

Mexico City, Mexico, April 12, 2018.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE IRREVOCABLE TRUST F/1401, ENTERED INTO BY DEUTSCHE BANK MÉXICO, S.A. INSTITUCIÓN DE BANCA MÚLTIPLE, DIVISIÓN FIDUCIARIA IN ITS CAPACITY AS TRUSTEE, UNDER THE TERMS OF ARTICLES 172, ITEM B) OF THE GENERAL LAW OF BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

In compliance with the provisions of article 28, fraction IV, item d) of the Securities Market Law and 172, item b) of the General Law of Business Associations, the Technical Committee of the Irrevocable Trust entered into with Deutsche Bank Mexico, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, División Fiduciaria, identified under number F/1401 (the "Trust" or "Fibra Uno"), hereby present the report that reflects the main accounting policies and accounting and of information followed in the preparation of the financial information of the Trust, during the period comprised from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 (the "Review Period"), for its presentation before the General Annual Ordinary Holders' Meeting of Real Estate Trust Stock Certificates with stock symbol "FUNO11" ("CBFs") to be held on April 27, 2018.

The main accounting policies followed by the Trust are the following:

a. *Business Combination*

The acquisition of business is accounted using the acquisition method. The compensation transferred in a business combination is measured at reasonable value, which is calculated as the sum of reasonable value of the assets transferred to Fibra Uno, minus the liabilities incurred by Fibra Uno with the previous owners of the corporation acquired and the capital shares issued by Fibra Uno to change control of the companies acquired on the date of acquisition. The costs related to the acquisition are acknowledged in the consolidated statement of results as incurred.

To the date of acquisition, the assets identifiable acquired and all the liabilities assumed are recognized at reasonable value.

b. *Financial Instruments*

The financial assets and liabilities are recognized within Fibra Uno becomes part of the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The financial assets and liabilities are appraised initially at their reasonable value. The costs of transaction that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or liabilities (other than the financial assets at reasonable value with changes in results) add or reduce the reasonable value of the financial assets or liabilities, if any, in the initial recognition. The costs of transaction directly attributable to the acquisition of

financial assets and liabilities at their reasonable value with changes in results are immediately recognized in the results.

The subsequent appraisal of the financial instruments depends on the reference category in which they are classified.

Cash

Cash consisting mainly in bank deposits in checking accounts and is presented at par value.

Restricted Cash

Consists in the cash in custody in several trusts and its partial use is restricted to payment of the debt service plus interests hired during 2017 with Banco Mercantil del Norte (Banorte, Corporación Actinver, S.A.B. de C.V. (Actinver), HSBC and Banco Nacional de México (Banamex), in 2016 with Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior (Bancomext) and in 2015 with Banco Nacional de México (Banamex), Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior (Bancomext) and Blackstone. Once the debt service is settled the remaining funds contained in these accounts shall be released and may be used for the operation of Fibra Uno.

Financial Assets

The financial assets are classified in the following categories: financial assets “at reasonable value with changes through results” (“FVTOL”), “conservative investments to expiration”, financial assets “available for sale” (“AFS”) and “loans and accounts receivable”. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All purchases or sales of financial assets performed normally are recognized and eliminated based on the date of negotiation. The purchases and sales performed normally are those purchases or sales of financial assets that require the deliver of assets within the timeframe established by the standard or costume in such market.

The financial assets that are classified as FVTPL (i) the contingent compensation that would be paid by a purchaser as part of a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) when preserved to be negotiated or (iii) are designated as FVTPL.

A financial assets is classified as kept with negotiation purposes if:

- It is purchased mainly with the purpose of selling it in a short period; or
- In its initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of financial instruments identified that Fibra Uno manages jointly, and for which there is an actual recent pattern that takes short term profits; or

- Is a derivative that is not appointed and is cash as hedging instrument.

A financial asset that is not a financial assets kept with purposes of negotiation or the contingent compensation that would be paid by a purchaser as part of a business combination may be designated as a financial asset at reasonable value with changes through results at the time of initial recognition if:

- With such appointment an inconsistency of the appraisal or recognition that would otherwise rise is eliminated or significantly reduced; or
- The financial assets is part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is assessed on a reasonable value basis, according to the strategy documented of risk management and investment of Fibra Uno, and information is internally provided regarding this group, on the same basis;
- Is part of an agreement that contains one or more implicit derivative instruments and the IAS 39 allows that that the entire hybrid agreement is designated as reasonable value with changes through results.

The financial assets at reasonable value with changes through results are recorded at reasonable value, recognizing the result of any profit or loss that arises from its reassessment. The net profit or loss recognized in the results includes any dividend or interests attained from the financial assets and is included in the entry of “other incomes and expenses” in the consolidated statement of results.

Loans and accounts receivable

The accounts receivable to clients, loans and other accounts receivable with fix or determined payments, are non-derivative financial assets that are not negotiated in an active market. Loans and accounts receivable. Loans and entries receivable are assessed at amortized cost using the method of cash interest, minus any deterioration.

The income for interests is recognized applying the effective interest rate, except for the short term accounts receivable in the term that the recognition of interests is non-material.

Deterioration of value of financial assets.

The financial assets other than financial assets at reasonable value with changes through results, is subject to tests for deterioration purposes at the end of each reporting period. It is considered that the financial assets are deteriorated, when there is objective evidence that, as consequence of one or more events incurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For listed and non listed capital instruments in an active market classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decrease of reasonable value of the values under their cost, is considered as objective evidence of deterioration.

For all other financial assets, the objective evidence of deterioration may include:

- Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or counterparty;
- Breach of payment of interests or principal;
- It is likely that the borrower becomes bankrupt or in a financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, as accounts receivable to clients, the assets that are subject to testing for purposes of deterioration and that have not suffered deterioration individually, are included in the assessment of deterioration on a collective basis. Among the objective evidence that a portfolio of accounts receivable may be deteriorated, may include past experience of Fibra Uno with respect to collection, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio that surpass the average credit period of 120 days, as well as observable changes in the national and domestic economic conditions that correlate with breach of payment.

For financial assets that are recorded at amortized cost, the amount of the loss for deterioration that is recognized is a difference between the book value of the asset and the current value of the future cash flows, discounted at an interest rate effective that is original of the financial assets.

For financial assets that are accounted at cost, the amount of the loss for deterioration is calculated as the difference between the book value of the asset and the actual value of the future estimated cash flows, discounted at the actual rate of the exchange market of a similar financial assets. Such loss for deterioration will not be reverted in subsequent periods.

The book value of the financial assets is reduced by the loss for deterioration directly for all financial assets, except for the accounts receivable to clients, where the book value is reduced through an estimate account for accounts of difficult collection. When it is considered that an account receivable is bad debt, it is eliminated against the estimate. The subsequent recovery of the amounts previously eliminated becomes a credit against estimate. The changes in book value of the estimation account are recognized in the results.

When it is considered that a financial asset available for sale is deteriorated, the accrued profits or losses previously recognized in other wholesome results are reclassified in the results of the period.

For financial assets appraised at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the loss for deterioration decreases and this decrease may be objectively related to an event that occurs after the recognition of the deterioration, the loss for deterioration

previously recognized is reversed through the results up to the point that the book value of the investment on the date when the deterioration was reversed does not exceed the amortized cost that would have been had the deterioration was not recognized.

With respect to the capital instruments available for sale, the loss for deterioration previously recognized in the results is not reversed thereby. Any increase in the reasonable value following recognition of the loss due to deterioration is recognized in other wholesome and accrued results in the entry of reserve for reassessment of investments. With respect to the instruments available for its sale of debt, the losses for deterioration are subsequently reversed through the results if an increase in the reasonable value of investment may be objectively related to an event that occurs following the recognition of the loss for deterioration.

Write-off of financial assets.

Fibra Uno ceases to recognize a financial asset only when the contractual rights on the cash flow of the financial asset expire or when the inherent risks and benefits to ownership of the financial asset are substantially transferred. If Fibra Uno fails to transfer or substantially withhold all the inherent risks and benefits to ownership and continues retaining control of the transferred asset, Fibra Uno shall recognize its share in the asset and the related obligation for the amounts that it would have to pay. If Fibra Uno withholds substantially all the inherent risks and benefits to ownership of a transferred financial asset, Fibra Uno continues recognizing the financial asset and also recognizes a collateral loan for the resources received.

In the write-off of a financial asset as a whole, the difference between the book value of the asset and the sum of the compensation received and to be received and the profit or loss accrued that has been recognized in other wholesome results and accrued results is recognized in results.

In the write-off of a financial asset that is not full (for example, when Fibra Uno withholds an option to repurchase part of the asset transferred), Fibra Uno distributes the prior book value of the financial asset among the part that continues to be recognized by virtue of its ongoing involvement and the portion that is not recognized based on reasonable values pertaining to such parts on the date of transfer. The difference between the book value imputable to the portion that is not recognized and the sum of the compensation received for the portion not recognized and any profit or loss accrued that is assigned that has been recognized in other wholesome results that are recognized in the result of the fiscal year. The profit or loss accrued that has been recognized in other wholesome results shall be distributed between the portion that continues being recognized and the portion that is not recognized based on the reasonable values pertaining to such portions.

Fibra Uno writes-off a financial asset only when the contractual rights on the cash flows of the asset expire, or when substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity.

Classification as debt or capital.

Debt and capital instruments are classified as financial liabilities or capital, according to the substance of the contractual agreement.

The key factor in classification of a financial instrument as liability is the existence of a contractual obligation for Fibra Uno to deliver cash (or other financial asset to the holder of the instrument, or in exchange for financial assets or liabilities in conditions potentially non favorable). In contrast, in the event the capital instrument the right to receive cash as dividends or other distributions is at the discretion of Fibra Uno, and, therefore, there is no obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder of the instrument.

Capital Instruments

A capital instrument is any agreement that evidences a residual share in the net assets of Fibra Uno. The capital instruments issued by Fibra Uno are recognized for the amount received, net of direct costs of issuance.

When Fibra Uno receives contributions or acquires properties, that do not constitute a business, in exchange of their capital instruments, the transaction is recorded as payment to third parties (other than to employees) based on the assets settled with capital instrument, which is appraised at reasonable value of the property received, except when such value may not be reliably estimated. The effects in the financial position are shown in the statement of changes in capital of the Trustors as “capital contributions” and does not impact the results of the period.

Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at reasonable value through the results or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities, including loans, are initially recognized at reasonable value, net of the transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are appraised subsequently at their amortized cost using the method of cash interest, with expenses for interests that are recognized based on the method of cash interest.

Write-off of financial liabilities

Fibra Uno writes-off financial liabilities if, and only if, the obligations are performed, cancelled or expired.

Capital financial instruments

The financial instruments issued by Fibra Uno, including the options of overallotment, comply with the definition of capital instruments and are presented as such.

Implicit Derivatives

The implicit derivatives in a non-derivative host agreement are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related with the host agreement and such agreement is appraised at reasonable value through losses and profits. Fibra Uno has determined that they have no implicit derivative that requires separation.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Fibra Uno uses a variety of financial instruments to handle their exposure to volatility risks in interests rates and exchange rates, cross currency swaps.

The derivatives are initially recognized at reasonable value on the date when the derivative agreement is executed and subsequently are reassessed at their reasonable value at the end of the reporting period. The profit or loss resulting is recognized in the results immediately unless the derivative is designated and is cash as a hedging instrument, in which event the opportunity of recognition in the results shall depend on the nature of the hedging relationship.

Hedging accounting

Fibra Uno designates certain derivatives instruments as hedging, with respect to the foreign currency risk, whether as hedging of reasonable value, cash flow hedging, or net investment hedging in a foreign operation.

At the beginning of the hedging, Fibra Uno documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the entry hedged, as well as the purposes of risk management and its management strategy to undertake several hedging transactions. In addition, at the beginning of the hedging and on a continuous basis, Fibra Uno documents if the hedging instrument is highly effective to set-off the exposure to changes in reasonable value or the changes in cash flows of the hedged entry attributable to the risk hedged.

- Hedging at reasonable value

Changes in reasonable value of the derivatives that are appointed and classified as hedges at reasonable value is recognized immediately in the results, together with any change in the reasonable value of the asset or liability hedged that is attributed to the risk hedged. The change in reasonable value of the hedging instrument and the change in the entry hedged attributable to the risk hedged is recognized in the entry of the consolidated statement of result in connection with the entry hedged.

The accounting of hedges is discontinued when Fibra Uno revokes the relationship of hedging, when the hedged instrument expires or is sold, terminates, or exercised, or when it ceases to comply with the criteria for accounting of hedging. The adjustment to reasonable of the book value of the entry hedged that arises from the risk hedged, is amortized against the results from that date.

- Cash flow hedges

The effective operation of the changes in the reasonable value of the derivatives that is appointed and classified as hedging of cash flow is recognized in other wholesome results in the entry of appraisal of derivative instruments in hedging of cash flow. The losses and profits pertaining to the non effective portion of the hedging instrument, is immediately recognized in the results, and is included in the entry "Derivative financial instruments".

The amounts previously recognized in other wholesome results and accrued in book capital, are reclassified to the results in the periods where the entry hedged are recognized in the results, in the same entry of the hedged entry recognized. However, when a forecasted transaction that is being hedged results in the recognition of a non financial asset or a non financial liability, the losses or profits previously accrued in book capital, are transferred and included in the initial appraisal of the cost of the non financial asset or non financial liability.

The accounting of hedges is discontinued when Fibra Uno revokes the relationship of hedging, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminates, or is exercised, or when it ceases to comply with the hedging accounting criteria. Any profit or loss accrued of the hedging instrument that has been recognized in capital shall continue in capital until the forecasted transaction is finally recognized in the results. When it is no longer expected that the forecasted transaction occurs, the profit or loss accrued in capital, it will be immediately recognized to results.

- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign transaction

The hedging in net investment in a foreign transaction is accounted similarly to the cash flow hedging. Any profit or loss of the hedging instrument pertaining to the effective portion of the hedging is recognized in other wholesome results and is

accrued in the conversation reserve of foreign transactions. The profit or loss related with the ineffective portion is recognized in the results”.

The profits and losses of hedging instrument pertaining to the effective portion of hedging accrued in the conversation reserve of foreign currency is reclassified to the results in the provision of foreign transaction.

c. *Investment properties*

lands and buildings kept for the use in the production and supply of goods and services, or for administrative purposes, is presented in a consolidated statement of financial position at their reappraised amounts, calculating the reasonable value on the reappraisal date. The reappraisals are made with sufficient frequency so that the book value does not significantly differ from what would have been calculated using the reasonable values at the end of the reporting period.

Any increase in the reappraisal of such lands and buildings is recognized in other wholesome results and accrued in capital, except if it reverts a decrease in the reappraisal of the same asset previously recognized in results, in which case the increase is credited to the results in the extent it reduces the expense for the decrease previously made. A decrease in the book value that was originated from the reassessment of such lands and buildings, is recorded into eh results in the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, of the reassessment reserve of properties related to the previous reassessment of that asset.

The properties that are in process of construction for purposes of production, supply or management, is recorded at cost minus any loss for deterioration recognized. The cost includes professional fees and, in the event of classified assets, the costs for capitalized loans pursuant tot eh accounting policy of Fibra Uno. Such properties are classified to the adequate categories of property, plant and equipment when complete for the use established. The depreciation of these assets, as in other properties, begins when the assets are ready for the use established.

An element of properties, plant and equipment are writes-off when sold or when no future economic benefit are expected to be attained that derive from the ongoing use of the properties, plant and equipment, is calculated as the difference between the resources received for the sale and the book value of the asset, and is recognized in results.

The Management of Fibra Uno uses it judgment to determine if the acquisition of an investment property or investment property portfolio constitutes a business combination or the acquisition of an asset. Particularly, the following criteria are used:

- (i) The number of land and building properties acquired.
- (ii) The extent in which the relevant process that have been acquired and in particular the scope of the complementary services rendered by the entity

acquired (among others, strategic process management, operational processes and resource management processes, including, but not limited to, activities such as financial management in connection with ownership, significant management on capital investments related with the real estate, handling of the type of agreements executed and tenant composition, attainment of new leases).

- (iii) The degree that the acquired entity has incorporated its own personnel to manage the properties and/or to implement processes (including any administrative system as in the event of billing, collection, generation of information for the Owners in connection with management or with respect to tenants).

d. *Investments in associates*

An associate is an entity on which Fibra Uno has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operational policies on an entity, but does not have control or joint control thereon. Given the nature of certain investments in associates, Fibra Uno has recorded its associates under the participation method.

e. *Other assets*

1. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

When an intangible asset is acquired in a business combination and is recognized separately from the commercial credit, its cost shall be its reasonable value on the date of acquisition.

Subsequently to its initial recognition, an intangible asset acquired in a business combination shall be recognized by its cost minus the accrued amortization and the accrued amount of the losses for deterioration, on the same basis as the intangible assets that are acquired separately. The administrative platform, is the most significant intangible asset acquired in a business combination and that is amortized in a straight line over a period of 20 years.

2. Write-off of intangible assets

An intangible asset is written-off of sale, or when it is not expected to attain future economic benefits due to its use or disposition. The profits or losses that arise from the write-off of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net income and the book value of the asset, is recognized in the results when the asset is written-off.

f. *Deterioration of tangible and intangible assets.*

At the end of each period, Fibra Uno reviews the book values of their intangible and tangibles assets in order to determine if there are indications that these assets have suffered any loss due to deterioration. If there is any indication, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated in order to determine the scope of the loss due to deterioration (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, Fibra Uno estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which such asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of distribution cannot be identified, the corporate assets are also assigned to the individual cash generating units, or otherwise, a smaller cash generating units is assigned to Fibra Uno for which a reasonable and consistent basis of distribution can be identified.

The intangible assets with a undefined useful life or still not available for their use, are subject to tests for purposes of deterioration at least every year, and provided there is an indication that the asset could have deteriorated.

The recoverable amount is the highest between the reasonable value minus the cost of selling it and the value in use. Upon assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at their current value using a discount rate prior to taxes that reflects the current assessment of the market with respect to the value of money in time and the specific risks of the asset for which the future cash flows estimates have not been adjusted.

g. *Costs for loans*

Fibra Uno applies the exception to capitalization of financial costs for the investment properties in construction, which are appraised at their reasonable value.

h. *Payments based on CBFIs*

1. Transactions with payments based on CBFIs of Fibra Uno

Transactions with payments based on CBFIs settled by means of capital instruments to the employees of Fibra Uno are appraised at reasonable value of the capital instruments at the date granted.

The reasonable value determined on the date of granting of payment based on CBFIs settled by means of capital instruments are recorded as expense based on a straight line during the allocation period, based on the estimation of Fibra Uno of the capital instruments that would be eventually allocated with a corresponding increase in capital. At the end of each period, Fibra Uno reviews its estimates of the number of capital instruments that are expected to be allocated. The effect of the review of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in the results of the period so that the accrued expense reflects the estimate reviewed, with the corresponding adjustment to the reserve of benefits to employees settled by means of capital instruments.

Transactions with payments based on CBFIs settled by means of capital instruments with third parties that supply similar services is appraised at reasonable value of the goods or services received, except if it is not possible to reliably estimate the reasonable value of the services received, in which event are appraised at reasonable value of the capital instruments granted, on the date that Fibra Uno attains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

In the event there are transactions of payments based on CBFIs settled in cash, a liability is recognized for the goods or services acquired, appraised initially at reasonable value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period, until settled, as well as the date of settlement, Fibra Uno reassess the reasonable value of the liability and any change in its reasonable value is recognized in the results of the period.

i. Provisions

The provisions are recognized when Fibra Uno has the current obligation (whether legal or assumed) as result of a past event, it is probable that Fibra Uno has to settle the obligation, and can make a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.

j. Deposits from lessees

Fibra Uno attains reimbursable deposits from certain tenants, mainly denominated in pesos, with guarantee of lease payment for certain period. These deposits are accounted as a financial liability and is initially recognized at their reasonable value. If there is any difference between the initial reasonable value and the par value of the deposit is considered as additional rent payment and, consequently, amortized in the lease term. The deposit is subsequently appraised at its amortized cost.

k. Income for lease

The leases are classified as financial when the terms of the lease substantially transfer to the lessees all the risks and benefits inherent to the property. All other leases are classified as operational. The properties in operational leases, are included in the entry of investment properties in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The income for operational leases recognized in accounting, are substantially similar to those determined reducing the incentives granted, such as grace periods, and that are recognized in straight line during the lease term, except for the contingent rents (such as variable income), which are recognized when accrued. The lease term is the non-cancellable term of the agreement, including additional periods for which the lessee has the option to extend, when at the beginning of the lease, the management has a reasonable certainty that the lease will exercise this option.

Incomes include income from reimbursement of the operational expenses and others, which are recognized in the period when the services are rendered.

I. Foreign currency

The transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate in effect on the date of execution. The monetary assets and liabilities at foreign currency are appraised at national currency at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the consolidated financial statements. The exchange fluctuations are recorded in the results.

o. Statements of cash flows

Fibra Uno presents its consolidated cash flow statements using the indirect method. The interests received are classified as cash flow of investment, while the interests paid are classified as funding cash flows.

p. Derivatives financial instruments

Fibra Uno uses a variety of financial instruments to handle its exposure to the volatility risks in interest rates and exchange rates, including forward agreements of foreign currency, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

The derivatives are initially recognized at reasonable value on the date when the derivatives agreement is executed and subsequently reassessed at their reasonable value at the end of the reporting period. The profit and loss resulting is recognized in the results immediately unless the derivative is designated and is effective as a hedging instrument, in which case the opportunity of the recognition in the results will depend on the nature of the hedging relationship.

Implicit Derivatives

The implicit derivatives in other financial instruments or in other agreements (host agreements) is treated as separate derivatives when their risk and characteristics are not closely related with the host agreements and when such agreement are not recorded at reasonable value with changes through results.

The Company had no material impact related to the classification and measurement of financial assets whether its repo transactions are treasury certificates, governmental bonds and accounts receivable are managed to recover contractual cash flows and therefore classify for measurement at amortization cost. In addition, regarding hedging accounting, the Company identified changes in the documentation required therefore does not anticipate a significant impact in its initial adoption.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial instruments, substitutes IAS 39, Financial instruments: recognition and measures. This standard is mandatorily effective for periods that begin in or after January 1, 2018 and includes the introduction of a new deterioration model based on the expected losses and changes limited to the classification and measurement requirements of financial assets. Specifically, the new deterioration model is based on the credit losses expected instead of the losses incurred and shall apply to financial instruments measured at amortized cost or reasonable value through other wholesome results, to receivable leases, active agreements, certain written loan commitments and to financial guarantee agreements.

With respect to the deterioration model based on expected losses, the initial adoption requirement of IFRS 9 is retrospective and establishes the option of adopting it without modifying the financial statements from previous years, recognizing the initial effect in profits withheld on the date of adoption. On its part, the hedging accounting event, IFRS 9, allows the application of a prospective approach.

This report was presented and approved in all its terms by the Technical Committee of the Trust F/1401, in its meeting held on April 12, 2018, recommending its approval to the General Annual Ordinary Holders' Meeting of the Trust F/1401, provided to be held on April 27, 2018.

Secretary of the Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Trust F/1401, held on April 12, 2018.

Mr. Alejandro Chico Pizarro, Esq.