31, 2020 and 2021 were determined based on the following ratios calculated for the numbers of days past due:

RATIO PCE	Not yet due	30 days	60 days	90 days	120 days	150 days	180 days	+180 days
CAMMESA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the application of the expected loss model as regards trade receivables, no impairment allowance adjustment has been made at January 1, 2019 as against the allowance recorded at December 31, 2018. Further, in the year ended December 31, 2019, no allowance for impairment was set up.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of their recovery. The Company understands that the following are signs of non-compliance: i) reorganization proceedings, bankruptcy or commencement of litigation, ii) insolvency that implies a high degree of impossibility of collection and iii) balances in arrears for more than 180 business days from the first expiration date of the invoice.

In addition, and in the event of similar and/or exception situations, the Company's management may redefine the amounts for setting up provisions to support and justify the criteria adopted.

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, sight deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments originally falling due within three months or less and subject to low material risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts, if any, are disclosed under cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement since they are part of the Company's cash management.

4.11 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payments fall due within one year or less. Otherwise, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.11 Trade and other payables (Cont'd)

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost applying the effective interest rate method.

4.12 Loans

Loans are initially recognized at fair value, less direct transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost, and any difference between the funds received (net of transaction costs) and the amount payable at due date is recognized in the statement of income over the term of the loan, applying the effective interest rate method. The Company analyzes loan renegotiation terms to determine if as a result of the quantitative and qualitative changes to their conditions, they should be considered as amended or settled.

4.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, if any, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

4.14 Income Tax and Minimum Notional Income Tax

a) Current and deferred Income Tax

The Income Tax charge for the year comprises deferred tax. Income Tax is recognized in income/loss.

Deferred tax is recognized, according to the liability method, on the basis of the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position. However, no deferred tax liability is recognized if the differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill, or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction (different from a business combination) that did not affect accounting income nor tax income at the moment of being performed.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is likely that the company has future tax income against which to offset the temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts and if deferred tax assets and liabilities derive from Income Tax

levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted and are stated at nominal value.

b) Minimum Notional Income Tax

Even though the Minimum Notional Income Tax is repealed, the Company recognized the Minimum Notional Income Tax paid in prior years as a credit, considering that it will be offset against future taxable profits.

Minimum Notional Income Tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted and are stated at nominal value.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.15 Balances with related parties

Debts and receivables with related parties have been valued based on the terms agreed upon between the parties.

4.16 Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16 *Leases* and applied the following options established by the standard:

- For leases classified as financial due to the application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4, book values were computed for assets for rights of use and lease liabilities prior to the initial application of IFRS 16, as provided for by item 11 of the Appendix C of the standard. Those values are disclosed under Property, plant and equipment and Loans.
- Finance charges from lease liabilities are disclosed under Loan interest in Note 29.
- The rest of lease commitments identified are related to contracts ending within 12 months as from adoption and which continue to be recognized on a straight-line basis by the Company.

Consequently, the Company did not change the accounting for assets recorded for operating and financial leases as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16.

4.17 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date when the contract is executed. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are again measured at fair value.

The method for recognizing the resulting loss or profit depends on whether the derivative has been designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, on the nature of the item it is covering. The Company has executed derivative contracts in foreign currency to hedge the next installment payments falling due in connection with principal and interest on its loans in US dollars. However, the Company has not applied hedge accounting; therefore, the changes in its value are recognized in profit or loss, in the caption Changes of fair value of financial instruments, under Other financial results.

Fair values of derivative financial instruments that are traded in active markets are recorded according to quoted market prices. Fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company applies critical judgment to select the most appropriate methods and to determine assumptions that are based mainly on the market conditions existing at the end of each year.

In the year ended 31 December, 2020, the Company executed ROFEX forward purchase contracts of US dollars against Argentine pesos through Banco SBS, for a nominal value of USD 8.17 million, at an average exchange rate of 72.63 pesos per dollar, expiring in July 2020.

Additionally, in the year ended 31 December, 2019, the Company executed NDF forward purchase contracts of US dollars against Argentine pesos through Banco Supervielle, for a nominal value of USD 2 million, at an average exchange rate of 72.60 pesos per dollar, expiring in July 2020.

At December 31, 2020, the economic impact of these transactions shows net loss in the amount of $9,585,260, which is shown under Other financial results from the Statement of Comprehensive income.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.18 Defined benefit plans

The Company offers defined benefit plans. Usually, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, generally dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recorded in the statement of financial position in relation to defined benefit plans is the present value of the obligation from defined benefit plans at the closing date. The obligation from defined benefit plans is calculated annually by independent actuaries in accordance with the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the obligation from defined benefit plans is determined by discounting the future cash outflows estimated using actuarial assumptions based on the demographic and financial variables that have an influence in determining the amount of those benefits.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments due to the experience and changes of actuarial assumptions are recognized in Other comprehensive income in the year when they occur. The costs for past services are immediately recognized in the income statement.

4.19 Equity accounts

Movements in this item have been accounted for in accordance with the pertinent decisions of shareholders' meetings and legal or regulatory provisions.

a) Share Capital

Share capital represents the capital issued, composed of the contributions that were committed and/or made by the shareholders and represented by shares that comprise outstanding shares at nominal value. Ordinary shares are classified under equity.

b) Legal reserve

Pursuant to General Companies Law No. 19550, 5% of the profit reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year, prior year adjustments, transfers of other comprehensive income to unappropriated retained earnings and prior year accumulated losses, is to be allocated to the legal reserve, until it reaches 20% of the capital stock.

c) Optional reserve

Corresponds to the allocation decided by the Company's Shareholders' Meeting whereby a specific amount is applied to meet the needs for funds required by the projects and situations relating to the Company policy.

d) Special Reserve GR No. 777/18

Following the mechanism established in GR No. 777/2018 of the CNV, in the transition year in which the inflation adjustment is disclosed, the Company has set up a special reserve for an amount equivalent to the revaluation balance determined by its nominal value transferred in accounting to unappropriated retained earnings. This special reserve may be reversed following the mechanism provided for by applicable accounting standards. The reserve will be set up ad referendum of the next Annual Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

e) Unappropriated retained earnings/(losses)

Retained earnings/(losses) comprise accumulated profits or losses without a specific appropriation; positive earnings can be distributable by the decision of the shareholders' meeting, as long as they are not subject to legal restrictions. These earnings/(losses) comprise prior year earnings that were not distributed and prior year adjustments derived from application of the accounting standards.

NOTE 4: ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

4.19 Equity accounts (Cont'd)

f) Unappropriated retained earnings/(losses) (Cont'd)

In case of existence of unappropriated losses to be absorbed at the end of the year under consideration by the shareholders' meeting, the following order for appropriation of balances must be followed:

(i) Retained earnings
- Optional reserves
- Reserves provided for by Company by-laws
- Legal reserve

(ii) Capital contributions

(iii) Additional paid-in capital

(iv) Other equity instruments (if feasible from the legal and corporate point of view)

(v) Capital Adjustment

g) Distribution of dividends

The distribution of dividends among the shareholders of the Company is recognized as a liability in the Financial Statements for the year in which dividends are approved by the meeting of shareholders.

NOTE 5: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Financial risk factors

Financial risk management is encompassed within the global policies of the Company, which are focused on the uncertainty of the financial markets and are aimed at minimizing the potential adverse effects on its financial yield. Financial risks are the risks associated with financial instruments to which the Company is exposed during or at the end of each fiscal year. Financial risks comprise market risk (including the foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Financial risk management is controlled by the Finance Division of the Company, which identifies, assesses and covers the financial risks. The financial risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in the market conditions and in the Company's business activities.

This section includes a description of the main financial risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's strategy, performance, results of operations and financial condition.

a) Market risks

Foreign exchange risk

Sales made by the company are denominated in US dollars, but due to the fact that they are performed under Resolution No. 220/07, they are converted into pesos at the exchange rate per BCRA Communication A 3500 (Wholesale) corresponding to the business day preceding the due date.

At December 31, 2020 the largest debt in foreign currency is the principal of the international bond issued in prior fiscal year, mentioned in Note 16 b), and amounting to USD 70,000,000.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 5: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

5.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

a) Market risk **(Cont'd)**

Foreign exchange risk (Cont'd)

The following table shows the Company's exposure to the foreign exchange risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Headings	Type and amount of foreign currency		Closing exchange rate (1)	Amount recorded at 12/31/2020	Amount recorded at 12/31/2019
				$	
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Banks	USD	28,082	83.950	2,357,463	654,714,249
Trade receivables					
Trade receivables - Res. No. 220/07 - Res. No. 19/17	USD	10,782,250	83.950	905,169,846	2,113,488,076
Total Current Assets				**907,527,309**	**2,768,202,325**
Total Assets				**907,527,309**	**2,768,202,325**
LIABILITIES					
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Financial debts					
Other bank debts	USD	-	84.150	-	175,352,331
Negotiable obligations	USD	8,720,393	84.150	733,821,033	712,212,234
International Bond	USD	69,856,413	84.150	5,878,417,170	5,680,605,855
Finance lease debts	USD	162,456	84.150	13,670,711	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities				**6,625,908,914**	**6,568,170,420**
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade payables					
Related parties	USD	-	84.050	-	1,595,794,016
Suppliers	USD	106,703	84.150	8,979,063	24,450,705
Financial debts					
Other bank debts	USD	3,754,793	84.150	315,965,810	1,272,945,128
Negotiable obligations	USD	7,254,750	84.150	610,487,242	786,919,053
International Bond	USD	2,756,661	84.150	231,972,988	219,024,466
Finance lease debts	USD	186,778	84.150	15,717,388	-
Total Current Liabilities				**1,183,122,491**	**3,899,133,368**
Total Liabilities				**7,809,031,405**	**10.467.303.788**

(1) Banco Nación exchange rate prevailing at year end. An average exchange rate is applied to intercompany balances.

The Company considers that, if all variables remain constant, a devaluation of 1% of US dollar compared to the Argentine peso would increase loss for the year in the following way:

Currency	Argentine pesos December 31, 2020	Argentine pesos December 31, 2019
US dollars	(69,015,041)	(76,991,015)
Variation in income for the year	**(69,015,041)**	**(76,991,015)**

NOTE 5: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

5.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

***a) Market risk* (Cont'd)**

Price risk

The price for the Company's sales revenues under Resolution 220/07 is expressly stipulated in US dollars in the contract in force signed with CAMMESA, the duration of which is 10 years.

If Resolution No. 220/07 was repealed or substantially amended in such a way that the Company is obliged to sell the power generated in the Spot Market, the income/loss of CTR might depend on the price of electricity in the Spot Market. Likewise, the Company's results could also be badly affected if the National Government or CAMMESA limited the price receivable under Resolution 220/07. If these situations occur, there might be an adverse impact on the Company business, financial condition and results of operations.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the Company's debt at floating rate. Indebtedness at floating rate exposes the Company to interest rate risk on their cash flows. At December 31, 2020 the main loan in force had a fixed rate in US dollars of 9.625% while most of them had fixed rates in US dollars at 15% and 13% and floating rates equal to Badlar plus margin.

The Company analyzes its exposure to interest rate risk in a dynamic manner. Hypothetical situations are simulated considering the positions relating to refinancing, renewal of current positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Company estimates the impact on profit or loss of a definite variation in interest rates. Simulation is only made in relation to obligations representing the main positions that accrue interest.

The following table shows the Company's loans broken down by interest rate:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fixed rate	8,162,099,845	8,847,059,068
Floating rate	1,167,866,055	775,675,899
	9,329,965,900	**9,622,734,967**

Based on simulations run, with all the other variables kept constant, an increase of 1% in the variable interest rates would (decrease)/increase the income/(loss) for the year as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Floating rate	11,678,661	7,756,759
Decrease in income for the year	**11,678,661**	**7,756,759**

NOTE 5: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

5.1 Financial risk factors (Cont'd)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, and from the exposure to credit with CAMMESA, including the outstanding balances of accounts receivable and arranged transactions.

The electricity generators with sales to the spot market and with contracts under Resolution 220/07 collect through CAMMESA the payments for making available the power and energy supplied to the system.

In the last quarter of 2020, CAMMESA paid its past due obligations, recognizing interest and exchange difference as agreed in the pertinent contracts.

c) Liquidity risk

The Management of the Company monitors the updated projections on liquidity requirements to ensure that the Company has enough cash to cover the operational needs while maintaining an adequate level of credit facilities available. In this way, the Company is expected to meet its commitments required as a result of the financial debt arising from any credit facility. The projections take into account payment plans of the Company's debts, compliance with external regulatory requirements and legal requirements.

Temporary cash surpluses are prudently managed until they are used for debt servicing purposes. The Company has worked in the medium and long term financing structure, having, in addition, available credit lines and loans to guarantee compliance with commitments.

The following table shows an analysis of the Company's financial liabilities classified according to the due dates, considering the remaining period from the respective balance sheet date to their contractual due date. The amounts shown in the table are the non-discounted contractual cash flows.

At 12/31/2020	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	After 2 years	Total
Trade and other payables	142,302,170	8,640,159	-	-	150,942,329
Loans	1,244,738,452	3,128,483,959	3,173,060,046	7,495,376,134	15,041,658,591
Total	**1,387,040,622**	**3,137,124,118**	**3,173,060,046**	**7,495,376,134**	**15,192,600,920**

At 12/31/2019	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	After 2 years	Total
Trade and other payables	1,146,972,926	518,262,981	-	-	1,665,235,907
Loans	1,907,786,986	2,848,223,326	4,155,494,736	10,239,974,868	19,151,479,916
Total	**3,054,759,912**	**3,366,486,307**	**4,155,494,736**	**10,239,974,868**	**20,816,715,823**

NOTE 5: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

5.2 Management of capital risk

The objectives of the Company when it administers capital are to secure the correct operation of the Company, to encourage its growth, to meet the financial commitments taken on and produce yields to its shareholders, keeping an optimum capital structure.

Consistently with the industry, the Company monitors its capital based on the Consolidated Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio. This ratio is calculated dividing the net loans by EBITDA. Net borrowings correspond to total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income less operating expenses (including selling and administrative expenses, provided that they are included under operating expenses) plus amortization, depreciation and any other non-cash expenses (provided that they are included under operating expenses).

The Company started business operations by the end of June 2012. At December 31, 2020 the Debt/EBITDA ratio amounts to 3.17 while the ratio at the end of the prior fiscal year was 2.86.

The increase recorded in the Debt/EBIDTA ratio at December 31, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019, is mainly due to the project to close the Power Plant cycle in August 2018, which implied expanding 60 MW the capacity by installing a steam turbine and a boiler, among other equipment.

Consolidated Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total loans	9,329,965,900	9,622,734,967
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(550,993,305)	(865,639,608)
Net debt	8,778,972,595	8,757,095,359
EBITDA (*)	2,767,724,613	3,063,637,682
Net debt/EBITDA	**3.17**	**2.86**

(*) Amount not covered in the Audit Report.

NOTE 6: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of Financial Statements requires Company Management to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future, apply critical judgments and establish premises that affect application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

These estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual future results may differ from those estimates and assessments made at the date these Financial Statements were prepared. The estimates that have a significant risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are detailed below:

a) Impairment of assets

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs).

NOTE 6: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Cont'd)

a) Impairment of assets (Cont'd)

Electricity production plants of the Company constitute a cash generating unit, already representing the lowest level of separation of assets that generate independent cash flows.

Assets that are subject to amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

In evaluating whether there is any indication that the cash generating unit could be affected, internal and external sources of information are analyzed. Specific events and circumstances are considered, which in general include the discount rate used in the projections of cash flows of each of the CGU and the business condition in terms of market and economic factors, such as the cost of raw materials, the regulatory framework of the energy industry, projected capital expenditure and the evolution of energy demand.

An impairment loss is recognized when the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Any impairment loss will be distributed (to reduce the carrying value of the assets of the CGU) as follows:

- First, to reduce the carrying value of goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit, and
- then, reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the unit (or group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset of the unit (or group of units). The carrying amount of an asset should not be reduced below the highest of its fair value less costs of disposal, its value in use, or zero.
- The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset shall be allocated pro rata to the other assets of the CGU.

Judgment is required from Management at the time of estimating the future cash flows. Actual cash flows and values may significantly vary from expected future cash flows and the related values obtained through discount techniques.

b) Current and deferred income tax / Minimum notional income tax

The Company recognizes income taxes applying the deferred tax method. Consequently, the deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized according to the future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and the respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at the approved tax rates that should theoretically be applied on the taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be settled. A high degree of judgment is required to determine the provision for income tax since Management regularly assesses the positions on the tax returns regarding situations where the applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and, if necessary, sets out provisions based on the amounts payable to the tax authorities. When the final outcome of these matters is different from the initially recognized amounts, such differences will have an impact on income tax and deferred taxes in the fiscal year in which they are determined.

NOTE 6: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Cont'd)

b) Current and deferred income tax/Minimum Notional Income Tax (Cont'd)

There are many transactions and calculations according to which the latest tax determination is uncertain. The Company early recognizes tax liabilities based on the estimates as to whether additional taxes must be paid in the future. When the final tax result differs from the amounts initially recognized, any such differences will have an impact on the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination was made.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at every reporting date and reduced according to the probability that a sufficient tax base might be available to allow recovering these assets in whole or in part. Deferred assets and liabilities are not discounted. When assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, Management considers it probable that some, or all, deferred tax assets are not realizable.

Whether deferred tax assets are realizable depends on the generation of future taxable income for the periods in which these temporary differences are deductible. In making this assessment, Management takes into account the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies.

c) Provisions

Provisions cover contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business and other sundry risks that could create obligations for the Company. In estimating the amounts and probabilities of occurrence, the opinion of the Company's legal advisors has been considered.

At the date of issue of these Financial Statements, the Company Management understands that there are no elements which may determine the existence of other contingencies that could materialize and have a negative impact on these Financial Statements.

d) Allowance for bad debts

The allowance for bad debts has been set up based on a historical analysis of accounts receivable to assess the recoverability of the credit portfolio.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no allowances for bad debts.

e) Defined benefit plans

The Company determines the liabilities related to accumulated bonuses for service length and to the employee benefits plans mentioned, considering all the rights accrued by the beneficiaries until year end, based on an actuarial study performed by an independent professional at that date. The actuarial method applied by the Company is the Projected Benefit Unit method.

NOTE 6: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Cont'd)

f) Fair value of property, plant and equipment

The Company has opted to value land, buildings, facilities and machinery at fair value applying discounted cash flows or comparables techniques.

The fair value calculated by means of the discounted cash flow was used to value facilities and machinery. This cash flow was prepared on the basis of estimates with an approach to consider different scenarios according to their probability of occurrence.

The following variables have been taken into account in relation to the estimates made: (i) exchange rate fluctuations; (ii) availability and dispatch of turbines associated with demand projections according to vegetative growth; (iii) operating and maintenance cost; (iv) number of employees; (v) discount rate used, among others. Each of these scenarios contemplate different assumptions regarding the critical variables used.

The discounted cash flows at December 31, 2020 consider two scenarios (pessimistic and basic scenarios) with different probabilities of occurrence. The two scenarios arise from current rate schedules and are combined with different turbine dispatch alternatives.

The criteria considered in each scenario are the following:

1. Base scenario: in this case the Company considers a historical average availability and an expected dispatch according to projections of the demand for energy with a vegetative growth. Probability of occurrence: 70%.

2. Pessimistic scenario: in this case the Company considers a historical average availability and a dispatch of less than expected of the demand for energy. Probability of occurrence: 30%.

In all scenarios a discount rate in dollars of approximately 10.89% was used, which contemplates the future scenarios.

The percentages of probability of occurrence assigned are mainly based on the occurrence of different past events (experience).

Actual results may differ from estimates, so the projected cash flows may be badly affected if one of the above-mentioned factors change in the near future.

The Company cannot assure that the future behavior of those variables will be in line with projections, and differences might arise between the estimated cash flows and the ones really obtained.

The fair value determination of property, plant and equipment is significantly affected by the dollar exchange rate. This situation, valuation processes and results are discussed and approved by the Board of the Companies at least once a year.

However, if the discounted cash flow differs by 10% from Management estimates, the Company will need:

- To increase the fair value of land, buildings, facilities and machinery by $1,215 million, if it were favorable; or

NOTE 6: CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Cont'd)

f) Fair value of property, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

- To reduce the fair value of land, buildings, facilities and machinery by $1,215 million, if it were not favorable.

At December 31, 2020, the Company performed an analysis of the variables that are considered for the calculation of the recoverable value of property, plant and equipment, thus obtaining an increase in their value for $630,631,283 with its effects being recognized in Other comprehensive income. Fair values of Property, plant and equipment were revalued at $12,147,090.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 7: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Original values					Depreciation				Net amount at year end	
Type of asset	**At beginning of year**	**Increases**	**Transfers/withdrawals**	**Technical revaluation (1)**	**At year end**	**Accumulated at beginning of year**	**For the year**	**Technical revaluation**	**Accumulated at year end**	**At 12/31/2020**	**At 12/31/2019**
Land	43,447,186	-	-	-	43,447,186	-	-	-	-	43,447,186	43,447,186
Buildings	657,647,676	4,387	9,325,643	(13,938,627)	653,039,079	-	13,938,627	(13,938,627)	-	653,039,079	657,647,676
Facilities	1,641,152,798	21,879,942	-	224,675,472	1,887,708,212	-	87,151,119	(87,151,119)	-	1,887,708,212	1,641,152,798
Machinery	9,787,484,059	56,569,428	-	(281,075,874)	9,562,977,613	-	599,880,566	(599,880,566)	-	9,562,977,613	9,787,484,059
Works in progress - Extension of Plant	-	10,178,997	(10,178,997)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and office equipment	10,977,315	1,061,136	-	-	12,038,451	6,771,438	2,295,132	-	9,066,570	2,971,881	4,205,877
Vehicles	8,372,531	-	-	-	8,372,531	6,447,249	868,611	-	7,315,860	1,056,671	1,925,282
Spare parts and materials	79,110,780	6,613,321	-	-	85,724,101	-	-	-	-	85,724,101	79,110,780
Total at 12/31/2020	**12,228,192,345**	**96,307,211**	**(853,354)**	**(70,339,029)**	**12,253,307,173**	**13,218,687**	**704,134,055**	**(700,970,312)**	**16,382,430**	**12,236,924,743**	-
Total at 12/31/2019	**13,506,348,738**	**80,101,415**	**(4,414,759)**	**(1,353,843,049)**	**12,228,192,345**	**504,589,887**	**751,209,955**	**(1,242,581,155)**	**13,218,687**	-	**12,214,973,658**

(1) At December 31, 2020, corresponds to an increase of $630,631,283 resulting from a revaluation, net of accumulated depreciation at the time of revaluation for $700,970,312.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The categories of financial instruments were determined based on IFRS 9.

At 12/31/2020	Financial assets/liabilities at amortized cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Non-financial assets/liabilities	Total
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	2,618,810,938	-	137,203,839	2,756,014,777
Cash and cash equivalents	6,784,902	544,208,403	-	550,993,305
Non-financial assets	-	-	12,281,459,042	12,281,459,042
Total	**2,625,595,840**	**544,208,403**	**12,418,662,881**	**15,588,467,124**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	150,942,329	-	-	150,942,329
Loans (finance leases excluded)	9,300,274,035	-	-	9,300,274,035
Finance leases	29,691,865	-	-	29,691,865
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	2,721,542,079	2,721,542,079
Total	**9,480,908,229**	**-**	**2,721,542,079**	**12,202,450,308**

At 12/31/2019	Financial assets/liabilities at amortized cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Non-financial assets/ liabilities	Total
Assets				
Trade and other receivables	2,562,178,198	-	136,495,623	2,698,673,821
Cash and cash equivalents	756,727,138	108,912,470	-	865,639,608
Non-financial assets	-	-	12,251,764,975	12,251,764,975
Total	**3,318,905,336**	**108,912,470**	**12,388,260,598**	**15,816,078,404**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,665,235,907	-	-	1,665,235,907
Loans (finance leases excluded)	9,580,643,779	-	-	9,580,643,779
Finance leases	42,091,188	-	-	42,091,188
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	2,144,544,923	2,144,544,923
Total	**11,287,970,874**	**-**	**2,144,544,923**	**13,432,515,797**

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

Below are presented the revenues, expenses, profits and losses arising from each financial instrument category.

At 12/31/2020	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Non-financial instruments	Total
Interest earned	562,021,646	-	-	-	562,021,646
Interest paid	-	-	(1,488,993,900)	-	(1,488,993,900)
Exchange differences, net	406,163,137	-	(2,786,599,301)	-	(2,380,436,164)
Other financial results	-	46,515,679	(42,476,977)	2,109,942,813	2,113,981,515
Total	**968,184,783**	**46,515,679**	**(4,318,070,178)**	**2,109,942,813**	**(1,193,426,903)**

At 12/31/2019	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Non-financial instruments	Total
Interest earned	232,167,067	-	-	-	232,167,067
Interest paid	-	-	(1,263,214,920)	-	(1,263,214,920)
Exchange differences, net	1,014,816,451	-	(5,046,671,175)	-	(4,031,854,724)
Other financial results	-	58,747,533	(68,532,754)	3,854,107,766	3,844,322,545
Total	**1,246,983,518**	**58,747,533**	**(6,378,418,849)**	**3,854,107,766**	**(1,218,580,032)**

Determination of fair value

The Company classifies fair value measurements of financial instruments using a three-level hierarchy, which gives priority to the inputs used in making such measurements: Fair value hierarchies:

- Level 1: (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e. deriving from prices);
- Level 3: Inputs on the assets or liabilities not based on observable market inputs (i.e. unobservable inputs).

These charts show financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and their allocation to the different hierarchy levels:

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

Determination of fair value (Cont'd)

At 12/31/2020	Level 1	Level 3	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Mutual funds	544,208,403	-	544,208,403
Property, plant and equipment	-	12,147,172,090	12,147,172,090
Total	**544,208,403**	**12,147,172,090**	**12,691,380,493**

At 12/31/2019	Level 1	Level 3	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Mutual funds	108,912,470	-	108,912,470
Property, plant and equipment	-	12,129,731,719	12,129,731,719
Total	**108,912,470**	**12,129,731,719**	**12,238,644,189**

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the date of these Financial Statements. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company's specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. No financial instruments should be included in Level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market inputs (i.e. unobservable inputs), the instrument is included in level 3. These instruments are included in Level 3. This is the case of the revaluation of certain categories of property, plant and equipment.

Specific valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment include:

a) As for Land, they have been adjusted by a method using coefficients that comprise changes in the purchasing power of the currency to conform a fair value at December 31, 2020.

b) The fair values of Facilities, Machinery and Buildings were calculated by means of the discounted cash flows (See Note 6.f).

NOTE 9: OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current			
Minimum notional income tax credit		27,935,521	38,031,582
Tax Law No. 25413		41,034,250	-
		68,969,771	**38,031,582**
Current			
Social security withholdings		3,611,539	9,205,626
Tax Law No. 25413		-	38,095,103
Sundry tax credits		33,992	93,240
Sub-total tax credits		3,645,531	47,393,969
Balance with related parties	**29**	1,673,311,822	420,912,500
Loans to Directors - Shareholders	**29**	40,329,270	27,777,622
Insurance to be accrued		33,407,725	28,583,156
Advances to suppliers		4,321,207	21,977,202
Sundry		26,859,605	509,714
		1,781,875,160	**547,154,163**

Other long-term receivables are measured at amortized cost, which does not differ significantly from their fair value.

NOTE 10: INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Supplies and materials	44,534,299	36,791,317
	44,534,299	**36,791,317**

NOTE 11: TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current		
Trade receivables	556,462,949	1,471,307,471
Energy sold to be billed	348,706,897	642,180,605
	905,169,846	**2,113,488,076**

The carrying amount of current trade receivables approximates their fair value since they fall due in the short term.

NOTE 12: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	70,000	95,298
Banks in local currency	4,357,439	101,917,591
Banks in foreign currency	2,357,463	654,714,249
Mutual funds	544,208,403	108,912,470
	550,993,305	**865,639,608**

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	550,993,305	865,639,608
	550,993,305	**865,639,608**

NOTE 13: CAPITAL STATUS

Subscribed and registered capital at December 31, 2020 amounted to $73,070,470.

NOTE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Dividends

A 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, 2020 will be subject to tax at a rate of 7%, and; (ii) dividends deriving from profits obtained during fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 will be subject to tax at a rate of 13%.

Dividends on profits obtained until the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2018 will continue to 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).

Pursuant to General Companies Law No. 19550, 5% of the profit reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year, net of prior year adjustments, transfers of other comprehensive income to unappropriated retained earnings and prior year accumulated losses, is to be allocated to the legal reserve, until it reaches 20% of the capital stock.

NOTE 15: INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX

The analysis of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered over more than 12 months	832,653,377	1,163,578,329
	832,653,377	1,163,578,329
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled over more than 12 months	(3,353,353,016)	(3,184,660,911)
	(3,353,353,016)	(3,184,660,911)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(2,520,699,639)**	**(2,021,082,582)**

NOTE 15: INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)

The gross transactions recorded in the deferred tax account are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	(2,021,082,582)	(829,129,390)
Charge to income statement	(341,640,154)	(1,220,044,203)
Charge to other comprehensive income	(157,976,903)	28,091,011
Balance at year end	**(2,520,699,639)**	**(2,021,082,582)**

The income tax charge calculated under the deferred tax method corresponds to the following breakdown:

Items	Balances at December 31, 2019	Charge to income statement	Charge to other comprehensive income	Charge to employee benefit plans	Balances at December 31, 2020
			$		
Other receivables	43,794	(3,968,197)	-	-	(3,924,403)
Mutual funds	3,573,091	(4,026,708)	-	-	(453,617)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,385,670,350)	92,883,118	(157,657,821)	-	(2,450,445,053)
Loans	(75,751,278)	2,577,938	-	-	(73,173,340)
Employee benefit plans	2,024,755	258,793	-	(319,082)	1,964,466
Tax inflation adjustment	(728,837,129)	(102,861,960)	-	-	(831,699,089)
Tax loss	1,163,534,535	(326,503,138)	-	-	837,031,397
Total	**(2,021,082,582)**	**(341,640,154)**	**(157,657,821)**	**(319,082)**	**(2,520,699,639)**

Accumulated tax losses pending use at December 31, 2020 and which may be offset against taxable income for the year ended on that date are the following:

Year	$	Year of expiration
Tax losses for the year 2016	77,651,002	2,021
Tax losses for the year 2017	168,991,596	2,022
Tax losses for the year 2018	2,298,803,553	2,023
Tax losses for the year 2019	802,679,439	2,024
Total accumulated tax losses at December 31, 2020	**3,348,125,590**	

NOTE 15: INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)

Tax Reform and Law on Social Solidarity and Productive Reactivation

On December 29, 2017, the National Executive Branch enacted Law 27430 on Income Tax. This law has introduced several changes in the treatment of income tax whose key components are the following:

Income tax rate: The Income Tax rates for Argentine companies will be reduced gradually from 35% to 30% for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 until December 31, 2019, and to 25% for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, inclusive.

Tax on dividends: A 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 will be 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%.

Dividends on profits obtained until the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2018 will continue to 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).

Pursuant to General Companies Law No. 19550, 5% of the profit reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year, net of prior year adjustments, transfers of other comprehensive income to unappropriated retained earnings and prior year accumulated losses, is to be allocated to the legal reserve, until it reaches 20% of the capital stock.

Index-adjustments to deductions: Acquisitions or investments made in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, will be adjusted on the basis of the percentage variations in the Domestic Wholesale Price Index (IPIM) provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Census, this will increase the deductible depreciation and its computable cost in case of sale.

On December 27, 2019, the National Executive Branch enacted Law 27541 on Social Solidarity and Productive Reactivation.

As for Income tax applicable to companies, the following amendments introduced by the law are highlighted:

- It maintains the tax rate at 30% for 2020 (this rate should have been reduced to 25% in accordance with the 2017 Tax Reform).
- Tax inflation adjustment: The allocation of the tax inflation adjustment for the first and second year commenced as from 1/1/2019 must be allocated in equal parts during 6 fiscal years.
- Tax on personal property, shares and equity interests: Tax rate rises from 0.25% to 0.50%.

NOTE 15: INCOME TAX - DEFERRED TAX (Cont'd)

The reconciliation between income tax charged to income and that resulting from the application of the tax rate to the accounting profit before taxes is shown below:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Income before income tax	870,163,655	1,093,847,695
Current tax rate	30%	30%
Income/(loss) at the tax rate	(261,049,097)	(328,154,309)
Other permanent differences	(7,870,891)	(31,082,326)
Tax adjustment for inflation	(520,283,255)	(897,030,314)
Accounting inflation adjustment	346,701,209	(38,105,816)
Change in the income tax rate (a)	108,144,415	86,221,123
Variation in tax losses	(4,247,826)	(11,892,561)
Understatement in the provision from prior year	(3,034,709)	-
Total income tax charge	**(341,640,154)**	**(1,220,044,203)**
Deferred tax for the year	(341,640,154)	(1,220,044,203)
Total income tax charge - (loss)	**(341,640,154)**	**(1,220,044,203)**

(a) It corresponds to the effect of the application of the changes in Income Tax rates to deferred tax assets and liabilities, in line with the tax reform detailed above, based on the expected year of realization.

NOTE 16: LOANS

Noncurrent	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
International bond	5,878,417,170	5,680,605,855
Negotiable obligations	733,821,033	1,660,153,481
Banking loans	354,257,272	175,352,331
Finance lease debts	13,803,717	27,998,110
	6,980,299,192	**7,544,109,777**

Current		
International bond	231,972,988	219,024,466
Negotiable obligations	916,550,752	470,116,373
Banking loans	1,185,254,820	1,375,391,273
Finance lease debts	15,888,148	14,093,078
	2,349,666,708	**2,078,625,190**

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

At December 31, 2020, the total financial debt amounts to $9,329 million. Total financial debt at that date is disclosed in the table below:

	Principal	Balances at December 31, 2020	Interest rate	Currency	Date of Issue	Maturity date
		(Pesos)	(%)			
Debt securities						
International Negotiable Obligations	USD 70,000,000	6,110,390,158	9.63%	USD	July 27, 2016	July 27, 2023
Class IV Negotiable Obligations	$291,119,753	306,063,510	BADLAR + 5%	ARS	July 24, 2017	July 24, 2021
Class II Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 8,000,000	680,716,606	15.00%	USD	August 5, 2019	May 5, 2023
Class III Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 2,362,858	201,820,277	8.00% until the first amortization date 13.00% until the second amortization date	USD	December 4, 2019	April 12, 2021
Class IV Negotiable Obligations GMSA-CTR	USD 5,453,672	461,771,392	13.00% until the first amortization date 10.50% until the second amortization date	USD	December 2, 2020	April 11, 2022
Subtotal		**7,760,761,943**				
Other liabilities						
Banco Ciudad loan	USD 3,379,443	287,785,157	7.90%	USD	August 4, 2017	July 4, 2021
BAPRO Loan	$708,514,544	720,544,539	Adjusted Badlar	ARS	January 21, 2020	March 4, 2022
ICBC Loan	$33,626,250	33,668,379	Adjusted BADCORI + 10%	ARS	September 30, 2020	August 31, 2021
Banco Macro loan	$48,200,000	49,210,219	Badlar + 10%	ARS	August 3, 2020	August 12, 2021
Banco Macro loan	USD 333,333	28,180,653	9.00%	USD	December 28, 2018	January 12, 2021
Supervielle loan	$28,700,000	28,687,543	Base rate + 8.60%	ARS	October 29, 2020	April 26, 2021
Supervielle loan II	$389,000,000	391,435,602	49.50%	ARS	December 23, 2020	March 22, 2021
Finance lease		29,691,865				
Subtotal		**1,569,203,957**				
Total financial debt		**9,329,965,900**				

During December 2020, the Company successfully ended a process of managing its liabilities, the main purpose of which consisted in reducing payments of principal installments maturing over the next 24 months, to align the operating cash flow to debt servicing and thus reduce the refinancing risk significantly. This process consisted in simultaneously working on various fronts, among which we can mention (i) the co-issuance between the Company and GMSA of Class IV negotiable obligations for USD 16,354,944, subscribed exclusively with a swap of 69.4% of Class III negotiable obligations; (iii) a request for consent of Class II negotiable obligations co-issued by the Company together with GMSA for the amount of USD 80,000,000.

This year, the Company could not only have short-term liquidity but could also postpone payments for USD 79,000,000 from the years 2021/2022 to the years 2023/2024.

a) *Negotiable Obligations*

On August 8, 2014, CTR obtained, under Resolution 17,413 of the CNV, authorization for: (i) the incorporation of CTR into the public offering system; and (ii) creation of a global program to issue simple (non-convertible) negotiable obligations for a total nominal value outstanding of USD 50,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies, in one or more classes or series. This 5 year-program expired on August 08, 2019.

Also, on September 26, 2017, GMSA and CTR obtained under RESFC-2017-18947-APN-DIR#CNV Resolution authorization from the CNV for the creation of a program for the co-issuance in the local market of simple negotiable obligations, not convertible into shares, for a total outstanding nominal value of up to USD 100 million or its equivalent in other currencies.

Under Resolution No. RESFC-2019-20111-APN-DIR#CNV dated March 8, 2019, GMSA and CTR obtained authorization from the CNV to increase the International Bond co-issuance program by an amount of up to USD 300,000,000.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

b) *Negotiable obligations (Cont'd)*

Co-Issuers GMSA and CTR on August 7, 2020, through the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings of GMSA and CTR approved once more the extension of the global program for the issue of negotiable obligations in the amount of USD 400,000,000, that is, from USD 300,000,000 up to USD 700,000,000, or its equivalent in other currencies. Further, Albanesi S.A. was added as guarantor for the Program.

The increase in the program to USD 700,000,000 was approved by the CNV through Resolution No. DI-2020-43-APN-GE#CNV dated September 10, 2020.

Further, on August 28, 2020 CTR obtained, through CNV Resolution No. 20771, the authorization for the creation of a global program to issue simple (not convertible into shares) negotiable obligations for a total outstanding nominal value of up to USD 100,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies, in one or more classes or series.

At December 31, 2020, there are outstanding Class IV negotiable obligations issued by the Company, and Class II, III, IV Negotiable Obligations (GMSA-CTR Co-issuance), for the amounts and under the following conditions:

Class II Negotiable Obligations:

On November 17, 2015 the Company issued Class II negotiable obligations. Class II negotiable obligations were considered a productive investment within the scope of subsection k) of section 35.8.1 of the General Rules of the Insurance Activity (SSN Resolution 21523/1992), pursuant to communication No. 4841 of the National Insurance Superintendency dated November 6, 2015.

Principal: nominal value: $270,000,000.

Interest on Class II Negotiable Obligations will be paid quarterly, in arrears. The first payment date is August 17, 2017, while the last payment date will be November 17, 2020.

Interest: Private Banks BADLAR rate plus a 2% margin.

Payment term and method:

Amortization: Principal on negotiable obligations shall be amortized in ten (10) consecutive installments payable on a quarterly basis, equivalent to 10% of the nominal value of the negotiable obligations, on the following dates: August 17, 2018, November 17, 2018, February 17, 2019, May 17, 2019, August 17, 2019, November 17, 2019, February 17, 2020, May 17, 2020, August 17, 2020 and November 17, 2020.

On November 10, 2020, the Class II Negotiable Obligation was fully redeemed.

Class IV Negotiable Obligations:

On July 24, 2017, the Company issued Class IV Negotiable Obligations in the amount and under the conditions described below:

Principal: nominal value: $291,119,753.

Interest: Private Banks BADLAR rate plus a 5% margin.

Interest on Class IV Negotiable Obligations will be paid quarterly in arrears, starting October 24, 2017 and until maturity.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

c) *Negotiable obligations (Cont'd)*

Class IV Negotiable Obligations (Cont'd):

Payment term and method: The principal of Class IV Negotiable Obligations will be fully settled within 48 months from the date of issuance.

Negotiable Obligations were paid up in cash and in kind, in the latter case through a swap of Class III Negotiable Obligations for $161,119,753. The remaining balance was fully paid in cash.

The proceeds from the issuance of Class IV Negotiable Obligations were applied to investment in fixed assets, debt refinancing and working capital. The swap of Class III Negotiable Obligations improved the Company's financial profile.

Principal balance due on that Negotiable Obligation amounted to $291,119,753 at December 31, 2020.

Class I Negotiable Obligation (GMSA and CTR co-issuance):

On October 11, 2017, the Company and GMSA issued Class I Negotiable Obligation in the amount and under the conditions described below:

Principal: nominal value: USD 30,000,000; amount assigned to CTR: USD 10,000,000

Interest: 6.68% annual nominal, paid quarterly as from January 11, 2018 to maturity.

Payment term and method:
Amortization: The principal of the Negotiable Obligations shall be amortized in one statement for 100% of the nominal value, on the date on which 36 months are completed from the date of issuance.

The proceeds from the issue of the Class I Negotiable Obligations were destined mainly to investments in property, plant and equipment on the various expansion projects at GMSA and CTR and, to a lesser extent, to working capital and refinancing liabilities.

With the co-issuance GMSA-CTR Class III a swap of 84.93% of the principal issued under Co-issuance GMSA-CTR Class I was achieved.

On October 2, 2020, the Class I Negotiable Obligation (CTR-GMSA Co-issuance) was fully redeemed.

Class II Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance):

Co-issuance of Class II negotiable obligations took place on August 5, 2019 and were fully subscribed in cash.

On November 18, 2020, the co-issuers of the Class II Negotiable Obligations requested consent from each and all holders to, among other things, change the payment schedule and reduce payments of principal maturing over the next 24 months. On December 4, co-issuers announced that they had obtained consent from 100% of holders, with the amendment being subject to fulfillment of certain conditions precedent. On December 17, those conditions precedent were fulfilled, and the amendments became effective. At the same time, the amendment fulfilled the requirements of Communication "A" 7106 of the Central Bank.

Principal: total nominal value USD 80 million; amount assigned to CTR: USD 8 million.

Interest: 15% annual nominal, paid quarterly as from November 5, 2019 to maturity.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

a) Negotiable obligations (Cont'd)

Class II Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance): (Cont'd)

Maturity date: May 5, 2023

Payment method: Principal on Negotiable Obligations shall be paid in nine (9) quarterly consecutive installments, each of them for an amount equal to the original percentage of the principal established below: May 5, 2021: 7.00%; August 5, 2021: 9.00%; November 5, 2021: 9.00%; February 5, 2022: 6.50%; May 5, 2022: 6.50%; August 5, 2022: 8.50 %; November 5, 2022: 10.00%; February 5, 2023: 10.00%; maturity date 33.50%.

The proceeds from the issuance of Class II Negotiable Obligations will be mainly applied to the refinancing of liabilities and investment in fixed assets and, to a lesser extent, to the financing of working capital.

Class II Negotiable Obligations will be: (i) secured by ASA with suretyships; and (ii) guaranteed with pledges on operating turbines, a mortgage on Central Térmica Independencia (Tucumán), a reserve account with funds from two interest periods and an assignment of rights to collect debts on contracts with CAMMESA under ES Resolutions Nos. 220/07 and 21/17.

Principal balance on that Negotiable Obligation outstanding at December 31, 2020 amounts to USD 8,000,000.

Class III Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance):

On December 4, 2019, the Company and GMSA issued NO Class III for the amount detailed below, fully paid by the swap of the Co-Issue GMSA-CTR Class I under the following conditions:

Principal: nominal value: USD 25,730,782 Amount assigned to CTR: USD 8,576,928

Interest: 8% annual nominal, payable on a quarterly basis until October 13, 2020 inclusive and then 13% annual nominal, payable on a quarterly basis until its maturity on April 12, 2021.

Payment term and method:
Amortization: Negotiable Obligations principal shall be amortized in two installments, the first one on October 13, 2020 for 10% of the principal and the second on April 12, 2021 for 90% of principal.

The issue allowed the swap of 84.93% of the amount timely issued under Co-Issuance GMSA-CTR Class I, improving the financial debt maturities profile of the Company.

Principal due amounted to USD 7,719,234. On December 2, 2020, 69.39% of Class III Negotiable Obligations were swapped for Class IV Negotiable Obligations. In January 2021, Negotiable Obligations swapped for Class IV Negotiable Obligations were partially redeemed; therefore, principal balance on Class III Negotiable Obligations amounts to USD 2,362,970.

Class IV Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance):

On December 2, 2020, the Company and CTR issued Negotiable Obligations Class IV, fully paid by the swap of the Negotiable Obligations Class III under the following conditions:

Principal: nominal value: USD 5,453,672.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

a) Negotiable obligations (Cont'd)

Class IV Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance): (Cont'd)

Interest: Class IV Negotiable Obligations shall accrue interest at a fixed nominal annual interest rate of: (a) 13%, payable as from the issue and settlement date until the second interest payment date (exclusive) (Class IV); and (b) 10.5% from the second interest payment date (inclusive) (Class IV) until the maturity date (exclusive) (Class IV). Interest payment shall be made on the following dates: January 11, 2021, April 12, 2021, May 11, 2021, June 11, 2021, July 12, 2021, August 11, 2021, September 13, 2021, October 11, 2021, November 11, 2021, December 13, 2021, January 11, 2022, February 11, 2022, March 11, 2022 and April 11, 2022.

Payment term and method:
Amortization: Class IV Negotiable Obligations shall be amortized in 13 (thirteen) consecutive monthly installments, in accordance with the following schedule: 13 installments, April 11, 2021: 4.75%; May 11, 2021: 4.75%; June 11, 2021: 4.75%; July 11, 2021: 4.75%; August 11: 4.75%; September 11, 2021 4.75%; October 11, 2021: 8% ; November 11, 2021: 8%; December 13, 2021: 8%; January 11, 2022: 8%; February 11, 2022: 8%; March 11, 2022: 8%; April 11, 2022: 23.50%.

The issuance allowed the swap of 69.39% of Class III NO, improving the financial debt maturities profile of the Company.

Principal balance on that Negotiable Obligation outstanding at December 31, 2020 amounts to USD 5,453,672.

b) International bonds Issuance

On July 7, 2016, under CNV Resolution No. 18110, GMSA, Generación Frías S.A. and CTR obtained authorization for the co-issuance in the domestic and international markets of simple guaranteed unsubordinated negotiable obligations, not convertible for shares. On July 27, 2016, Negotiable Obligations were issued for USD 250 million, maturing in 7 years. The Negotiable Obligations are unconditionally and fully guaranteed by ASA.

This issuance allowed financing investments under the Company's expansion plans, as a result of the award by the ES of Wholesale Demand Contracts through Resolution No. 115/2016 dated June 14, 2016, and also the Group's projects under development, which in the aggregate represent works for installing 460 nominal MW. It has also improved the Group's financial profile with the early repayment of existing loans, obtaining a term for financing in accordance with the projects and also a considerable decrease in financing costs, which implies financial efficiency and release of guarantees.

On November 8, 2017, under RESFC – 2017-19033-APN – DIR #CNV Resolution, GMSA and CTR obtained authorization from the CNV for the International Bond reopening. On December 5, 2017, Negotiable Obligations were issued for USD 86,000,000, reaching a nominal value of USD 336,000,000. These Negotiable Obligations are issued under the same conditions as the original issuance.

International Negotiable Obligations:

Principal: Total nominal value: USD 336,000,000; nominal value assigned to CTR: USD 70,000,000.

Interest: Fixed rate of 9.625%.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

International Negotiable Obligations: (Cont'd)

Amortization term and method: Interest on the International Bond will be paid semi-annually in arrears, on the following dates: January 27 and July 27 of each year, commencing on January 27, 2017 to maturity.

Principal on the Negotiable Obligations shall be amortized in a lump sum payment at maturity, that is, on July 27, 2023.

The International Bond has been rated as CCC (Moody's).

Principal balance due on that Negotiable Obligation at December 31, 2020 amounts to USD 70,000,000.

As a result of the issue of International Bonds, the Company has undertaken standard commitments for this type of issue, whose specific conditions are detailed in the pertinent public prospectus. At the date of these Financial Statements, the Company is in compliance with all commitments undertaken.

c) Communication "A" 7044

On June 18, 2020, Communication "A" 7044 of the BCRA established that financial institutions must add unpaid installments corresponding to maturities falling due between April 1, 2020 (including past due installments at March 31, 2020) - and September 30, 2020- to the month following the end of the loan term, considering the accrued compensatory interest.

b) Communication "A" 7106

On September 15, 2020, the BCRA issued Communication "A" 7106 which states in item 7 that debtors having scheduled payments of principal falling due between October 15, 2020 and March 31, 2021 for the following transactions:

(i) Financial debts abroad with the non-financial private sector with a creditor that is not a related party of debtor;

(ii) Financial debts abroad for entities' own transactions and/or;

(iii) Issuance of publicly traded debt securities in Argentina stated in foreign currency of private sector clients or of the own entities, must submit to the BCRA a detail of the refinancing plan based on the following criteria:

a) the net amount for which access to the exchange market is given in the original terms is not to exceed forty percent (40%) of the principal amount due; and

b) the rest of the principal has been, at least, refinanced with a new external indebtedness with an average life of two (2) years.

Item 7 of Communication "A" 7106 further establishes that new financial debts abroad granted by other creditors and settled in the exchange market by client will be admitted in addition to the refinancing granted by the original creditor. In the case of issuance of publicly traded debt securities in Argentina in foreign currency, new issuances will be admitted when the conditions of item 3.6.4 of the Foreign Trade and Exchange regulations are met.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

d) Communication "A" 7106 (Cont'd)

Lastly, the regulation states that the refinancing plan must be submitted to the BCRA before September 30, 2020 for those maturities until December 31, 2020. In turn, for maturities between January 1, 2021 and March 31, 2021, the refinancing plans must be submitted thirty (30) calendar days before the maturity of the principal under refinancing.

The foregoing is not applicable in the following cases: (i) debts with international organizations or their associated agencies or secured by them, (ii) debts granted to the debtor by official credit agencies or secured by them and (iii) when the amount for which the exchange market would be accessed to pay the principal of those debts would not exceed the equivalent to USD 1,000,000 (one million US dollars) per calendar month.

Amortization of Class II Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance) fell due within the period established by Communication "A" 7106. The pertinent amendments have been executed in compliance with the Communication and current regulations.

The due dates of Company loans and their exposure to interest rates are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fixed rate		
Less than 1 year	1,549,861,643	1,726,603,958
Between 1 and 2 years	417,661,970	1,047,809,163
Between 2 and 3 years	6,194,576,232	243,072,142
After 3 years	-	5,829,573,805
	8,162,099,845	**8,847,059,068**
Floating rate		
Less than 1 year	799,805,065	352,021,232
Between 1 and 2 years	368,060,990	410,279,926
Between 2 and 3 years	-	13,374,741
	1,167,866,055	**775,675,899**
	9,329,965,900	**9,622,734,967**

The fair value of Company's international bonds at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounts to approximately $3,704 million and $3,624 million, respectively. This value was calculated based on the estimated market price of the Company's international bonds at the end of each fiscal year. The applicable fair value hierarchy would be Level 1.

The other floating rate loans are measured at fair value. Given the proximity of their issuance, fixed-rate loans do not differ significantly from their fair value.

Fair values are based on the present value of the contractual cash flows, using a discount rate derived from observable market prices of other similar debt instruments plus the corresponding credit risk.

NOTE 16: LOANS (Cont'd)

Company loans are denominated in the following currencies:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Argentine pesos	1,529,913,558	775,675,900
US dollars	7,800,052,342	8,847,059,067
	9,329,965,900	**9,622,734,967**

Changes in Company's loans during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Loans at beginning of the period	9,622,734,967	10,464,435,228
Loans received	569,260,330	1,393,001,444
Loans paid	(824,183,624)	(2,085,316,737)
Accrued interest	1,235,465,105	1,183,780,583
Interest paid	(1,118,401,589)	(1,128,491,545)
Exchange difference	2,670,642,037	4,007,400,404
Capitalized expenses/present values	(6,458,648)	(34,030,898)
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	(2,819,092,678)	(4,178,043,512)
Loans at year end	**9,329,965,900**	**9,622,734,967**

NOTE 17: LEASES

This note provides information on leases in which the Company acts as lessor.

Amounts recognized in the statement of Financial Position:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Right of use of assets		
Machinery	47,050,911	50,339,993
Vehicles	791,701	791,701
Accumulated depreciation	(328,875)	(194,873)
	47,513,737	**50,936,821**
Lease liabilities		
Current	15,888,148	14,093,079
Non-current	13,803,717	27,998,109

Changes in Company financial leases were as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial lease at the beginning	42,091,188	53,127,397
Payments made for the year	(13,751,014)	(19,847,208)
Interest paid	(4,284,961)	(123,111)
Accrued interest and exchange difference	16,640,969	28,572,671
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	(11,004,317)	(19,638,561)
Financial lease at the year-end	**29,691,865**	**42,091,188**

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 18: TAX PAYABLES

Current	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Income tax withholdings to be deposited	1,106,368	1,555,846
Provision for Turnover Tax, net	5,491,100	2,195,832
Turnover tax withholdings to be deposited	98,589	-
Payment-in-installment plan	131,502,987	17,748,476
Value added tax	31,644,861	73,646,423
Sundry	100,345	63,814
	169,944,250	**95,210,391**

NOTE 19: DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN - LABOR COMMITMENTS WITH PERSONNEL

A detailed description of the estimated cost and liability for benefits after retirement granted to employees of the Company is included below. These benefits are:

- A bonus for all the employees retiring under the differential regime of Decree No. 937/74, when reaching 55 years of age and 30 years of service, consisting in 10 salaries, augmented by 2% per each year of service exceeding the first 5 years.
- A bonus for service length, consisting in paying one salary after 20 years of employment (17 years, for women) plus another one every 5 years up to 35 years' service (32 years, for women) and two more salaries upon reaching 40 years of service (37 years, for women).

The liabilities related to accumulated bonuses for service length and to the employee benefits plans mentioned above were determined considering all the rights accrued by the beneficiaries until closing date of the year ended December 31, 2020, based on an actuarial study performed by an independent professional at that date. The actuarial method applied by the Company is the Projected Benefit Unit method.

The amounts and conditions vary according to the collective bargaining agreement.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Noncurrent	7,477,859	9,231,070
Current	2,691,796	140,852
Total	**10,169,655**	**9,371,922**

Changes in the Company's obligations for benefits at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of the obligations for benefits	10,169,655	9,371,922
Obligations for benefits at year end	**10,169,655**	**9,371,922**

NOTE 19: DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS - LABOR COMMITMENTS WITH STAFF (Cont'd)

The actuarial assumptions used were:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Obligations for benefits at year end	5.5%	5.5%
Salary growth rate	1%	1%
Inflation	45.0%	42%

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company does not have assets related to pension plans.

The charge recognized in the comprehensive statement of income is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cost of current services	1,427,762	1,440,414
Interest charges	3,977,364	2,262,623
Actuarial profit through Other comprehensive income	(1,276,328)	1,102,149
Total cost	**4,128,798**	**4,805,186**

Changes in the obligation for defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balances at beginning of year	9,371,922	8,095,224
Cost of current services	1,427,762	1,440,414
Interest charges	3,977,364	2,262,623
Actuarial (profit)/loss through Other comprehensive income	(1,276,328)	1,102,149
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	(3,331,065)	(3,528,488)
Closing balances	**10,169,655**	**9,371,922**

Estimates based on actuarial techniques involve the use of statistical tools, such as the demographic tables used in the actuarial valuation of the Group active personnel. To determine mortality for the Group active personnel, the mortality table "RP 2000" has been used. In general, a mortality table shows, for each age group, the probability that a person in that age group will die before reaching a predetermined age. Mortality tables are elaborated separately for men and women, given that both have substantially different mortality rates.

To estimate total and permanent disability due to any cause, the table "Pension Disability Table 1985" has been used. To estimate the probability that the Group active personnel will leave the job or stay, the table "ESA 77" has been used.

The liabilities related to the above-mentioned benefits were determined considering all the rights accrued by the beneficiaries of the plans until closing date of the year ended December 31, 2020.

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 20: SALARIES AND SOCIAL SECURITY LIABILITIES

Current	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Social security charges payable	16,525,206	16,244,328
Provision for vacation pay	4,203,329	2,635,700
	20,728,535	**18,880,028**

NOTE 21: TRADE PAYABLES

Current	Note	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Suppliers in local currency		11,307,587	19,592,316
Suppliers in foreign currency		-	24,450,705
Balances with related parties, in local currency	**28**	130,994,583	11,932,610
Balances with related companies, in foreign currency	**28**	-	1,595,794,016
Suppliers - purchases not yet billed		8,640,159	13,466,260
		150,942,329	**1,665,235,907**

NOTE 22: SALES REVENUE

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sale of energy Res. No. 220 (1)	3,243,216,071	3,685,339,284
Sale of energy Res. No. 95, as amended, plus Spot	8,781,781	8,315,116
	3,251,997,852	**3,693,654,400**

(1) It includes 808,778,879 for recognition of costs by CAMMESA.

NOTE 23: COST OF SALES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Purchase of electric energy	(19,638,078)	(9,469,569)
Salaries and social security contributions	(115,370,131)	(115,424,181)
Defined benefit plans	(1,427,762)	(1,440,414)
Other employee benefits	(4,593,499)	(5,580,757)
Fees for professional services	(1,828,678)	(3,181,635)
Maintenance services	(40,282,807)	(96,865,293)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(704,134,055)	(751,209,955)
Security guard and porter	(8,584,124)	(7,993,011)
Per diem, travel and representation expenses	(301,379)	(1,148,935)
Insurance	(29,216,531)	(29,533,155)
Communication expenses	(2,895,630)	(3,204,122)
Snacks and cleaning	(4,255,242)	(3,181,198)
Taxes, rates and contributions	(10,507,680)	(11,302,901)
Sundry	(925,611)	(868,076)
	(943,961,207)	**(1,040,448,128)**

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

NOTE 24: SELLING EXPENSES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Taxes, rates and contributions	(64,382,949)	(110,425,584)
	(64,382,949)	**(110,425,584)**

NOTE 25: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fees and compensation for services	(205,758,382)	(221,783,398)
Taxes, rates and contributions	(2,208,921)	(568,495)
Leases	(4,543,998)	(4,500,639)
Per diem, travel and representation expenses	(2,461,220)	(2,090,308)
Insurance	(6,104)	(221,754)
Office expenses	(797,577)	(772,915)
Gifts	(130,513)	(161,048)
Sundry	(647,758)	(254,404)
	(216,554,473)	**(230,352,961)**

NOTE 26: OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fine on suppliers for noncompliance	36,491,335	-
	36,491,335	-

NOTE 27: FINANCIAL RESULTS

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial income		
Commercial and other interest	202,740,072	126,117,391
Interest on loans granted	359,281,574	106,049,676
Total financial income	**562,021,646**	**232,167,067**
Financial expenses		
Interest on loans	(1,235,465,105)	(1,183,780,583)
Commercial and other interest	(253,528,795)	(79,434,337)
Bank expenses and commissions	(4,546,365)	(4,972,889)
Total financial expenses	**(1,493,540,265)**	**(1,268,187,809)**
Other financial results		
Exchange differences, net	(2,380,436,164)	(4,031,854,724)
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	2,109,942,813	3,854,107,766
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments	46,515,679	58,747,533
Other financial results	(37,930,612)	(63,559,865)
Total other financial results	**(261,908,284)**	**(182,559,290)**
Total financial results, net	**(1,193,426,903)**	**(1,218,580,032)**

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 28: EARNINGS/(LOSSES) PER SHARE

Basic

Basic earnings/(losses) per share are calculated by dividing the income attributable to the holders of the Company's equity instruments by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the fiscal year.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Income/(loss) for the year	528,523,501	(126,196,508)
Weighted average of outstanding ordinary shares	73,070,470	73,070,470
Basic earnings (losses) per share	**7.23**	**(1.73)**

There are no differences between the calculation of the basic earnings per share and the diluted earnings per share.

NOTE 29: TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

	Income / (Loss)	
	$	
	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
a) Purchase of gas and energy		
Other related parties:		
RGA	(134,037,277)	(4,431,846,990)
	(134,037,277)	**(4,431,846,990)**
b) Commercial interest		
Other related parties:		
RGA	(213,612,230)	-
	(213,612,230)	**-**
c) Administrative services		
Other related parties:		
RGA	(190,040,577)	(193,681,033)
	(190,040,577)	**(193,681,033)**
d) Rental		
Other related parties:		
RGA	(4,543,998)	(4,500,639)
	(4,543,998)	**(4,500,639)**
e) Other purchases and services received		
Other related parties:		
BDD – Purchase of wines	(99,129)	-
AJSA - Flights made	(2,450,541)	(1,976,213)
ASA - Suretyships received	(1,052,937)	(1,507,030)
	(3,602,607)	**(3,483,243)**

Central Térmica Roca S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

NOTE 29: TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)

	Income / (Loss) $ December 31, 2020	Income / (Loss) $ December 31, 2019
f) Recovery of expenses		
Other related parties:		
RGA	-	(6,288,222)
GROSA	(44,426)	-
GMSA	(41,059,391)	(113,358,977)
	(41,103,817)	**(119,647,199)**
g) Interest generated due to loans granted		
Other related parties:		
Directors - Shareholders	9,036,812	4,951,982
GMSA	347,859,116	100,942,837
	356,895,928	**105,894,819**
h) Interest generated due to loans received		
Other related parties:		
GMSA	-	(70,005,835)
	-	**(70,005,835)**

i) Remuneration of key managerial staff

The senior management includes directors (executive and non-executive). Managerial staff's fees at December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to $11,967,155 and $12,817,492, respectively.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Salaries	(11,967,155)	(12,817,492)
	(11,967,155)	**(12,817,492)**

j) Balances at the date of the statements of financial position

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other current receivables from related parties		
GMSA	1,673,311,822	420,912,500
Directors - Shareholders	40,329,270	27,777,622
	1,713,641,092	**448,690,122**
Current trade payables with related parties		
RGA	81,644,495	1,595,794,016
GMSA	49,230,141	11,932,610
BDD	119,947	-
	130,994,583	**1,607,726,626**

NOTE 29: TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)

k) Loans granted to related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Loans to Directors - Shareholders		
Balances at beginning of year	27,777,622	31,504,906
Loans granted	14,257,834	13,115,150
Loans repaid	-	(7,522,478)
Accrued interest	9,036,812	10,379,865
Interest forgiven	-	(5,427,883)
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	(10,742,998)	(14,271,938)
Closing balances	**40,329,270**	**27,777,622**

Entity	Principal	Interest rate	Conditions
December 31, 2020			
Directors - Shareholders	26,356,539	Badlar + 3%	Maturity date: 1 year
Total in pesos	**26,356,539**		

l) Loans between related parties

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Loans from GMSA		
Opening balances	420,912,500	(587,559,777)
Loans received	-	(16,283,134)
Loans paid	-	472,538,373
Loans granted	1,979,068,713	1,396,130,086
Loans collected	(630,530,385)	(934,358,593)
Accrued interest	350,057,374	30,937,002
Paid interest	(102,425,542)	85,466,679
Gain/(loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	(343,770,838)	(25,958,136)
Closing balances	**1,673,311,822**	**420,912,500**

Entity	Principal	Interest rate	Conditions
December 31, 2020			
GMSA	1,378,257,319	35%	Maturity date: 1 year
Total in pesos	**1,378,257,319**		

NOTE 30: WORKING CAPITAL

The Company reported a positive working capital of $588,598,991 (calculated as current assets less current liabilities) at December 31, 2020. The deficit in working capital amounted to $265,019,205 at December 31, 2019.

NOTE 31: SEGMENT REPORTING

The information on exploitation segments is presented in accordance with the internal information furnished to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the highest authority in decision-making, responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments.

The management has determined the operating segment based on reports reviewed by the Board of Directors and used for strategic decision making.

The Board of Directors considers the business as having a single segment, the generation and sale of electricity.

The information used by the Board of Directors for decision-making is based primarily on operating indicators of the business. Considering that the adjustments between the prior accounting standards and IFRS refer to non-operating items, such information is not substantially affected by the application of the new standards.

NOTE 32: STORAGE OF DOCUMENTATION

On August 14, 2014, the CNV adopted General Resolution No. 629 introducing amendments to its regulations on storage and preservation of corporate books, accounting records and business documents. The Company keeps and preserves its corporate books, accounting records and relevant business documents at its principal place of business located at Av. Alem 855, 14th floor - City of Buenos Aires.

Furthermore, it is informed that the Company sent its working papers and non-sensitive information for fiscal years not yet statute-barred to its storage services supplier:

Entity responsible for warehousing of information - Domicile
Iron Mountain Argentina S.A. – Av. Amancio Alcorta 2482, City of Buenos Aires
Iron Mountain Argentina S.A. – San Miguel de Tucumán 601, Spegazzini, Ezeiza.
Iron Mountain Argentina S.A. – Torcuato Di Tella 1800, Spegazzini, Ezeiza.
Iron Mountain Argentina S.A. – Puente del Inca 2450, Tristán Suárez.

A detail of the documentation sent for preservation is available at the registered office of that entity, as well as the documentation referred to by article 5, clause a.3), Section I of Chapter V, Title II, of the REGULATIONS (N.T. 2013 as amended).

NOTE 33 OPERATIONAL ALL-RISK COVERAGE - LOSS OF PROFIT

All-risk insurance policy with coverage for loss of profit

The Company has taken out all-risk insurance coverage for all the risks of loss or physical damage, whether it is accidental or unforeseeable, including machinery failures and loss of profit as a result, up to 12 months, directly and totally attributable to any cause. The aim of this policy is to cover the losses caused by the interruption of the activities as a result of the accident, both as regards the profit that is no longer obtained and the expenses the Company continues to bear despite its inactivity, such that the insured may be in the same financial situation as if the accident had not occurred.

NOTE 33 OPERATIONAL ALL-RISK COVERAGE - LOSS OF PROFIT (Cont'd)

This insurance covers all physical assets of any type and description, not expressly excluded from the text of the policy, belonging to or in the insured's care, custody or control, for which the insured has assumed a responsibility for insuring against any damage, or for which the insured may acquire an insurable interest.

On October 15, 2020, the all-risk insurance policy of all generators of Grupo Albanesi was renewed for a further 12 months through first-class insurers such as: Starr Insurance Companies, Federación Patronal, La Meridional, Provincia Seguros, Chubb, Sancor and Zurich.

NOTE 34: GUARANTEES GRANTED FOR FINANCIAL OPERATIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Loan JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

On July 7, 2020, ASA and CTR entered into a Corporate Guarantee Agreement with JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. ("JPM"), whereby they secure the loan granted to GMSA by JPM for an amount of USD 14,808,483.01. The loan funds are allocated to financing 85% of the amount to be paid to PW Power Systems LLC ("PWPS"), as exporter, for the repair and upgrading services provided for certain natural gas turbines owned by GMSA (formerly purchased from PWPS) as agreed upon under a service contract.
This financing is secured by Export-Import Bank ("Exim Bank") and, as stated above, ASA and CTR serve as guarantors.

The following items are included in the guarantee package: (i) a promissory note issued by GMSA in favor of JPM for the amount of the principal to be provided in each disbursement under the loan agreement, each of them secured by CTR and ASA, under the Argentine law; (ii) a promissory note governed by the laws of the State of New York, issued by GMSA; and (iii) a suretyship by CTR and ASA, both as joint and several debtors and principal payers, pursuant to the Corporate Guarantee Agreement.

At December 31, 2020, GMSA received the disbursement from the loan amounting to USD 3,048,045.

NOTE 35: ECONOMIC CONTEXT IN WHICH THE COMPANY OPERATES

The Company has been operating in a complex economic environment whose main variables have been affected by a strong volatility, both nationally and internationally.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 has caused significant consequences worldwide. Most countries have imposed a series of unprecedented restrictions. The different health measures introduced had, to a greater or lesser extent, an almost immediate impact on economies, which saw the rapid fall of its production indicators and economic activity. As a response, most of the governments implemented fiscal aid packages to maintain the income of a part of the population and reduce the risks of disruption to payment chains, thus avoiding financial and economic crises, as well as bankruptcies of companies. Argentina was no exception, with the Government acting relatively quickly right after the pandemic was declared.

The Argentine economy was already in a recession and the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in March 2020 worsened the scenario. It is expected that Argentina's economic activity will hit its all-time low by the end of 2020.

The main indicators in our country are as follows:

- A 10.4% fall in GDP year-on-year is expected for 2020.
- Cumulative inflation between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020 was 36% (CPI).
- Between January 1 and December 31, 2020, the peso was depreciated at 41%, as against the US dollar, according to the exchange rates of Banco de la Nación Argentina.

NOTE 35: ECONOMIC CONTEXT IN WHICH THE COMPANY OPERATES (Cont'd)

- The monetary authority imposed tighter foreign exchange restrictions, which have also affected the value of the foreign currency in existing alternative markets for certain exchange transactions that are restricted in the official market.

With these measures, which aim at restricting access to the exchange market to curb the demand for dollars, prior authorization from the Central Bank of Argentina is required for certain transactions; the following being applicable to the Company (See Note 16.c and d):

- Payment of financial loans granted by non-residents: companies that have scheduled payments of principal falling due between 10/15/2020 and 3/31/2021 must submit a refinancing plan of at least 60% of the principal amount due, with a new external indebtedness with an average life of two years, allowing them to access the foreign exchange market only to pay 40% of the principal amount due.
- Payment for the issuance of publicly traded debt securities
- Payment for imports of goods abroad
- Formation of external assets

Additionally, the currency system had already determined that funds obtained from the following transactions and items have to be brought in and traded in the local exchange market:

- Exports of goods and services
- Collections of pre-export financing, advances and post-export financing of goods
- Service exports
- Sale of nonproduced non-financial assets
- Sale of external assets

These foreign exchange restrictions, or those to be issued in the future, might affect the Company's ability to access the Single Free Foreign Exchange Market (Mercado Único y Libre de Cambios, MULC) for the purchase of the necessary foreign currency to meet its financial obligations. Foreign currency assets and liabilities at December 31, 2020 have been valued at the quoted prices in the MULC.

In addition, the Government announced a series of measures in October 2020 to contribute to the development of exportable assets and to boost the domestic market and the construction industry.

This context of volatility and uncertainty persisted at the date of issue of these Financial Statements. However, all issuances performed over the last 12 months in the capital markets as well as renegotiations with local banks have been successful and it is expected that they continue so in the next fiscal year; this context might limit access to the debt market and could create difficulties in the renegotiation of existing liabilities.

Company Management permanently monitors the performance of variables affecting its business, to define the course of action and identify the potential impact on its economic and financial position. The Company's Financial Statements must be read in light of these circumstances.

NOTE 36: IMPACT OF COVID-19

During this year, the Company has performed operations under the exacting circumstances derived from the COVID-19 pandemic declared by the World Health Organization in March 2020.

The pandemic continues generating consequences in economic and business activities, both worldwide and locally.

<u>NOTE 36:</u> IMPACT OF COVID-19 (Cont'd)

In Argentina, the measures imposed by the National Government aimed at reducing the virus spread included, among others, closing borders and the social, preventive and mandatory isolation of the population together with a cease of non-essential commercial activities for a long period of time, which varies according to the country's region.

The aforementioned situations have affected the energy industry in Argentina, in relation to the generation market, the SADI electricity demand has diminished 1.6% compared to 2019. In addition, as a result of significant delays in the collections from distributors, large users and National Treasury contributions, CAMMESA has increased the payment terms to generators and hydrocarbon producers by more than 30 days. Furthermore, CAMMESA suspended the automatic adjustment mechanism for spot remuneration laid down by ES Resolution No. 31/20. These measures directly impact on the financial situation of the power generation sector, and if they become aggravated, they could affect not only the payment chain but also maintenance, with the availability of the installed power plants being jeopardized.

Grupo Albanesi continues taking measures to mitigate potential risks for customers, suppliers and employees arising from the spread of COVID-19. In this line, a pandemic plan has been implemented and updated in all the companies to address specific issues of COVID-19 through safety protocols, emergency responses, business continuity and health prevention measures.

Further, additional measures have been taken for employees working in the power plants and remote work policies for all positions allowing to do so have been implemented, focusing on providing a safe and uninterrupted service to customers, including the acquisition of solid physical equipment and the implementation of cybersecurity measures to ensure that systems continue being operational with part of the workforce working remotely.

At December 31, 2020, there was no adverse impact on the commercial operations or the customer service as a result of the remote work. Management will continue reviewing and modifying plans as conditions change, with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with operation and maintenance tasks in due time and manner, the rescheduling of investments and the search for financing opportunities under reasonable market conditions, as mentioned in Note 16), among others.

The Company has not had significant impacts on its operating results for the year as a result of the pandemic, and recorded a positive operating cash flow.

The extent of the COVID-19 outbreak and its final impact on the Argentine and global economy is unknown. Accordingly, the impact that coronavirus might have on the Company's business and the results of its operations if this situation extends over time cannot be reasonably quantified.

The management is closely monitoring the situation and taking all necessary measures to preserve human life and the Company's activities.

NOTE 37: CLASSIFICATION OF RECEIVABLES AND DEBTS BY DUE DATES AND INTEREST ACCRUAL

The breakdown of receivables and debts at December 31, 2020, according to their collection or payment term and restatement clauses, is detailed in the table below:

	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Trade payables	Loans	Salaries and social security contributions	Tax payables and deferred tax liability	Defined benefit plans
	$						
To be due							
Q1	609,903,127	16,284,678	60,657,675	998,019,723	17,576,039	71,317,009	2,691,796
Q2	-	8,351,931	8,640,159	188,247,310	1,050,832	32,875,747	-
Q3	-	8,385,923	-	450,639,145	1,050,832	32,875,747	-
Q4	-	1,748,852,628	-	712,760,530	1,050,832	32,875,747	-
More than 1 year	-	68,969,771	-	6,980,299,192	-	2,520,699,639	7,477,859
Subtotal	**609,903,127**	**1,850,844,931**	**69,297,834**	**9,329,965,900**	**20,728,535**	**2,690,643,889**	**10,169,655**
Past due	295,266,719	-	81,644,495	-	-	-	-
Total at 12/31/2020	**905,169,846**	**1,850,844,931**	**150,942,329**	**9,329,965,900**	**20,728,535**	**2,690,643,889**	**10,169,655**
Non-interest bearing	609,903,127	137,203,839	69,297,834	-	20,728,535	2,559,140,902	10,169,655
At fixed rate	-	1,673,311,822	-	8,162,099,845	-	131,502,987	-
At floating rate	295,266,719	40,329,270	81,644,495	1,167,866,055	-	-	-
Total at 12/31/2020	**905,169,846**	**1,850,844,931**	**150,942,329**	**9,329,965,900**	**20,728,535**	**2,690,643,889**	**10,169,655**

NOTE 38: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) Communication "A" 7230:

On February 25, 2021, the BCRA released Communication "A" 7230 whereby:

(i) It extended the obligation to refinance and submit refinancing plans to access the exchange market to pay principal on financial debt in foreign currency as laid down in Communication "A" 7106, for those recording principal amounts maturing between **April 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021**; and

(ii) It relaxed the requirements established by Communication 7106 which shall be taken into account for refinancing, increasing from USD 1,000,0000 to USD 2,000,000 maturities that shall be rescheduled per calendar month.

In this line, Communication 7230 also states that the refinancing plan shall be submitted to the BCRA before March 15, 2021 for principal amounts maturing between April 1, 2021 and April 15, 2021, while in the other cases, it shall be submitted at least 30 calendar days prior to the maturity of principal to be refinanced.

NOTE 38: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Cont'd)

a) Communication "A" 7230 (Cont'd):

The following are not subject to this norm:

- Maturities of indebtedness as from January 1, 2020, provided the funds have been brought in and traded through the MULC.
- Maturities in 2020, in accordance with the provisions of Communication 7106.

b) Class VII and Class VIII Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance):

Class VII Negotiable Obligations

On March 11, 2021, GMSA and CTR issued Class VII Negotiable Obligations for the amount detailed below and under the following conditions:

Principal: nominal value: USD 7,707,573;

Paid up in kind:

a) Class VII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class III Negotiable Obligations issued by Albanesi S.A.: USD 130,045.

b) Class VII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class VIII Negotiable Obligations issued by GMSA: USD 865,898.

c) Class VII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class XI Negotiable Obligations issued by GMSA: USD 4,539,829.

d) Class VII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class IV Negotiable Obligations issued by CTR: USD 344,678;

Maturity date: March 11, 2023.

Interest: 6% annual nominal, payable on a quarterly basis until March 11, 2023 inclusive.

Payment term and method: Amortization: They shall be amortized in 4 (four) consecutive installments equivalent to: 10% for the first installment, 15% for the second installment, 15% for the third installment and 60% for the fourth and last installment, of the nominal value of Class VII Negotiable Obligations, on the following dates: June 11, 2022, September 11, 2022, September 11, 2022 and on the maturity date.

Class VIII Negotiable Obligations

On March 11, 2021, GMSA and CTR issued Class VIII Negotiable Obligations for the amount detailed below and under the following conditions:

Principal: nominal value: 41,936,497 UVAs equivalent to $2,915,844,636;

NOTE 38: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Cont'd)

b) Class VII and Class VIII Negotiable Obligations (GMSA and CTR co-issuance) (Cont'd):

Class VIII Negotiable Obligations (Cont'd)

Paid up in kind:

a) Class VIII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class III Negotiable Obligations issued by Albanesi S.A.: 1,196,193 UVAs equivalent to $83,171,299.

b) Class VIII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class VIII Negotiable Obligations issued by GMSA: 505,272 UVAs equivalent to $35,131,562.

c) Class VIII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class XI Negotiable Obligations issued by GMSA: 3,106,152 UVAs equivalent to $ 215,970,748.

d) Class VIII Negotiable Obligations Nominal Value payable with Class IV Negotiable Obligations issued by CTR: 622,248 UVAs equivalent to $43,264,903.

Maturity date: March 11, 2023.

Interest: 4.60 % annual nominal, payable on a quarterly basis until March 11, 2023 inclusive.

Payment term and method: Amortization: They shall be amortized in 4 (four) consecutive installments equivalent to: 10% for the first installment, 15% for the second installment, 15% for the third installment and 60% for the fourth and last installment, of the nominal value of Class VIII Negotiable Obligations, on the following dates: June 11, 2022, September 11, 2022, September 11, 2022 and on the maturity date.

NOTE 39: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

These financial statements are the English translation of those originally prepared by the Company in Spanish and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina. The effects of the differences between the accounting principles generally accepted in Argentina and the accounting principles generally accepted in the countries in which the financial statements are to be used have not been quantified. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity or cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the countries of users of the financial statements, other than Argentina.

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

1. Brief description of the activities of the issuing company, including references to relevant situations subsequent to year end.

Pursuant to the provisions of National Securities Commission (CNV) General Resolution No. 368/01, as amended, below is an analysis of the results of the operations of CTR and its equity and financial position, which should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
	MWh			
Sales by type of market				
Sale of energy Res. No. 220	1,143,947	1,085,564	58,383	5%
Sale of energy Res. No. 95, as amended, plus Spot	2,772	15,256	(12,484)	(82%)
	1,146,719	**1,100,820**	**45,899**	**4%**

Sales by type of market (in millions of pesos):

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
	(in millions of pesos)			
Sales by type of market				
Sale of energy Res. No. 220	3,243.2	3,685.3	(442.1)	(12%)
Sale of energy Res. No. 95, as amended, plus Spot	8.8	8.3	0.5	6%
	3,252.0	**3,693.7**	**(441.7)**	**(12%)**

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

Income/loss for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in millions of pesos):

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
Sales of energy	3,252.0	3,693.7	(441.7)	(12%)
Net sales	**3,252.0**	**3,693.7**	**(441.7)**	**(12%)**
Purchase of electric energy	(19.6)	(9.5)	(10.1)	106%
Salaries, social security charges and employee benefits	(120.0)	(121.0)	1.0	(1%)
Defined benefit plans	(1.4)	(1.4)	0.0	0%
Maintenance services	(40.3)	(96.9)	56.6	(58%)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(704.1)	(751.2)	47.1	(6%)
Security guard and porter	(8.6)	(8.0)	(0.6)	8%
Insurance	(29.2)	(29.5)	0.3	(1%)
Taxes, rates and contributions	(10.5)	(11.3)	0.8	(7%)
Sundry	(10.2)	(11.6)	1.4	(12%)
Cost of sales	**(944.0)**	**(1,040.4)**	**96.4**	**(9%)**
Gross income/(loss)	**2,308.0**	**2,653.2**	**(345.2)**	**(13%)**
Taxes, rates and contributions	(64.4)	(110.4)	46.0	(42%)
Selling expenses	**(64.4)**	**(110.4)**	**46.0**	**(42%)**
Fees and compensation for services	(205.8)	(221.8)	16.0	(7%)
Leases	(4.5)	(4.5)	0.0	0%
Per diem, travel and representation expenses	(2.5)	(2.1)	(0.4)	19%
Gifts	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1	(50%)
Sundry	(3.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	106%
Administrative expenses	**(216.6)**	**(230.4)**	**13.80**	**(6.0%)**
Other operating income	36.5	-	36.5	100%
Operating income	**2,063.6**	**2,312.4**	**(248.8)**	**(11%)**
Gain/(Loss) on purchasing power parity (RECPAM)	2,109.9	3,854.1	(1,744.2)	(45%)
Commercial interest	(50.8)	46.7	(97.5)	(209%)
Interest on loans	(876.2)	(1,077.7)	201.5	(19%)
Bank expenses and commissions	(4.5)	(5.0)	0.5	(10%)
Exchange difference, net	(2,380.4)	(4,031.9)	1,651.5	(41%)
Other financial results	8.6	(4.8)	13.4	(279%)
Financial and holding results, net	**(1,193.4)**	**(1,218.6)**	**25.2**	**(2%)**
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	**870.2**	**1,093.8**	**(223.6)**	**(20%)**
Income tax	(341.6)	(1,220.0)	878.4	(72%)
Income/(loss) for the year	**528.5**	**(126.2)**	**654.7**	**(519%)**

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

	Fiscal year ended December 31:			
	2020	**2019**	**Variation**	**Variation %**
These items will be reclassified under income:				
Benefit plan	1.30	(1.1)	2.4	(218%)
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	630.60	(111.3)	741.9	(667%)
Impact on income tax	(158.0)	28.1	(186.1)	(662%)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**473.9**	**(84.3)**	**558.2**	**(662%)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**1,002.5**	**(210.5)**	**1,213.0**	**(576%)**

Sales:

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $3,252.0 million, compared with $3,693.7 million for fiscal year 2019, showing a decrease of $441.7 million or 12%.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the dispatch of electricity was 1,146,719 MWh, accounting for a 4% increase, compared with 1,100,820 MWh for the fiscal year 2019.

Below is a description of the Company's main revenues, and their variation during the year ended December 31, 2020, as against fiscal year 2019:

(i) $3,252.0 million from energy sales on the forward market to CAMMESA under the framework of Resolution No. 220/07, representing a 12% increase compared with the $3,693.7 million for fiscal year 2019. This variation is explained by the net combined effect of an increase in the energy dispatch, an increase in the exchange rates and the fact that the effects of the restatement of sales of energy and power for fiscal year 2019 by applying the CPI were more significant than the increase in the dispatch of energy and the increase in exchange rates in fiscal year 2020.

Cost of sales:

The total cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $944 million, compared with $1,040.4 million for fiscal year 2019, reflecting a decrease of $96.4 million or 9%.

Below is a description of the Company's main revenues, and their variation during the year ended December 31, 2020, as against fiscal year 2019:

(i) $704.1 million for fixed asset depreciation, which accounted for a 6% decrease compared with the $751.2 million for fiscal year 2019. This change is mainly due to the effect of depreciation arising from the technical revaluation in June and December 2019. This item does not entail an outlay of cash.

(ii) $120.0 million for salaries, social security contributions and employee benefits, down 1% from the $121.0 million recorded in 2019. Although there were salary increases, the application of the CPI restatement of salaries, social security charges and employee benefits for fiscal year 2019 had more significant effects.

(iii) $40.3 million in maintenance services, which represented a cost reduction of 58% from the $96.9 million for fiscal year 2019. This difference arises from an addendum to the maintenance contract with GE signed on November 15, 2019, which modified the contract conditions. This contracts states that inspections of turbines will be carried out during 2020 and parts will be replaced to extend the useful life of equipment.

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

Gross income/(loss):

Gross income/(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $2,308.0 million, compared with $2,653.2 million for fiscal year 2019, reflecting an increase of $345.2 million or 13%. This variation is mainly due to the drop in cost of sales, the effects of which were cushioned by the rise in the exchange rate and the increase in the dispatch of energy.

Selling expenses:

The total cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2020 reached $64.4 million, compared with $110.4 million for the fiscal year 2019, reflecting a decrease of $46.0 million or 42%.

The main component of the Company's selling expenses are listed below:

(i) $64.4 million in taxes, rates and contributions, accounting for a 42% decrease from the $110.4 million of fiscal year 2019. The decrease is in line with the variation in sales for this year compared with the previous year.

Administrative expenses:

Total administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $216.6 million, showing a 6.0% decrease from the $230.4 million recorded in 2019.

The main components of the Company's administrative expenses are listed below:

(i) $205.8 million of fees and compensation for services, which accounted for a decrease of 7% from the $221.8 million recorded in 2019. Such variation is due to the billing of administrative services rendered by RGA. Although there were increases in the billing of administrative services rendered by RGA, the application of the CPI restatement of fees and compensation for services for fiscal year 2019 had more significant effects.

Operating income/(loss):

Gross operating income/(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $2,063.6 million compared with the $2,312.4 million recorded in fiscal year 2019, equivalent to a decrease of $248.8 million or 11%.

Financial and holding results, net:

Financial and holding results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to a total loss of $1,193.4 million compared with the loss of $1,218.6 million recorded in fiscal year 2019, which accounted for a decrease of 2%. This variation is primarily due to the effect of the adjustment for inflation, the exchange rate fluctuation, changes in fair value of financial instruments, and the variation in interest on loans.

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

Financial and holding results, net: (Cont'd)

The most noticeable aspects of the variation are:

(i) $2,380.4 million loss due to net exchange differences, accounting for a decrease of 41% compared with the $4,031.9 million loss recorded in fiscal year 2019. This change is mainly due to a lesser exchange rate rise (41%) in 2020 than the rise recorded in fiscal year 2019 (59%).

(ii) $876.2 million loss due to interest on loans, a 19% decrease from the $1,077.7 million loss for fiscal year 2019. Despite the exchange rate rise, there is a decrease in interest on loans due to the effects of the restatement of profits/losses for fiscal year 2019 by applying the CPI.

(iii) Gain on PPP (RECPAM) for $2,109.9 million, which accounted for a decrease of 45% compared to $3,854.1 million of Gain/loss on PPP (RECPAM) for fiscal year 2019, due to the effects of the restatement of profits/losses for the 2019 period by applying the CPI.

(iv) $50.8 million loss for commercial interest, accounting for a 209 % decrease from the $46.7 million income for the fiscal year 2019. This variation obeys mainly to the increase in commercial interest paid to RGA compared to fiscal year 2019.

Net profit/loss:

The Company reported earnings before tax for $870.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, which accounted for a 20% decrease compared with the earnings for $1,093.8 million in fiscal year 2019. The change is mainly due to the variation in the exchange rate, changes in the fair value of financial instruments and in interest on loans.

The income tax charge represented a loss of $341.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, compared with the loss of $1,220.0 million for the fiscal year 2019. Thus obtaining income before income tax for $528.5 million compared with $126.2 million of income for the year 2019.

Comprehensive income for the year:

Other comprehensive income for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to $473.9 million, accounting for an 662% decrease compared with the previous fiscal year, and include the revaluation of property, plant and equipment performed at December 31, 2020 and its effect on income tax.

Total comprehensive loss for the year amounted to $1,002.5 million, representing an increase of 576% compared with the comprehensive loss of $210.5 million for fiscal year 2019.

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

2. Comparative balance sheet figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Non-current Assets	12,305.9	12,253.1	13,060.2
Current assets	3,282.6	3,563.1	1,357.2
Total assets	**15,588.5**	**15,816.1**	**14,417.6**
Equity	3,386.0	2,383.5	2,594.0
Total equity	**3,386.0**	**2,383.5**	**2,594.0**
Non-current Liabilities	9,508.5	9,574.4	8,165.6
Current liabilities	2,694.0	3,858.1	3,657.8
Total liabilities	**12,202.5**	**13,432.6**	**11,823.4**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**15,588.5**	**15,816.1**	**14,417.6**

3. Comparative income statement figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Ordinary operating income	2,063.6	2,312.4	868.0
Financial and holding results	(1,193.4)	(1,218.6)	(2,989.0)
Ordinary net income/(loss)	**870.2**	**1,093.8**	**(2,121.0)**
Income tax	(341.6)	(1,220.0)	501.0
Net income/loss	**528.5**	**(126.2)**	**(1,619.0)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	473.9	(84.3)	1,140.0
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**1,002.5**	**(210.5)**	**(480.0)**

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

4. Comparative cash flow figures:

(in millions of pesos)

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Cash provided by operating activities	2,055.2	2,365.7	486.0
Cash (used in) investing activities	(1,357.5)	(519.2)	(1,137.7)
Cash (used in) financing activities	(1,373.3)	(1,724.3)	661.1
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(675.6)**	**122.2**	**9.4**

5. Comparative ratios:

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Liquidity (1)	1.22	1.25	0.50
Solvency (2)	0.28	0.25	0.30
Tied-up capital (3)	0.79	1.05	1.24
Indebtedness (4)	3.37	3.35	6.88
Interest coverage (5)	3.16	3.87	2.25
Return on equity (6)	0.18	(0.05)	(0.78)

(1) Current Assets / Current Liabilities
(2) Equity / Total Liabilities
(3) Non-current Assets / Total Assets
(4) Financial debt / annual EBITDA (*)
(5) Annual EBITDA (*) / accrued annual financial interest
(6) Net income/(loss) for the period (without OCI) / Total average Equity

(*) Amounts not covered in the Review Report.

6. Brief remarks on the outlook for fiscal year 2021:

Electric power

The Company has concluded the project for cycle closure at the Power Plant, which consisted in expanding nominal capacity in 60 MW by installing a steam turbine and a steam recovery boiler, among other equipment. Aside from increasing available power, this is important from the viewpoint of the environment and energetic efficiency, because the additional energy to be generated will not imply more consumption of fuel.

Summary of Activity at December 31, 2020 and 2019

On August 4, 2018, the Company as generating agent in the WEM obtained the commercial authorization for the GE steam turbine, thus enlarging the Plant's generation capacity by 60 MW.The energy is sold to CAMMESA under a WEM Supply Contract for 55-MW power, as per ES Resolution No. 220/07.

Financial Position

In the following fiscal year, the Company expects to continue optimizing its financing structure and to keep a level of indebtedness in line with the Power Plant's operational needs.

The strategy pursued ensures compliance with the commitments undertaken by the Company and the proper and efficient operation of the Power Plant.

Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Auditor's report issued by independent auditors

To the Shareholders, President and Directors of
Central Térmica Roca S.A.
Legal address: Leandro N. Alem 855 - 14th Floor
Tax code: 33--71194489-9

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Central Térmica Roca S.A. (the "Company"), including the statement of financial position at December 31, 2020 and the statements of income, of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the most significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Those standards have been adopted as auditing standards in Argentina by Technical Pronouncement No. 32 of the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE), and approved by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Argentina, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters	Audit response
Going concern	
The Company has prepared its financial statements based on the going concern assumption, as mentioned in Note 3 of the financial statements at December 31, 2020. As mentioned in note 30, the previous year the Company had a working capital deficit at December 31, 2020. To reverse this situation, Company's Management and shareholders have developed a refinancing plan for short-term financial liabilities. In note 35, the Company states that debt issuances carried out in the capital market as well as renegotiations with local banks for its subsidiaries in the last 12 months have been successful. Management expects the same behavior for the next accounting period. However, the Argentine economy is in a current context that could limit access to the debt market, which could create difficulties in the renegotiation of existing liabilities. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends on Management's ability to maintain liquidity to comply with deadlines of existing obligations with its creditors.	Audit procedures that we have carried out to validate the correct application of the going concern principle included, among others: • carry out inquiries to the key members of Management and Board of Directors, to understand the process of assessing the principle of a going concern; • verify the mathematical precision of Management's cash flow projections and validate the initial cash position; • gather evidence on Management's underlying cash flow projections for the Company by validating data with other external and internal sources as necessary, including recent dispatch volumes, prices as per current resolutions, and comparing cost assumptions with historical and actual ones and assessing the realistic likelihood of achieving cost reductions; • carry out an independent sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of changes in the key premises underlying cash flow forecasts. These could be a change in the prices set up in the current resolutions or a lower-than-expected operating performance;

Key audit matters	Audit response
Going concern (cont'd) Management carried out a sensitivity analysis on its cash flow forecast to consider the potential impact of a fall in dispatch volumes as a result of the effects of COVID-19 virus on the economy, together with alternative financing scenarios and rate patterns. Management's assessment of the going concern is based on cash flow projections and business plans, each of which depends on significant management judgment and may be influenced by management bias. The situation described above, the way in which the subsidiaries' business will develop and how the Company will obtain the necessary resources for their normal operation in an uncertain context, have led us to consider this matter as a key issue in our audit.	• carry out an acid test of liquidity verifying the Company's ability to comply with existing deadlines within one year without restructuring debts that have not delivered on the date of issuance of the financial statements; • consider the financial situation of the Company's main clients, the impact of a potential delay in their payments and its correlation on the Company's cash flows; • assess the disclosures included in the financial statements.
Fair value of property, plant and equipment As described in notes 4, 6 and 7 of the financial statements as of December 31, 2020, the balance of property, plant and equipment is $12,236,924,743, after recognition of an impairment of $630,631,283. The Company has opted to value land, buildings, facilities, machinery and turbines at fair value applying discounted cash flows or comparables techniques. The fair value calculated by means of the discounted cash flow was used to value facilities, machinery and turbines. The fair value was determined by using the income approach method based on projected cash flows for each of the thermal power plants based on their useful life, in which different scenarios were weighted according to their probability of occurrence.	Audit procedures performed in this key matter included, among others: • evaluate the preparation and supervision process carried out by management for calculations of the fair value of property, plant and equipment; • evaluate the competence, capacity and objectivity of the external appraisers hired by the Company, as well as their methods and assumptions; • Review the key data and assumptions used to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment. In particular: ✓ validate with external sources the premises on trends in inflation exchange rates;

Key audit matters	Audit response
Fair value of property, plant and equipment (cont'd) In addition to the deadlines determined, the projections of future cash flow determined on the basis of macroeconomic assumptions (inflation and exchange rates), price projections based on current resolutions and projections of dispatch volumes based on knowledge of the market by the Company were extrapolated. These recoverable amounts are based on assumptions related to the market outlook and the regulatory environment, of which any modification could have a material impact on the amount of impairment losses to be recognized. External appraisers participate in the appraisal of those assets. The participation of external appraisers is decided by the Company's Board of Directors. We consider that the measurement of the fair value of property, plant and equipment is a key audit matter, due to its materiality in the Company's financial statement and because it requires the application of critical judgments and significant estimates by Management on key variables used in the evaluation of cash flows, as well as by the unpredictability of the future evolution of these estimates and the fact that future significant changes in key premises may have a significant impact on the financial statements.	✓ for the operational and regulatory assumptions used to prepare future cash flows, evaluate the consistency of the operating conditions of each thermal power plant and its performance based on historical data, as well as the applicable regulations to date; ✓ examine the method for determining the discount rate and the consistency with the underlying market assumptions, checking that the value is within a reasonable range based on the comparables in the sector and the Company's particular risk; • evaluate the sensitivity of measurements to changes in certain assumptions; • confirm the mathematical accuracy of calculations and the adequate use of the model prepared by Management; • assess the disclosures included in the financial statements. In addition, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge to assist us in evaluating the model and certain important assumptions, including the discount rate.

Information that accompanies the financial statements ("other information")

The other information comprises the Annual report and summary of activity. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements will not cover the other information and, therefore, we do not express any audit conclusion.

In relation to our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility of to read the other information and when doing so, considering whether the other information contained is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with our knowledge obtained in the audit or if for any other reason it appears to contain a material misstatement. If, based on the work performed, we consider that, as regards our field of competence, there is a material misstatement in the other information, we have to report it. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board's responsibility in respect of financial statements

The Board of Central Térmica Roca S.A. is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and asses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Company's Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of issue of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with Company's Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement on our fulfillment of relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate any relationship and other matters that might be thought to affect our independence and, when applicable, the actions taken to reduce threats or the related safeguards.

Among the matters that have been subject to communications with the Company's Board of Directors, we determine those of most significance in the audit of the financial statements, which are, consequently, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in this audit report, except for those legal or regulatory provisions that prohibit the public disclosure of the matter or if, in extremely infrequent circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be disclosed in our report, because it is reasonable to expect that the adverse consequences of doing so would outweigh the public interest benefits thereof.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In compliance with current regulations, we report that:

a) the financial statements of Central Térmica Roca S.A. have been transcribed into the Inventory and Balance Sheet book and as regards those matters that are within our competence, they are in compliance with the provisions of the General Companies Law and pertinent resolutions of the National Securities Commission;

b) the financial statements Statements of Central Térmica Roca S.A. arise from accounting records carried in all formal aspects in accordance with legal requirements;

c) at December 31, 2020 the debt of Central Térmica Roca S.A. accrued in favor of the Argentine Integrated Social Security System according to the Company's accounting records amounted to $2,845,047, none of which was claimable at that date;

d) as required by section 21, subsection b), Chapter III, Part VI, Title II of the rules issued by the National Securities Commission, we report that total fees for auditing and related services billed to the Company during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 account for:

d.1) 85% of the total fees for services billed to the Company for all items during that fiscal year;

d.2) 15% of the total fees for auditing services and related services billed to the Company, its parent companies, subsidiaries and related companies during that year;

d.3) 9% of the total fees for services billed to the Company, its parent companies, subsidiaries and related companies for all items during that year;

e) we have applied the money laundering abatement and anti-terrorist financing procedures for Central Térmica Roca S.A.comprised in the professional standards issued by the Professional Council in Economic Sciences of the City of Buenos Aires.

City of Buenos Aires, March 16, 2021.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. S.R.L

(Partner)

Raúl Leonardo Viglione

Free translation from the original prepared in Spanish for publication in Argentina

Report of the Syndics' Committee

To the Shareholders of
Central Térmica Roca S.A.

1. In accordance with Section 294 of Law No. 19550, the standards issued by the National Securities Commission (CNV) and Regulations of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, we have examined the statement of financial position of Central Térmica Roca S.A. at December 31, 2020, and the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and complementary notes. Further, we have examined the Annual Report of the Board of Directors for that fiscal year. The preparation and issuance of these financial statements are the responsibility of Central Térmica Roca S.A.

2. Our examination was carried out in accordance with standards applicable to syndics. These standards require that the examinations of the financial statements be performed in accordance with current auditing standards, and include the verification of the fairness of the significant information contained in the documents examined and their consistency with the information on corporate decisions, which are known to us, as disclosed in the Board and Shareholders' meeting minutes, as well as the conformity of those decisions with the law and by-laws insofar as concerns formal and documentary aspects. To fulfill our professional duties, we have reviewed the work done by the external auditors, Price Waterhouse & Co. S.R.L., who issued their unqualified report on the same date of this report. An audit requires that the auditors plan and perform the work to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements or significant errors. An audit includes examining, on a selective test basis, the judgmental elements supporting the disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting standards used, the significant estimates made by the Company, and the overall financial statement presentation. We have not assessed the administrative, financing, marketing and operating business criteria as these matters fall within the exclusive competence of the Board of Directors and Shareholders' meeting.

3. Furthermore, with regard to the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, we have verified that it contains the information required by Section 66 of the General Companies Law No. 19550, Law 26831 and amendments, and as regards those matters that are within our field of competence, the figures shown therein agree with the Company's accounting records and other relevant documentation.

4. We have verified compliance by the Directors in office with the qualification bonds as of the date of presentation of the financial statements at December 31, 2020, as called for by item 1.4 of Appendix I to Technical Pronouncement No. 16 issued by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences.

5. Based on the work done with the scope described above, we report that:

a. In our opinion, the financial statements of Central Térmica Roca S.A. present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position at December 31, 2020, its comprehensive income, changes in its equity and the cash flow for the year then ended, in conformity with professional accounting standards in force in the City of Buenos Aires, and CNV regulations;

b. As regards those matters that are within our competence, we have no comments to make in connection with the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, any statement referred to future events being their exclusive responsibility;

c. Regarding the independence of the external auditors, the quality of the auditing policies applied by the auditor and the accounting policies of Central Térmica Roca S.A., the report of the external auditors includes the representation of having applied auditing standards in effect in Argentina, which comprise independence requirements, and has no qualifications as regards the application of such standards or professional accounting standards in force in Argentina, and we have no observations to make in connection with the accounting policies mentioned above;

d. The provisions of CNV Resolution No. 797/2019, referred to the presentation of the report on compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance, have been duly fulfilled.

e. As provided for by CNV regulations, we report that we have read the report of the external auditors, from which it follows that:

   i. the auditing standards applied are the ones approved by the Professional Council in Economic Sciences for the City of Buenos Aires, which comprise independence requirements, and

   ii. the financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), adopted by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences (FACPCE) as professional accounting standards and incorporated into the regulations of the National Securities Commission (CNV), as approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

f. We have applied money laundering abatement and anti-terrorist financing procedures, as established by the professional standards issued by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils in Economic Sciences.

In the exercise of the legality control falling within our field of competence, during the year we have applied the other procedures described in section 294 of the General Companies Law No. 19550 that we considered necessary under the circumstances, and we have no observations to make.

City of Buenos Aires, March 16, 2021

For the Syndics' Committee
Marcelo P. Lerner
Full Syndic