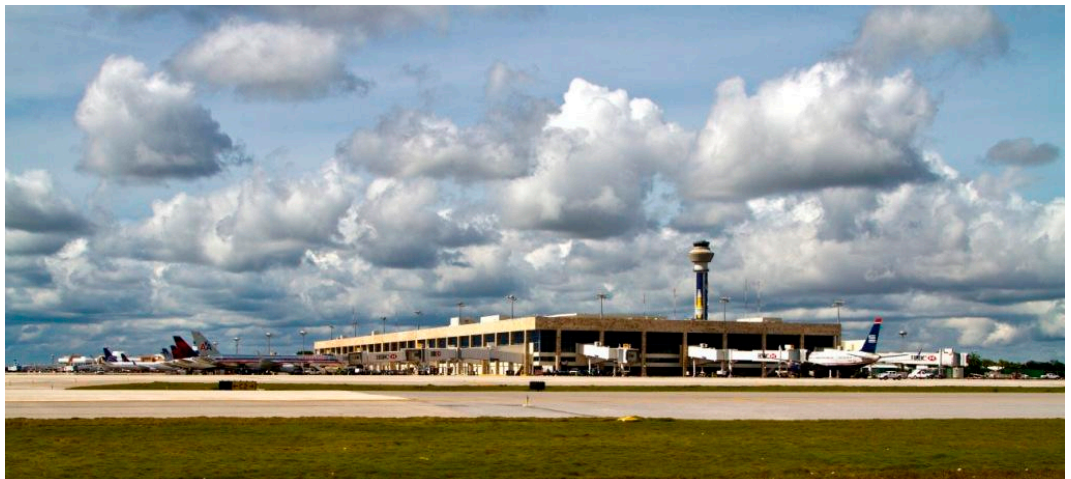


ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING



Mexico City
23rd of April 2020



Material for the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. to be held 23rd April 2020 at 10:00 am

Contents:

I a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report of the Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2019 • Report of the External Auditors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2019
I b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report of the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2019
I c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the activities in which the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. intervened during the year 2019, in accordance with Article 28 IV(e) of the Stock Market Law
I d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2019
I e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report of the Audit Committee of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2019
I f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax report of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. corresponding to year 2018
II a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal to increase legal reserve
II b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal to pay an ordinary and extraordinary dividend in cash from accumulated retained earnings
II c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal of maximum amount that may be used by the Company to repurchase shares in 2020
III a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of administration by the Company's Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year 2019
III b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the persons who comprise or will comprise the Board of Directors of the Company: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fernando Chico Pardo (Chairman) ii. José Antonio Pérez Antón iii. Luis Chico Pardo iv. Aurelio Pérez Alonso v. Rasmus Christiansen vi. Francisco Garza Zambrano vii. Ricardo Guajardo Touché viii. Guillermo Ortiz Martínez ix. Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda

III c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ricardo Guajardo Touché
III d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the persons to serve on the Nominations and Compensations Committee of the Company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fernando Chico Pardo (President) ii. José Antonio Pérez Antón iii. Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda
III e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for determination of corresponding compensations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Board of Directors ii. Operations Committee iii. Nominations & Compensations Committee iv. Audit Committee v. Acquisitions & Contracts Committee
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for designation of delegates to enact the resolutions of the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Claudio R. Góngora Morales b) Rafael Robles Miaja c) Ana María Poblanno Chanona



Item I a)

Annual Report of the Chief Executive Officer of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019

**GRUPO AEROPORTUARIO DEL SURESTE, S.A.B. DE C.V.
REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

Mexico City, 1st March 2020

To the Board of Directors of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Dear Sirs:

I hereby present my annual report on the activities, financial situation, results and ongoing projects of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. (“the Company” or “ASUR”) during the year ending the 31st of December 2019, in accordance with the provisions of Article 44, Section XI, of the Mexican Stock Market Law, Article 172 of the Mexican Corporations Act and the Company bylaws.

It should be noted that this report also corresponds to the companies Aeropuerto de Cancún, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Mérida, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S.A. de C.V., Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S.A. de C.V., RH ASUR, S.A. de C.V., ASUR FBO, S.A. de C.V., Cancún Airport Services, S.A. de C.V., Caribbean Logistics, S.A. de C.V., Cargo R.F., S.A. de C.V., Aerostar Airport Holdings, LLC, and Sociedad Operadora de Aeropuertos de Centro Norte, S.A., which are subsidiaries in which the Company holds the majority of the shares and in which the value of equity is equivalent to more than 20% of the net worth of ASUR according to the latest profit and loss statement of said subsidiaries.

Following a review of the information with regard to the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries during the period between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 2019 please take note of the Company’s main activities, projects and financial results during said period:

The revenues of ASUR and its subsidiaries, including revenues from construction services, increased to \$16.822 billion pesos, representing a rise of 9.2% compared to the 12-month period ending the 31st of December 2018; over the same period, revenues without construction services increased to \$15.585 billion pesos by 7.7%.

Operating costs including the cost of construction services increased by 10.0% to \$8.545 billion pesos, and without construction services rose by 7.0% to 7.309 billion pesos.

This resulted in a majority net income for the Company of \$5.466 billion pesos in the year ending the 31st of December 2019, including the Company’s 60% share in the airport in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and its 100% ownership of the six airports in Colombia, representing an increase of 9.6% in comparison to 2018.

Attached to this report are: **(i)** a Consolidated Balance Sheet that shows the financial situation of the Company at the end of the year, **(ii)** a Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement that shows the results obtained by the Company during the year, **(iii)** a Consolidated Statement of Variations in Accounting Equity that describes the changes in the financial situation of the Company during the year, **(iv)** a Consolidated Cash Flow Statement that describes the changes in the Company’s cash position during the year, **(v)** a Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position that also describes the changes in the

Company's cash position during the year, and (vi) complementary notes that clarify the information referred to in points (i) to (iv) above.

The fixed assets used by the airports to carry out ASUR's activities are divided into two parts: airside assets, comprised of runways, taxiways, aircraft parking aprons for commercial aviation, aircraft parking aprons for general aviation, hangars, perimeter roadway and fencing, control tower, safety zones, facilities for the firefighting and rescue corps, etc.; and landside assets, comprising terminal buildings, car parks, access roads, etc.

We have continued to implement a policy of sustained investment in all these assets, taking special care to maintain them adequately, in order to comply with the safety and quality standards required by the authorities. In addition, we have made substantial investments in order to increase capacity and improve service quality.

Since the 28th of September 2000, ASUR has traded the shares representing its capital stock on the stock markets in New York and Mexico City, the New York Stock Exchange and the *Bolsa Mexicana de Valores*.

During the first quarter of 2019, the highest price of the Company's shares in Mexico City was \$346.28 pesos and the highest price of the Company's American Depositary Shares (each of which represents 10 shares) in New York was \$181.95 dollars. The lowest prices during the same period were \$293.70 pesos per share and \$150.60 dollars per ADS, respectively.

During the second quarter of 2019, the highest price of the Company's shares in Mexico City was \$327.06 pesos and the highest price of the Company's American Depositary Shares (each of which represents 10 shares) in New York was \$171.20 dollars. The lowest prices during the same period were \$300.73 pesos per share and \$155.26 dollars per ADS, respectively.

During the third quarter of 2019, the highest price of the Company's shares in Mexico City was \$316.47 pesos and the highest price of the Company's American Depositary Shares (each of which represents 10 shares) in New York was \$165.42 dollars. The lowest prices during the same period were \$272.38 pesos per share and \$138.75 dollars per ADS, respectively.

During the fourth quarter of 2019, the highest price of the Company's shares in Mexico City was \$363.55 pesos and the highest price of the Company's American Depositary Shares (each of which represents 10 shares) in New York was \$190.38 dollars. The lowest prices during the same period were \$299.18 pesos per share and \$150.91 dollars per ADS, respectively.

Please also take formal note that, as of the 1st of March 2020, I am aware of the existence of two shareholders that own stakes of more than 10% (ten per cent) in the total capital stock of the Company: entities directly owned and controlled by Fernando Chico Pardo owned 17.33% of our total capital stock; and entities directly owned and controlled by Grupo ADO, S.A. de C.V. owned 16.13% of our total capital stock. The remaining shares in the Company's capital stock are divided between different public investors, both within Mexico and abroad.

As you will be aware, the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company shareholders held on the 26th of April 2018 approved an ordinary dividend, to be paid out from accumulated earnings, in the amount of \$6.78 pesos (six pesos and seventy-eight cents, Mexican legal tender) per share. The Ordinary

Annual General Meeting of the Company shareholders held on the 24th of April 2019 approved an ordinary dividend, to be paid out from accumulated earnings, in the amount of \$7.46 pesos (seven pesos and forty-six cents, Mexican legal tender) per share, as well as an extraordinary dividend in the amount of \$2.54 (two pesos and fifty-four cents, Mexican legal tender) per share, for a total dividend in the amount of \$10.00 (ten pesos and zero cents, Mexican legal tender) per share.

With nothing further for the time being, I am at your disposal for any additional information.

Yours faithfully,



Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.



Item I a)

Report of the External Auditors of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and its subsidiaries (Company), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in stockholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Compliance with the maximum rate stated in concession agreements</p> <p>As discussed in Notes 19.1, 18.1.3, 3.1.1 and 3.1.4 to the consolidated financial statements, the rules included in the concession agreements applicable to the airports operated by the Company in Mexico require compliance with an annual rate limit for each airport. This annual rate limit represents the maximum annual revenue per workload unit (one passenger or 100 kg of cargo) that can be recorded by the Company for the services rendered that are subject to these regulated prices. The concession agreements provide no guarantees the airports will receive the maximum amounts permitted.</p> <p>If the Company records regulated revenue in excess of the maximum annual rate, the government authorities could revoke one or more of the Company's concessions in Mexico. Consequently, management regularly monitors regulated revenue in Mexico so as not to exceed regulatory limits.</p> <p>Our audit was focused on recognition of regulated revenue in Mexico subject to the maximum annual rate, mainly due to its significance (\$6,628 million Mexican pesos for the period ended on December 31, 2019) and due to the complexity involved in both, applying the calculation established in the concession agreements for determining maximum annual rates and obtaining the necessary data.</p> <p>In particular, we focused our audit effort on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process involved in calculating the maximum annual rate and the data used for such purpose, for instance, passenger traffic and cargo statistics. 	<p>We evaluated and considered the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls (including Information Technology controls) related to regulated revenue in Mexico, the determination and authorization by management of the maximum annual rate and the corresponding discounts. As part of our audit, we performed the following procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For a sample of daily transactions recorded by each of the airports, we compared the information provided by the airlines in the "inbound and outbound manifests" with the information recorded in the operating system used by the airports. We specifically perform this comparison for the following data: number of passengers required to pay TUA and details of other airport services subject to regulated rates. For a sample of monthly transactions, we obtained a reconciliation of the Company's accounting records to the information contained in the operating system used by the airports. We compared the data used for calculating the maximum annual rate, such as: The National Producer Price Index, excluding oil, with the index published by the National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI by its acronym in Spanish); the passenger traffic and cargo statistics with the operating systems used by airports; the rates in force for airport services, the TUA and the exchange rate with the figures published in the Official Gazette (DOF, by its acronym in Spanish).



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorization of changes on the airport usage rates (TUA for its acronym in Spanish) and other airport services rates. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. We independently reperfomed the maximum annual rate calculation considering the applicable rules and information and data previously mentioned and compared the results with the ones determined by the Company. 5. For a sample of transactions, we compared the rates used by the Company in the calculation of airport regulated revenue, included in the operating system used by the airports, with the rates in force, for each airport, published in the DOF. 6. We compared the revenue recorded by the Company related to domestic and international TUA and baggage inspection, with a reasonable test we performed, wherein we multiplied the total number of passengers times the authorized rates.
<p>Evaluation of goodwill impairment</p> <p>As discussed in Note 8.1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company annually performs the impairment analysis of goodwill, considering the Cash Generating Units (CGU) originated by subsidiaries Aerostar and Airplan.</p> <p>Our audit procedures focused in this area due to the significance of the goodwill balance, which amounts to \$2,567 million of Mexican pesos and represents 4.5% of total consolidated assets, and because determining recoverable value involves significant judgment when developing the assumptions considered in future cash flow forecasts.</p>	<p>We evaluated and considered the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the future cash flow forecasts and the assumptions used to perform the evaluation of goodwill impairment.</p> <p>With the support of our valuation experts, we performed the following procedures for each cash generating unit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We considered and evaluated future cash flow forecasts prepared by management and the process for developing those future cash flow forecasts and if they were consistent with historical financial trends of the Company, other forecasts prepared by Management and approved business plans.



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>In particular, we focused our audit efforts on the following assumptions used by Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected passenger traffic and its related growth rate. • Airport and commercial income growth rate. • Operating costs and expenses growth rate. • Discount rate applied to future cash flow forecasts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. We compared the projected passenger traffic with the historical information. 3. We compared the passenger traffic growth rates, airport and commercial income growth rate operating costs and expenses growth rates with the historical growth recorded by the Company and the projected trends of inflation. 4. We compared the discount rate used by Management with the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Company considering its financial performance and generally accepted market rates in this industry. 5. We conducted a sensitivity analysis, considering the potential changes in the discount rate and net growths and we evaluated and considered the related disclosures made in the notes to the financial statements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report presented to Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (CNBV) (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



When we read the other information not yet received, we will issue the report required by the CNBV and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and, if required, describe the issue in our report.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company and subsidiaries audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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



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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, S. C.

Fabián Mateos Aranda
C.P.C. Fabián Mateos
Audit Partner

Mexico City, March 10, 2020



Item I b)

Annual Report of the Board of Directors of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019

**GRUPO AEROPORTUARIO DEL SURESTE, S.A.B. DE C.V.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS**

Opinion of the Board of Directors Regarding the Information Contained in the Annual Report of the CEO:

In relation to the report presented by the Chief Executive Officer (“the Report”) in accordance with the provisions of Section XI of Article 44 of the Mexican Stock Market Law, Article 172 of the Mexican Corporations Act and Section IV, point (c) of Article 28 of the Mexican Stock Market Law, after having held various meetings with the Chief Executive Officer and the other relevant executive officers of the Company regarding the contents of the Report; after having reviewed the information and the supporting documentation presented to the Board of Directors by the Chief Executive Officer and the other relevant executive officers; and after having listened to the explanations provided by them in relation to the Report, and taking into consideration the opinion of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors considers that the Report presented to this shareholders’ meeting is adequate and sufficient, and truthfully, reasonably and satisfactorily reflects the financial situation of the Company, the results of its operations, the changes in its stockholder equity and the changes in its financial situation as of the 31st of December 2019. We consequently recommend that the information presented by the Chief Executive Officer be approved by the shareholders.

Opinion of the Board of Directors Concerning the Accounting and Reporting Policies and Criteria Applied by the Company:

We have reviewed the financial statements of the Company as of the 31st of December 2019, the auditors’ report and the accounting policies employed in the preparation of the financial statements, including, as applicable, the modifications thereto and the corresponding effects. The external auditors, who are responsible for expressing their opinion regarding the fairness of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and their compliance with the financial reporting regulations applicable in Mexico, have issued their comments. As a result of this review, the external auditors recommended that the Board of Directors approve the financial statements for presentation to the Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company Shareholders.

Similarly, the Board of Directors considers that the accounting and reporting policies and criteria applied by the Company and its subsidiaries, Aeropuerto de Cancún, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Mérida, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S.A. de C.V., Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S.A. de C.V., RH ASUR, S.A. de C.V., ASUR FBO, S.A. de C.V., Cancún Airport Services, S.A. de C.V., Caribbean Logistics, S.A. de C.V., Cargo R.F., S.A. de C.V., Aerostar Airport Holdings, LLC, and Sociedad Operadora de Aeropuertos de Centro Norte, S.A. adhere to the financial reporting regulations applicable in Mexico, are adequate and sufficient under the circumstances and are applied on a consistent basis.

The audited financial statements reasonably represent the financial situation of the Company and its subsidiaries, Aeropuerto de Cancún, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Mérida, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S.A. de C.V., Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S.A. de C.V., Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S.A. de C.V., RH ASUR, S.A. de C.V., ASUR FBO, S.A. de C.V., Cancún Airport Services, S.A. de C.V., Caribbean Logistics, S.A. de C.V., Cargo R.F., S.A. de C.V., Aerostar Airport Holdings, LLC, and Sociedad

Operadora de Aeropuertos de Centro Norte, S.A., as of the 31st of December 2019, as well as the results of their operations and the changes in their financial situation as of that date.

Report of the activities in which the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. intervened during the year 2019, in accordance with article 28 IV (e) of the Stock Market Law [Ley del Mercado de Valores]

The Company Shareholders are hereby informed that the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. did not intervene in the Company's operations during the period in question.

Report of the Board of Directors Regarding Transactions in Excess of 2 Million US Dollars:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the bylaws of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V., I hereby submit for your consideration a list of transactions carried out by the Company between the 1st of January 2019 and the 31st of December 2019 for sums in excess of USD \$2,000,000.00 (two million US dollars).

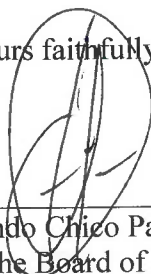
Sum USD*	Description	Contractor	Date of approval, Acquisitions Committee
\$34,168,663.44	Phase two of extension of terminal building at Mérida Airport	Constructora y Edificadora GIA+A, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$28,594,010.00	Extension and reconfiguration of baggage handling systems and replacement of equipment in several airports	Beumer de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$15,196,376.93	Phase one of extension of terminal building at Mérida Airport	Constructora y Edificadora GIA+A, S.A. de C.V.	30 September 2019
\$14,020,707.59	Major programmed repairs to Runway 12L-30R, taxiways, and aviation aprons at Cancún Airport	Ing. Jorge Enrique Mercader Rodríguez	31 December 2019
\$10,987,220.26	Extension of Taxiway A and construction of Taxiway A7 at Cancún Airport	Coconal, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$9,104,933.31	Repairs to Runway 07-25 and Taxiways A and B at Huatulco Airport	Concretos Asfálticos Tecamac, S.A. de C.V.	29 March 2019
\$6,566,473.56	Major programmed repairs to runway and taxiways at Mérida Airport	Concretos Asfálticos Tecamac, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$6,255,643.94	Major programmed repairs to runway, taxiways and aprons at Oaxaca Airport	Coconal, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$5,509,262.93	Construction work relating to expansion of Terminal 4 and airline offices at Cancún Airport	Gami Ingeniería e Instalaciones, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$5,352,879.21	Supply and installation of replacement air conditioning equipment at Cancún Airport	Daikin Airconditioning México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$5,030,343.49	Construction work relating to extension of commercial aviation apron at Oaxaca Airport	Coconal, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$4,636,856.93	Construction work relating to expansion of commercial aviation apron at Mérida Airport	Canteras Peninsulares, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$4,185,379.55	Construction work relating to expansion of commercial aviation apron at Veracruz Airport	Compañía Proyextra, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$4,043,434.90	Centralised control system for terminal buildings at Cancún Airport	Calefacción y Ventilación del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,955,081.59	Major programmed repairs to runway and taxiways at Veracruz Airport	Coconal, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,748,156.26	Major repairs to Runway 08-26 and Taxiways A and B at Villahermosa Airport	Concretos Asfálticos Tecamac, S.A. de C.V.	30 September 2019

\$3,726,966.81	Security services, for a period of one year, at Cancún Airport	Tecnología en Seguridad Privada SSIA Q Roo, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,481,299.22	Supply of replacement air conditioning equipment at Cancún Airport	Calefacción y Ventilación del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,362,972.28	Construction work relating to extension of commercial aviation apron and construction of roadway for fire station at Huatulco Airport	Construcción y Servicios Integrales Sigma, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,181,838.63	Construction work relating to extension of commercial aviation apron at Terminal 4 north side at Cancún Airport	Constructora Mool, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,100,694.34	Passenger and hand luggage inspection services, for a period of one year at Cancún Airport	Tecnología en Seguridad Privada SSIA Q Roo, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$3,073,526.93	Construction of perimeter roadway and replacement of perimeter fencing at Villahermosa Airport	Favma Construcción, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$2,766,404.44	Supply of air conditioning equipment for terminal building expansion at Mérida Airport	Daikin Airconditioning México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$2,432,782.53	Construction work relating to relocation of storage facility at Cancún Airport	Arrendadora de Equipos para Deslizados y Obra Civil, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$2,413,859.96	Major programmed repairs to landside roadways at Cancún Airport	Maquinaria Kambul, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019
\$2,349,102.50	Supply of replacement security equipment, including all-inclusive maintenance for a period of two years, for various airports	Segman, S.A. de C.V.	30 September 2019
\$2,215,655.33	Extension of ground handlers' area for Terminal 4 at Cancún Airport	Ing. Jorge Enrique Mercader Rodríguez	31 December 2019
\$2,191,782.00	Supply of Global Stryker, 4-wheel-drive, 1500-gallon fire engines for various airports	Autobuses Especializados, S.A. de C.V.	29 March 2019
\$2,082,952.06	Construction work relating to extension of ground handlers' area at Terminal 3 in Cancún Airport	Distribuidora y Constructora Muñoz, S.A. de C.V.	31 December 2019

* Calculated at official exchange rate published on date of approval by Acquisitions & Contracts Committee

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company, I would like to thank you for your presence at this Shareholders' Meeting.

Yours faithfully,



Fernando Chico Pardo,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
Mexico City, 10th of March 2020



Item I c)

Report of the activities in which the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. intervened during the year 2019, in accordance with Article 28 IV(e) of the Stock Market Law

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
Report of activities and operations in which the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. intervened during the year 2019

The Company Shareholders are hereby informed that the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. did not intervene in the Company's operations during the period in question.

* * * * *

Lic. Fernando Chico Pardo
Chairman of the Board of Directors
March 2020



Item I d)

Individual Financial Statements of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Non-consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of Mexcian pesos)

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Assets</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 527,044	\$ 445,851
Recoverable taxes and others current assets	4,468	2,363
Total current assets	531,512	448,214
Land (Note 3c.), furniture and equipment	303,348	303,348
Investments in subsidiary companies (Note 5)	30,283,909	28,296,145
Total assets	\$ 31,118,769	\$ 29,047,707
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 26,951	\$ 57,449
Tax payable	36,447	2,891
Total short-term liabilities	63,398	60,340
Deferred Income tax (Note 7)	1,340	545
Total liabilities	64,738	60,885
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 6):		
Capital stock	12,799,204	12,799,204
Capital reserves	13,188,719	11,246,743
Retained earnings	5,066,108	4,940,875
Total stockholders' equity	31,054,031	28,986,822
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 31,118,769	\$ 29,047,707

The twelve attached notes are integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for their issuance on March 10, 2020, by the officer underwriting below.

Lic. Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Non-consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended on December 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of Mexcian pesos)

	Year ended December 31,	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue from administrative services to subsidiaries	\$ 570,577	\$ 597,761
Operating expenses	<u>(35,795)</u>	<u>(37,328)</u>
Gross profit	<u>534,782</u>	<u>560,433</u>
COMPREHENSIVE FINANCING INCOME:		
Interests gain - Net	29,257	21,649
Exchange loss income - Net	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(158)</u>
	<u>29,223</u>	<u>21,491</u>
Profit before share of net profit of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and income tax	564,005	581,924
Share of net profit of subsidiaries (Note 5)	<u>5,085,086</u>	<u>4,582,965</u>
Profit before income tax	5,649,091	5,164,889
Income tax (Note 7)	<u>(166,561)</u>	<u>(171,555)</u>
Net income for the year	5,482,530	4,993,334
Other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of labor obligations in subsidiaries	(6,616)	(425)
Effect of foreign currency conversion	<u>(408,705)</u>	<u>(5,720)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 5,067,209</u>	<u>\$ 4,987,189</u>

The twelve attached notes are integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for their issuance on March 10, 2020, by the officer underwriting below.

Lic. Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.
Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
As of December 31, 2019 y 2018

(Thousands of Mexican pesos)

	<u>Capital stock</u>	<u>Legal reserve</u>	<u>Reserve for of treasury stock</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total stockholders' equity</u>
Balances at December 31, 2017	\$ 12,799,204	\$ 1,092,616	\$ 7,052,635	\$ 5,135,493	\$ 26,079,948
Transactions with stockholders:					
Transfer to legal reserve		291,865		(291,865)	
Transfers to repurchase of shares			2,809,627	(2,809,627)	
Airplan's additional acquisition (Note 1)				(46,315)	(46,315)
Dividends paid (Note 6)				(2,034,000)	(2,034,000)
		<u>291,865</u>	<u>2,809,627</u>	<u>(5,181,807)</u>	<u>(2,080,315)</u>
Comprehensive income:					
Net income for the year				4,993,334	4,993,334
Remeasurement of labor obligations				(425)	(425)
Effect of foreign currency translation in foreign subsidiaries				(5,720)	(5,720)
				<u>4,987,189</u>	<u>4,987,189</u>
Balances at December 31, 2018	<u>12,799,204</u>	<u>1,384,481</u>	<u>9,862,262</u>	<u>4,940,875</u>	<u>28,986,822</u>
Transactions with stockholders:					
Transfer to legal reserve		249,666		(249,666)	
Transfers to repurchase of shares			1,692,310	(1,692,310)	
Dividends paid (Note 6)				(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
		<u>249,666</u>	<u>1,692,310</u>	<u>(4,941,976)</u>	<u>(3,000,000)</u>
Comprehensive income:					
Net income for the year				5,482,530	5,482,530
Remeasurement of labor obligations				(6,616)	(6,616)
Effect of foreign currency translation in foreign subsidiaries				(408,705)	(408,705)
				<u>5,067,209</u>	<u>5,067,209</u>
Balances at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 12,799,204</u>	<u>\$ 1,634,147</u>	<u>\$ 11,554,572</u>	<u>\$ 5,066,108</u>	<u>\$ 31,054,031</u>

The twelve attached notes are integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for their issuance on March 10, 2020, by the officer underwriting below.

Lic. Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Non-consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

December 31, 2019 y 2018

(Thousands of Mexican pesos)

	Year ended December 31	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Operating activities		
Profit before income from results of subsidiaries and income tax	\$ 564,005	\$ 581,924
Investing activities related items:		
Interest received	(29,257)	(21,659)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Recoverable taxes and others current assets	(134,314)	(32,002)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>(30,498)</u>	<u>(112,273)</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	369,936	415,990
Investing activities		
Dividends received from subsidiaries (Note 5)	2,727,000	1,734,000
Interest received	<u>29,257</u>	<u>21,659</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>2,756,257</u>	<u>1,755,659</u>
Cash in excess to be applied in financing activities	<u>3,126,193</u>	<u>2,171,649</u>
Financing activities		
Contributions for capital increase in subsidiaries (Note 5)	(45,000)	
Dividends paid (Note 6)	<u>(3,000,000)</u>	<u>(2,034,000)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(3,045,000)</u>	<u>(2,034,000)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	81,193	137,649
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>445,851</u>	<u>308,202</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 527,044</u>	<u>\$ 445,851</u>

The twelve attached notes are integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for their issuance on March 10, 2020, by the officer underwriting below.

Lic. Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Thousands of Mexican pesos, except for number of

shares, earnings per share and exchange rates

Note 1 - History and company activities:

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. (ASUR) is a Mexican company that was incorporated in April 1998 as a wholly owned entity of the federal public government to administrate, operate, maintain and exploit nine airports in the Southeast of Mexico. The nine airports are located in the following cities: Cancun, Cozumel, Merida, Huatulco, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Villahermosa, Tapachula and Minatitlan. ASUR and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the "Company", "ASUR", or the "Group". The Corporate Headquarters of the Company are located in Bosque de Alisos 47-A, piso 4, Col. Bosques de las Lomas, Mexico City.

In June 1998, the Mexican Department of Communications and Transportation (SCT by its Spanish acronym) granted to the Company's subsidiaries concessions to administer, operate, exploit and develop the nine Southeast airports over a period of 50 years commencing on November 1, 1998. The term of the concessions may be extended by the parties under certain circumstances, in accordance with Article 15 of the Airports Law that establishes, among other things: 1) it had fulfilled the conditions set out in the respective title; 2) if requested before the five years of the concession's validity begun, and 3) accept the new conditions.

Notwithstanding the Company's rights to administrate, operate, exploit and develop and, if applicable, build the nine airports pursuant to the Mexican General Law of National Assets, all the land, furniture and permanent fixed assets located in the airports are the property of the Mexican federal government. Upon expiration of the Company's concessions, these assets, including any improvements made during the term of the concessions, automatically revert to the Mexican federal government.

The Company, through its subsidiary Aeropuerto de Cancún, S. A. de C. V. (Cancún Airport), has a 60% equity interest in Aerostar Airport Holdings, LLC (Aerostar), which operates and manages the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (LMM Airport) located in San Juan de Puerto Rico.

On October 19, 2017, the Company, through the Cancun Airport, acquired 92.42% of the shares of Sociedad Operadora de Aeropuertos Centro Norte, S. A. (Airplan). On May 25, 2018, the Company, through the Cancun Airport, increased its shareholding in Airplan, acquiring an additional 7.58% to total 100%. The recording of the transaction for the additional acquisition resulted in the recognition in stockholders' equity of the net effect (final values) of the transaction, which is analyzed as follows:

	May 25 <u>2018</u>
Consideration paid for the additional acquisition	\$ 222,072
Non-controlling interest at the combination date	<u>(268,387)</u>
Difference recognized in stockholders' equity	<u>\$ (46,315)</u>

Airplan, domiciled in the city of Medellín, Colombia, operates and manages the following six airports through a single concession (contract 8000011-OK): Olaya Herrera Medellín Airport, José María Córdova

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

of Rionegro Airport, El Caraño of Quibdó Airport, Airport Los Garzones of Montería, Antonio Roldán Betancourt of Carepa Airport and Las Brujas of Corozal Airport.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company's capital stock is represented by the large investment public (66.54%), which is placed on the New York (NYSE) and Mexico (BMV), Investments and Técnicas Aeroportuarias, S. A. P. I. de C. V. (ITA) (7.65%), CHPAF Holdings, S. A. P. I. de C. V. (CHPAF) (Until 2018, Servicios Estrategia Patrimonial, S. A. de C. V. and Agrupación Aeroportuaria Internacional III, S. A. de C. V.) (13.51%), e Inversiones Productivas Kierke, S. A. de C. V. (until June 4, 2018, Remer Soluciones a la Inversión, S. A. de C. V. (Remer)) (12.31%). The shareholding is divided between different shareholders, without there being a natural person or a particular group that directly controls the Company.

On June 4, 2018, Remer Soluciones a la Inversión, S. A. de C. V. was merged into Consorcio Safij, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter).

On August 7, 2018, Consorcio Safij, S. A. de C. V. was merged into Compañía Inmobiliaria y de Inversiones del Noroeste, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter).

On October 15, 2018, Compañía Inmobiliaria y de Inversiones del Noroeste, S. A. de C. V. was merged into Inversiones Productivas Kierke, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter) and currently holds 12.31% of the Company's shares.

On December 3, 2018, Servicios de Estrategia Patrimonial, S. A. de C. V. and Agrupación Aeroportuaria Internacional III, S. A. de C. V. merged into CHPAF.

The Company has no employees, and all legal, accounting and administrative services are provided by a related party. See Note 5.

Note 2 - Basis for preparation:

Preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements

The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been specifically prepared for its presentation to the Shareholders' Meeting and to comply with the legal provisions which the Company is subject to as independent legal entity; therefore, the permanent investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured through the equity method. Separately, the Company issued consolidated financial statements, which should be referred to in order to analyze the consolidated financial position and the Company's results and its subsidiaries as an economic entity.

Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS)

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, fully comply with the provisions of the MFRS, to show a fair presentation of the Company's unconsolidated financial situation. MFRS state that the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Interpretations Committee (SIC) are supplementary part of MFRS, when the absence of MFRS requires it. Accordingly, the Company with the purpose of recognizing, valuing and disclosing its own particular transactions, applies the following supplementary IFRS and IFRIC issued by the International Accounting Standard Board:

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

- IAS-40 "Investment properties" (considering the limitation indicated in "Circular 55- Supplementary application of IAS 40"), effective as of January 1, 2005.
- IFRIC-23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments", effective as of January 1, 2019.

As of January 1, 2019, the Company adopted the following MFRS and Interpretations to MFRS, issued by Mexican Financial Reporting Standards Board (CINIF by its Spanish acronym), which became effective as of the aforementioned date. It is considered that no relevant effects over the financial information presented by the Company arise from such MFRS and Improvements.

2019

MFRS D-5 "Leases". Establishes the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards for leases through a single accounting model by the lessee. Requires the lessee to recognize from the beginning of the lease: a) a lease liability (rents payable at present value), and b) for that same amount, an asset called right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying leased asset.

Modifies the presentation of the statement of cash flows, presenting payments to reduce lease liabilities within financing activities. Likewise, modifies the recognition of leaseback transactions by requiring the seller-lessee to recognize the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor, which are not returned as a sale.

IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"

On January 1, 2019, IFRIC-23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" became effective. This IFRIC requires to analyze aspects such as the following: a) whether it is probable that the tax authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment used by the entity, and b) what will be the probability of such treatment materializing.

This Interpretation clarifies the recognition and measurement guidelines when there are uncertainties in the recognition of uncertain tax positions as a part of the determination of income tax.

MFRS adopted by the Company effective as of January 1, 2018:

2018

- MFRS C-3 "Accounts receivable".
- MFRS C-9 "Provisions, contingencies and commitments"
- MFRS C-16 "Impairment of receivable financial instruments"
- MFRS C-19 "Payable financial instruments"
- MFRS C-20 "Receivable financing instruments"
- MFRS D-1 "Revenue for contracts with clients"
- MFRS D-2 "Costs for contracts with clients"

Improvements to MFRS 2019:

- MFRS B-9 "Interim financial reporting". It is required to disclose information regarding the fair value of financial instruments held to collect principal and interest and payable financial instruments, as set in MFRS C-20 and C-19, respectively; also, it establishes specific events and transactions, where their disclosure is required if they are considered relevant. On the other hand, it is required to disclose the

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers required in MFRS D-1 “Contracts with customers”.

Improvements to MFRS 2018:

- MFRS B-2 “Statement of cash flows”. It is required to disclose relevant changes, whether have required or not the use of cash or cash equivalents in liabilities considered part of financing activities, preferably presenting a reconciliation of initial and end balances.
- MFRS B-10 “Inflation effects”. It is required to disclose, in addition to the required above, the cumulative amount of the three previous years, which include the two previous annual periods and the annual period referred to in the financial statements.

Financial statements authorization

As mentioned in Note 12 the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements and their notes were authorized, for their issuance on March 10, 2020, by the Chief Executive Officer.

Note 3 - Summary of significant accounting policies:

The most significant accounting policies are summarized as follows, which have been consistently applied in the years presented, unless otherwise specified.

MFRS require the use of certain accounting estimates in the preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements. Management judgment is required in the process of defining the Company’s accounting policies. Items involving a higher degree of complexity of judgment and that the assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in Note 4.

a. Permanent investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Company has control to direct its relevant activities, is entitled (and is exposed) to variable returns from its participation and has the ability to affect said returns through its power. In evaluating whether the Company controls an entity, the existence and effects of potential voting right that are currently exercisable or convertible were considered. The existence of control is also evaluated in cases where it does not have more than 50% of the voting right, but the Company can direct its relevant activities.

The Company through its subsidiary Cancún Airport used the purchase method to recognize business acquisitions. The consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary is determined based on the fair value of the transferred net assets, the assumed liabilities and the issued capital. The consideration for an acquisition also includes the fair value of those contingent amounts to be collected or paid as part of the agreement. Acquisition-related costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business acquisition are generally initially recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Permanent investments in subsidiaries are initially recognized based on the amount invested, contributed or acquired, and taking into account the following:

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

- a) When the acquisition cost is greater than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary in the proportion in which the holding participates, within the permanent investment the fair value of said net assets is identified, and the difference of this with the acquisition cost are identified as goodwill.
- b) when the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary in the proportion in which the holding participates, the fair value of the net assets of the associate or the joint venture must be considered to be the same as its cost acquisition

Subsequently, said investments are valued under the equity method, which consists of adjusting the investment, contribution or acquisition value of the shares, the latter determined based on the purchase method, by the proportional part of comprehensive profits or losses and the distribution of profits or capital repayments after the acquisition date. Losses in subsidiaries, which do not come from reductions in the percentage of participation, are recognized in the corresponding proportion, as follows: a) in the permanent investment, until leaving it at zero; b) if there is any surplus after expanding what is described in subsection a) above, it is recognized in the accounts receivable until they are left at zero, c) if there is any surplus, it is recognized as a liability for the legal obligations assumed in the name of the subsidiary and d) any excess losses not recognized in accordance with the foregoing, are not recognized. The Company's participation in the results of the subsidiaries is presented separately in the unconsolidated income statement. See Note 5.

Recording, functional and reporting currency

Since both the registration currency, the functional currency and the reporting currency are the Mexican peso, it was not necessary to carry out any conversion process.

Pursuant to the provisions of MFRS B-15, the Company has identified the following currencies:

Type	Currency	
	2019	2018
Recording	Mexican peso	Mexican peso
Functional	Mexican peso	Mexican peso
Reporting	Mexican peso	Mexican peso

Inflation effects in financial information

According with the provisions in the MFRS B-10 "Inflation Effects", as of January 1, 2008, the Mexican economy is not an inflationary environment, since there has been a cumulative inflation below 26% (threshold to define that an economy should be considered as inflationary); therefore, it has been required to discontinue the recognition of the inflation effects in the financial information. Accordingly, the figures of the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are stated in historical Mexican pesos modified by the inflation effects on the financial information recognized up to December 31, 2007.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Inflation rates are shown below:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Annual inflation rate	2.83%	4.83%
Cumulative inflation in the last three years	15.10%	15.69%

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances, bank deposits and other highly liquid investments, with minor risks due to changes in value. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, cash and cash equivalents mainly consisted of bank balances.

c. Land

The land represents an area where it is required to build 450 hotel rooms in conjunction with the National Tourism Fund (FONATUR) in Huatulco which are recorded at cost and are not depreciable.

d. Provisions

The liabilities' provisions represent current obligations for past events where outflow of economic resources is possible (it is more likely than not). These provisions have been recorded based on management's best estimation.

e. Current and deferred income tax

Current and deferred tax is recognized as an expense in the period income, except when arising from a transaction or event that is recognized outside the period income as other comprehensive income or an item directly recognized in stockholders' equity.

The deferred income tax is recorded based on the comprehensive asset-and-liability method, which consists of recognizing deferred tax on all temporary differences between the accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities to be materialized in the future, to the rates enacted in the effective tax provisions at non-consolidated financial statements date. See Note 7.

f. Stockholders' equity

The capital stock, legal reserves and cumulative profit are expressed as follows: i) movements done as of January 1, 2008 at historical cost, and ii) movements done before January 1, 2008 at restated values determined through the application of factors derive from the NCPI up to December 31, 2007 to their originally determined values. Accordingly, the different stockholders' equity concepts are expressed at modified historical cost.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

g. Other comprehensive income

The other comprehensive income (OCI) is comprised of income from the translation of foreign operations, remeasurement of labor obligations in subsidiaries, share in the OCI of associates as well as income taxes related to OCI.

h. Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income comprises the net income, conversion effects and other comprehensive income, which are reflected in stockholders' equity and do not constitute equity contributions, reductions and distributions. Comprehensive income amounts of 2019 and 2018 are expressed at historical pesos.

i. Revenue recognition

Revenue from the provision of services in the normal course of the Company's operations is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received. Income is presented net of value added tax, rebates and discounts.

When there is an unconditional right to receive a consideration before control is transferred over a good and / or customer service, a Contract Liability is recognized; when the payment is received, an advance of customers is recognized and must be deregistered (and recognize an income) when it transfers control over the goods or services and, with this, satisfy their obligation to fulfill.

Considering the services that the Company provides, they are recognized when the service has been provided. An account receivable is recognized when the service is accrued, that is, when control has been transferred in accordance with the contract concluded. Accounts receivable are initially valued at the transaction price based on the contracts and subsequently at the pending transaction price less bonuses, discounts and the estimate for credit losses, each if applicable.

Existing expected credit losses, as well as the differences arising from canceling such credit losses, are presented as part of the expense item.

j. Presentation of costs and expenses in the income statement

The Company presents costs and expenses in the income statement under the classification criterion, based on the nature of items, as it breaks down the categories of costs and expenses, taking into account the specific nature of the type of cost or expense of the entity. Additionally, for a better analysis of the financial position, the Company has considered necessary to show the amount of profit (loss) separately in the income statement, because such information is a common practice in the industry to which the entity belongs.

k. Exchange differences

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at record currency applying the exchange rates prevailing on the dates they are entered into and/or settled. Assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the non-consolidated statement of the financial position. Exchange gain or loss arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the transaction and settlement dates, or valuation at the period closing are recognized in the income as a component of the financing comprehensive income.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Note 4 - Accounting estimates:

The Company and its subsidiaries make estimates and projections about future events to recognize and measure certain items in the financial statements. The resulting recognized accounting estimates are likely to differ from actual results or events. These estimates are recognized in the financial statements of the subsidiary companies and would have a possible effect on the investment in subsidiary companies' line in the non-consolidated statement of financial position and in the line share of net profit of subsidiaries in the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive results. See Note 5.

4.1 Revenue - Maximum rate in subsidiaries with airport concessions

The rate regulation system applicable to the Company's airports in Mexico imposes maximum rates for each airport, which should not be exceeded on an annual basis. The maximum rates are the maximum annual amounts per traffic unit (one passenger or 100 kilograms of cargo). If said maximum rate is exceeded, the government authority may revoke one or more of the Company's airport concessions.

The subsidiaries monitor and adjust their income on a regular basis so as not to exceed the limits of the maximum rate at each of the airports that operate in Mexico, which is the maximum annual amount of income per unit of traffic that can be received and, therefore, recognize the Company for the services provided whose prices are regulated.

If they recognized revenue higher than said maximum rate, the authority could revoke one or more airport concessions, consequently the Administration regularly monitors the regulated income in its airport subsidiaries so that they do not exceed said limit. The application of the procedure established in the concession titles to determine the maximum rates and obtaining the necessary data are complex procedures. Among the data used in the determination are passenger traffic and cargo statistics, in addition to variables included in the calculation such as the National Producer Price Index excluding oil, authorized rates for airport services, and Airport use.

4.2 Evaluation of impairment of goodwill at Cancun Airport

Goodwill is assessed for impairment testing annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of goodwill has deteriorated, for example, due to a change in tourism preferences, economic situation and security in countries, or other factors that affect passengers at our airports. To determine whether the value of goodwill has deteriorated, the cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated must be valued using present value techniques. In applying this valuation technique, Cancun Airport relies on a number of factors, including historical results, business plans, forecasts, and market data. As can be deduced from this description, changes in the conditions of these judgments and estimates can significantly affect the assessed value of goodwill.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Note 5 – Permanent investments in subsidiaries and associates shares:

The Company has participation in the Stockholders' equity of the nine airports, and Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. de C. V. (SAS) and RH Asur, S. A. de C. V. (RAS) (Associated Companies) as shown below:

		Share (%)	
		December 31	
		2019	2018
Aeropuerto de Cancún, S. A. de C. V.	(1) y (2)	99.99	99.99
Aeropuerto de Mérida, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	99.99	99.99
Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	99.99	99.99
Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	99.99	99.99
Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. de C. V.	(4)	99.99	99.99
RH Asur, S. A. de C. V.	(4)	99.99	99.99
Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	70.05	70.05
Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	81.88	81.88
Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	78.45	78.45
Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	77.82	76.56
Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S. A. de C. V.	(3)	70.02	70.02

- 1) Holding entity that consolidates the subsidiary entities Caribbean Logistics, SA de CV, Cancún Airport Services, SA de CV, Asur FBO, SA de CV, and Cargo RF., SA de CV Cancún Airport has a 60% stake in Aerostar, with which it acquires control of this and consequently Aerostar consolidates line by line in the financials of the Cancun Airport.

Aerostar records and reports its financial information in United States accounting principles (US GAAP) and in American dollars. For purposes of consolidating Aerostar at the Cancun Airport Financial Statements, a conversion is made to Mexican pesos. The exchange rate used at the end of the 2019 and 2018 fiscal year, respectively, was \$18.86 and \$19.65 Mexican pesos per dollar, respectively.

- 2) On May 25, 2018, the Company, through its subsidiary Cancún Airport, increased its shareholding in Airplan by acquiring an additional 7.58% to total 100% of Airplan's shareholding.

Airplan records and reports its financial information in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they have been adopted in Colombia and their corresponding interpretations (IFRIC) issued by the IASB and in Colombian pesos. For purposes of consolidating Airplan at the Cancun Airport, a conversion is made to Mexican pesos. The exchange rate used at the end of the 2019 and 2018 fiscal year was \$173.63 and \$165.29 Colombian pesos per Mexican peso, respectively.

- 3) As mentioned in Note 1, the activity of the Airports is to manage, operate, exploit and, where appropriate, build the airports indicated by each one in their name and which belong to the southeast region of Mexico through concessions granted by the SCT. In all these cases, its functional currency is the Mexican peso.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

- 4) The activity of Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. de C. V. and RH Asur, S. A. de C. V., is to provide administrative services to the Company and the Airports, its functional currency is the Mexican peso.

The investment in shares and the participation in the results of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, for the years that ended on those dates are integrated as follows:

	Investment at December 31,		Profit sharing	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Aeropuerto de Cancún, S. A. de C. V. (CUN)	\$ 22,394,913	\$ 20,644,222	\$ 4,226,747	\$ 3,855,879
Aeropuerto de Mérida, S. A. de C. V. (MID)	2,009,234	1,883,215	306,003	252,855
Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S. A. de C. V. (VSA)	1,222,968	1,162,456	130,498	108,699
Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S. A. de C. V. (OAX)	1,015,479	1,000,361	115,104	109,280
Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S. A. de C. V. (CZM)	1,065,549	1,000,589	64,952	55,989
Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S. A. de C. V. (VER)	1,060,719	1,036,766	108,005	78,727
Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S. A. de C. V. (HUX)	871,612	884,488	65,564	73,452
Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S. A. de C. V. (MTT)	254,957	237,760	(7,815)	(2,546)
Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S. A. de C. V. (TAP)	301,574	271,254	30,310	14,559
RH Asur, S. A. de C. V. (Servicios)	9,884	19,112	10,153	7,338
Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. de C. V. (Servicios)	77,020	155,922	35,565	28,733
	<u>\$ 30,283,909</u>	<u>\$ 28,296,145</u>	<u>\$ 5,085,086</u>	<u>\$ 4,582,965</u>

The detail of the movement of the investment in shares and the participation in the results of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is shown below:

	CUN	MID	VSA	OAX	CZM	VER	HUX	TAP and MTT	Services	Total
January 1, 2018	\$ 18,150,318	\$ 1,780,360	\$ 1,143,757	\$ 991,081	\$ 944,600	\$ 1,042,099	\$ 811,036	\$ 497,001	\$ 139,388	\$ 25,499,640
Distribution of dividends	(1,309,940)	(150,000)	(90,000)	(100,000)		(84,060)				(1,734,000)
Remeasurement of labor obligations									(425)	(425)
Airplan' additional acquisition	(46,315)									(46,315)
Effect of foreign currency translation foreign currency	(5,720)									(5,720)
Share of net profit of subsidiaries	3,855,879	252,855	108,699	109,280	55,989	78,727	73,452	12,013	36,071	4,582,965
December 31, 2018	20,644,222	1,883,215	1,162,456	1,000,361	1,000,589	1,036,766	884,488	509,014	175,034	28,296,145
Distribution of dividends	(2,067,490)	(200,000)	(70,000)	(100,000)		(84,060)	(78,450)		(127,000)	(2,727,000)
Remeasurement of labor obligations	139	16	14	14	8	8	10	22	(6,848)	(6,617)
Equity contribution		20,000						25,000		45,000
Effect of foreign currency translation foreign currency	(408,705)									(408,705)
Share of net profit of subsidiaries	4,226,747	306,003	130,498	115,104	64,952	108,005	65,564	22,495	45,718	5,085,086
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 22,394,913</u>	<u>\$ 2,009,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,015,479</u>	<u>\$ 1,065,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,719</u>	<u>\$ 871,612</u>	<u>\$ 556,531</u>	<u>\$ 86,904</u>	<u>\$ 30,283,909</u>

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented under the accounting framework established in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as an issuer being subject to compliance with the provisions established by the Mexican Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV). The following depicts condensed financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries prepared in accordance with IFRS.

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December 31, 2019 and 2018

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENT FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 7,845,856	\$ 6,000,912
Current liabilities	(2,560,020)	(2,408,222)
Working capital	5,285,836	3,592,690
Land, furniture and equipment - Net	520,623	558,480
Intangible assets - Long-term lease agreement - Net	49,126,038	49,586,322
Account receivable	23,364	36,107
Employees' benefits	(16,814)	(10,266)
Bank loans	(6,674,717)	(7,042,598)
Long term debt	(6,488,569)	(6,957,678)
Deferred taxes - Net	(3,004,584)	(3,081,668)
Stockholders' equity	\$ 38,771,177	\$ 36,681,389

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the year ended on December 31,	
	2019	2018
Total income	\$ 16,821,638	\$ 15,410,241
Operating costs and expenses	(8,545,062)	(7,765,909)
Comprehensive financing result - Net	(819,558)	(862,270)
Other revenues	204,719	134,637
Income tax	(1,978,102)	(1,796,893)
Net income of the year	\$ 5,683,635	\$ 5,119,806

Note 6 - Stockholders' equity:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the minimum fixed capital without withdrawal right is \$1,000 and the variable part is \$7,766,276 (nominal amount) represented by 300,000,000 ordinary shares, registered in Class I and without expression of nominal value, in full. subscribed and paid. As of December 31, 2019, no Class II shares have been issued, which would represent the variable part of the share capital in registered ordinary shares. Both classes of shares will have the characteristics determined by the Shareholders Meeting that approves their issue and are integrated as follow:

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Number of shares		Description	Amount
<u>2019 and 2018</u>			
277,050,000		Series B	\$ 7,173,079
<u>22,950,000</u>		Series BB	<u>594,197</u>
<u>300,000,000</u>		Capital stock	7,767,276
		Cumulative inflationary restatement up	<u>5,031,928</u>
		Capital stock at December 31, 2019 and 2018	<u>\$ 12,799,204</u>

At December 31, 2019, the historical value and cumulative inflationary of the accounts of capital are integrated as shown following:

Concept	Value		
	Historical	Updated	Total
Capital stock	\$ 7,767,276	\$ 5,031,928	\$ 12,799,204
Legal reserve	1,616,533	17,614	1,634,147
Reserve for repurchase of treasury stock	13,394,079	(1,839,507)	11,554,572
Retained earnings	<u>5,175,213</u>	<u>(109,105)</u>	<u>5,066,108</u>
Total	<u>\$ 27,953,101</u>	<u>\$ 3,100,930</u>	<u>\$ 31,054,031</u>

Legal reserve

The Company is legally required to allocate at least 5% of its unconsolidated annual net income to a legal reserve fund. This allocation must continue until the reserve is equal to 20% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company. Mexican corporations may only pay dividends on retained earnings after the reserve fund for the year has been set up. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company transferred \$249,666 and \$291,865, respectively, from retained earnings to legal reserve.

Reserve for repurchase of treasury stock

The reserve for acquisition of shares represents the reservation authorized by the Stockholders for the Company to purchase its own shares subject to certain criteria set forth in the bylaws and the Securities Market Law. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the reserve for repurchase of shares totals \$11,554,572 and \$9,862,262 respectively.

Dividends

At an Ordinary General Meeting held on April 24, 2019, the Company's shareholders agreed to pay dividends of \$3,000,000 nominal, which did not cause Income Tax from coming from the Net Fiscal Profit Account (CUFIN).

At the Ordinary General Meeting held on April 26, 2018, the Company's shareholders agreed to pay dividends of \$2,034,000 nominal, which did not cause Income Tax because it came from CUFIN.

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Dividends are tax free if paid from the CUFIN. Dividends paid in excess of the CUFIN balances are subject to tax equivalent to 42.86%. The tax caused will be borne by the Company and may be credited against the Income Tax caused for the year or in which it is paid. The remaining amount may be credited in the next two years immediately against the tax for the year or against provisional payments. Dividends paid that come from profits previously taxed will not be subject to any withholding or additional tax payment. The Income Tax Law (LISR) establishes the obligation to maintain the CUFIN with the profits generated until December 31, 2013 and to initiate another CUFIN with the profits generated as of January 1, 2014. As of December 31, December 2019 and 2018, the sum of CUFIN of the Company's subsidiaries is \$12,900,414 and \$11,382,509, respectively, while the Capital Contribution Account (CUCA) is \$42,825,290 and \$41,606,425, respectively. In the event of capital reduction, any surplus of stockholders' equity over the balances of the contributed capital accounts will be given the same tax treatment as that of dividend, in accordance with the procedures established by the LISR.

Note 7 - Income Tax (IT) caused and deferred:

The Company does not consolidate for tax purposes.

a. Income tax

- i. The IT for the period is calculated applying the 30% rate on the taxable profit. In 2019 the Company determined a tax profit of \$552,450 (tax profit of \$571,380 in 2018). The tax result differs from accounting, mainly for those items that accumulate and deduct differently for accounting and tax purposes over time, for the recognition of the effects of inflation for tax purposes, as well as those items that only affect the accounting or fiscal result.
- ii. The provision for IT is analyzed as shown below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Income tax	\$ 165,766	\$ 171,414
Deferred income tax	795	141
Provision for Income tax	<u>\$ 166,561</u>	<u>\$ 171,555</u>

- iii. The reconciliation between the legal rate and the effective tax rate is shown as follow:

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	31 de diciembre de	
	2019	2018
Income before income taxes and share of results of subsidiaries	\$ 564,005	\$ 581,924
Statutory income tax rate	30%	30%
Income tax that would result from applying the income tax rate book profit before income taxes	169,202	174,577
Non-deductible items and other permanent differences		9
Annual adjustment for tax inflation	(2,641)	(3,031)
Income tax provision	\$ 166,561	\$ 171,555
Effective income tax rate	30%	29%

- iv. As of December 31, 2019, 2018, the temporary differences that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31	
	2019	2018
Deferred income tax assets:		
Others		\$ 93
Deferred income tax liability:		
Others	\$ (1,340)	(638)
Deferred income tax liability - net	\$ (1,340)	\$ (545)

Note 8 - Balances and operations with related parties

The main operations with related parties are as follows: The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into a contract where, as the Company is jointly and severally liable for the obligations of each of the subsidiary concessions, it is in a position to contribute to the cleaning of its finances, to the fulfillment of the commitments established in the Master Development Plans (MDP) and to the fulfillment of the operating expenses of the subsidiaries that by their own account and operation are not in possibility of realizing them. By means of said agreement, the subsidiaries are obliged to make a monthly payment to the Company, depending on their economic capacities and the financial requirements that the subsidiaries may have in their case. The total amount paid by the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, was \$279,580 and \$277,109, respectively.

The Company and its subsidiaries have entered into an agreement for the use of licenses and trademarks between the Company and its subsidiaries, in which they are obliged to pay an annual royalty fee, as long as it has positive financial results and is capable of financial without affecting the fulfillment of its investment commitments in the MDP, the consideration will be determined. The respective amount will be determined by applying a percentage to their gross income without including equity in subsidiaries, financial products and exchange gains. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the consideration paid by the subsidiaries for this concept was \$254,359 and \$283,344, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no balance payable by its subsidiaries.

During the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company granted the following benefits to the Board of Directors and the various Group Committees:

	2019	2018
Board of Directors and Committees	\$ 6,652	\$ 8,695

Note 9 - Commitments and contingencies:

Commitments:

- a) As mentioned in Note 8, the Company, being jointly and severally liable with respect to the obligations of each of the Mexican concessions of the subsidiaries, to the fulfillment of the commitments established in the MDP. As of December 31, 2019, the investment commitments of this MDP are as follows:

Period	Amount ⁽¹⁾
2020	\$ 5,105,804
2021	3,015,346
2022	1,815,769
2023	849,795
	<u>10,786,714</u>

⁽¹⁾ Figures in pesos adjusted as of December 31, 2019 based on the Construction Price Index (IPCO) in accordance with the terms of the MDP.

- b) In accordance with the terms of the purchase of the land in Huatulco that occurred in October 2008, the Company has the obligation to build 450 hotel rooms and for which the Company intends to enter into agreements with third parties to develop the comprehensive plan. tourist of this project. As of December 31, 2019, there is an indefinite extension for this commitment issued by the National Fund for Tourism Promotion (FONATUR).

Contingencies:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has confirmed that the results of the disputes cannot be accurately predicted, since they are in the due process of law and it considers that there are not enough elements to determine that by virtue of which they were resolved. could adversely affect the Company's consolidated financial position.

- c) The Company's operations are subject to Mexican federal and state laws.
- d) When the tender for the sale of the shares of the Airport Groups was carried out (1998), the SCT established and communicated that the concessionaires could amortize the value of the

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.

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concession fiscally by up to 15% per year. In February 2012 the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit against this resolution has carried out a settlement against Cancún Airport for an amount of \$865 million pesos, considering that the determination of amortization by 15% was not valid in in 2006 and 2007. The Company considered that this is inadmissible, initiating the nullity trial to clarify this decision. However, in order to avail of the waiver program (amnesty program) provided for in the Transitory Third Article of the Federation Income Law for fiscal year 2013, in that year the Company partially withdrew from the lawsuit filed, so It does to the tax credits, but not so, by the determination of the additional distribution of profits, item for which the litigation continues. The risk in the event that the judge does not agree with Cancun amounts to \$116 million pesos.

- e) Currently, there are various labor lawsuits against the Company, mainly related to involuntary termination. If the judgments are unfavorable for the Company, they do not represent significant amounts. The Company is in judicial process as of the date of this report and no definitive resolution has been issued. The total amount of these lawsuits is approximately \$20 million pesos.
- f) On August 21, 2019, the plenary session of the COFECE (Federal Commission on Economic Competition) notified Cancún Airport of the resolution issued on July 25, 2019, which determined that: (i) administrative responsibility was credited for having incurred in the monopolistic practice provided for in article 56, section V of the Federal Law on Economic Competition ("LFCE") (denial of treatment); (ii) a fine of \$73 million pesos was imposed on the Cancún Airport subsidiary, in this regard Cancun Airport has challenged the administrative sanction imposed by COFECE through the filing of an indirect amparo lawsuit, a time the elements for it exist. Cancun Airport considers that a final resolution of the amparo trial will not be held within a period of less than two years from the date of filing, and by virtue of this, Cancún Airport and the Company, as the case may be, have the obligation payment of the fine before the end of the aforementioned amparo procedure.

Note - 10 New accounting pronouncements:

The following is a series of MFRS issued by CINIF issued during December 2017, 2018 and 2019, which will take effect in 2020 and 2021. Those MFRS are not considered to have a significant impact on the financial information to be presented by the Company:

2021

MFRS C-17 "Investment Properties" establishes the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards for the recognition of investment properties in the financial statements of an entity. It opens the possibility that investment properties are valued at the entity's choice, at their acquisition cost or at fair value.

Eliminates the supplemental nature of International Accounting Standard 40, Investment properties and repeals Circular 55, Supplementary application of IAS 40. Its initial adoption should be made retrospectively based on MFRS B-1 "Accounting changes and error corrections "As of January 1, 2021.

MFRS C-22 "Cryptocurrencies" Establishes the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards for the recognition in the financial statements of an entity that owns or performs: a) cryptocurrencies, b) mining expenses cryptocurrency; and c) cryptocurrencies that are not their property. The provisions of this NIF come into effect for the fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and allow its early application.

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2020

MFRS B-11 "Disposal of long-lived assets and discontinued operations". It establishes the valuation, presentation and disclosure rules on the disposal of long-lived assets and discontinued operations. It is clarified that certain assets of a class that an entity normally considers as non-current, but that are acquired exclusively for the purpose of reselling them, will not be reclassified as current unless they meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Improvements to MFRS 2020

MFRS C-16 "Impairment of receivable financial instruments". Establishes the standards for the accounting treatment of the effects of the renegotiation of a financial instruments held to collect principal and interest (IFCPI by its Spanish acronym) that was not derecognized as consequence of renegotiation.

MFRS C-19 "Payable Financial Instruments" and MFRS C-20 "Financial Instruments held to collect principal and interest". Eliminates the requirement to periodically recalculate the effective rate during the life of the payable financial instrument (IFP by its Spanish acronym) and of the financial instrument held to collect principal and interest (IFCIP) when these Instruments have a variable interest rate not producing effects of relative importance.

MFRS D-4 "Income Taxes". Incorporates the guidelines for recognition and measurement of income taxes when there are uncertainties about uncertain tax positions in the determination of income tax. It also includes standards for the accounting recognition of income taxes produced by the distribution of dividends.

MFRS D-3 "Employee benefits" It is based on what is described in MFRS D-4 for the determination of both current and deferred ESPS;

MFRS D-5 "Leases". It incorporates the possibility of using a risk-free rate to discount future lease payments and thus recognize the lease liability of a lessee, instead of using the implicit or incremental interest rate. Restricts the use of the practical expedient that allows choosing not to separate non-lease components from those that are lease components, preventing non-lease important and identifiable components from being included in the measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Guidance for MFRS 4. "Determination of discount rates to recognize lease liabilities" Incorporate the definition of "risk-free rate".

IFRIC 22, Recognition of the expected effect on hedging relationships for the expected changes in the reference interest rates. Establishes that as long as the uncertainty is not resolved when a change in the reference interest rates used in the recognition of a hedging relationship is anticipated, it should be assumed that the current reference interest rate of the hedged item or the hedging instrument will continue to exist until the end of the hedging and the requirements of its effectiveness will continue to be met.

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Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Nota 11 - Subsequent event:

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization designated the 2019 coronavirus disease outbreak (COVID-19) as a public health emergency of international concern. Travel warnings and restrictions have been issued for people traveling to and from certain areas and countries where the COVID-19 outbreak has been concentrated. Airlines have, in some cases, temporarily suspended or reduced flights to and from those areas and countries. There are currently no travel notices or restrictions related to COVID-19 for Mexico, Colombia or Puerto Rico. We believe that the outbreak may have decreased overall demand for air travel. At the date of issuance of the financial statements, it is not possible to estimate the possible impacts that this situation will have.

Nota 12 - Authorization of the financial statements:

The financial statements and their twelve attached notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for issuance on March 10, 2020, by the official signing at the bottom of these non-consolidated financial statements and their notes.

Lic. Adolfo Castro Rivas
Chief Executive Officer
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.



Item I d)

Consolidated Financial Statements of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position December 31, 2019 and 2018

Thousands of Mexican pesos

	2019	2018
Assets		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	\$ 6,192,679	\$ 4,584,507
Restricted cash and equivalents (Note 5.1)	165,622	47,332
Accounts receivable - Net (Note 6)	1,003,793	793,110
Recoverable taxes (Note 13)	230,030	345,730
Inventory	49,667	48,704
Other assets	204,065	181,529
Total current assets	7,845,856	6,000,912
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		
Land, furniture and equipment - Net (Note 7)	520,623	558,480
Intangible assets, airport concessions and goodwill - Net (Note 8)	49,126,038	49,586,322
Receivable from third parties	23,364	36,107
Total assets	\$ 57,515,881	\$ 56,181,821
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank loans (Note 10)	\$ 238,235	\$ 175,515
Short term debt (Note 11)	311,372	324,590
Income tax payable	211,083	36,693
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 9)	1,799,330	1,871,424
Total current liabilities	2,560,020	2,408,222
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank loans (Note 10)	6,674,717	7,042,598
Long-term debt (Note 11)	6,488,569	6,957,678
Deferred income tax (Note 13)	3,004,584	3,081,668
Employee benefits obligations	16,814	10,266
Total liabilities	18,744,704	19,500,432
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 12):		
Capital stock	7,767,276	7,767,276
Capital reserves	13,171,105	11,229,129
Other comprehensive income	(218,788)	189,791
Retained earnings	10,438,563	9,919,989
Controlling interest	31,158,156	29,106,185
Non-controlling interest	7,613,021	7,575,204
Total stockholders' equity	38,771,177	36,681,389
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 57,515,881	\$ 56,181,821

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income - by Expense Function December 31, 2019 and 2018

Thousands of Mexican pesos

	2019	2018
Continuing operations:		
Revenue (Notes 3 and 19.1):		
Aeronautical services	\$ 9,596,975	\$ 8,942,910
Non-aeronautical services	5,988,470	5,531,557
Construction services (Note 3.1.3)	1,236,193	935,774
Total revenue	<u>16,821,638</u>	<u>15,410,241</u>
Operating costs and expenses (Note 4):		
Cost of aeronautical and non-aeronautical services	7,058,686	6,594,871
Cost of construction services	1,236,193	935,774
Administrative expenses	250,183	235,264
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>8,545,063</u>	<u>7,765,909</u>
Other income (Note 15.e)	204,719	134,637
Operating profit	<u>8,481,294</u>	<u>7,778,969</u>
Interest income	343,612	280,623
Interest expense	(1,084,293)	(1,230,651)
Exchange income on foreign currency	278,641	462,218
Exchange loss on foreign currency	(357,518)	(374,460)
	<u>(819,558)</u>	<u>(862,270)</u>
Net income before income taxes	7,661,737	6,916,699
Income taxes (Note 13):		
Asset tax		932
Income tax	1,978,102	1,795,961
Net income for the year	<u>\$ 5,683,635</u>	<u>\$ 5,119,806</u>
Net income for the year attributable to:		
Controlling interest	\$ 5,465,822	\$ 4,987,601
Non-controlling interest	217,813	132,205
	<u>\$ 5,683,635</u>	<u>\$ 5,119,806</u>
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to income for the period:		
Remeasurement of labor obligations	\$ (5,272)	\$ 4,692
Items that might be reclassified to income for the period:		
Effect of foreign currency translation in foreign subsidiaries	(588,575)	116,059
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 5,089,788</u>	<u>\$ 5,240,557</u>
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Controlling interest	\$ 5,051,971	\$ 4,986,572
Non-controlling interest	37,817	253,985
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>\$ 5,089,788</u>	<u>\$ 5,240,557</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share expressed in Mexican pesos (Note 17.19)	<u>\$ 18.22</u>	<u>\$ 16.63</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Thousands of Mexican pesos

	Capital reserves	Reserve for repurchase of shares	Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total stockholders' equity
	Capital stock	Legal reserve				
Balances at January 1, 2018	\$ 7,767,276	\$ 1,075,002	\$ 7,052,635	\$ 195,511	\$ 9,949,654	\$ 33,689,301
Comprehensive income:						
Net profit for the year					132,205	5,119,806
Effect of foreign currency translation in subsidiaries			(5,720)		121,779	116,059
Remeasurement of labor obligations				4,692		4,692
Total comprehensive income			(5,720)	4,692,293	253,884	5,240,557
Transfer to legal reserve		291,865		(291,865)		
Transfers to the reserve for acquisitions of shares			2,809,827	(2,809,827)		
Transactions with shareholders:						
Dividends paid on April 26, 2018 (\$6.78 per share) (Note 12)				(2,034,000)		(2,034,000)
Difference in the consideration paid for the acquisition of the non-controlling interest of Airplan recognized on parents equity (Note 1)					(327,003)	(213,469)
Balances at December 31, 2018	7,767,276	1,366,867	9,862,262	189,791	9,918,989	36,681,389
Comprehensive income:						
Net profit for the year					217,813	5,683,635
Effect of foreign currency translation in subsidiaries				(408,579)	(179,996)	(588,575)
Remeasurement of labor obligations						
Total comprehensive income				(408,579)	37,817	(5,272)
Transfer to legal reserve		249,666		(249,666)		
Transfers to the reserve for acquisitions of shares			1,692,310	(1,692,310)		
Transactions with shareholders:						
Dividends paid on April 24, 2019 (\$10 per share) (Note 12)				(3,000,000)		(3,000,000)
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$ 7,767,276	\$ 1,616,533	\$ 11,554,572	\$ (218,798)	\$ 7,613,021	\$ 36,771,177

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows December 31, 2019 and 2018

Thousands of Mexican pesos

	2019	2018
Operating activities		
Income before income taxes	\$ 7,661,737	\$ 6,916,699
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 4, 7 and 8)	1,836,897	1,760,741
Interest income	(343,612)	(280,623)
Interest expense	1,084,293	1,230,651
Exchange loss	90,905	16,373
Exchange gain	(285,094)	(295,524)
Working capital variations:		
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	(125,309)	(107,608)
Recoverable taxes and other current assets	222,175	48,182
Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 9)	333,715	490,827
	<u>10,475,707</u>	<u>9,779,718</u>
Income taxes paid (Note 13)	<u>(1,974,015)</u>	<u>(2,083,398)</u>
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	<u>8,501,692</u>	<u>7,696,320</u>
Investing activities		
Improvements to assets under concession and acquisition of furniture and equipment (Note 8)	(2,614,864)	(1,636,325)
Interest received	342,981	265,350
Restricted cash and equivalents (Note 5.1)	<u>(118,290)</u>	<u>59,018</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(2,390,173)</u>	<u>(1,311,957)</u>
Financing activities		
Consideration paid for the non-controlling interest of Airplan		(213,469)
Bank loans paid (Note 10)	(152,047)	(3,090,124)
Lease payments - Principal portion	(5,751)	
Long-term debt paid (Note 11)	(205,308)	
Interest paid (Note 10)	(1,064,764)	(1,139,071)
Dividends paid (Note 12)	<u>(3,000,000)</u>	<u>(2,034,000)</u>
Net cash flows used from financing activities	<u>(4,427,870)</u>	<u>(6,476,664)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,683,649	(92,301)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,584,507	4,677,454
Exchange loss on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(75,477)</u>	<u>(646)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>\$ 6,192,679</u>	<u>\$ 4,584,507</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

*Figures expressed in Thousands of Mexican pesos (Ps),
except for number of shares, earnings per share and exchange rates*

Note 1 - History of the Company:

On June, 1998, the Mexican Department of Communications and Transportation (SCT by its Spanish acronym) granted to the Company's subsidiaries concessions to administrate, operate, exploit and develop the nine Southeast airports over a period of 50 years commencing on November 1, 1998, pursuant to the Mexican General Law of National Assets; all the land, furniture and permanent fixed assets located in the airports are the property of the Mexican federal government. The term of the concessions may be extended by the parties under certain circumstances, in accordance with Article 15 of the Airports Law that establishes, among other things: 1) it had fulfilled the conditions set out in the respective title, 2) if requested before the five years of the concession's validity begun and 3) accept the new conditions.

Through its subsidiary Aeropuerto de Cancun, S.A. de C. V., is shareholding of the 60% in Aerostar Airport Holding, LLC (Aerostar), which operates and manages Aeropuerto Internacional Luis Muñoz Marin (Aeropuerto LMM) in San Juan de Puerto Rico.

On October 19, 2017, through its subsidiary Aeropuerto de Cancun, S. A. de C. V. acquired 92.42% of the shares of Sociedad Operadora de Aeropuertos Centro Norte, S. A. (Airplan). On May 25, 2018, the Company, through the Aeropuerto de Cancun, increased its shareholding in Airplan by acquiring an additional 7.58%, which gave it a 100% interest in that company. Recording of the operation involving the additional acquisition resulted in recognition within stockholders' equity of the net effect (definitive values) of the operation, which is analyzed as follows:

	May 25, 2018
Consideration paid for the non-controlling interest	\$ 213,469
Carrying value of the non-controlling interest	<u>(327,003)</u>
Difference recognized in stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 113,534</u>

Airplan, a company domiciled in the city of Medellín, Colombia, who operates and administrate through a single concession (contract 8000011-OK) the following six Airports: Airport Olaya Herrera Medellín, Airport José María Córdoba from Rionegro, Airport El Caraño from Quibdó, Airport Los Garzones from Montería, Airport Antonio Roldán Betancourt from Carepa and Airport Las Brujas from Corozal.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's outstanding capital stock was held by the investing public (67.46%) and has been paced at securities market in New York (NYSE) and México (BMV), Inversiones y Técnicas Aeroportuarias, S. A. P. I. de C. V. (ITA) (7.65%), Servicios Estrategia Patrimonial, S. A. de C. V. (7.12%), Agrupación Aeroportuaria Internacional III, S. A. de C. V. (5.46%), and Inversiones Productivas Kierke, S. A. de C. V. (up to June 4, 2018, Remer Soluciones a la Inversión, S. A. de C. V. (12.31%). Shareholding is divided amongst different shareholders, without there being an individual or a particular group that controls the Company directly.

On June 4, 2018, Remer Soluciones a la Inversión, S.A. de C. V. was merged into Consorcio Safij, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter).

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

On August 7, 2018, Consorcio Safij, S. A. de C. V. was merged into Compañía Inmobiliaria y de Inversiones del Noroeste, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter).

On October 15, 2018, Compañía Inmobiliaria y de Inversiones del Noroeste, S. A. de C. V. was merged into Inversiones Productivas Kierke, S. A. de C. V. (subsisting the latter) and currently holds 12.31% of the Company's shares.

Note 2 - Segment information:

The Company is a Mexican entity that was incorporated in April 1998 as a wholly-owned entity of the federal public government to administrate, operate, maintain and develop nine airports in the Southeast of Mexico. The nine airports are located in the following cities: Cancun, Cozumel, Mérida, Huatulco, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Villahermosa, Tapachula and Minatitlán. The Company operates two companies that provide administrative services: Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. and C. V. and RH Asur, S. A. de C. V.

In addition, Cancun Airport hold an interest in the following subsidiaries: 100% in Caribbean Logistic, S. A. de C. V. and Cargo RF, S. A. de C. V, companies providing storage services, handling services, warehousing and custody of foreign trade merchandise and the related to the premises inspected at airports concessioned to third parties, as well as Cancun Airport Services, S. A. de C. V., whose main activity is to establish and operate shops, for the sale of all type of products.

As mentioned in Note 1, the Company controls through its equity interest 60% in Aerostar and 100% in Airplan.

The information by segments is shown in the next page.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2019 and 2018

Year ended on December 31, 2019	Cancún	Aerostar (*)	Airplan (**)	Mérida	Villahermosa	Holding & Services	Other	Consolidation adjustments	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Aeronautical revenue	\$ 4,550,164	\$ 1,870,428	\$ 1,391,657	\$ 579,727	\$ 251,468	\$ -	\$ 953,531	\$ -	\$ 9,596,975
Non-aeronautical revenue	4,024,354	1,100,573	507,076	129,527	58,270	1,748,731	169,120	(1,749,181)	5,988,470
Revenue for construction services	249,127	335,148	175,998	134,104	57,225		284,591		1,236,193
Operating profit	5,355,787	1,088,148	441,413	384,115	152,041	585,440	494,350		8,481,294
Non-current assets	17,533,430	19,454,107	5,836,603	1,780,146	1,003,909	30,598,817	4,628,280	(31,165,267)	49,670,025
Total assets	21,463,802	20,468,947	6,573,460	1,881,396	1,301,195	31,343,675	5,548,880	(31,165,474)	57,515,881
Total liabilities	5,383,343	8,807,985	4,161,205	(27,836)	78,227	244,152	97,834	(206)	18,744,704
Improvements to assets under concession and acquisition of furniture and equipment in the period	1,076,257	376,649	176,335	407,684	117,405		460,534		2,614,864
Amortization and depreciation	(463,988)	(659,873)	(482,130)	(48,371)	(30,893)	(7,194)	(144,648)		(1,836,897)
Revenue recognized									
At a point in time:									
Aeronautical revenue	3,933,693	1,369,066	1,322,648	530,736	229,217		870,622		8,255,982
Non-aeronautical revenue	662,485	233,106					870,622		895,591
Total	4,596,178	1,602,172	1,322,648	530,736	229,217		870,622		9,151,573
Over a period of time:									
Aeronautical revenue	616,471	501,362	69,009	48,991	22,251		82,909		1,340,983
Non-aeronautical revenue	3,361,869	867,467	507,076	129,527	58,270	1,748,731	169,120	(1,749,181)	5,092,879
Revenue for construction services	249,127	335,148	175,998	134,104	57,225		284,591		1,236,193
Total	4,227,467	1,703,977	752,083	312,622	137,746	1,748,731	536,620	(1,749,181)	7,670,065

(*) Subsidiary located in Puerto Rico

(**) Subsidiary located in Colombia

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

Year ended on	Cancún	Aerostar (*)	Airplan (**)	Mérida	Villahermosa	Holding & Services	Other	Consolidation adjustments	Total
<u>December 31, 2018</u>									
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Aeronautical revenue	\$ 4,428,546	\$ 1,700,859	\$ 1,276,506	\$ 469,878	\$ 201,502	\$ -	\$ 865,618	\$ -	\$ 8,942,910
Non-aeronautical revenue	3,831,325	984,404	396,834	117,277	59,822	1,684,204	162,345	(1,684,654)	5,531,557
Revenue for construction services	205,834	360,004	312,375	4,831	15,604	-	37,126	-	935,774
Operating profit	5,206,971	882,381	239,893	297,468	113,038	605,860	433,358	(29,335,081)	7,778,969
Non-current assets	16,927,804	20,515,694	6,592,640	1,454,497	921,162	28,789,664	4,314,529	(29,335,081)	50,180,909
Total assets	19,002,035	21,607,145	6,905,451	1,857,958	1,241,529	29,525,000	5,377,784	(29,335,081)	56,181,821
Total liabilities	4,528,342	10,040,600	4,575,476	(25,257)	79,070	205,077	97,124	-	19,500,432
Improvements to assets under concession and acquisition of furniture and equipment in the period	364,795	772,009	415,042	7,116	12,671	(640)	64,692	-	1,636,325
Amortization and depreciation	(455,003)	(632,236)	(452,364)	(47,803)	(30,147)	-	(142,548)	-	(1,760,741)
Revenue recognized									
At a point in time:									
Aeronautical revenue	3,846,184	1,245,320	1,200,941	426,070	180,407	-	788,406	-	7,687,328
Non-aeronautical revenue	621,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621,850
Total	4,468,034	1,245,320	1,200,941	426,070	180,407	-	788,406	-	8,309,178
Over a period of time:									
Aeronautical revenue	543,282	455,539	75,565	41,179	21,027	-	73,068	-	1,209,661
Non-aeronautical revenue	2,888,043	954,626	395,410	57,554	39,395	1,684,204	143,100	(1,684,654)	4,477,678
Revenue for construction services	205,834	360,004	312,375	4,831	15,604	-	37,126	-	935,774
Total	3,637,159	1,770,169	783,350	103,564	76,027	1,684,204	253,294	(1,684,654)	6,623,113

(*) Subsidiary located in Puerto Rico

(**) Subsidiary located in Colombia

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

Note 3 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

3.1) Revenue recognition

Airports operated by the Company receive income from external clients for aeronautical services rendered to airlines and the rendering of complementary services. The Company also recognizes revenue from construction services arising from concession agreements with government entities.

Following is a description of the principal types of service agreements from which the Company receives revenue.

3.1.1) Aeronautical services

The Company operates airports in three countries (Mexico, Puerto Rico and Colombia), providing multiple aeronautical services involving principally the following performance obligations.

- a. Passenger rates (Airport Use Fee - TUA), which is calculated based on total outgoing passengers (other than diplomats, infants and passengers in transit) making use of air terminals operated by the Company.
- b. Landing fees, which contemplate landing services, the use of runways, taxiing strips, and bands.
- c. Platform use fees, based on the time and aircraft remains at a terminal after landing.
- d. Security services, calculated on the basis of the total number of incoming and outgoing passengers.
- e. Baggage inspection fee, calculated on the basis of total number of outgoing passengers.
- f. Use of passenger walkways, which consists of rendering passenger walkways service connecting an aircraft to the terminal after landing.
- g. Fee for the use of passenger documentation counters; the fee is applied on the basis of the holding of documentation for one-hour periods. After the first hour has elapsed, the fee is charged proportionately for 30-minute increments.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the tariff regulating system applicable to airports in each country for each performance obligation identified. In Mexico, these are regulated by the Department of Communications and Transport (SCT), in Puerto Rico by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and in Colombia by Aerocivil.

Passenger, landing and security fees are recorded at a particular point in time, once the aircraft departure manifest has been delivered. Revenue arising from other performance obligations is recorded over a period of time as the services are rendered.

Discounts

The Company may apply discounts to its rates, provided they are not discriminatory in the light of the laws in effect in the countries in which the Company operates. Discounts are granted based on the discount policy and conditions negotiated with the National Autotransportation Chamber (CANAERO), and regulated income must be delivered within a period of 30 days.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

Revenue is recorded net of estimated discounts based on applicable rates.

The prompt-payment discount for regulated income principally the Airport Use Fees (TUA by its initials in Spanish) is established in each of the contracts signed with the airlines, and is subtracted from the aforementioned income. In 2019 and 2018, the discount amounted to \$47,374 and \$45,293, respectively.

Terms of payment

According to the airport service contract signed with clients, the credit term is 30 days; and the first of each month for complementary services.

3.1.2) Non-aeronautical services

The Company generates revenue from non-aeronautical services, which involve basically the following performance obligations:

- a. Access rates to nonpermanent overland transportation based on the number of access events experienced by the transportation companies operated by 3rd parties providing passenger transportation services at the terminal.
- b. Car parking, rates based on the time vehicles remain at public parking areas.
- c. Retail sales, recorded when a product is sold to a client and payment on the transaction is made at the time of purchase.

Revenue arising from access rates to overland transportation and retail sales are recorded at a particular point in time, to the extent that the performance obligation is satisfied and the promised goods and services are transferred, while parking area income is recorded over time.

Contracts for commercial income

IFRS 15 must be applied to all contracts with clients. However, there are exceptions, such as contracts for the leasing of commercial space, which fall under IFRS 16 "Leases".

Leasing income (non-regulated activities) are considered complementary services to the supply of regulated services so there is no separate infrastructure other than the intangible recognized as shown in Note 8, nor is a right of use to be accounted for separately in the adoption of IFRS 16

Presently, space leased at airports to airlines and other commercial lessees comprise the most significant source of income related to non-aeronautic services. Leasing income is accrued monthly and is determined by applying a percentage established in the lease contract to income from actual sales of lessees (interest), or an agreed minimum fee.

Commercial leasing operations include the leasing of automobiles, the sale of food and beverages, retail sales, sales made at kiosks, graphic advertising, overland transportation, fixed operations and other services rendered. Commercial income is partially recorded on the basis of lessee income and is partially based on minimum lease rates.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

Leasing income is accrued monthly and is determined by applying a percentage established in the lease contract to income from actual sales of lessees (interest), or as an agreed minimum fee. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, variable leasing income was \$3,435,381 and \$3,371,630 respectively, and \$830,288 and \$750,079 respectively, for fixed leasing rates.

3.1.3) Construction services

As an operator of airport concessions, the Company is required to improve items under concession. Works carried out within the airport are based on development plans authorized by the regulators. Revenue from construction services are recorded on the basis of percentages of completion approved by the regulator at least once a year. Improvements made are expected to complement the infrastructure of the airport operated by the Group. IFRS 15 establishes that during the construction period of the infrastructure related to concessions received, they must be shown as "contract assets" in the statement of financial position, regardless of the type of consideration received (financial asset or intangible asset). See Note 8.

Construction services carried out by the Group do not entitled it to a direct cash consideration; rather, it is entitled to charge users for airport services rendered at the terminals during the concession period. Revenue from construction services is measured at fair value of the services rendered, which increased the value of the intangible asset, plus the cost of capitalized financing.

The following table sets forth the Airplan's revenue for concession services activities for the years ended on December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue associated to the intangible of the concession contract of compulsory works ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 151,805	\$ 15,672
Revenue associated of complementary works ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	<u>24,193</u>	<u>296,703</u>
	<u>\$ 175,998</u>	<u>\$ 312,375</u>

(i) Compulsory works .- These are Works that the concessionaire undertakes to execute in compliance with the Airport Adjustment and Modernization Plan.

(ii) Complementary works .- These are the words that are not part of the Adequacy and Modernization Plan but are executed at the proposal of the concessionaire , or at request of the grantors.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, revenues from construction services in Mexico were \$ 725,047 and \$ 263,395 and in Aerostar they were \$ 335,148 and \$ 360,004, respectively.

3.1.4) Airports Law and Regulations

Mexico

Under the Mexican Airports Law and regulations thereto, company income is classified as Airport Services, Complementary Airport Services and Commercial Services. Airport Services mainly consist of the use of runways, taxiways and platforms for landings and departures, parking for aircrafts, use of

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mechanical boarders, security services, hangars, car parking, as well as the general use of the terminals and other infrastructure by the aircrafts, passengers and cargo, including the rental of space that is essential for the operation of airlines and suppliers of complementary services. Non-regulated Services mainly consist in complementary services consist mainly of ramp services and handling of luggage and cargo, food services, maintenance and repair and related activities that provide support to the airlines.

The Rate Regulation Law provides that the following sources of revenues are regulated under this system:

- Revenues from airport services (as defined under the Mexican Airport Law), other than automobile parking, and
- Access fees earned from third parties providing complementary services, other than those related to the establishment of administrative quarters that the Ministry of Communications and Transportation (SCT, by initials in Spanish) determines to be non-essential.

Non-regulated Services consist of services that are not considered essential for an airport's operation, such as the rent of spaces to businesses, restaurants and banks. Access fees and income from other services are recognized as services are rendered.

Following is the Company revenue at December 31, 2019 and 2018, using the classification established in the Airport Law and the Regulations thereto. The grouping for the 2019 and 2018 period was considered on the basis of performance obligations established under IFRS 15,

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	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Regulated services:		
Airport services for revenue from contracts with customers ^(*) :		
Passengers fees	\$ 7,005,018	\$ 6,547,645
Landing fees	1,148,747	1,047,687
Platform	405,814	413,129
Security services	102,216	91,996
Baggage inspection fees	296,143	268,940
Passengers walkway	575,464	509,440
Passengers documentation counters	16,821	18,152
Other airport services	340,007	325,546
	<u>\$ 9,890,230</u>	<u>\$ 9,222,535</u>
Non regulated services:		
Non regulated services for revenue from contracts with customers:		
Retail stores	\$ 895,591	\$ 621,850
Access fees on non permanent ground transportation	63,159	57,885
Car parking and related access fees	319,200	298,536
Other services	151,596	151,952
	<u>\$ 1,429,546</u>	<u>\$ 1,130,223</u>
Commercial services	<u>4,265,669</u>	<u>4,121,709</u>
Total non regulated services ^(**)	<u>5,695,215</u>	<u>5,251,932</u>
Construction services	<u>1,236,193</u>	<u>935,774</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,821,638</u>	<u>\$ 15,410,241</u>

(*) This includes Aerostar regulated income of \$1,870,427 and \$1,700,859, for 2019 and 2018, respectively and \$1,391,657 and \$1,276,506 for Airplan in the same period, respectively.

(**) This line item in the consolidated statement of income (non-aeronautical services) includes complementary and airport services totaling \$293,256 and \$279,625 for the 2019 and 2018 periods, respectively.

Puerto Rico

According to the agreement entered into by the Puerto Rico Authority and Aerostar, Aerostar revenue is classified as for regulated services and non-regulated services. See notes 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

Colombia

Under resolution 4530 of Civil Aeronautics in Colombia, Airplan revenue is classified as for regulated services and non-regulated services. See notes 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

The following table sets forth revenue from leasing of commercial spaces by type for the years indicated.

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	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Commercial revenues:		
Duty free shops	\$ 1,785,508	\$ 1,861,116
Food and beverage	820,001	738,371
Advertising revenues	187,192	161,214
Car rental companies	673,969	611,864
Banking and currency exchange services	115,927	119,855
Teleservices	16,038	14,139
Ground Transportations	98,033	76,106
Other services	569,001	539,044
Total commercial revenues	<u>\$ 4,265,669</u>	<u>\$ 4,121,709</u>

As shown following, the estimates for future income (per year), comes from non-cancelable operating leases considering the commercial contracts of minimum rent.

For the years that will end December 31:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
2020	\$ 3,427,985	\$ 3,257,229
2021	3,091,690	2,880,142
2022	2,995,000	2,861,442
2023 to 2029	16,874,195	16,382,714
Total	<u>\$ 26,388,870</u>	<u>\$ 25,381,527</u>

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Note 4 - Costs and expenses by nature:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Short term benefits	\$ 1,199,217	\$ 1,118,926
Electric power	474,719	458,827
Maintenance and conservation	699,557	673,603
Professional fees	308,740	306,169
Insurance and bonds	225,252	200,477
Surveillance services	325,613	310,065
Cleaning services	232,219	229,003
Technical assistance (Note 14.4)	404,086	386,249
Right of use of assets under concession (DUAC) ⁽¹⁾	986,850	898,253
Amortization and depreciation of intangible assets, furniture and equipment	1,836,897	1,760,741
Consumption of commercial items	323,899	300,845
Construction services (Note 3.1.3)	1,236,193	935,774
Employees' statutory profit sharing	10,250	8,052
Termination benefits (Note 17.17)	1,922	1,595
Other	279,649	177,330
Total aeronautical and non-aeronautical services costs, costs of construction services and administrative expenses	<u>\$ 8,545,063</u>	<u>\$ 7,765,909</u>

(1) The amounts of \$484,402 and \$458,290 for fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively, are associated with the valuable consideration paid for the concessions in Mexico, equivalent to 5% of the gross profits of each concession. In turn, the amounts of \$361,029 and \$312,244, respectively, are associated with the valuable consideration for the Airplan concession, equivalent to 19% of gross profits, while the amounts of \$141,419 and \$127,719, respectively, are associated with the valuable consideration for the Aerostar concession, equivalent to 5% of the airport's gross profits.

Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash held at banks	\$ 3,642,037	\$ 3,743,212
Short term investments	2,550,642	841,295
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 6,192,679</u>	<u>\$ 4,584,507</u>

5.1) Restricted cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, cash and cash equivalents include funds related to insurance recovery which are restricted until obtaining the work certification indicating that the funds were used for

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the purpose defined for \$ 138,773 and \$ 44,683 as well as the amounts collected as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 by Aerostar for the concept of "Passenger Facility Charge" (PFC) which are restricted to be used to fund investment projects in airport infrastructure previously authorized by the FAA for \$ 26,849 and \$ 2,649. See Notes 15.e and 17.6.

Note 6 - Accounts receivable - Net:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Clients	\$ 1,195,559	\$ 991,033
Less: impairment provision	(191,766)	(179,639)
Adoption effect IFRS 9		(18,284)
Total accounts receivables	<u>\$ 1,003,793</u>	<u>\$ 793,110</u>

The expectation for collection of the short-term account receivable is one month in relation to the reporting date.

Accounts receivable are comprised mainly of TUA paid by passengers (other than diplomats, infants and passengers in transit) who travel using the airport terminals operated by the Company. The balance at December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$615,223 and \$600,518, respectively.

At December 31, 2019, the total balance of unimpaired past due accounts receivable was \$580,914 (\$424,262 at December 31, 2018). These accounts relate to a number of independent clients that do not have a recent history of non-compliance. The movements in the impairment provision are as follows:

Provision for impairment at January 1, 2018	\$ 173,398
Application to the provision in Mexico during the period	(35,403)
Aerostar's provision impairment	20,128
Airplan's provision impairment	3,232
Valuation IFR'S 9 provision	18,284
Provision for impairment at December 31, 2018	<u>179,639</u>
Application, net of Mexico's estimate during the period	(369)
Application, net of Aerostar's estimate during the period	(5,585)
Airplan's provision impairment	18,081
Provision for impairment at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 191,766</u>

Provision for impairment of accounts receivable has been recorded in the consolidated comprehensive income statement under cost of services, and the amounts charged to the provision are written off from accounts receivable when recovery is not expected.

In order to measure expected credit losses, accounts receivable and contract assets have been grouped on the basis of their shared credit risk features and days past due. The Company held no relevant contract assets at January 1 or December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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The expected loss rates are based on the profiles for payment of sales in a 12-month period prior to December 31, 2019 and 2018 or January 1, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and on historical credit losses experienced within that period. Historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and prospective information on macroeconomic factors affecting client capacity for covering accounts receivable. The Group has determined that the economic situation of a country can have adverse effects on the transportation industry, in addition to the cost of complying with aviation regulations and union pressures on airlines, which are the most relevant factors, and therefore adjusts historical loss rates based on changes expected in those factors.

On this basis, the provision for credit losses as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was determined as follows for both accounts receivable and contract assets:

<u>Expected loss rate</u>	<u>Due to expire</u>	<u>1 to 90</u>	<u>91 to 180</u>	<u>181 to 365</u>	<u>More than 365</u>	
México	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	100.00%	100.00%	
Aerostar	1.00%	2.5% - 5.0%	15.00%	50.00%	100.00%	
Airplan	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	100.00%	100.00%	
	<u>Due to expire</u>	<u>1 to 90</u>	<u>91 to 180</u>	<u>181 to 365</u>	<u>More than 365</u>	<u>Total estimate 31/12/2019</u>
At December 31, 2019						
Mexico's accounts receivables		\$ 1,012	\$ 1,733	\$ 126	\$ 128,930	\$ 131,801
Mexico's provision impairment		-	-	-	128,930	128,930
Aerostar's account receivables	159,796	97,697	2,176	712	31,236	291,617
Aerostar's provision impairment	1,599	3,611	544	499	31,236	37,489
Airplan's accounts receivables		114,858	52,410	15,357	8,602	191,227
Airplan's provision impairment		953	435	15,357	8,602	25,347
Total estimate	<u>\$ 1,599</u>	<u>\$ 4,564</u>	<u>\$ 979</u>	<u>\$ 15,856</u>	<u>\$ 168,768</u>	<u>\$ 191,766</u>
	<u>Due to expire</u>	<u>1 to 90</u>	<u>91 to 180</u>	<u>181 to 365</u>	<u>More than 365</u>	<u>Total estimate 31/12/2018</u>
At December 31, 2018						
Mexico's accounts receivables	\$ 93	\$ 604	\$ 1,252	\$ 495	\$ 128,804	\$ 131,248
Mexico's provision impairment				495	128,804	129,299
Aerostar's accounts receivable	154,235	49,645	239	5,790	36,738	246,647
Aerostar's provision impairment	386	124	36	5,790	36,738	43,073
Airplan's accounts receivables		183,223		5,653		188,876
Airplan's provision impairment		1,613		5,653		7,265
Total estimate	<u>\$ 386</u>	<u>\$ 1,737</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 11,938</u>	<u>\$ 165,542</u>	<u>\$ 179,639</u>

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Note 7 - Land, furniture and equipment - Net:

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the land furniture and equipment are made up as follows:

	01/01/2018	Foreign currency translation	Additions	Disposals transfers	31/12/2018
Land	\$ 302,347	\$ (24)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 302,323
Furniture & equipment	72,708	(335)	11,093		83,466
Machinery & equipment	65,383	(150)	15,278		80,511
Computer equipment	15,567	(337)	30,860	(278)	45,812
Transport equipment	20,913	(64)	1,215		22,064
Improvements to leased premises	44,916	52	15,672		60,640
Accumulated depreciation	(59,529)	(929)	(44,298)	278	(104,478)
	<u>462,305</u>	<u>(1,787)</u>	<u>29,820</u>		<u>490,338</u>
Equipment in transit	<u>10,933</u>	<u>(230)</u>	<u>57,439</u>		<u>68,142</u>
	<u>\$ 473,238</u>	<u>\$ (2,017)</u>	<u>\$ 87,259</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 558,480</u>

	01/01/2019	Foreign currency translation	Additions	Disposals transfers	31/12/2019
Land	\$ 302,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 302,323
Furniture & equipment	83,466	(270)	27,424		110,620
Machinery & equipment	80,511	(3,869)	46,571	(16,370)	106,843
Computer equipment	45,812	980	6,181		52,973
Transport equipment	22,064	(1,295)	9,549		30,318
Improvements to leased premises	60,640	5,040	4,615	(11,137)	59,158
Accumulated Depreciation	(104,478)	1,643	(66,284)	27,507	(141,612)
	<u>490,338</u>	<u>2,229</u>	<u>28,056</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>520,623</u>
Equipment in transit	<u>68,142</u>	<u>(377)</u>		<u>(67,765)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 558,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,852</u>	<u>\$ 28,056</u>	<u>\$ (67,765)</u>	<u>\$ 520,623</u>

The consolidated depreciation expense for 2019 was \$66,284 (\$44,298 in 2018), including the depreciation of Aerostar \$54,524 and \$40,410 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the depreciation of Airplan \$1,506 and \$1,066 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and which has been charged in aeronautical and non-aeronautical services costs, and administrative expenses. The depreciation expense of 2019 for the Rights of use of assets for consolidated leasing was \$ 6,653 applicable in Mexico, there was no recognition of Rights of assets for leasing in Aerostar and Airplan.

7.1.) Right-of-use assets of leasing assets

As from January 1, 2019, some leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date the leased assets are available for use by the Company by adopting a simplified approach, whereby no significant comparative information is restated. Therefore, reclassifications and adjustments derived

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from new lease standards are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position at January 1, 2019. The new accounting policies are disclosed in Note 17.8.

Following IFRS 16 adoption, the Company recognized lease liabilities for the leases previously classified as “operating leases” under IAS 17 “Leases”. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted at the interest rate of the lessee at January 1, 2019. The weighted average interest rates of the lessee applied to lease liabilities at January 1, 2019 were 9.04%.

Practical resources used

For IFRS 16 first-time adoption, the Company has used the following practical resources allowed by this standard:

- the use of a discount rate in a lease portfolio with reasonably similar characteristics;
- the exclusion of initial direct costs in the measurement of right-of-use assets at initial implementation; and

The Company has also opted not to apply any restatement if a contract is, or contains, a lease at initial implementation. For contracts executed before the transition date, the Company relied on the assessment made under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease”.

Due to the adoption of the new standard, the main impacts as of December 31, 2019 amount to approximately \$ 20,422 which are not significant.

Right-of-use assets associated with property leases were measured retrospectively, as if the new standards had always been applied.

The Company has executed a contract for the lease of corporate offices and commercial vehicles which were recognized as a right of use and are incorporated into Land, furniture and equipment, Net. The general terms of the lease contracts are shown below:

Corporate offices in Mexico:

Separate contract including the following terms and conditions: i) 5-year term; ii) monthly lease payments of USD\$23,194 (\$437 approximately); iii) a security deposit equivalent to 2-month rent; iv) the monthly base rent will be increased annually after the first year of the contract, in line with the increase in the US National Consumer Price Index; and v) in the event of nonpayment of principal, default interest will accrue at the most recent interest rate in US dollars published by the Wall Street Journal, with the Prime Rate in US dollars plus ten basis points.

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Lease of commercial vehicles in Mexico:

Framework contract, with separate contracts by vehicle, including the following terms and conditions: i) mandatory term of 48 months; ii) monthly fixed payments and an extraordinary one-off rent payable in the first month; iii) cash value to be settled at the end of the mandatory term; iv) the lessee shall have a preferential right to acquire underlying assets at the end of the contractual term; and) in the event of noncompliance with principal payments, default interest shall accrue at a monthly rate of 3%.

The lease and services contracts for which lease assets are identified in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases in the Aerostar and Airplan subsidiaries are not significant.

The lease agreements and service contracts for which lease assets were identified in accordance with IFRS 16 were not significant for the Company. See Note 17.1

Note 8 - Intangible assets, airport concessions - Net:

The movements of intangible assets of airport concessions in the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	01/01/2018	Foreign currency translation	Additions ^(*)	Disposals transfers	12/31/2018
Concessions (Regulated Activity)	\$ 49,423,536	\$ (488,600)	\$ 105,512	\$ 900,805	\$ 49,961,253
Contracts assets	636,527		935,774	(900,805)	671,496
Licences and ODC	224,442		25,229		249,671
Commercial Right's (Unregulated Activity)	6,194,771	336,860			6,531,631
Goodwill	2,577,458	(10,093)			2,567,365
Goodwill's impairment	(8,703,731)	25,080	(1,716,443)		(10,395,094)
	<u>\$ 50,353,003</u>	<u>\$ (116,753)</u>	<u>\$ (649,928)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,586,322</u>
	01/01/2019	Foreign currency translation	Additions ^(*)	Disposals transfers	12/31/2019
Concessions (Regulated Activity)	\$ 49,961,253	\$ (961,446)	\$ 591,315	\$ 995,514	\$ 50,586,636
Contracts assets	671,496		1,236,196	(929,632)	978,060
Contractor advance			762,578	(65,862)	696,696
Licences and ODC	249,671		30,126		279,797
Commercial Right's (Unregulated Activity)	6,531,631	(381,902)			6,149,729
Goodwill	2,567,365				2,567,365
Goodwill's impairment	(10,395,094)	33,462	(1,770,613)		(12,132,245)
	<u>\$ 49,586,322</u>	<u>\$ (1,308,886)</u>	<u>\$ 849,602</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,126,038</u>

- (*) The most significant additions made in 2019 are a) beginning of the first stage of extension of the Mérida Airport terminal; expansion of runways and taxiways in Huatulco Airport; land for the expansion works of terminal four of the Cancun Airport, and b) last stage of the construction of the building of the cargo terminal of the Rionegro Airport and completion of the construction of the connection modules of the Rionegro Airport.

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(*) The most significant additions made in 2018 are a) improvements to the facilities at terminal buildings 3 and 4 at the Cancun Airport; b) construction of the federal inspection station and outfitting for operations at the LMM Airport and c) expansion to the national and international passenger terminal area, expansion of the international apron, advances in the construction of the cargo terminal at the Rionegro airport and extension of the passenger terminal and construction of the service center at Quibdó.

The expense for amortization of Concessions in the amount of \$1,750,239 (\$1,694,252 in 2018) has been charged to the cost of aeronautical and non-aeronautical services, this amount includes the amortization of commercial rights of \$172,020 (\$179,199 in 2018), recognized by the valuation of its investment in accordance with IFRS 3 "Business combinations", and the amortization of the intangible assets of Airplan for \$96,455 (\$100,479 in 2018).

The amortization expense of the Mexican concession by \$664,267 (\$656,428 in 2018) has been charged to the cost of the aeronautical and non-aeronautical services.

The amortization expense of the Aerostar concessions by \$433,328 (\$406,261 in 2018) has been charged to the cost of aeronautical and non-aeronautical services.

The amortization expense of the Airplan concessions by \$384,169 (\$351,885 in 2018) has been charged to the cost of aeronautical and non-aeronautical services.

Otherwise, the expense for amortizing licenses and ODC of \$20,374 (\$22,191 in 2018) has been charged to administrative expenses.

8.1) Impairment testing of goodwill

The Administration reviews the performance of the business based on a segmentation of its subsidiaries based on its geography.

Goodwill is assigned to the operating segments that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquired entities are assigned. The following is a summary of the allocation of goodwill for each operating segment:

	<u>December 31, 2019 and 2018</u>
Aerostar	\$ 1,057,651
Airplan	<u>1,509,714</u>
	<u>\$ 2,567,365</u>

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Methodology:

Aerostar and Airplan. - The Company's Management performed the calculation based on the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use, in accordance with the methodologies established in IAS 36, derived from the above, took into account the most high. In this case, he chose the fair value less costs to sell. The method for determining this was discounted cash flows. For the determination of fair value less costs to sell, projections of cash flows approved by the Administration are used, covering a period of 33 years in the case of Aerostar and 12 years in the case of Airplan, which are the remaining years of the airport concessions.

For each CGU (Cash-Generating Unit) with a significant amount of goodwill, the key assumptions are the following:

	2019		2018	
	Airplan	Aerostar	Airplan	Aerostar
Discount rate	9.66%	9.60%	10.46%	10.93%
Discount rate for the value in use method				
Annual average of revenue growth	5.25%	4.45%	3.10%	4.14%
Output passenger growth rate	6.70%	2.50%	4.50%	2.50%
Level of the fair value hierarchy of value recoverable from the CGU	3	3	3	3

Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Assumptions	Approach used to determine the values
Discount rate	It reflects the specific risks related to the market rates of the industry and the countries in which they operate.
Annual average of revenue growth	Weighted average growth rate during the period of the concessions, historical trends of national and international passengers are based.
Passenger departures growth rates	Weighted average rate of growth in departing passengers during the period of the concessions which is linked to the operational and financial growths.

CGU Aerostar:

2019:

If the discount rate applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU had been + 1% or -1% (instead of 9.60%), Management's estimate would have had the following effects, an excess of the flows of cash against the carrying amount of \$3,937,096 and \$9,876,930.

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2018:

If the discount rate applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU would have been + 1% or -1%, the Management's estimate would have to recognize the following additional effects. In the case of a rate increase (11.93% instead of 10.93%), the Company would have to recognize and additional impairment of \$617,025, and in the case of the decrease in the rate (9.93% instead of 10.93%) the excess of cash flows against the carrying value would be increased by \$2,350,705.

CGU Airplan:

2019:

If the discount rate applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU had been + 1% or -1% (instead of 9.66%), Management's estimate would have had the following effects, an excess of the flows of cash against the carrying amount of \$615,993 and \$1,102,280, respectively.

2018:

If the discount rate applied to the cash flow projections of this CGU would have been + 1% or -1%, the Management's estimate would have to recognize the following additional effects. In the case of a rate increase (11.46% instead of 10.46%), the Company would have to recognize and additional impairment of \$118,552, and in the case of the decrease in the rate (9.46% instead of 10.46%) the excess of cash flows against the carrying value would be increased by \$371,769.

8.2) Basic terms and conditions of the concessions

Mexico:

The basic terms and conditions of each concession are the following:

- a. The concession holder must undertake the construction, improvement and maintenance of the facilities in accordance with its Master Development Plan (MDP) and is required to update the plan every five years. See Note 15.b
- b. The concession holder may only use the airport facilities for the purposes specified in the concession and must provide services in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, and is subject to statutory oversight by the SCT. The concession holder shall pay a DUAC (currently 5% of the gross income of the concession holder, resulting from the use of public assets in accordance with the terms of the concessions) as required by the applicable law. DUAC is presented in the consolidated statement of income under "Cost of aeronautical services". See Note 4.
- d. Fuel services and fuel supply are to be provided by the Mexican Airport and Auxiliary Services Agency, a Decentralized Public Entity.
- e. The concession holder must grant access to and the use of specific areas of the airport to government agencies to perform their activities inside the airports.

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- f. The concession may be terminated if the concession holder fails to comply with certain of the obligations imposed by the concession as established in Article 27 or for the reasons specified in Article 26 of the Airport Law.
- g. Revenues resulting from the concession are regulated and subject to a review process. See Note 18.1.3.
- h. The terms and conditions of the regulations governing the operations of the Company may be modified by the SCT.

Aerostar:

The purpose of the Aerostar concession (Agreement) is to operate the public airport safely by maintaining the highest possible levels of safety and protection at the LMM Airport, and promoting, facilitating and improving commerce, tourism and economic development. The Puerto Rico authorities, Aerostar and the other airlines have agreed to the terms and conditions of the LMM Airport Facility Contract. The concession period is 40 years as of the closing of the agreement assigning the Airport's operating rights (February 27, 2013).

Under the Agreement, Aerostar has no rights to control in full the use of the Airport facilities, for example, airport facilities that are under the supervision of the port authority in Puerto Rico or internal or external security in certain areas and it is required to provide certain maintenance services within the airport.

As part of the Agreement, the authorities grant Aerostar the right to sublease the LMM Airport non-aeronautical areas and to collect and retain the fees, charges and payments and income arising from all subleased facilities.

According to the provisions of the Agreement, the Company has the right to collect the annual contributions of all airlines, which will be equal to the sum of the: a) platform use fees; b) landing fees; c) other leases, and d) international and domestic airport use fees.

The Agreement requires Aerostar to make a cash payment of USD2.5 million per year for the first five years after the first five years, the authority establishes a payment of "Annual Authority Income Share", consisting of 5 % of the gross revenues of the airport obtained by Aerostar from the sixth year to the thirtieth year. From year 31 to 40, this amount will increase to 10% of the airport's gross revenues.

Airplan:

The object of the concession contract is the granting by the Civil Aeronautics of Colombia and in favor of Airplan of the concession for the administration, operation, commercial exploitation, adaptation, modernization and maintenance of the airports Antonio Roldán Betancourt, El Caraño, José María Córdova. Las Brujas and Los Garzones, and Olaya Herrera.

The term of execution of the contract extends from the date of signing of the act of commencement of execution (May 15, 2008) and until the date on which one of any of the following events occurs:

- That the regulated revenues generated are equal to the expected regulated revenues, provided that by that time 15 years have elapsed from the date of execution of the certificate of commencement of execution.

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- That 25 years have elapsed since the date of execution of the execution start certificate regardless of whether, for the time being, regulated revenues generated have not matched the value of the expected regulated revenues.
- If the regulated income generated equals the expected regulated revenue before 15 years have elapsed from the date of execution of the certificate of commencement of execution, the duration of execution of the certificate of commencement of execution and during this term the Concessionaire must execute all the obligations under his charge under the Concession Contract.

It must be taken into account, for purposes of the regulated revenue expected as defined in the concession contract, that the expected regulated revenue will increase once each of the complementary works (mandatory or voluntary) is delivered to the grantor.

The Grantors agree to assign the regulated and unregulated revenues corresponding to each of the airports to Airplan.

The Concessionaire is obliged, with the grantor to pay, during the term of the Contract, a consideration equivalent to 19% of the gross income of the Concessionaire.

The Concession granted by virtue of this Contract imposes on the Concessionaire the general obligation to administer, make commercial use and operate the airports in accordance with the minimum specifications set forth in the Contract and at their own risk.

The determination of the economic useful life of the intangible is subject to the percentage of execution of the revenues with respect to the total expected income of the financial model that the Company has.

Contract of Trustee

For the administration of the resources of the Concession and the payment of the obligations in charge of the Concessionaire Airplan, it was forced to constitute a trust, to which it transfers all of its gross income received and all the resources of debt and capital that it obtains for the execution of the Concession.

The Trustee will maintain, in accordance with current accounting standards, a record of each and every one of the payments and transfers that are made to third parties or to the Concessionaire itself with charge to any of the accounts of the trust. The foregoing without prejudice to understand that the assignment of regulated income and non - regulated income that this agreement makes the Concession is made in favor of the Concessionaire and not the trust and that the debt and capital resources obtained by the Concessionaire should be adequately recorded as such in its own accounting and not in the Trust, since it is constituted solely for purposes of the administration of resources.

The constitution of the trust was made through the execution of an irrevocable mercantile trust and administration contract whose term will be the maximum authorized by Colombian commercial laws.

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8.3) Subsequent measurement of the intangible asset

The Company will subsequently measure the intangible asset over its economic useful life at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment loss.

Note 9 - Accounts payable and accrued expenses:

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the balances are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Suppliers	\$ 245,100	\$ 313,577
Taxes payable	175,573	230,193
Use rights of assets under concession	269,916	247,729
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 14.1)	97,312	97,332
Lease payable (Note 7.1)	20,422	
Salaries payable	149,452	127,289
Sundry creditors for services provided	803,746	810,973
Accounts payable to contractors	37,809	44,331
Total	\$ 1,799,330	\$ 1,871,424

Due to the fact that these accounts mature at a term of under one year, their fair value is considered to approximate their carrying value.

Note 10 - Bank loans:

At December 31, 2019, the Company has used the total amount of these credits as shown below:

Bank	Credit line foreign currency	Credit line used in pesos	Principal amortization	Commissions and Interests - Net	Term		Fair value
					Short	Long	
Santander, S. A.		\$ 2,000,000		\$ (7,933)		\$ 1,992,067	\$ 2,044,664
BBVA Bancomer, S. A.		2,000,000		401	\$ 23,998	1,976,403	2,045,386
Total México		\$ 4,000,000		\$ (7,532)	\$ 23,998	\$ 3,968,470	\$ 4,090,050
Bancolombia, S. A.	\$ 137,250,000	\$ 1,041,415	\$ (51,834)	\$ 6,474	\$ 73,067	\$ 922,987	\$ 894,131
Corpbanca Colombia, S. A.	93,330,000	708,472	(35,247)	5,503	49,857	629,071	608,009
Banco Davivienda, S. A.	82,349,995	624,983	(31,101)	4,332	43,799	554,418	536,479
Banco de Bogotá, S. A.	33,954,211	258,744	(12,786)	1,106	18,014	227,049	220,552
Banco de Occidente, S. A.	33,954,228	258,742	(12,786)	1,098	18,014	227,040	220,552
Banco Popular, S. A.	7,319,029	55,309	(2,765)	(348)	4,023	48,174	47,687
Banco AV Villas, S. A.	7,320,000	55,568	(2,764)	432	3,895	49,339	47,687
Servicios Financieros, S. A.	7,320,000	55,315	(2,764)	(612)	3,768	48,171	47,687
Total Airplan	\$ 402,597,483	\$ 3,054,548	\$ (152,047)	\$ 17,985	\$ 214,237	\$ 2,706,247	\$ 2,622,784
		\$ 7,054,548	\$ (152,047)	\$ 10,453	\$ 238,235	\$ 6,674,717	\$ 6,712,834

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At December 31, 2018, the Company has used the total amount of these credits as shown below:

Bank	Credit line foreign currency	Term Credit line used in pesos	Principal amortization	Commissions and interests - Net	Short	Long	Fair value
Santander, S.A.		\$ 2,000,000		\$ (10,733)		\$ 1,988,267	\$ 2,132,256
BBVA Bancomer, S. A. (*)		2,000,000		(1,598)	\$ 2,731	1,995,871	2,135,210
BBVA Bancomer, S. A. (*)	\$ 72,500	1,425,560	\$ 1,425,560				
Bank of America Merrill Lynch (*)	72,500	1,425,560	1,425,560				
Total México	\$ 145,000	\$ 6,851,120	\$ 2,851,120	\$ (12,331)	\$ 2,731	\$ 3,981,938	\$ 4,267,468
Bancolombia	\$ 148,250,000	\$ 1,099,078		2,858	58,958	1,042,778	1,065,445
CorpBanca	99,450,000	747,684		2,947	40,030	710,601	724,502
Banco Bogotá	87,750,000	659,584		2,064	35,317	828,331	839,267
Banco Bavienda	36,074,210	270,972		144	14,528	258,588	262,810
Banco de Occidente	36,074,228	270,970		135	14,527	258,578	262,810
Banco Popular	7,799,030	58,389		(580)	3,275	54,534	58,824
Banco AV Villas	7,800,000	58,642		233	3,141	55,734	58,824
Serfinansa	7,800,000	58,393		(867)	3,008	54,518	58,824
Total Airplan	\$ 428,997,468	\$ 3,223,712		\$ 6,732	\$ 172,784	\$ 3,057,660	\$ 3,125,306
		\$ 10,074,832	\$ 2,851,120	\$ (5,599)	\$ 175,515	\$ 7,039,598	\$ 7,392,772

(*) The following variables were used to determine the fair values of the loans at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

As a result of the business combination in Airplan on October 19, 2017, a fair value of the syndicated loan, valued at its amortized cost, was determined, increasing its value by \$605,382. The debt contracted in the original currency (the Colombian peso) plus this adjustment to fair value will result in COP\$535,125,402.

México:

2019:

- TIIE28 Discount Rate as of December 31, 2019.
- Probability of non-compliance of ASUR as of December 31, 2019.
- Default Swaps (CDS) of Mexico as of December 31, 2019.

2018:

- FRA TIIE Curve 28 at December 31, 2018.
- Implicit Curve Weights as of December 31, 2018.
- Probability of default ASUR at December 31, 2018.

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Airplan:

2019:

- Reference Rate in Colombia Discount as of December 31, 2019.
- Probability of non-compliance of ASUR as of December 31, 2019.
- Credit Default Swaps (CDS) of Colombia as of December 31, 2019

2018:

- Spot Rate (DTF) at the start date of each of the provisions.
- Colombian reference rate as of December 31, 2018.
- Probability of default ASUR at December 31, 2018

Level 2 of fair value hierarchy at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Methodology:

The following methodology was used to determine fair value in the terms of IFRS 13. The valuation technique used is one recognized in the financial environment (estimated future cash flows discounted at their present value) using market information available at the valuation date.

Mexico:

On July 17, 2015, the Company agreed on several lines of credit with BBVA Bancomer and Bank of America Merrill Lynch in the amount of USD.215 million. The loan will be amortized in nine payments, from July 2018 to July 2022. The loan was denominated in US dollars and was subject to LIBOR plus 1.85%. On November 16, 2017, the Company paid \$70 toward the principal and canceled the remaining portion of the loan, in order to renegotiate new loans with both banks for USD.72.5 million from each. The loans are for a six-year period and mature on November 16, 2023. The loans are denominated in US dollars and are subject to LIBOR plus a spread of 1.525% for one and LIBOR plus a spread of 1.45% for the other. The credit lines may be used for general corporate purposes and to finance capital expenditures related to the PMD. On May 16, 2018, the Company made a capital payment of US 72.5 million (\$1,415,301 pesos) and on November 16, 2018, paid off the remainder of the US \$72.5 million loan (\$1,478,848 pesos).

In October 2017, the Company acquires a new loan with BBVA Bancomer of \$2,000 million pesos, with a term of seven years, which will be amortized in nine semiannual payments from October 2020 to October 2024 at the TIIE rate of 28 days plus 1.25 points. On that same date, the Company acquires a loan with Banco Santander of \$ 2,000 million pesos. The loan has a term of five years, maturing on October 27, 2022 at the TIIE rate of 28 days plus 1.25 points.

In terms of the credit in pesos granted by BBVA Bancomer, the Company is obliged to maintain a consolidated leverage level not exceeding 3.5x calculated as a total financial debt between the (operating profit calculated before taxes, interest expenses , plus depreciation plus amortization at consolidated

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level) EBITDA for the twelve months prior to the end of each quarter and a minimum interest coverage of 3.0x, calculated as EBITDA between the financial expenses associated with the total financial debt for the 12 months before the end of each quarter.

In terms of the credit in pesos granted by Santander, the Company is obliged to maintain a leverage level on the last day of each fiscal quarter of no more than 3.5x and a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.0x, both reasons calculated by the 12 months before each quarter.

The Company must refrain from creating, incurring, assuming or generating the existence of any lien on its assets, assets and rights, as well as refraining from assuming obligations of third-party accounts, becoming jointly bound or granting a type of personal real guarantee or fiduciary to guarantee its own or third party obligations that are relevant or may have a significant adverse effect on the payment of the credit.

Airplan:

On June 1, 2015, the Company acquired a new long-term syndicated loan of COP\$440,000,000 Colombian pesos (Ps 2,897,404) payable in 2027 with a three-year grace period for the payment of principal.

The participants of this syndicated loan are:

Financial entity	Amount (COP\$.)
Bancolombia, S. A.	\$ 150,000,000
Corpbanca Colombia, S. A.	102,000,000
Banco Davivienda, S. A.	90,000,000
Banco de Bogotá, S. A.	37,000,000
Banco de Occidente, S. A.	37,000,000
Banco Popular, S. A.	8,000,000
Banco AV Villas, S. A.	8,000,000
Servicios Financieros, S. A.	8,000,000
	<u>\$ 440,000,000</u>

Financial obligations

Airplan is obligated throughout the term of the credit to comply with the following financial commitments:

Maintain long-term financial indebtedness limited to this syndicated loan operation: This consists of the sum of the balances payable by the debtor during the term of the syndicated loan, as a result of long- and short-term financial indebtedness, the amount of which may not exceed the sum of COP\$440,000,000 Colombian pesos.

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Maintain the capital structure: This addresses the relationship between capital and debt that the debtor must meet in relation to the project throughout the term of the loan, in such a way that the result of the financial indicator Capital 1 (Capital + debt) is equal to or higher than 16%.

Maintain the index of debt coverage: This refers to the indicator that the debtor must maintain during the entire term of the loan, defined as: EBITDA - Taxes / Debt service 2: 1.2.

The Company is in compliance with the financial obligations and clauses of all loans at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Note 11 - Short and long-term documents:

As a result of including Aerostar in the consolidation, as from May 31, 2017, the following long-term document payable is recorded.

To finance a portion of the agreement payment to the Puerto Rico Authority, and certain other costs and expenditures associated with it, Aerostar into a Note Purchase Agreement in March 22, 2013, where Aerostar authorized the issue of subordinated bonds and sale of an aggregate principal of \$4,471 million Mexican pesos (USD350 million) of its 5.75% senior secured notes due on March 22, 2035.

Performance	2.39%
Spread credit (bps)	+336
Coupon	5.75%

On June 24, 2015, Aerostar signed an agreement for private placement of bonds in the amount of \$737 million pesos (USD50 million), maturing on March 22, 2035, based on the following conditions:

Performance	6.75%
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At December 31, 2019 the integration of the debt is shown as follows:

	Credit line used in thousand USD	Interest in USD	Credit line in pesos	Interest in pesos	Term		Fair value
					Short	Long	
Loan	\$ 400,000	\$ 10,152	\$ 6,843,134	\$ (43,193)	\$ 311,372	\$ 6,488,569	\$ 7,082,022

At December 31, 2018 the integration of the debt is shown as follows:

	Credit line used in thousand USD	Interest in USD	Credit line in pesos	Interest in pesos	Term		Fair value
					Short	Long	
Loan	\$ 400,000	\$ 9,831	\$ 7,333,536	\$ (51,268)	\$ 324,590	\$ 6,957,678	\$ 7,509,065

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Inputs:

2019:

Corporate risk through Yield to Maturity of comparable bonds of the "Transportations and Logistics" sector at December 31, 2019.

Level 2 of fair value hierarchy

2018:

Corporate risk through Yield to Maturity of comparable bonds of the "Transportations and Logistics" sector.

Level 2 of fair value hierarchy

Methodology:

The following methodology was used to determine fair value in the terms of IFRS 13 the valuation technique used is one recognized in the financial environment (estimated future cash flows discounted at their present value) using market information available at the valuation date.

Note 12 - Stockholders' equity:

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the minimum fixed capital with no withdrawal rights is of \$1,000 and the variable portion is of \$7,766,276, (nominal figure) comprised of 300,000,000 common, nominative Class I shares no par value, wholly subscribed and paid in. The variable portion of capital stock is comprised of Class II common, nominative shares. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, no Class II shares have been issued. Both classes of shares will have the characteristics determined at the Shareholders' meeting where issuance is approved and they are integrated as shown as follows:

Description	Total shares		Capital stock as of	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
B Series	277,050,000	277,050,000	\$ 7,173,079	\$ 7,173,079
BB Series	22,950,000	22,950,000	594,197	594,197
Total	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>300,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,767,276</u>	<u>\$ 7,767,276</u>

All ordinary shares confer the same rights and obligations on the holders of each series of shares. Series BB shares have voting shares and other rights, such as the right to elect two members of the Board of Directors, and Series B shareholders are entitled to appoint the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Series BB may not represent more than 15% of the Company's capital stock.

Legal reserve

The Company is legally required to allocate at least 5% of its unconsolidated annual net income to a legal reserve fund. This allocation must continue until the reserve is equal to 20% of the issued and

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outstanding capital stock of the Company. Mexican corporations may only pay dividends on retained earnings after the reserve fund for the year has been set up.

Reserve for acquisition of shares

The reserve for acquisition of shares represents the reservation authorized by the stockholders for the Company to purchase its own shares subject to certain criteria set forth in the bylaws and the Securities Market Law. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the reserve for repurchase of shares totals \$11,554,572 and \$9,862,262, respectively.

Dividends

At the April 24, 2019 General Ordinary Stockholders' meeting, the Company's stockholders agreed to pay net dividends of \$3,000,000 (nominal), which don't gave rise to IT because the dividends were paid from the Net Profit Account (CUFIN, by its initials in Spanish).

At the April 26, 2018 General Ordinary Stockholders' meeting, the Company's stockholders agreed to pay net dividends of \$2,034,000 (nominal), which don't gave rise to IT because the dividends were paid from the Net Profit Account (CUFIN).

Dividends are tax free if paid from the CUFIN. Dividends paid in excess of the CUFIN balances are subject to tax equivalent to 42.86%. Tax due is payable by the Company and may be credited against IT for the year or IT for the two immediately following fiscal years. Dividends paid from previously taxed earnings are not subject to tax withholding or payment. Dividends paid that come from profits previously taxed by the ISR will not be subject to any withholding or additional tax payment. The Income Tax Law (LISR or ITL) establishes the obligation to maintain the CUFIN with the profits generated until December 31, 2013 and start another CUFIN with the profits generated as of January 1, 2014. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the companies CUFIN lump sum is \$12,900,414 and \$11,382,509, respectively, whereas the combined contribution capital account amounts \$42,825,290 and \$41,606,425, respectively.

In the event of a capital reduction, any excess of stockholders' equity over paid-in capital contribution account balances is accorded the same tax treatment as dividends, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the ITL.

Retained earnings

Substantially, all consolidated Company earnings were generated by its Subsidiaries. Retained earnings can be distributed to the Company's shareholders to the extent that the subsidiaries have distributed earnings to the Company.

Note 13 - Income tax incurred and deferred:

The Company does not consolidate its results for tax purposes.

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Income Tax (IT)

Mexico:

In 2019 and 2018, the Company determined tax profits in its subsidiaries in the amounts of \$6,119,361 and \$5,984,043, respectively. In 2019 and 2018, the tax profits were partially offset with the amortization of tax losses in the amounts of \$36,613 and \$41,977, respectively.

The subsidiaries that at December 31, 2019 and 2018, has not assessed income tax due to the tax loss carryforwards, are Cozumel, Minatitlan and Tapachula.

Taxable income differs from the book income due to temporary and permanent differences arising from the different bases for the recognition of the effects of inflation for tax purposes and from the permanent effects of items affecting only the book or tax results.

The ITL establishes for 2014 and subsequent years an income tax rate of 30%.

The Company has performed the evaluation of the Preferential Tax Regimes and has determined at December 31, 2019 and 2018, it is not applicable because it does carry out a business activity, in the case of the investment in the airport of Puerto Rico, and that passive income does not represent more than 20% of its total income.

Aerostar:

The Company determined tax profit for \$42,770 and tax loss for \$343,534 in 2019 and 2018 respectively, derived from the agreement with the Department of the Treasury of Puerto Rico in which its operations are subject to income taxes of Puerto Rico of 10% under the provisions of Section 12 (a) of the Public Private Partnership Law (Law) enacted in June 2009. Derived from the analysis carried out by the Administration, it is considered that there are no impacts due to changes in the legislation of the United States of America made since the 2018 fiscal year.

Airplan:

The Company determined taxable income in accordance with the tax law of Colombia for the period at December 31, 2019 and 2018 of \$325,349 and \$94,843, and a presumptive income on liquid equity, which results from applying the 4.0% rate on the fiscal liquid equity of the previous year, of \$24,719.

The Company is subject in 2019 and 2018 to income taxes in Colombia of 33% plus a 6% surcharge on liquid income less COP.800,000 in 2018. The company determined an income tax of \$107,365 and \$31,298 in 2019 and 2018 respectively, and an additional surcharge tax until December 31, 2018.

Law 1739 of December 23, 2014 in force, establishes the determination and payment of a surcharge on income tax for equity - CREE, which is the responsibility of the taxpayers of this tax and applies to a taxable base higher than the COP. 800,000, which is equivalent to 6%. That over rate was repealed to from the year 2018.

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Tax Reform Law No. 1943, dated December 28, 2018, sets forth the following rates applicable to corporate taxable income: 33% for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, 32% for fiscal year 2020, 31% for fiscal year 2021, and 30% as from fiscal year 2022 Over the fiscal taxable income.

The IT provision at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
México:		
Current Income Tax	\$ 1,864,384	\$ 1,766,083
Deferred Income Tax	57,023	13,116
IT provision México	<u>1,921,407</u>	<u>1,779,199</u>
Aerostar:		
Current Income Tax	433	
Deferred Income Tax	38,146	33,879
IT provision Aerostar	<u>38,579</u>	<u>33,879</u>
Airplan:		
Current Income Tax	110,910	(20,098)
Deferred Income Tax	(92,794)	2,981
IT provision Airplan	<u>18,116</u>	<u>(17,117)</u>
Total provision for Income Tax	<u>\$ 1,978,102</u>	<u>\$ 1,795,961</u>

The reconciliation between the statutory and effective income tax rates is shown in the next page:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Consolidated income before provisions for income taxes	\$ 7,661,741	\$ 6,916,699
Plus (less):		
Net income before taxes of subsidiaries Airplan and Aerostar	(843,352)	(297,179)
Net income before taxes of subsidiaries in México not subject to IT	(100,793)	(89,685)
Income before provisions for income taxes	<u>6,717,596</u>	<u>6,529,835</u>
Statutory IT rate	<u>30%</u>	<u>30%</u>
IT that would result from applying the IT rate to book profit before income taxes	2,015,279	1,958,951
Non-deductible items and other permanent differences	11,941	15,126
Annual adjustment for tax inflation	(12,783)	12,101
Accounting disconnect inflation	(93,030)	(189,237)
Effect by difference in ISR Aerostar rate	38,579	33,879
Effect by difference in rate of ISR Airplan	18,116	(17,117)
Other non-taxable earnings	-	(17,742)
IT provision	<u>\$ 1,978,102</u>	<u>\$ 1,795,961</u>
Effective IT rate	<u>29%</u>	<u>28%</u>

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Following are the principal temporary differences with respect to deferred tax:

	Year ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Deferred tax asset:		
Deferred income tax asset:		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 48,079	\$ 53,121
Bank loan's fair value	175,137	213,617
Allowance for doubtful accounting	34,296	36,874
	<u>257,512</u>	<u>303,612</u>
Deferred tax payable:		
Fixed assets and concession ^(*)	(2,974,108)	(3,139,757)
Deferred income	(287,172)	(244,502)
Amortization of deferred expenses	(816)	(1,021)
	<u>(3,262,096)</u>	<u>(3,385,280)</u>
Deferred income tax liability - Net	<u>\$ (3,004,584)</u>	<u>\$ (3,081,668)</u>

(*) Includes \$942,519 and \$943,256 from Aerostar from the periods 2019 and 2018, and \$695,212 and \$909,706 from Airplan in 2019 and 2018.

The net movements of the deferred tax asset and liability for the year are as follows:

	Impairment provision of loan portfolio	Concession Assets	Foreign Currency Conversion	Others	Total
Balances as of January 31, 2018	\$ (44,916)	\$ 2,858,318	\$ 42,575	\$ 177,953	\$ 3,033,930
Revaluation effect by conversion Airplan y Aerostar			20,427	(22,665)	(2,238)
			<u>20,427</u>	<u>(22,665)</u>	<u>(2,238)</u>
Consolidated income statement					
Airplan	(2,468)	178,236	(1,433)	(171,354)	2,981
Aerostar		35,440	(1,561)		33,879
México	10,510	7,755		(5,149)	13,116
	<u>8,042</u>	<u>221,431</u>	<u>(2,994)</u>	<u>(176,503)</u>	<u>49,976</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2018	<u>\$ (36,874)</u>	<u>\$ 3,079,749</u>	<u>\$ 60,008</u>	<u>\$ (21,215)</u>	<u>\$ 3,081,668</u>
IFRS 16 adoption adjustment Conversion revaluation effect Airplan and Aerostar			(102,370)	22,911	(79,459)
Consolidated income statement:					
Airplan	2,467	(161,556)	(184)	66,479	(92,794)
Aerostar		38,414	(268)		38,146
México	111	60,315		(3,403)	57,023
	<u>2,578</u>	<u>(62,827)</u>	<u>(452)</u>	<u>63,076</u>	<u>2,375</u>
Balances as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (34,296)</u>	<u>\$ 3,016,922</u>	<u>\$ (42,814)</u>	<u>\$ 64,772</u>	<u>\$ 3,004,584</u>

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- i. Return of Asset Tax (AT) in accordance with the Law on Flat Rate Business Tax (LIETU) in Mexico.

AT in excess of IT effectively paid until December 31, 2007, (date on which AT was repealed) is subject to refund in accordance with the procedure established in the Flat Tax Law in the following ten periods up to 10% of the total AT paid and not yet recovered, without it exceeding the difference between the IT paid in the period and the AT paid in the previous three years, whichever is lower, in accordance with the Flat Tax Law, when IT incurred is higher than AT in any of those years, and it is subject to restatement through the application of "National Consumer Price Index" Mexican factors. The last year that the AT can be recovered is 2017.

During fiscal year 2019 and 2018, the Company obtained the recovery of AT for \$21,121 and \$89,365 respectively, with recognition in the results as revenue.

In 2018, AT of \$932, was applied in the results for the period under income taxes in favor of some subsidiaries in which the tax will not be recoverable not in accordance with the procedure established in the Flat Tax Law, which establishes that the tax is recoverable gradually every year up to a maximum of 10% of the total AT paid in the 10 years prior to 2008.

Recoverable taxes

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the tax credits are as of \$230,030 y \$345,730, respectively

Aerostar Tax loss Carry forwards:

Aerostar had cumulative tax loss carry forwards whose right to be amortized against future taxable income expires as shown below:

Year of loss	US dollar Amount	Year of expiration
2012	\$ 7,085	2022
2013	37,256	2023
2014	25,545	2024
2015	28,520	2025
2016	27,745	2026
2017	22,248	2027
2018	19,834	2028
	<u>\$ 168,233</u>	

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Temporal differences not recognized

Temporary difference related to investments in subsidiaries for which no liabilities have been recognized for deferred income tax:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Undistributed utilities	\$ 3,424,951	\$ 3,089,012
Tax rate	<u>30%</u>	<u>30%</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities unrecognized with the previous temporary differences	<u>\$ 1,027,485</u>	<u>\$ 926,704</u>

This tax could be subject to a more thorough revision, as well as the application of tax treaties existing in the countries of origin.

Note 14 - Balances and transactions with related parties:

14.1) Balances receivable and payable

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the balances receivable from (payable to) related parties shown in the consolidated statement of financial position are comprised as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2019	2018
Accounts receivable:		
Autobuses de Oriente ADO, S. A. de C. V. (Shareholder/services)	\$ -	\$ 538
Autobuses Golfo Pacifico, S. A. de C. V. (Shareholder/services)	<u>284</u>	<u>271</u>
	<u>284</u>	<u>809</u>
(**) Accounts payable and accumulated expenses (Note 9):		
Inversiones y Técnicas Aeroportuarias, S. A. de C. V. (Shareholder/technical assistance)	(96,769)	(96,643)
Sociedad Operadora Airplan, S. A. (Shareholder/technical assistance)		
Lava Tap de Chiapas, S. A. de C. V. (Key management personnel/services)	<u>(543)</u>	<u>(689)</u>
Net	<u>(97,312)</u>	<u>(97,332)</u>
	<u>\$ (97,028)</u>	<u>\$ (96,523)</u>

(**) These are accounts with terms of less than one year under similar market conditions.

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14.2) Transactions with related parties

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the following transactions were held with related parties, which were set at the same prices and conditions as those that would have been used in comparable operations by third parties, as shown as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Commercial revenue:		
Autobuses de Oriente, S. A. de C. V. (Stockholder)	\$ 14,349	\$ 14,455
Autobuses Golfo Pacífico, S. A. de C. V. (Stockholder)	7,290	7,014
Coordinados de México de Oriente, S. A. de C. V. (Stockholder)	157	150
Expenses:		
Technical assistance (Note 14.4)	\$ (404,086)	\$ (386,249)
Leasing	(5,340)	(5,232)
Cleaning services	(11,544)	(10,854)

14.3) Compensation of key personnel

Key personnel include directors, members of the Steering Committee, and Committees. In the years ended on December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company granted the following benefits to the key management personnel, the Steering Committee and the different Company Committees:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Short-term salaries and other benefits paid to key personnel (Note 17.17) (*)	\$ 109,747	\$ 119,202
Fees paid to the Board of Directors and Committees	9,146	8,695

(*) In 2019 and 2018, includes cost of \$41,411 and \$53,268, and \$17,381 and \$16,350, respectively by key personnel of directors of Aerostar and Airplan,

14.4) Technical assistance agreement

With regard to the sale of series "BB" shares to ITA held in 1998, the Company signed a technical assistance agreement with ITA, whereby the latter company and its stockholders agreed to provide management and consulting services and transfer knowledge and experience in the industry and technology to the Company in exchange for compensation.

The agreement is for an initial term of 15 years and renews automatically for subsequent five year periods, unless one of the parts issues the other a cancellation notice within a determined term prior to the programmed expiration date. The Company can only exercise its termination right through a resolution of the shareholders. ITA began to provide its services under said contract on April 19, 1999.

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In accordance with the contract, the Company agreed to pay an annual compensation equivalent to the higher of a fixed amount or 5% of the consolidated income of the Company before deducting the compensation for technical assistance and before the comprehensive financial result, IT, depreciation and amortization, determined in accordance with financial reporting standards applicable in Mexico. Beginning in 2003, the minimum fixed amount is of USD2 million (\$37.7 million pesos).

The minimum fixed amount will increase annually by the inflation rate of the United States plus the added value tax over the amount of the payment. The Company entered into an amendment agreement for technical assistance and transfer of knowledge, which establishes that the compensation will be paid on a quarterly basis beginning in January 1, 2008, and that such payments are to be deducted from the annual compensation.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the expenses for technical assistance amounted \$404,086 and \$386,249, respectively which are recorded in the consolidated comprehensive income statement within the aeronautical and non-aeronautical service cost line. ITA also has the right to refund the expenses incurred during the provision of the services specified in the agreement. The ITA BB series shares were put in a trust in order to ensure compliance with the technical assistance agreement, among other things.

Note 15 - Commitments and contingencies:

Commitments

- a. The Company began leasing office space on May 21, 2015, under an operating lease agreement. This agreement includes an available extension of 60 months. The monthly rent due is of \$23,194 (\$437 pesos approximately).

The total minimum future payments derived from the non-cancellable operating lease agreement that shall be covered in the future are as follows:

Up to one year	\$	5,250
Between one and three years		<u>12,251</u>
Total	\$	<u>17,501</u>

At December 31, 2018, the rent expense embedded within the aeronautical and non-aeronautical service cost in the statement of income, was approximately of \$5,232. (See Note 17.8).

- b. On June 22, 2018, the Company received SCT approval for the PMDs for the five-year period from 2019 to 2023 in which the Company committed to carry out improvements.

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At December 31, 2019, investment commitments for that PMD are as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 5,105,804
2021	3,015,346
2022	1,815,769
2023	849,295
	<u>\$ 10,786,214</u> ⁽¹⁾

(1) Figures in thousand pesos adjusted at December 31, 2019 based on the Construction Price Index (IPCO) in the terms of the PMD.

- c. Pursuant to the terms for the purchase of the land in Huatulco that occurred in October 2008, the Company has the obligation to build 450 hotel rooms, for which purpose the Company will enter into agreements with third parties to develop the comprehensive tourism plan without a specific due date. At December 31, 2019, there is an indefinite extension to this commitment issued by FONATUR.
- d. As part of the Concession Agreement, Aerostar has committed to fund and complete certain capital and repair projects with respect to the LMM Airport Facilities. The Company has no time restrictions to complete these projects, except that they must be made at any time during the term of the lease. As these projects are carried out, repairs will be recorded as expenses incurred or capitalized and depreciated according to their nature; consistent with the Company's accounting policies. Capital projects will be capitalized as part of an intangible concession improvement asset and will be amortized over their useful lives or the remaining life of the concession contract, whichever is less. Some commitments were excluded from the liability for initial obligations assumed due to factors of uncertainty, the variability of future costs and the extended period of time in which commitments can be fulfilled. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, Aerostar fulfilled the agreed commitments.
- e. On September 20, 2017, hurricane Maria made landfall on the island of Puerto Rico. Operations were suspended at the San Juan airport on the 19th and resumed in a limited manner on the 21st of the month. The damages to airport infrastructure have been evaluated by the company to be approximately USD\$29.7 million approximately, of which most have been disbursed at the reporting date and which amount will be recorded in the cost of services as incurred. The infrastructure has material damage insurance. During the 2019 and 2018 fiscal years, insurance recovery was obtained for USD \$ 15.70 and USD \$ 10.0 million, approximately (\$ 289,822 and \$ 196,512), respectively, which are recognized in the comprehensive statement of income as the certification of work indicated is obtained that the funds were used for the defined purpose. During 2019 and 2018, \$ 204,719 and \$ 134,637 were recognized as other income. As of December 31, 2019, there are USD \$ 7,358, approximately (\$ 138,773) in restricted cash, which will be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as other income once the work certification is obtained by the insurer. See note. 5.1.

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- f. Under the Plan for the Refurbishment and Modernization of the Airplan Concession Contract, the concessionaire is currently committed to delivering the works known as "Plataforma, Calle de Conexión y Bodegas del Terminal de Carga del Aeropuerto José María Córdova de Rionegro", which as agreed by the parties in Otrosí No. 18 of the Concession Contract, should have been delivered on December 15, 2018 and is still under construction. A time extension was therefore requested for delivery of that works, which was granted via an amendment to the Concession Contract under Amendment No. 23 which extends the term for delivery of those works by 18 months as from December 15, 2018.
- g. As concerns complementary works in addition to those specified in the Airplan Concession Contract (via Amendment No. 8 dated 2014), conclusion is still pending of the construction of the Módulos de Conexión Edificio Público and JMC flight works pertaining to one of the Connection modules known as Punto B. Due to technical difficulties, an order for suspension was issued and a new design was determined. Via amendment No. 22 to the Concession Contract dated April 4, 2018, the term for those works was extended by 541 days as from April 4, 2018, as of December 31, 2019 the project has been completed.

Contingencies

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has confirmed that the results of its lawsuits cannot be accurately predicted as their due processes are currently ongoing and there are not enough elements to determine whether they could largely affect the Company's financial position in the case of an adverse ruling.

- h. The Company's transactions are subject to Mexican Federal and State Laws as well as the Puerto Rico and Colombia Law due to its subsidiaries out of Mexico.
- i. At the time that the Company was carrying out the competitive bidding process for the sale of shares of the Airport Groups, the SCT established and communicated that concessionaires could amortize for tax purposes the value of the concession up to 15% a year. In February 2012, the SCT estimated an amount due payable by Cancun in the amount of \$865 million pesos against the ruling in question, because it considered that the determination of the 15% amortization was not valid in 2006 and 2007. The Company disagreed with the decision and filed an appeal to overturn this determination. However, in order to adhere to the amnesty program set forth in Transitory Article Three of the new Income Law for 2013, the Company partially desisted from the appeal as it relates to the income tax obligation, but not in regards to the determination of the additional distribution related to employees' statutory profit sharing, which the Company continues to appeal. The risk is that if a judge does not rule in favor of Cancun the amount payable would be \$116 million pesos.
- j. There are currently a number of labor suits in progress against the Company, mainly in relation to involuntary termination. Any sentences that might be handed down not favoring the interests of the Company do not represent significant amounts. The Company is in legal proceedings at the date of this report and a resolution has not been issued yet. The total amount of those suits is approximately \$20 million pesos.

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- k. On August 21, 2019, the Board of Commissioners of the COFECE (Federal Economic Competition Commission) notified Aeropuerto Internacional de Cancún, S. A. de C. V. of the resolution issued on July 25, 2019, which provides for the following: (i) administrative liability for having exercised the monopolistic practices described in article 56, section V of the Mexican Federal Economic Competition Law ("LFCE") (refusal of access); (ii) the Company shall be imposed a fine of MXN 73 million. On the understanding that there is sufficient grounds for defense, the Company has contested the administrative sanction imposed by the COFECE by filing *amparo* proceedings. The Company considers that the *amparo* proceedings will not be resolved in a term lower than 2 years from the date of filing, and, therefore, it is under no obligation to pay the fine before the end of such proceedings.
- l. On March 17, 2014, the Port Authority of Puerto Rico filed a lawsuit against Aerostar and two fuel sellers at the LMM airport claiming to be entitled to a fee charged to the fuel sellers of the airport and not to Aerostar. On November 7, 2018 the court ruled in favor of Aerostar in the sense that all revenues from the fuel sales fee are from Aerostar, but authorizes the Ports Authority to charge two cents of the fee per gallon charged to the fuel sellers. As of the date of this report, the judicial process continues.

Note 16 - Basis for preparation:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS and their Interpretations (IFRIC) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

16.1) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Except for certain financial instruments measured at amortized cost or at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies described below.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis.

16.2) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or the areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are described in Note 19.

Critical estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Adjustments to the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future period affected.

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Note 17 - Summary of the main accounting policies:

In the following we point the main standards, interpretations or changes to existing standards in effect for the first time for the period beginning on January 1, 2019:

17.1) New standards and interpretations

The Company has applied the following standards and modifications for the first time for the annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2019, which didn't have a significant impact for the Company.

- IFRS 16 Leases

Tenant: As shown in Note 7.1, the impacts as a lessee that the Company had due to the adoption of this standard are few significant. See Note 17.8.2 describing the policy.

Landlord: The Company did not have to make adjustments to the accounting for its operating leases from the perspective of the lessor derived from the adoption of this standard. See Note 17.8.1 describing the policy.

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. There was no impact on the adoption of this interpretation.

Certain new rules, modifications and interpretations have been published, which are not effective for reporting periods December 31, 2019, and have not been adopted in advance by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in current or future reporting periods and in foreseeable future transactions.

17.2) Consolidation

The Company's consolidated subsidiaries, all of them based in Mexico, in which it holds shares at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Shareholding percentage (%)	Main activity
Aeropuerto de Cancún, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Cozumel, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Mérida, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Huatulco, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Oaxaca, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Veracruz, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Villahermosa, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Tapachula, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Aeropuerto de Minatitlán, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Airport services
Cancun Airport Services, S. A. de C. V. (*)	100%	Airport services
Aerostar Airport Holdings, LLC	60%	Airport services
Sociedad Operadora de Aeropuertos Centro Norte, S.A.	100%	Airport services
RH Asur, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Administrative services
Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste, S. A. de C. V.	100%	Administrative services
Asur FBO, S. A. de C. V. (*)	100%	Administrative services
Caribbean Logistics, S. A. de C. V. (*)	100%	Cargo services
Cargo RF, S. A. de C. V. (*)	100%	Cargo services

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(*) These subsidiaries sub-consolidate at the Cancun Airport.

Aerostar reports its financial information in IFRS, for purposes of consolidating in the Company. The exchange rate used at 2019 and 2018 year end was \$18.86 and \$19.65 Mexican pesos per dollar, respectively.

Relevant information on Aerostar and significant non-controlling interest

The condensed financial information of Aerostar, where a significant non-controlling interest is held, at December 31, 2019 and 2018 is disclosed below:

	December, 31	
	2019	2018
Condensed statement of financial position		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 698,466	\$ 868,095
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	165,622	47,332
Other current assets	133,992	175,479
Total current assets	998,080	1,090,906
Financial liabilities:		
Current liabilities	(672,943)	(640,785)
Working capital	325,137	450,121
Land, furniture and equipment	160,186	174,450
Intangible assets, airport concessions - Net	12,956,965	13,587,071
Other long term assets	16,759	544
Long term debt	(6,799,941)	(7,282,268)
Accounts payable to the Company	(372,798)	(1,152,805)
Other long term liabilities	(19,783)	(21,609)
Deferred income tax - Net	(371,984)	(330,999)
Shareholders' equity	\$ 5,894,541	\$ 5,424,505
	Year ended December, 31	
	2019	2018
Condensed statements of comprehensive income		
Revenue	\$ 3,306,149	\$ 3,025,267
Operating cost and expenses	(2,270,055)	(2,098,323)
Other income	204,074	134,637
Comprehensive financial cost - Net	(485,037)	(538,268)
Deferred income tax	(55,781)	(62,252)
Net (loss) income for the year	699,350	461,061
Foreign currency translation	(229,314)	(5,772)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 470,036	\$ 455,289

As regards the non-controlling interest in Aerostar's subsidiary, there are no significant restrictions on the possibility of gaining access to files or using them for the payment of liabilities.

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Airplan Information

Airplan records and reports its financial information in IFRS as adopted in Colombia and their corresponding IFRIC issued by the IASB and in Colombian pesos. For purposes of consolidating Airplan in the Company, a translations to Mexican pesos is performed. The exchange rate used at 2019 and 2018 year end was \$173.63 and \$165.29 Colombian pesos and Mexican pesos respectively.

a. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses due to transactions between the group companies were eliminated. The non-realized results were also eliminated. The subsidiaries' accounting policies are consistent with the policies adopted by the Company. The Company uses the purchase method to recognize business acquisitions. The consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary is determined based on the fair value of the net assets transferred, the liabilities assumed and the capital issued by the Company. The Company defines a business combination as a transaction in which it obtains control of a business, through which it has the power to govern and manage the relevant activities of the of assets and liabilities of said business with the purpose of providing return in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits directly to investors.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability that results from a contingent consideration agreement. The identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at their fair value on the date of acquisition. The Company recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity based on the proportional part of the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets of the acquired entity.

Costs related to the acquisition are recognized as expenses in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the consideration paid and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquired subsidiary over the fair value of the identifiable net assets and the liabilities acquired. If the consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary in the case of a purchase at a bargain price, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income. If the business combination is reached in stages, the book value at the date of acquisition of the participation previously held by the Company in the acquired entity, is remeasured at its fair value at the acquisition date. Any loss or gain resulting from such remeasurement is recognized in the results of the year.

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b. Changes in the interests of subsidiaries without loss of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, which are transactions with shareholders in their capacity as owners. The difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the interest acquired in the carrying value of the net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in stockholders' equity. Gains or losses on the sale of non-controlling interests are also recorded in stockholders' equity.

c. Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Company loses control over one entity, any retained interest in the entity is measured at fair value, recognizing the effect in income. Subsequently, the fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purpose of determining the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset, as appropriate. Additionally, the amounts previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) relating to those entities are canceled as though the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This means that the amounts previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to income for the period.

d. Acquisition in stages

The additional acquisition in joint venture accounted under the equity method is considered a business combination conducted in stages, which means that the fair value of interest previously acquired was also revalued.

17.3) Conversion of foreign currencies

Functional currency and reporting currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the companies of the Company are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, i.e., its "functional currency" which is also the reporting currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in (thousands of Mexican pesos), which is the Company's reporting currency.

17.3.1) Consolidation of subsidiaries with a functional currency different from the reporting currency

The results and financial position of Aerostar and Airplan (none of which handle a currency that corresponds to a hyperinflationary economy) expressed in a functional currency other than the reporting currency are converted to the reporting currency as follows.

- i. The assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.
- ii. The stockholders' equity in the consolidated statement of financial position is translated using the historical exchange rates.
- iii. Income and expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of income are translated at the average exchange rate for each year (unless that average is not a reasonable approximation of the

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effect of translating the results derived from the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates, in which case the Company uses the respective rates).

- iv. The resulting exchange differences are recognized within OCI.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments that arise on the date of acquisition of a foreign operation to measure them at fair value are recognized as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and are converted at the closing exchange rate.

17.3.2) Transactions in foreign currency and results from exchange fluctuations

Operations carried out in foreign currency are recorded in the functional currency applying the exchange rates in effect at the transaction date or the exchange rate at the date of the valuation when the items are revalued.

Exchange differences arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the transactions and settlement dates, or the consolidated statement of financial position date, are recognized in the consolidated comprehensive income statement.

17.4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank deposits and other highly liquid investments with low risk of changes in value with original maturities of three months or less. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, cash and cash equivalents consisted primarily of peso and dollar denominated bank deposits and peso denominated investment bonds issued by the Mexican Federal Government.

17.5) Fiduciary rights

For the administration of the resources of the Concession and the payment of the obligations in charge of Airplan a trust is constituted to which it transfers all the gross income received as remuneration of the contract and all the debt and capital resources obtained for the execution of the concession.

17.6) Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash includes cash and cash equivalents that are restricted in terms of withdrawal or use. The nature of the restrictions includes restrictions imposed by financing agreements, federal agency funds related to capital expenditures, for example, for purposes of Aerostar, PFC and Airport Improvement Program (AIP) or other reserves (for example, Fund for promotion and support of air travel). Aerostar have restricted cash \$26,849 and \$2,649 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. See Notes 5.1 and 15 e.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents is presented as current if it is expected to be used within twelve months of the filing date. Any restricted fund beyond twelve months is recorded as non-current. Restricted cash is presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows within the investments activities since it is related to the investment in airport infrastructure.

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17.7) Financial assets

- a. **Classification.** - the Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: a) financial assets measured at amortized cost; b) financial assets subsequently measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss). At present, the Company does not hold any financial assets. This classification depends on the business model of the Company to manage its financial instruments and the terms of the instrument's contractual cash flows. The Company reclassifies financial assets when, and only if, it changes its business model for the management of those assets. The Company's financial assets are measured at amortized cost, since contractual terms comply with the SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest) requirement, and the Company's business model whose objective is achieved by collecting cash flows.
- b. **Measurement.**- At initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value (through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income) are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Gains and losses on assets measured at fair value are recorded in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered as a whole if it is determined that the cash flows correspond exclusively to the payment of principal and interest. Accounts receivable are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included as current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months following the date of the Statement of Financial Position. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost.
- c. **Deterioration.** - Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses within the operating result. Subsequent recoveries of previously canceled amounts are credited against the same line. For accounts receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach allowed by IFRS 9, which requires that the expected losses over the life of the instrument be recognized from the initial recognition of accounts receivable. See Note 6.

17.8) Leasing

17.8.1) As lessor

The leasing of terminal space made by the Company in its capacity as lessor at the terminals is documented by contracts with either fixed income or monthly fees based on the higher amount of a minimum monthly fee or a percentage of the lessee's monthly revenue.

Since the leased assets are part of the concession assets and thus do not belong to the Company, there is no transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership and therefore are classified as operating leases.

Revenues from operating leases are recognized as non-aeronautical revenues on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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17.8.2) As lessee

Until 2018, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as operating leases. As from January 1, 2019, leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date the leased assets are available for use by the Company.

Right-of-use assets and liabilities arising from a lease under IFRS 16 "Leases" are initially measured at the present value. Lease liabilities include the present value, net of the following lease payments: i) fixed lease payments, less any lease incentive receivable; ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date; and iii) the amounts that the Company expects to pay under residual value guarantees.

Lease payments must be discounted at the rate implicit in the lease. In the case of the Company, the interest rate cannot be readily determined. Thus, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, which is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

To determine the borrowing incremental rate, the Group:

- uses, whenever possible, recent third-party financing received by lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third-party financing was received;
- uses other approaches, starting with a risk-free rate, adjusted for the credit risk of leases held that have not obtained recent third-party financing; and
- applies specific adjustments to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and guarantees.

Lease payments are distributed among principal and interest expense. Interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease term to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured:

- Lease initial measurement amount
- Any lease payment made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received.
- Any initial direct cost.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter period of the asset useful life and the lease term, and the depreciation expense is recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

Payments of short-term leases and leases of low-price assets are expensed by applying the straight-line method. Short-term leases are leases with a term of 12 months or less.

To determine the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances creating an economic incentive to exercise an extension option. The reasonable certainty assessment is only reviewed when

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there is a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that affect such assessment and that are within lessee's control. At December 31, 2019, there are no contracts regarding which there is a reasonable certainty to extend lease terms.

Policy applied before January 1, 2019:

As lessor

The leasing of terminal space made by the Company in its capacity as lessor at the terminals is documented by contracts with either fixed income or monthly fees based on the higher amount of a minimum monthly fee or a percentage of the lessee's monthly revenue.

Since the leased assets are part of the concession assets and thus do not belong to the Company, there is no transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership and therefore are classified as operating leases.

Revenues from operating leases are recognized as non-aeronautical revenues on a straight line basis over the lease term.

As lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of the leased property has not been transferred to the Company as lessee were classified as operating leases. Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentive received from lessor) are charged to profit or loss according to the straight-line method over the life of the lease.

Leases of property, plant and equipment in which Airplan has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as financial leases. Financial leases are capitalized at the beginning of the lease to the minor between the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each payment of a financial lease is distributed between the liability and the financial costs. The obligations of a financial lease, net of the financial burden, are presented as debts (financial obligations) in current or non-current depending on whether the payment due is less than 12 months. The financial costs are charged to the results during the lease period so that a constant periodic interest rate is obtained on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired under a financial lease are amortized in the shortest period between the useful life of the asset and the term of the lease.

17.9) Land, furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of those assets and all costs associated with placing the assets in the location and in the condition necessary for them to operate as intended by Management.

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Land is recorded at cost and it is not depreciated. Depreciation of other items of plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method based on the residual values over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives from the date of acquisition are 10 years. The useful lives at the acquisition date of the furniture and equipment are as shown below:

	2019	2018
Furniture equipment	10 to 20%	10 to 20%
Machinery	10 to 20%	10 to 20%
Computer equipment	20 to 33%	20 to 33%
Transportation equipment	20 to 25%	20 to 25%
Improvements to leased premises	10%	10%

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, on an annual basis.

17.9.1) Land

Land represents a territorial extension for which the Company has an obligation of constructing 450 hotel rooms along with the National Tourism Fund (FONATUR in its acronym in Spanish) in Huatulco which are recorded at its cost and are not subject to depreciation. See Note 15c.

17.10) Intangible assets

17.10.1) Concessions

The airports that are part of the Company performed the analysis of the criteria that must be taken into account to know if they are within the scope of IFRIC 12:

- a. The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them at what price.
 - The grantor does not need to have full price control; it is sufficient that the price is regulated by the grantor, the contract or the regulator;
 - The grantor can control the price through a limit mechanism;
 - The price can vary from fixed price arrangements to those based on a formula up to a maximum price.
- b. The grantor controls, through ownership, the right of benefits or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the agreement.

Taking into consideration the foregoing, these criteria are applicable to each of the concessions that the Company has, that is why it is considered that their measurement and determination will be within the scope of IFRIC 12. In addition to that at the end of all the concessions all assets become the property of the nation in which the concession is located.

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Within the scope of IFRIC 12, the respective assets can be classified as:

- Financial assets: when the licensor establishes an unconditional right to receive cash flows and other financial assets independently of the use of the public service by the users.
- Intangible assets: only when the licensor agreements do not establish a contractual right to receive cash flows and other financial assets from the licensor, independently of the use of the public service by the users. Airport concessions have been considered within the scope of IFRIC 12 as an intangible asset because they comply with the above provisions and no financial assets have been recognized in that regard.

Mexico:

Rights to use airport facilities and airport concessions include the acquisition of the nine airport concessions and the rights acquired.

Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the concessions, (original term of 50 years as of November 1, 1998; 29 years as of December 31, 2019).

Aerostar:

The airport concession right, which includes certain capital expenditures in improvement projects, the intangible asset is recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method during the term of the agreement (40 years); 34 years as of December 31, 2019.

Airplan:

In the case of Airplan, the right granted by the Concession Contract No.8000011-OK and Public Tender No.10000001OL2010, respectively, is recorded as intangible, through which the grantors assign to the Company the regulated and unregulated income corresponding to each of the airports subject of the concession.

In turn, the costs per loan that are related to the works in execution are part of the intangible.

The intangible asset resulting from the recognition and updating of the estimated income of the contract is amortized based on the proportion of the accumulated income of the contract and the total income. Amortization is recognized in the results of the period.

The useful life for the amortization was determined as the duration of the concession and the amortization rate is calculated based on the percentage of execution of the revenues with respect to the total expected income of the financial model that the Company has. The minimum term of the concession is the year 2015; however, in accordance with the complementary works carried out and the measurement of the expected income against the income generated, the concession will have a useful life until the year 2032. 13 years as of December 31, 2019.

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17.10.2) Licenses, commercial direct operation (ODC, by its acronym in Spanish) and commercial rights

These items are recognized at their cost less the accrued amortization and any recognized impairment losses. They are amortized on a straight line basis using their estimated useful life, determined based on the expected future economic benefits, and are subject to testing when indication of impairment is identified.

The estimated useful lives at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Licenses	29 years
ODC	29 years
Commercial Right's of Aerostar	33 years
Commercial Right's of Airplan	13 years

17.10.3) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the acquisition cost of a subsidiary in excess of the Company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, determined at the acquisition date, and it is not subject to amortization. Goodwill is shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and is recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses, which are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

17.10.4) Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination

When an intangible asset is acquired as part of a business combination, it is recognized at fair value at acquisition date. Subsequently, intangible assets acquired in a business combination, such as commercial rights, are recognized at cost less the accumulated amortization and the accrued amount of impairment losses, see useful lives of these rights in note 17.10.2.

17.11) Impairment of long term non-financial assets

The long term non-financial assets subject to amortization or depreciation are subject to annual impairment tests or more frequently if there are events or circumstances that indicate that they might be affected. Other assets are subject to impairment tests when events or circumstances arise that indicate that their book value might not be recovered. Impairment losses correspond to the amounts where the book value of the asset exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of assets is the higher of the fair value of the asset less the costs incurred for its sale and value in use. For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels at which they generate identifiable cash flows separately which are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets or the Company's assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets are assessed at every reporting date in order to identify potential reversals of such impairment.

17.12) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are liabilities with creditors for purchases of goods or services acquired during the regular course of the Company's operations. When payment is expected over a period of one year or less from the closing date, they are presented under current liabilities. If the foregoing is not complied with, they are presented under non-current liabilities.

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Accounts payable are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

17.13) Bank loans and long term debt

Loans from financial institutions are initially recognized at their fair value, net of transaction costs. Those funds are subsequently recorded at their amortized cost; any difference between the funds received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of income during the funding period using the effective interest method.

17.13.1) Refinancing costs

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition of that financial asset, the Company will recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and will recognize a modification of profit or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset will be recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset (or effective interest rate adjusted by credit for financial assets acquired or originated with credit originated assets) or, where applicable, the revised effective interest rate. All costs or commissions incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

17.13.2) Costs for loans

Costs for specific and general loans directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of construction and preparation of the asset for its use. Qualifying assets are those that require a substantial period to be ready and able to be used (usually greater than one year). Financial revenues obtained from temporary investments made with money coming from specific loans that will be used for the construction of qualifying assets are decreased of financial costs eligible for capitalization.

The capitalization of costs for loans in foreign currency that generates interests and losses due to foreign exchange fluctuations, are only capitalized up to the amount of interest that would have been generated by loan in national currency, with similar conditions of time.

17.14) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes its financial liabilities if, and only if, the obligations of the Company are met, are cancelled or if they expire.

17.15) Provisions

Liability provisions represent a present legal obligation or an assumed obligation as a result of past events, when the use of economic resources is likely in order to settle the obligation and when the amount can be reasonably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

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Provisions are measured at the present value of expenses expected to cover the related obligation, using a pretax rate that reflects the actual considerations of the value of money market over time and the specific risks inherent in the obligation. The increase in the provision over time is recognized as an interest expense.

When there are similar obligations, the likelihood of the outflow of economic resources for settling those obligations is determined considering them as a whole. In these cases, the provision thus estimated is recorded, provided the likelihood of the outflow of cash with respect to a specific item considered as a whole is remote.

17.16) Deferred IT, and tax on dividends

The expense for IT includes both the current tax and deferred taxes. Tax is recognized in the statement of income, except when it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or in stockholders' equity in which case, the tax is also recognized in OCI items or directly in stockholders' equity, respectively.

Deferred IT were recorded based on the comprehensive method of liabilities, which consists of recognizing deferred taxes on all temporary differences between the book and tax values of assets and liabilities to be materialized in the future at the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates in effect at the consolidated financial statement date. See Note 13.

Deferred tax assets are only recognized if future tax profits are expected to be incurred against which temporary differences can be offset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities from the temporary differences arising from the investments in subsidiaries and joint businesses are recognized, except when the Company controls the reversal period for such temporary differences and it is likely that the temporary differences will not be reverted in a near future.

Deferred IT are offset when there is a legal right for each entity to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred IT assets and liabilities relate to the same tax authorities.

The credits for income taxes incurred is computed based on tax laws approved in Mexico at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Current IT is made up of IT, which is recorded under income for the year in which they are incurred. The tax is based on taxable income.

To determine the IT the applicable rate in Mexico for 2019 and 2018 was 30%, the applicable rate for Airplan, according to Colombian legislation for 2019 and 2018 was 33% and the applicable rate for AeroStar, in accordance with the Port legislation. Puerto Rico for 2019 and 2018 was 10% respectively.

AeroStar and Airplan hold undistributed profits which, if paid as dividends, would require the beneficiaries to pay tax. There is a temporary taxable difference, but no deferred tax liability is recognized, as the Company as the controlling entity is capable of deciding the point at which the subsidiary should make distributions. It is not expected to distribute those benefits in the foreseeable future, because both companies would first have to pay off their bank or private debts before they can declare dividends.

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17.17) Employee benefits

The present value of the defined benefit obligations is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds denominated in the same currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have expiration terms that are approximate the terms of the pension obligation. In those countries where there is no deep market for such bonds, interest rates on government bonds are used.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. This cost is included in the expense for employee benefits in the consolidated statement of income.

Gains and losses for remeasurements derived from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur directly in OCI. They are included in the accumulated results in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Variations in the present value of the defined benefit obligation that result from modifications or reductions of the plan are recognized immediately in results as past service costs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid when the employment relationship ends before the normal retirement date or when an employee voluntarily accepts the termination in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits on the first of the following dates: (a) it is committed to terminate the employment relationship of employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan without having the possibility of evading its obligation, and (b) when the entity recognizes restructuring costs in accordance with IAS 37 and involves payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer that promotes voluntary termination, termination benefits are valued based on the expected number of employees accepting the offer. Benefits that mature 12 months after the reporting date are discounted to their present value. The charge to income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$1,922 and \$1,595, respectively. See Note 4.

Short-term obligations

Salaries for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulated sick leave, which are expected to be fully settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees provide the related service, are recognized in connection with the service of employees until the end of the period and are measured by the amounts that are expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities are presented as current obligations for employee benefits in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Share in profits

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for profit sharing based on a calculation that takes into account the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision when it is contractually bound or when there is a past practice that generates an implicit obligation.

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17.18) Stockholders' equity

Capital stock, capital reserves and retained earnings are expressed at their historical cost. The capital reserves consist of the legal reserve, the reserve to repurchase own shares.

17.19) Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share were computed by dividing income available to the stockholders (\$5,465,823 and \$4,987,601) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in 2019 and 2018. The number of shares outstanding for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 was 300 million. The basic earnings share for the year ended as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$18.22 y 16.63, respectively, are expressed in pesos, the diluted earnings per share is equal than the basic earnings per share.

17.20) Financial reporting by segments

The segment financial information is presented in a manner that is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the General Directors in charge of making operational decisions, allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments.

The Company determines and evaluates the performance of its airports on an individual basis, after allocating personnel costs and other costs of services, which are incurred by a Company's subsidiary which hires some of the Company's employees. The performance of these services is determined and assessed separately by management. All the airports provide substantially the same services to their clients. The performance of (Services) is determined and evaluated separately by Management. All airports provide substantially the same services to their customers. Note 2 includes the financial information related to the Company's different segments, which includes Cancun and subsidiaries (Cancun), showing separately due to its importance Aerostar and Airplan, respectively, the Aeropuerto de Villahermosa (Villahermosa), the Aeropuerto de Mérida (Mérida) and Servicios Aeroportuarios del Sureste (Servicios). The financial information of the remaining six airports, of RH Asur, S. A. de C. V. and of the holding company (including the investment of the Company in its subsidiaries) has been grouped and is included in the "Others" column. The elimination of the investment of the Company in its subsidiaries is included in the "Consolidation Adjustments" column.

Resources are assigned to the segments based on the significance of each one to the Company's operations. Transactions among operating segments are recorded at their fair value.

17.21) Revenue recognition

The accounting policies for the Company's revenue from contracts with customers are explained in Note 3.

Note 18 - Financial risk management:

The Company is exposed to financial risks that result from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, price risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company controls and maintains the treasury control functions related to transactions and global financial risks through practices approved by its Executive Board and Board of Directors.

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This note contains information regarding the Company's exposure to each of the aforementioned risks, and the objectives, policies and procedures to measure and manage risk.

The main risks to which the Company is exposed are:

- 18.1) Market risk
 - 18.1.1) Interest rate risk
 - 18.1.2) Exchange rate risk
 - 18.1.3) Price risk
- 18.2) Liquidity risk
- 18.3) Credit risk - credit quality

18.1) Market risk

18.1.1) Interest rate risk

The Company has contracted bank loans to partially finance its operations. These transactions expose the Company to interest risk, with the main exposure to the risk of variable interest rates resulting from changes in the market base rates (banks charge interest based on TIIE 28 days plus 1.25 points in 2019 and 2018) that are applied to the Company's bank loans maturing in 2022 and 2024.

Regarding the sensitivity analysis, it has been observed that during 2019 and 2018 the reference rate used by the Company (TIIE) has remained stable. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018 there are no LIBOR loans. Based on this fact, the risk is considered low, derived from the materiality of the possible effect.

18.1.2) Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to minor risk for changes in the value of the Mexican Peso against the U. S. Dollar. Historically, a significant portion of income generated by the Company (mainly derived from the fees charged to international passengers) are denominated in U. S. Dollars, and despite that, income is invoiced in Pesos at the average exchange rate of the previous month and likewise the cash flows are collected in Pesos.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company is exposed to exchange rate risk for monetary position, as shown below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Monetary position:		
Asset	\$ 164,370	\$ 45,003
Liability	<u>(4,853)</u>	<u>(3,149)</u>
	<u>\$ 159,517</u>	<u>\$ 41,854</u>

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At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the exchange rate was \$18.86 and \$19.65, respectively. Had the currency weakened by 5% in 2019 (5% in 2018) with respect to the U.S. Dollar, the Company would have had a loss on monetary position at the close in the amount of \$150.4 in 2019 (monetary loss of \$41.1 millions in 2018). As of March 10, 2020, the date of issuance of this report, the last known exchange rate was \$20.16.

18.1.3) Price risk

The rate regulation system applicable to the airports of the Company imposes maximum rates for each airport, which should not be exceeded on an annual basis. The maximum rates are the maximum annual income per unit of traffic (one passenger or 100 kg of cargo). If the maximum annual rate is exceeded, the government authorities could revoke one or more of the Company's concessions.

The Company monitors and adjusts its income on a regular basis in order for its annual invoicing not to exceed the maximum rate limits. In the case of the Aerostar and Airplan concessions, there are no maximum ceilings established by the corresponding Government.

Concentrations:

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, approximately 55.02% and 51.07%, of revenue, not including income from construction services, resulted from operations at the Cancun International Airport.

18.2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its funding requirements. The Company's Management has established policies, procedures and limits of authority that govern the Treasury function. Treasury is responsible for ensuring liquidity and managing the working capital to ensure payments to suppliers, debt servicing and funding of operating costs and expenses.

The following table presents the analysis of the net financial liabilities of the Company based on the period between the date of the statement of consolidated financial position and the maturity date. The amounts presented in the table reflect the undiscounted cash flows, including contractual interest.

	Under 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
<u>At December 31, 2019</u>				
Bank loans and interest	\$ 14,839	\$ 223,596	\$ 228,073	\$ 6,446,644
Long term debt	111,678	199,696	204,492	6,284,077
Suppliers	245,100			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,378,657			
	Under 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
<u>At December 31, 2018</u>				
Bank loans and interest	\$ 14,506	\$ 161,009	\$ 212,959	\$ 6,829,639
Long term debt	119,680	204,910	208,027	6,749,651
Suppliers	313,577			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,557,847			

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The following table shows the Company's short term liquidity as of:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 7,845,856	\$ 6,000,912
Current liabilities	<u>2,560,020</u>	<u>2,408,222</u>
Short term position (liquidity)	<u>\$ 5,285,836</u>	<u>\$ 3,592,690</u>

18.3) Credit risk - credit quality

The financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risks consist mainly of accounts receivable. Income obtained from fares charged to passengers is not guaranteed and therefore the Company faces the risk of not being able to collect the full amounts invoiced in the event of insolvency of its clients, which are the airlines.

In recent years, there have been no airlines that have reported substantial losses, in addition to this, the income of passenger fees from the main client airlines, not all of them are guaranteed by guarantee or other type of guarantee. Therefore, in the event of insolvency of any of the airlines, the Company would have no certainty of recovering the total sum of amounts invoiced to the airlines for passenger fees. In August 2010, Grupo Mexicana filed for bankruptcy. Grupo Mexicana owes the Company \$128 million pesos for passenger fees. As a result of Grupo Mexicana's bankruptcy, the Company has increased its reserve for uncollectable accounts by \$128 million pesos. The Company has determined that it may not be able to collect that amount.

The Company operates under three methods to collect from Airlines:

- Credit, mainly offered to airlines with which there is a history of frequent and stable flights,
- Advances, from airlines with reasonably stable flights or that are in the exploration stage of routes or destinations, and
- Cash, mainly offered for Charter flights and airlines with new flights.

With this segregation, the Company reduces its collection risk since the airlines that operate under methods b) and c) do not generate accounts receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents are not subject to credit risks since the amounts are kept at financial institutions of good standing, and investments are subject to lower significant risk as they are being backed by the Mexican Federal Government or institutions with AAA high market ratings.

18.4) Capital management

The objective of Management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern in order to provide returns for stockholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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These activities are monitored through the review of information pertaining to the Company's operation and the Industry. This effort is coordinated by the CEO. Through a planning method, detailed simulations are formulated of identified risks as they are known. The risks identified are valued in terms of probability and impact and are presented to the proper authorities. The result of all these activities is reported to the market through 20-F reports, the sole circular and quarterly reports by a financial Risk Analysis Committee that reports to Company's Board of Directors.

18.5) Fair value

Financial instruments (bank loans and long term debts), at amortized cost in accordance with the valuation method used are included in level 2. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no financial instruments carried at fair value.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for instruments, identical or similar, in non-active markets and valuations through models where all significant data are observable in the active markets.

Level 3: Asset or liability input that is not based on observable market data (i.e., non-observable).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on market prices quoted at the consolidated statement of financial position closing date. A market is considered active if quotation prices are clearly and regularly available through a stock exchange, trader, dealer, industry group, price fixing services, or regulatory agency, and those prices reflect regularly and on current bases the market transactions under independent conditions. The quoted price used for the financial assets held by Company's is the current offer price.

Note 19 - Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described below, Company Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting judgments

Significant information on assumptions, critical judgments and uncertainty estimations recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

19.1 Revenue

19.2 Useful life of the Airplan concession

19.3 Evaluation of impairment of goodwill

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

19.1 Revenue

As mentioned in Note 18.1.3, Management regularly monitors and adjusts income so as to avoid exceeding the maximum rate at each of the airports operated by the Company in Mexico, which is the annual maximum income per traffic unit that can be received, and therefore the amount that the Company can record for services rendered whose prices are regulated.

If the Company recognized income exceeding that maximum rate, the authorities could cancel one or more airport concessions. Therefore, management regularly monitors regulated income in Mexico to ensure it does not exceed the limit. The application of the procedure established in the concession titles for determining maximum rates and securing the necessary information are complex procedures. Among the information used in determining the maximum rate is passenger traffic and cargo statistics, in addition to variables such as the National Producer Price Index (excluding oil), authorized rates for airport services and the Rate for Airport Use.

19.2 Useful life of the Airplan concession

The term of execution of the contract extends from the date of signing of the act of commencement of execution and until the date on which one of any of the following events occurs:

- That the regulated revenues generated are equal to the expected regulated revenues, provided that by that time 15 years have elapsed elapsed from the date of subscription of the certificate of execution.
- That 25 years have elapsed since the date of execution of the execution start certificate, regardless of whether, at the time, the regulated revenues generated have not matched the value of the expected regulated revenues.
- If the regulated income generated equals the expected regulated income before 15 years have elapsed from the date of execution of the certificate of execution, the duration of the execution of the contract will be, in any case, 15 years.

It must be taken into account, for purposes of the regulated revenues expected according to the definition of the concession contract, that the expected regulated revenue will increase once each of the complementary works (mandatory or voluntary) is delivered to the grantor. The useful life for the amortization was determined as the duration of the concession and the amortization is calculated on a linear basis based on the years in which the recovery of the expected income of the financial model held by the Company is expected. The minimum term of the concession is the year 2022; however, in accordance with the complementary works carried out and the measurement of the expected income against the income generated, the concession will have a useful life until the year 2032, and in accordance with the legal terms, the Concession may extend until 2048.

The Company conducts sensitivity analysis to determine the level of possible changes in the assumptions used to determine the useful life of the concession change significantly. At December 31, 2019 and 2018 the expected total revenues considering the additional works amount to \$19,217,035 and \$23,474,154 respectively.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2019 and 2018

19.3 Evaluation of impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that there is impairment in the book value of appreciation, i.e., changes in tourist preferences, in the economic situation and in security levels in the different countries or other factors affecting passengers making use of our airports. In order to determine whether there is impairment in the value of goodwill, the cash generating unit to which goodwill has been assigned should be evaluated using present value techniques. When applying that valuation technique, the Company employs a series of factors which include historical income, business plans, forecasts and market data. The foregoing is described in greater detail in Note 8.1. As can be concluded from that description, changes in the conditions of these judgments and estimations can significantly affect the evaluated value of goodwill.

Note 20 - Consolidated statements of cash flows:

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the analysis of net debt and movements in net debt is presented below:

	Long - term debt		Bank Loans	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Accounts payable	\$ 311,372	\$ 324,590	\$ -	\$ -
Bank loans (Note 10)			238,235	175,515
Bank loans (Note 10)			6,674,717	7,042,598
Long-term debt (Note 11)	6,488,569	6,957,678		
Balances at December 31	<u>\$ 6,799,941</u>	<u>\$ 7,282,268</u>	<u>\$ 6,912,952</u>	<u>\$ 7,218,113</u>
Balances at January 1 of the debt net	\$ 7,282,268	\$ 7,489,465	\$ 7,218,113	\$ 10,494,853
Interest expense	444,028	475,110	601,873	696,641
Proceeds from bank loans				
Interest paid	(486,164)	(646,418)	(578,600)	(492,653)
Payments of the long term debt and bank loan	(205,308)		(152,047)	(3,090,124)
Foreign currency translation	(234,883)	(35,889)	(176,387)	(166,301)
Exchange (income) / loss on foreign currency				(224,303)
Balances at December 31	<u>\$ 6,799,941</u>	<u>\$ 7,282,268</u>	<u>\$ 6,912,952</u>	<u>\$ 7,218,113</u>

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V. and subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

Note 21 - Subsequent event:

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization designated the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") as a public health emergency of international importance. Travel warnings and restrictions have been issued for people traveling to and from certain areas and countries where the COVID-19 outbreak has been concentrated. Airlines have, in some cases, temporarily suspended or reduced flights to and from those areas and countries. There are currently no travel notices or restrictions related to COVID-19 for Mexico, Colombia or Puerto Rico. We believe that the outbreak may have decreased overall demand for air travel. At the date of issuance of the financial statements, it is not possible to estimate the possible impacts that this situation will have.

Note 22 - Authorization of the consolidated financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements and their twenty two notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements, which were approved and proposed for their issuance to the Board of Directors on March 10, 2020 by Mr. Adolfo Castro Rivas, Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S. A. B. de C. V.



Item I e)

Annual Report of the Audit Committee of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2019

**Annual Report of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee
to the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.**

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 of the Mexican Stock Market Law and the Regulations of the Audit Committee, I hereby present my report of the activities carried out during the year ending the 31st of December 2019. In the performance of our duties, we adhered to the recommendations set forth in the Code of Best Business Practice and, as the Company is registered on the stock markets of the United States of America, the provisions contained in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We held sessions on at least a quarterly basis and, according to an established work programme, carried out the activities described below:

RISK ASSESSMENT

We periodically assessed the effectiveness of the Risk Management System established to detect, measure, record, evaluate, and control risks in the Group, and implemented follow-up procedures that ensure that the system functions efficiently. The Risk Management System was assessed to be sufficient.

In conjunction with Management and the External and Internal Auditors, we reviewed the critical risk factors that might affect the Group's operations or assets. It was determined that such risk factors have been appropriately identified, assessed, and managed.

CIBERSECURITY

In light of the significant risks associated with unauthorised access to the information systems of the Group, and with the continuity of operations in the information technology area, we placed special focus on this matter during our meetings. We sought external support to be reasonably confident that adequate controls have been implemented for access to information technology systems, and which ensure the continuity of operations in data-processing areas.

INTERNAL CONTROL

We verified that the Management, in compliance with its responsibilities and on the basis of the Group's risk assessment, has established the necessary processes for the implementation and enforcement of an appropriate system of internal controls. Additionally, we followed up on the comments and observations made in relation thereto by both External and Internal Auditors, in the performance of their duties.

We evaluated the steps taken by the Company to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act relating to the self-assessment of internal controls carried out by the Company, and which it has the obligation to report on for the year 2019. During this process, we followed up on the preventive and corrective measures implemented with regard to internal-control aspects that require improvement.

EXTERNAL AUDITING

We issued a recommendation to the Board of Directors for the engagement of the Group's External Auditors for the year 2019. In order to do so, we first checked that the firm was independent and complied with the requirements set forth in the law and in the general guidelines applicable to entities and issuers supervised by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission that retain external auditing services in relation to their basic financial statements. We analysed the External Auditors' approach and work programme together with them, as well as their coordination with the Internal Auditing Department, and received the required reports at the appropriate times.

We reviewed the work programme of the External Auditors and its coordination with the Internal Auditing Department.

We maintained constant, direct communication with the External Auditors to remain apprised of the progress made in their activities and the observations they had, and we took due note of their comments regarding their review of the quarterly and annual financial statements. We were informed of their conclusions and reports regarding the annual financial statements and we followed up on the implementation of the observations and recommendations they made in the performance of their duties.

We authorised the fees paid to the External Auditors for auditing services and other permissible services, and ensured that the latter did not interfere with the firm's independence from the Group.

We assessed the services provided by the External Auditors in the previous year, taking into account the opinions of Management, and we began the performance-assessment process for the year 2019.

INTERNAL AUDITING

In order to ensure independence and objectivity, the Internal Auditing Department reports functionally to the Audit Committee. Below is a description of the activities we carried out:

1. At the appropriate time, we reviewed and approved the Department's annual work programme and budget. To prepare the work programme, the Internal Auditor participated in the process of identifying risks and establishing and testing the controls required for compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Consequently, we also approved the annual budget and functional structure of the department.

2. We received regular reports of progress made on the approved work programme, as well as deviations from the programme and the factors that caused them.
3. We followed up on the observations and suggestions made by the Internal Auditor and their implementation.
4. We ensured that an annual training plan was in place.
5. We began the assessment process for the Internal Auditing Department for the year 2019.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION, ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND THIRD-PARTY REPORTS

In conjunction with the company officers responsible for their preparation, we reviewed the Company's quarterly and annual financial statements and issued recommendations to the Board of Directors for them to be approved for publication. As part of this process, we took into account the opinion and observations of the External Auditors and we verified that the accounting and reporting criteria and policies used by Management in the preparation of financial information were adequate and sufficient and were applied on a consistent basis in comparison with the previous year. Consequently, the information presented by Management reasonably reflects the Company's financial situation, operating results and changes in financial standing for the year ending the 31st of December 2019.

We also reviewed the quarterly and annual reports prepared by Management for presentation to stockholders, authorities, and the general public, and we checked that these were prepared according to international accounting standards, using the same accounting criteria as those used for the annual statements. As part of our inspection, we were satisfied that an integral process exists, which provides a reasonable degree of security regarding the content of financial reports. To conclude, we recommended that the Board approve the reports for publication.

Our reviews included all reports and other financial information required by regulatory bodies in Mexico and the United States of America.

We reviewed and recommended that the Board of Directors approve and implement the accounting standards that were programmed to enter into effect in January 2019.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS, LEGAL ASPECTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We confirmed the existence and reliability of the controls established by the Company to ensure compliance with the different legal provisions that it is subject to, and ensured that they were adequately disclosed in financial reports.

We periodically reviewed the different fiscal, legal, and labour contingencies that exist in the Company, we verified the effectiveness of the procedure established to identify and follow up on them, and we oversaw the appropriate registration and disclosure thereof.

CODE OF ETHICS

With the support of the Internal Auditing Department, we verified compliance by the Company's staff with the Code of Ethics in place in the Group. We also checked that appropriate processes existed for it to be updated and communicated to staff, and that the corresponding penalties were applied in those cases where violations of the Code were detected.

We reviewed the reports received via the system established by the Company for this purpose, and ensured that they were followed up on in an appropriate and timely fashion.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We verified that transactions with related parties were the result of the Company's business requirements, were performed at market values and were clearly disclosed in financial statements. For this, we received support from the Internal Auditing Department.

ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION OF RELEVANT EXECUTIVES

The Board of Directors has established a Nominations and Compensations Committee responsible for, among other things, submitting proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the appointment, assessment and total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and other relevant executives in the Company. The Committee was duly informed of the levels of compensation proposed for the year 2019.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

Meetings were held between the Committee and Management in order for us to keep abreast of developments and significant or unusual activities or events within the Company. We also met with the External and Internal Auditors to comment on the progress of their activities and any limitations that they may have had, and to facilitate any private communications they may have wished to have had with the Committee.

When considered advantageous, we requested the support and opinions of independent experts. We have had no knowledge of any possible significant violations of operating policies, the system of internal controls or accounting policy.

We held executive sessions with the exclusive participation of the Committee members, during which we established agreements and recommendations for Management.

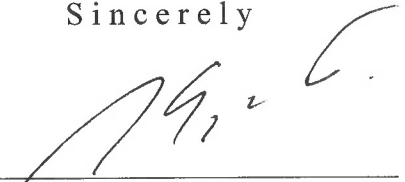
Our reviews included the reports and other financial information required by regulatory bodies in Mexico and the United States of America.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee reported on activities carried out to the Board of Directors.

We verified compliance by the Committee's financial expert with the requirements in terms of education and professional experience, and by all members of the Committee with the requirements in terms of independence, as stipulated in the applicable regulations.

The activities we carried out were duly documented in minutes prepared for each of the five meetings we held, which were reviewed and approved in a timely fashion by the members of the Committee.

Sincerely



Ricardo Guajardo Touché
Chairman of the Audit Committee

20th February 2020



Item I f)

Tax report of
Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
corresponding to year 2018

[CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION]

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
Report on Review of Taxpayer's Fiscal Situation

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

To the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

To the Tax Administration Service (Servicio de Administración Tributaria or SAT)

To the Major Taxpayers Department

1. I am issuing this report in relation to the audit I have carried out in accordance with International Auditing Regulations (NIAs) of the financial statements prepared by the management of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V., as required under Article 32-A of the Federal Tax Code (Código Fiscal de la Federación or CFF); Article 58, Sections I, IV and V, of the Regulations of the CFF (Reglamento del CFF or RCFF); Rules 2.13.7 and 2.13.15 of the Miscellaneous Tax Resolution for 2019 (Resolución Miscelánea Fiscal or RMF); and the instructions for data calculations and characteristics and guidance formats for the presentation of reports on audited financial statements for tax purposes contained in Appendix 16 of the RMF.

Based on the audit I performed, I issued an audit report with unqualified opinion, dated the 11th of August 2019.

2. Exclusively with reference to the matters mentioned in this Section 2, I hereby provide a sworn statement, in accordance with Article 52, Section III, of the CFF; Articles 57 and 58, Section III, of the RCFF; and Rule 2.13.16 of the RMF, to the effect that:
 - a. In relation to the audit performed in accordance with NIAs of the financial statements of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. (the Company) for the year ending the 31st of December 2018, and pursuant to the preceding sections, I have issued my opinion with no qualifications that affect the fiscal situation of the taxpayer.
 - b. As part of my audit, as described in the preceding sections, I reviewed additional information and documentation prepared by and under the responsibility of the Company, in accordance with Article 32-A of the CFF; Article 58, Sections I, IV and V, of the RCFF; Rules 2.13.7 and 2.13.15 of the RMF; and the instructions for data calculations and characteristics and guidance formats for the presentation of reports on audited financial statements for tax purposes contained in Appendix 16 of the RMF, which has been presented via the Tax Report Presentation System 2017 (SIPRED) over the Internet to the SAT. I audited this information and documentation using selective testing, according to the applicable auditing procedures under the circumstances, and with the necessary scope to be able to express my opinion on the financial statements as a whole, as per NIAs. This information is attached for the analysis and exclusive use of the Major Taxpayers Department. On the basis of my audit, I hereby state the following:
 - i. As part of the selective testing carried out in compliance with the NIAs, I reviewed the fiscal situation of the taxpayer, as defined in Article 58, Section V, of the RCFF; as well as Rule 2.13.19 and Section XVI of Rule 2.13.16, of the RMF, for the period covered by the audited financial statements. Within the scope of the selective testing I performed, I ascertained with a reasonable degree of security that the goods and services acquired or provided for use or usufruct by the Company during the year were received, issued or rendered, respectively. In accordance with Section II of Rule 2.13.16 of the RMF, the procedures I applied did not include reviews of compliance with customs or external-trade provisions.

My audit documentation contains evidence of the auditing procedures applied for each item sampled, which support the conclusions obtained.

- ii. On the basis of selective testing and in accordance with NIAs, I verified the calculation and payment of the federal taxes incurred during the period, which are included on the list of contributions payable by the taxpayer as direct taxes or as a result of taxes withheld.
- iii. On the basis of selective testing and in accordance with NIAs, I verified that the taxpayer is entitled to the balances of taxes pending to be recovered or offset during the period under review, and that the sums pending rebate or paid out to the Company by the tax authorities are in accordance with said balances.
- iv. In accordance with their nature and the application methods used in previous years, as applicable, I also verified the concepts and sums contained in the following appendices:
 - Reconciliation between accounting and tax results for the purpose of calculating income tax (Impuesto Sobre la Renta or ISR), and
 - Reconciliation between the revenues audited according to the profit and loss statement, taxable revenues for the purposes of ISR, and the total resulting from all activities for the purposes of value-added tax (Impuesto al Valor Agregado or IVA) of all definitive monthly payments made during the year ending the 31st December 2018.
- v. During the period, I was not made aware of the presentation by the taxpayer of any complementary tax returns that modified the information submitted in previous periods, or resulted from tax differences during the period under audit.
- vi. Using selective testing, I reviewed the balances of the accounts indicated in the appendices on the comparative analysis of expense sub-accounts and on the comparative analysis of integral-financing-results sub-accounts, and reconciled, when applicable: a) differences with base financial statements arising from reclassification for presentation, and b) the calculation of deductible and non-deductible sums for the purposes of ISR.
- vii. During the year ending the 31st of December 2018, as far as I am aware, the Company was not subject to any resolutions by jurisdictional or fiscal authorities, and did not benefit from tax exemptions, subsidies or credits.
- viii. During the period, the Company did not have any joint liability for withholding taxes as a result of any sale of shares carried out by parties resident abroad.
- ix. During the period, transactions were carried out that were subject to exchange-rate fluctuations. These transactions were not audited, however, as they did not exceed the materiality threshold established and were therefore not within the purview of this report.
- x. The sums of the transactions carried out by the Company with its main related parties during the year ending the 31st of December 2018 are stated in Note 7 of the financial statements, attached as the appendix “Notes to the Financial Statements” in SIPRED. The transactions with related parties carried out during the period are stated in Appendix 16 “Transactions with Related Parties” in SIPRED.
- xi. As part of my random testing, I reviewed compliance with the obligations relating to transactions with related parties, as required under the following provisions: Articles 11, 27, Section XIII, 28,

Sections XVII, paragraph four, point b), XVIII, XXVII, XXIX and XXXI, and 76, Sections IX, X and XII of the Income Tax Law.

- xii. During the period ending 31st December 2018, the Company disclosed information in the SIPRED General Information Appendix relating to the application of certain criteria different to those that may have been published by the tax authorities in Subsection h) of Section I of Article 33 of the CFF in force as of the 31st of December 2018. In the appendix in question, the taxpayer stated that said criteria had not been applied during the period ending 31st December 2018.
- xiii. As part of my selective testing, I reviewed the information disclosed by the taxpayer in the informative representations presented in the following appendices of the Multiple Informative Statement, without observing any omissions therein:
 - Appendix 2 “Information on Payment and Withholding of ISR, IVA and IEPS”.

Other Matters

3. My responses in relation to the tax diagnosis and transfer pricing questionnaires that are included in the information in SIPRED are based on the results of my audit of the base financial statements of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of the 31st of December 2018 and for the year leading up to that date, taken as a whole, which was performed according to NIAs. Consequently, the responses that indicate compliance with tax regulations by the taxpayer are based on: a) the results of the audit that I performed on the basis of NIAs, or b) the fact that during the audit I performed in accordance with NIAs, I reviewed and did not detect any instances of non-compliance on the part of the taxpayer with its fiscal obligations.

Some of the responses to questions in the tax diagnosis questionnaire and the transfer pricing questionnaire were left blank, due to the fact that: 1) they are not applicable to the Company, 2) there is no possible answer, or 3) the information was not reviewed as it did not fall under the scope of my audit, which does not constitute non-compliance with tax provisions.

4. Regarding the responses that the Company has provided to the tax diagnosis and transfer pricing questionnaires included in the appendices “General Information” and “Taxpayer Information on Transactions with Related Parties”, respectively, which form part of the information included in SPIRED, I have reviewed these responses and verified that they are consistent with the results of the audit I performed in accordance with NIAs.

Consequently, the responses that indicate compliance with tax obligations by the taxpayer are supported by the fact that during the audit I performed, I reviewed and detected no instances of noncompliance with the tax obligations referred to in the questionnaires.

Certain questions require information that is not part of the base financial statements, and consequently the responses were provided by the taxpayer and do not fall under the scope of my audit.

5. As of the 31st of December 2018, no material differences were identified in the contribution obligations of the taxpayer, either in the form of direct taxes or taxes withheld.

[signature]

Antonio Nivón Trejo
Registration Number 18382
Federal Tax Auditing Department
Mexico City, 11th August 2019



Item II a)

Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019;
Proposal to increase legal reserve

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
Proposal to increase legal reserve

Under Mexican law, ASUR and each of its subsidiaries are required to set aside a minimum of 5% of net annual profits to increase the legal reserve until it reaches the equivalent of 20% of the outstanding capital stock (historical) of the company in question. Mexican companies may only pay dividends from retained earnings after the legal reserve has been set aside.

Consequently, in 2020 ASUR will have to increase the legal reserve by **Ps. \$274,126,438.75 (Two hundred and seventy-four million, one hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight pesos and seventy-five cents, Mexican legal tender)**, with the corresponding deduction from accumulated retained earnings from 2019.

It should be noted that this proposal has been approved by the Company's Strategic Partner, the Company's Operations Committee, and the Company's Board of Directors.

* * * * *

Fernando Chico Pardo
Chairman of the Board of Directors
March 2020



Item II b)

Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019;
Proposal to pay an ordinary and extraordinary dividend in cash from accumulated retained earnings

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
**Proposal to pay an ordinary and extraordinary dividend in cash from
accumulated retained earnings**

ASUR's management proposal for the distribution of accumulated retained earnings as of yearend 2019 is to pay an ordinary dividend per share to the Company shareholders in the amount of **Ps. \$8.21 (eight pesos and twenty-one cents, Mexican legal tender)**.

It should be noted that this proposal has been approved by the Company's Strategic Partner, the Company's Operations Committee, and the Company's Board of Directors.

* * * * *

Fernando Chico Pardo
Chairman of the Board of Directors
March 2020



Item II c)

Proposal for application of retained earnings of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. as of yearend 2019;
Proposal of maximum amount that may be used by the Company to repurchase shares in 2020

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
**Proposal of maximum amount that may be used by the Company to
repurchase its shares in 2020**

ASUR's management proposal for the maximum amount that may be used by the Company to repurchase its own shares in 2020, in order to support liquidity in the market, is **Ps. \$2,745,402,336.25 (Two billion, seven hundred and forty-five million, four hundred and two thousand, three hundred and thirty-six pesos and twenty-five cents, Mexican legal tender).**

It should be noted that this proposal has been approved by the Company's Strategic Partner, the Company's Operations Committee, and the Company's Board of Directors.

* * * * *

Fernando Chico Pardo
Chairman of the Board of Directors
March 2020



Item III a)

Ratification of administration by the Company's Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year 2019

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
Proposal for the ratification of the administration by the Company's Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year of 2019

It is proposed that the shareholders ratify the administration of the Company by the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year of 2019.



Item III b)

Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the persons who comprise or will comprise the Board of Directors of the Company

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Proposal for composition of the Board of Directors

PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARD MEMBER:

The shareholders are hereby informed that Mr. Roberto Servitje Sendra has tendered his resignation from the position of independent member of the Board of Directors. The Nominations and Compensations Committee of the Company proposes Ms. Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda to replace him. This appointment is subject to the approval of the Company Shareholders. Please see section III. b) ix. below for further information on the proposed candidate.

The Nominations and Compensations Committee also proposes the ratification in their positions of all other principal members of the Board of Directors, as well as alternate members as applicable, and the secretary and deputy secretary.

III. b) i.

Fernando Chico Pardo – Chairman <i>(Alternate: Pablo Chico Hernández)</i>	Ratification in position Appointed by ITA and ratified by the Nominations and Compensations Committee to represent BB-series shareholder
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Fernando Chico Pardo

Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo was appointed Chairman of ASUR's Board of Directors in April 2005. Mr. Chico Pardo was appointed to the Board of ASUR by ITA, the Company's Strategic Partner, and represents the BB series of shares. He is the founder and President of the private investment banking enterprise Promecap, S.C., and Co-President of the port and rail operator Carrix, Inc. Previously, Mr. Chico Pardo has been partner and Acting CEO of the banking institution Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico); a member of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Standing Committee; a member of the Board of the United Nations Global Compact; President of the Iberoamericana University Endowment Fund; and Mexico Representative for Standard Chartered Bank (London). Mr. Chico Pardo has also been on the Boards of Directors of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, BBVA Bancomer, Condumex, Grupo Carso, Sanborns Hermanos, Sears Roebuck de México, Bombardier, Proactiva México, and Grupo Posadas de México.

Pablo Chico Hernández

Mr. Chico Hernández graduated from the Iberoamericana University in Mexico City with a degree in Business Administration, and obtained an MBA at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, TX, specialising in Finance and Entrepreneurship. He has worked for Promecap, S.C., and for Prudential Bank Mexico, where he was in charge of a US\$100M fund that was indexed to the Mexican Stock Exchange. He currently works for SSA Marine, a marine and rail transport logistics company based in Seattle, WA.

III. b) ii.

José Antonio Pérez Antón (Alternate: Luis Fernando Lozano Bonfil)	Ratification in position Appointed by ITA and ratified by the Nominations and Compensations Committee to represent BB-series shareholders
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José Antonio Pérez Antón

Mr. Pérez Antón has been the Chief Executive Officer of Grupo ADO since 2006. He has been a member of that company's Board of Directors since 2005 and has worked for the Group since 1996. Mr. Pérez Antón is also currently the Vice President of CANAPAT (Mexico's National Chamber of Intercity and Tourism Transportation), and is a Councillor at ITI (Intermodal Transportation Institute, based in Denver). He is also a member of the CCE (Mexico's Business Coordination Board) and of the Mexican Business Council.

Luis Fernando Lozano Bonfil

Mr. Lozano Bonfil has been the Business Development Director of Grupo ADO since 2007. Previously he served as the Treasurer of the Group. Mr. Lozano Bonfil also serves as either member of the Board of Directors or sole administrator of several affiliated companies of Grupo ADO. He is member of IMEF (Mexican Institute of Finance Executives). He has been working for the Group since 2000.

III. b) iii.

Luis Chico Pardo	Ratification in position Appointed by Fernando Chico Pardo in his capacity as holder of a stake of more than 10% (ten percent) in the B-series shares and ratified by the Nominations and Compensations Committee
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Luis Chico Pardo

Mr. Luis Chico Pardo has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2008. Mr. Luis Chico Pardo has held positions as an Economist at the Bank of Mexico, as the Manager of the International Division at the Bank of Mexico, as the General Coordinator of the Credit Department at the Mexican Ministry of Finance, as Chief Executive Officer of Banco Mexicano, as Executive Vice-President of Banco Mexicano Somex, and as Chief Executive Officer of Banco B.C.H.

III. b) iv.

Aurelio Pérez Alonso	Ratification in position Appointed by Grupo ADO, S.A. de C.V. in its capacity as holder of a stake of more than 10% (ten percent) in the B-series shares and ratified by the Nominations and Compensations Committee
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Aurelio Pérez Alonso

Mr. Pérez Alonso has been the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Grupo ADO since 2006, and has been a member of that company's Board of Directors since 2005. Before joining the Group in 1998, Mr. Pérez Alonso was a consultant for Arthur Andersen. Currently he is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of CANAPAT (Mexico's National Chamber of Intercity and Tourism Transportation).

III. b) v.

Rasmus Christiansen	Ratification in position
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Rasmus Christiansen

Mr. Christiansen has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2007. Mr. Christiansen has previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Copenhagen Airports International A/S, as well as Vice President of Copenhagen Airports International A/S, Director, Development & Acquisitions of Copenhagen Airports International A/S, Director of an import/export company in Hungary, Vice President of Dolce International, International Hotel Development & Operations, Chief Executive Officer of Scanticon Conference Center, Aarhus and Chairman of the Danish Schou Foundation.

III. b) vi.

Francisco Garza Zambrano	Ratification in position
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Francisco Garza Zambrano

Mr. Garza is an independent member of our Board of Directors and he has served as President of Cementos Mexicanos (CEMEX) for Mexico, the United States, and Central and South America and the Caribbean. He is a member of the boards of directors of Autlán, Cydsa, Escala, Fomento Empresarial Inmobiliario, Internacional de Inversiones, Promecap Acquisition Company, Grupo Valoran, Grupo Velatia and Grupo Xignux, and is a director of the Bank of Mexico, Nacional Financiera (NAFIN), Christus Muguerza, and the Nuevo León Citizens' Council. He is also on the executive boards of the University of Monterrey, the Roberto Garza Sada Centre for Art, Architecture and Design of the University of Monterrey, and the FIDECULTURAL Technical Committee.

III. b) vii.

Ricardo Guajardo Touché	Ratification in position
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Ricardo Guajardo Touché

Mr. Guajardo is an independent member of our board of directors. He was President of Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, S.A. from 1999 to 2004, Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, S.A. from 1991 to 1999 and Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Valores de Monterrey (VAMSA) from 1989. He is presently a member of the board of directors of Grupo Bimbo, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), Fomento Económico Mexicano (FEMSA), Grupo Industrial Alfa, Coca Cola Femsa, and Grupo Vitro.

III. b) viii.

Guillermo Ortiz Martínez	Ratification in position
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Guillermo Ortiz Martínez

Mr. Ortiz is an independent member of our Board of Directors. He has been the President of of BTG Pactual Latinoamérica and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Grupo Financiero Banorte. Previously, he was Governor of the Bank of Mexico for two terms, from 1998 to 2003, and from 2004 to 2009. From 1994 to 1997, he was Mexico's Public Finance Minister. Mr. Ortiz was the Deputy Public Finance Minister from 1988 to 1994. Prior to that, between 1984 and 1988, he occupied the post of Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). From 1977 to 1984, he occupied positions as Economist, Deputy Manager and Manager at the Bank of Mexico's Department of Economic Research. Mr. Ortiz entered public service with the federal government as an Economist at the Planning and Budgeting Ministry. During 2009 he was employed as Chairman of the Bank for International Settlements based in Basel, Switzerland.

III. b) ix.

Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda	Appointment to Board Proposal for appointment as independent board member to represent the interests of B-series shareholders, subject to approval by the Company shareholders
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Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda

Ms. Garza Lagüera is proposed as an independent member of our Board of Directors. She is currently an alternate member of the board of directors of FEMSA, the Vice-Chairman of the board of directors of ITESM Campus Mexico City, a member of the boards of directors of Fresnillo, Plc., Inmobiliaria Valmex, S.A. de C.V., Inversiones Bursátiles Industriales, S.A. de C.V., Desarrollo Inmobiliario La Sierrita, S.A. de C.V., Refrigeración York, S.A. de C.V., Peñitas, S.A. de C.V., Controladora Pentafem, S.A.P.I. de C.V., BECL, S.A. de C.V., Soluciones Financieras (SOLFI), Fondo para la Paz, and Museo Franz Mayer, and a member of the supervision commission of the Fondo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (FONCA).

III. b) x.

Rafael Robles Miaja (Secretary)	Ratification in position
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Rafael Robles Miaja

Mr Robles is a partner at the law firm Robles Miaja Abogados, S.C. He has been the non-member Secretary of the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. since 2007.

III. b) xi.

Ana María Poblanno Chanona (Deputy Secretary)	Ratification in position
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Lic. Ana María Poblanno Chanona

Ms Poblanno was previously a partner at the law firm Santamarina y Steta, S.C. She has been the non-member Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. since 2000.



Item III c)

Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the
Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. Proposal for Chairperson of the Audit Committee

III c) i.

It is hereby proposed that **Mr. Ricardo Guajardo Touché** should be ratified in his position as Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Ricardo Guajardo Touché

Mr. Guajardo is an independent member of our board of directors. He was President of Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, S.A. from 1999 to 2004, Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, S.A. from 1991 to 1999 and Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Valores de Monterrey (VAMSA) from 1989. He is presently a member of the board of directors of Grupo Bimbo, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), Fomento Económico Mexicano (FEMSA), Grupo Industrial Alfa, Coca Cola Femsa, and Grupo Vitro.



Item III d)

Proposal for appointment or ratification, as applicable, of the persons who serve or will serve on the Nominations and Compensations Committee of the Company

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Proposal for composition of the Nominations and Compensations Committee

PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMITTEE MEMBER:

The shareholders are hereby informed that Mr. Roberto Servitje Sendra has tendered his resignation from the position of member of the Nominations and Compensations Committee. The Company proposes Ms. Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda to replace him. This appointment is subject to the approval of the Company Shareholders. Please see section III. d) iii. below for further information on the proposed candidate.

The Company also proposes the ratification in their positions of the other members of the Nominations and Compensations Committee.

III. d) i.

It is hereby proposed that **Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo** should be ratified in his position as Chairperson of the Nominations and Compensations Committee of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Fernando Chico Pardo

Mr. Fernando Chico Pardo was appointed Chairman of ASUR's Board of Directors in April 2005. Mr. Chico Pardo was appointed to the Board of ASUR by ITA, the Company's Strategic Partner, and represents the BB series of shares. He is the founder and President of the private investment banking enterprise Promecap, S.C., and Co-President of the port and rail operator Carrix, Inc. Previously, Mr. Chico Pardo has been partner and Acting CEO of the banking institution Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico); a member of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Standing Committee; a member of the Board of the United Nations Global Compact; President of the Iberoamericana University Endowment Fund; and Mexico Representative for Standard Chartered Bank (London). Mr. Chico Pardo has also been on the Boards of Directors of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, BBVA Bancomer, Condumex, Grupo Carso, Sanborns Hermanos, Sears Roebuck de México, Bombardier, Proactiva México, and Grupo Posadas de México.

III. d) ii.

It is hereby proposed that **Mr. José Antonio Pérez Antón** should be ratified in his position as member of the Nominations and Compensations Committee of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

José Antonio Pérez Antón

Mr. Pérez Antón has been the Chief Executive Officer of Grupo ADO since 2006. He has been a member of that company's Board of Directors since 2005 and has worked for the Group since 1996. Mr. Pérez Antón is also currently the Vice President of CANAPAT (Mexico's National Chamber of Intercity and Tourism Transportation), and is a Councillor at ITI (Intermodal Transportation Institute, based in Denver). He is also a member of the CCE (Mexico's Business Coordination Board) and of the Mexican Business Council.

III. d) iii.

It is hereby proposed that **Ms. Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda** be appointed to the position of member of the Nominations and Compensations Committee of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Bárbara Garza Lagüera Gonda

Ms. Garza Lagüera is proposed as an independent member of our Board of Directors. She is currently an alternate member of the board of directors of FEMSA, the Vice-Chairman of the board of directors of ITESM Campus Mexico City, a member of the boards of directors of Fresnillo, Plc., Inmobiliaria Valmex, S.A. de C.V., Inversiones Bursátiles Industriales, S.A. de C.V., Desarrollo Inmobiliario La Sierrita, S.A. de C.V., Refrigeración York, S.A. de C.V., Peñitas, S.A. de C.V., Controladora Pentafem, S.A.P.I. de C.V., BECL, S.A. de C.V., Soluciones Financieras (SOLFI), Fondo para la Paz, and Museo Franz Mayer, and a member of the supervision commission of the Fondo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes (FONCA).



Item III e)

Proposal for determination of corresponding compensations

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.
Proposal for compensation payable to members of the Company's Board of Directors and Committees

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Nominations and Compensations Committee at the session held on the 5th of March 2020, it is proposed that as of the date of this shareholders' meeting, the members of the Company's Board of Directors and Committees should receive the following net compensation for each session attended:

III. e) i.

Body:	Proposed fee per session attended
Board of Directors	MXN \$72,600 <i>(seventy-two thousand six hundred pesos)</i>

III. e) ii.

Body:	Proposed fee per session attended
Operations Committee	MXN \$72,600 <i>(seventy-two thousand six hundred pesos)</i>

III. e) iii.

Body:	Proposed fee per session attended
Nominations & Compensations Committee	MXN \$72,600 <i>(seventy-two thousand six hundred pesos)</i>

III. e) iv.

Body:	Proposed fee per session attended
Audit Committee	MXN \$102,850 <i>(one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and fifty pesos)</i>

III. e) v.

Body:	Proposed fee per session attended
Acquisitions & Contracts Committee	MXN \$24,200 <i>(twenty-four thousand two hundred pesos)</i>

This proposal represents an increase of 10% over the compensation paid during the year 2019.



Item IV

Proposal for designation of delegates to enact the resolutions of the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V.

It is hereby proposed that the following delegates be designated to enact any and all of the resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. held on the 23rd of April 2020:

IV. a)

Claudio R. Góngora Morales

Mr Góngora is the Chief Legal Counsel of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. He has worked for the company for more than 18 years.

IV. b)

Rafael Robles Miaja

Mr Robles is a partner at the law firm Robles Miaja Abogados, S.C. He has been the non-member Secretary of the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. since 2007.

IV. c)

Ana María Poblanno Chanona

Ms Poblanno was previously a partner at the law firm Santamarina y Steta, S.C. She has been the non-member Deputy Secretary of the Board of Directors of Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. since 2000.