Autopistas del Sol, S.A.

Financial Statements with
Independent Auditors' Report
December 31, 2023

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

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This version of our financial statements is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Spanish. In all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our financial statements takes precedence over this translation.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Autopistas del Sol, S.A.

Our opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (the Company) as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited
The financial statements of Autopistas del Sol, S.A. comprise:

- The statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023;
- The statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- The statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the financial statements, which include the material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent from the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including the International Standards of Independence) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code of Ethics) and the ethics requirements of the Association of Certified Public Accountants of Costa Rica that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethics responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code of Ethics.

Key audit matters
Key audit matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were the most significant in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion and we do not provide a separate opinion on such matters.

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Key Audit Matter	**How our audit addressed the matter**
Valuation of Financial Assets under Concession - As disclosed in Notes 9 and 17 to the financial statements, the Company maintains a concession agreement to provide the construction, operation and maintenance service of the San José - Caldera highway, through the use of the constructed infrastructure. The Company has concluded that, given the characteristics of the concession agreement, a financial asset is held in accordance with IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements, as it has an unconditional contractual right to receive from the grantor a guaranteed minimum revenue. The Company recognizes the financial asset through the amortized cost method, less any recognized impairment loss, and the corresponding revenue is recognized in the profit and loss at the effective interest rate, resulting from the cash flow projections of the concession. We focus on this area because the proper calculation of the value of the financial asset and the amortization of income requires the judgment of the Company's Management in determining a number of unobservable variables and by Management's judgments and estimates, including an estimate of future toll collection based on traffic projections. As of December 31, 2023, the financial assets associated with the concession of the San José-Caldera Highway show a balance of US$410,633,972, 78% of the Company's total assets.	The audit procedures performed in connection with the valuation of financial assets included the following: - We obtained an understanding of the internal control related to the Financial Assets, by performing design, implementation and operational effectiveness tests on the key controls of the financial model on variables such as toll revenue, maintenance revenue and review and authorization of the accounting entries that affected this component of the financial statement in 2023. - We verified the key assumptions of the financial model such as the following: a. Income from toll collection, maintenance and construction, both actual and projected. b. Maintenance and construction operating costs included in the financial asset model. c. Rate of return obtained in 2023 based on the figures shown in the cash flow model associated with the financial asset. - We validated Management's methodology and measurement against the findings of prior years' audits and changes shown in the financial model for the period under review.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with the entity's governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as appropriate, matters related to the going concern basis of accounting and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative.

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

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 degree of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures designed to respond 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 due to fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, deliberate misstatements, or override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the fairness 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 audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. Nevertheless, future events or conditions may require the Company to cease operating as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Autopistas del Sol, S.A.
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We communicate with those charged with the Company's 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 the governance of the Company with a statement indicating that we have complied with applicable ethics requirements regarding independence and that we have disclosed all relationships and other matters that may reasonably affect our independence and, where applicable, the actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards implemented.

From the matters communicated to those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the current year's financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe those matters in our auditor's report unless legal or regulatory provisions prevent public disclosure of 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.

José F. Naranjo

Lic. José Fco. Naranjo Arias
Certified Public Accountant
No.2532

Insurance Policy 0116 FIG 7
Expires on September 30, 2024

Revenue stamp of Law N°6663
for ¢1,000 digitally affixed

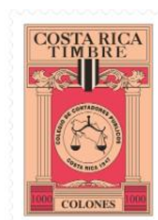
February 27, 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Nombre del CPA: JOSE FCO. NARANJO ARIAS
Carné: 2532
Cédula: 108210172
Nombre del Cliente: Autopistas del Sol, S.A.
Identificación del cliente: 3101428504
Dirigido a: Junta Directiva y Accionistas
Fecha: 26-02-2024 09:04:40 AM
Tipo de trabajo: Informe de Auditoría

Timbre de ¢1000 de la Ley 6663 adherido y cancelado en el original.

JOSE FCO. NARANJO ARIAS
Contador Público Autorizado No. 2532
COSTA RICA



Código de Timbre: CPA-1000-9737

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Notes	2023	2022
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1c, 2	$ 1,302,812	$ 906,238
Restricted cash	1c, 3	6,310,245	8,988,551
Accounts receivable	1n, 5	4,553,460	3,954,951
Inventory	1d, 4	139,579	746,045
Prepaid disbursements	1e, 6	1,112,850	1,166,429
Current portion of financial assets - concession agreement	1j, 9	86,892,973	85,189,190
Total current assets		**100,311,919**	**100,951,404**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Loan and interest receivable from related parties	1n, 14	99,647,738	102,080,254
Vehicles, furniture and equipment - Net	1g, 1h, 7	1,506,863	1,304,234
Right-of-use assets	1r, 8	110,380	205,133
Financial assets - Concession agreement	1j, 9	323,740,999	324,358,498
Other assets - Net		504,096	76,959
Total non-current assets		**425,510,076**	**428,025,078**
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 525,821,995**	**$ 528,976,482**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of long-term debt	1n, 19	$ 24,200,863	$ 23,943,154
Current portion of obligation under lease	1r, 20	68,960	57,218
Accounts payable	1n, 10	4,768,585	5,437,924
Accounts payable to related parties	1n, 14	8,482,124	7,289,662
Accrued expenses	1p, 11	2,328,057	2,771,031
Income tax payable	12	5,707,748	8,468,791
Total current liabilities		**45,556,337**	**47,967,780**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	1n, 19	209,097,606	233,298,468
Obligations under lease	1r, 20	63,988	161,341
Deferred income tax	1i, 12	78,963,369	77,736,320
Total non-current liabilities		**288,124,963**	**311,196,129**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**333,681,300**	**359,163,909**
EQUITY:			
Capital stock	16	2,500,000	2,500,000
Additional capital contributions	16	58,000,000	58,000,000
Legal reserve	1m, 16	500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		131,140,695	108,812,573
Total equity		**192,140,695**	**169,812,573**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**$ 525,821,995**	**$ 528,976,482**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Notes	2023	2022
Construction income	1k	$ 9,030,492	$ 3,292,568
Financial income - Concession agreement	1l, 9	51,056,459	55,459,545
Operating and maintenance income	1q	32,292,402	26,997,598
Total operating income		**92,379,353**	**85,749,711**
Construction costs	1k	(9,030,492)	(3,292,568)
Operating expenses	13	(31,948,872)	(25,194,844)
Operating profit		**51,399,989**	**57,262,299**
Interest expenses and fees		(22,770,808)	(24,864,979)
Impairment and profit and loss of financial instruments	1f	548,408	(396,546)
Financial income		4,156,496	4,051,524
Other income - Net	15	1,670,809	982,152
Exchange rate differential - Net		(264,489)	(293,150)
Profit before income tax		**34,740,405**	**36,741,300**
Income tax	1i, 12	(12,412,283)	(14,271,115)
Net profit and other comprehensive income of the year		**$ 22,328,122**	**$ 22,470,185**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Notes	Capital stock	Additional capital contributions	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021	**16**	$ 2,500,000	$ 58,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 86,342,388	**$ 147,342,388**
Net profit of the year		-	-	-	22,470,185	**22,470,185**
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	**16**	2,500,000	58,000,000	500,000	108,812,573	**169,812,573**
Net profit of the year		-	-	-	22,328,122	**22,328,122**
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023	**16**	$ 2,500,000	$ 58,000,000	$ 500,000	$ 131,140,695	**$ 192,140,695**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Notes	2023	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit		**$ 22,328,122**	**$ 22,470,185**
Adjustment to reconcile the net profit with the net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	12	12,412,283	14,271,115
Depreciation	7, 13	346,792	314,558
Amortization		45,402	21,634
Profit or loss from asset disposal	7	-	(14,431)
(Decrease) increase in the value of financial instruments		(548,408)	396,546
Financial Income		(4,156,496)	(4,051,524)
Financial expense from bonds and obligations under lease		22,770,808	20,813,455
Changes in working capital :			
Accounts and notes receivable		(309,497)	(310,248)
Inventory		606,466	(732,710)
Advance disbursements and other advance payments		53,579	58,074
Accounts payable		(2,108,505)	453,009
Accounts payable to related parties		1,192,462	564,790
Accrued expenses		(442,973)	620,991
Financial assets - concession agreement		(537,876)	(1,391,855)
Cash provided by operating activities		**51,652,159**	**53,483,589**
Income tax paid	12	(13,946,277)	(9,693,102)
Interest received		4,156,496	4,051,524
Net cash provided by operating activities		**41,862,378**	**47,842,011**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Restricted cash		2,678,306	(615,389)
Other assets		(472,539)	(5,750)
Acquisition of vehicles, furniture and equipment	7	(454,668)	(675,487)
Amortization of loan receivable from related parties		2,143,504	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investment activities		**3,894,603**	**(1,296,626)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amortization of obligations under lease		(85,611)	(95,166)
Interest paid		(20,260,321)	(22,163,379)
Amortization of bonds		(25,014,475)	(24,670,425)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(45,360,407)**	**(46,928,970)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		396,574	(383,585)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		906,238	1,289,823
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	2	**$ 1,302,812**	**$ 906,238**

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

1. Nature of business, basis of presentation and main accounting policies

Nature of business - Autopistas del Sol, S.A. ("the Company") is a company organized according to the commercial laws of Costa Rica, specifically under the provisions of Article No.31 of the General Law for the Concession of Public Works with Public Services (Law No.7762).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A. directly owns 100% of the shares after the merger on December 4, 2019 between SyV Concesiones, S.A., Infraestructura SDC Costa Rica, S.A. and M&S DI-M&S Desarrollos Internacionales, S.A., which previously held 35%, 17% and 13% of the Company's equity, respectively.

Its objective is the execution and performance of the Agreement for the Concession of Public Works with Public Services of the "San José - Caldera" route, awarded by the Government of Costa Rica, through public bid No.01-98, promoted by the National Concessions Board of the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MOPT). Under the authorization of the Government of Costa Rica, on March 9, 2006, the former awardee assigned the aforementioned agreement to the business consortium composed of the previously mentioned companies (Autopistas del Sol Consortium). The Company is domiciled in Escazú, adjacent to the Autopista Próspero Fernández toll.

On March 9, 2006, the Government of Costa Rica, acting through the National Concessions Board (CNC) ("the Granting Authority") signed Addendum No.3 to the Agreement for the Concession of Public Works with Public Services for the San José - Caldera Highway Project, through which the concession agreement is amended to indicate the new concessionaire: Autopistas del Sol Consortium ("the Awardee"), which consists of the following companies: Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A., SYV CR Valle del Sol, S.A., Infraestructuras SDC Costa Rica, S.A., and M&S DI-M&S Desarrollos Internacionales, S.A. Therefore, the awardee consortium created the corporation referred to as Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (which is "the Concessionaire" in such an arrangement) in order to implement the project, which is the subject matter of this contract.

On January 8, 2008, the Company received the contract commencement order from the National Concessions Board, and the construction stage of the San José - Caldera highway started. The construction stage was completed on January 27, 2010, and at this moment, the exploitation stage (toll collection) for all the highway sections has commenced.

The ultimate stockholder of the Company is the pension funds: USS Nero Limited (USS), Stichting Depositary PGGM Infraestruture Funds (PGGM) and Optrust Infraestruture Europe I, S.a.r.I (OPTrust).

Basis of presentation - The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Generally, historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration granted in exchange of goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirely, which are described as follows:

- **Level 1** - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- **Level 2** - Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- **Level 3** - Inputs are unobservable inputs for asset or liability.

Significant accounting policies - The principal accounting polices used in the presentation of the financial statements are summarized as follows:

a. ***Currency and transactions in foreign currency*** - Management has determined that the US dollar is the Company's functional currency since income and most of the concession costs have been determined in such currency, in addition to the fact that the financing and capital required for the works are expressed in this currency. Transactions denominated in other currencies (mainly Costa Rican colones) are recorded at the exchange rates in force as of the date of the transaction, and the exchange rate differences resulting from the settlement of assets and obligations denominated in such currencies, as well as by the adjustment of the balances as of closing date were recorded as part of the cost of the project during the construction stage, and they are registered against the operating results as of the starting date of the exploitation stage. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the exchange rate of the Costa Rican colón with respect to the US dollar was ¢526.88 and ¢601.99 for selling transactions, respectively.

b. ***Accounting records*** - For financial and reporting purposes, the accounting records are kept in the Company's functional currency (US dollar). For legal purposes in Costa Rica, the Company also keeps accounting records expressed in Costa Rican colones.

c. ***Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash*** – Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash include cash on hand and due from banks, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit (high liquidity), which original maturity is not greater than three months. Restricted cash consists of deposits related to bank loans, which can be disposed of only under specific conditions. The administrators review cash flows to reserve, in the restricted cash accounts, the required balance in accordance with the debt agreement. Every month, when applicable, the restricted cash accounts are provided (or not) with funds based on the required balance, through a formal request to the trust. The trust, in accordance with the payment items included in the contract, ensures for a full provision of each account.

d. ***Inventory*** - Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in first-out (FIFO) accounting method. (Net Realizable Value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and cost necessary to make the sale). Inventories correspond to materials purchased to repair infrastructure both for the highway and toll stations. When used, it is charged to the expense of the period.

e. ***Prepaid expenses*** - The Company records prepaid expenses, all those corresponding to a percentage of the value of the works to be acquired, as advance payments by the construction companies hired to develop its additions, repairs, and maintenance of the works. These advances are applied to the final invoice of the supplier when the works or repairs made are formally received. In addition, advances are held for all-risk insurance for construction, civil liability and occupational hazards.

f. ***Asset impairment*** -

- **Impairment of financial assets–** In order to evaluate the effects of asset impairment, the Company considers that the Financial Asset – Concession Agreement, and cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash accounts have a low credit risk since the counterparties of these investments show a credit rating of AA and the national bond a B rating. Therefore, for the purpose of evaluating the effects of financial asset impairment, the expected loss is measured for an amount equal to the ECL (Expected Credit Losses) at 12 months, for the rest of the financial assets, no impairment has been recognized, because the credit risk has not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

  When determining, the expected credit losses (ECL) for these assets, the Company's directors have taken into account the historical default experience, the financial position of the counterparties, as well as the future perspectives of the industries of the issuers of bonds, bills of exchange, and obligations obtained from economic reports and financial analyst reports. They have also considered different external sources of actual and forecasted economic information when estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets within their respective time horizon of the evaluation of losses, as well as the loss in case of default for each case.

  There has not been any change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the period of the current report at the time of evaluating the expected credit loss for these financial assets.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets -** The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

  If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

g. ***Vehicles, furniture, and equipment*** - During the Company's course of operations, these assets are recorded at historical cost less any recognized impairment loss. Historical cost is determined by the consideration given at the date of purchase. Such assets are classified in the proper categories of vehicles, furniture, and equipment. The Company does not have a policy in place to revalue these assets. In case of any impairment, it will be recognized in the profit and loss of the reporting period. Repair and maintenance expenses are recognized as operating costs when incurred.

h. ***Depreciation*** - Depreciation for vehicles, furniture, and equipment is determined using the straight-line method according to the estimated useful life of assets, as shown below:

Vehicles, furniture and equipment	**Depreciation rates**
Office furniture and equipment	10%
Vehicles	10%
Computer equipment	20%

i. ***Income tax*** - Income tax is determined based on the accounting profit, adjusted by non-taxable income, non-deductible expenses, and tax credits.

Current tax - Current tax payable is based on the tax profits registered during the year. Tax profit differs from the profit reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to the taxable or deductible expenses or income in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability resulting from current tax is calculated using the tax rates issued or substantially approved at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax -

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. The exceptions for deferred income tax are as follows:

- Temporary differences recognized on initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that did not affect the accounting or taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in associated subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that the Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and they are not likely to be reversed in the future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for tax loss carryforwards and deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits are likely to be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred tax should be measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the temporary differences in the period in which they reverse, using tax rates approved or substantially approved at the date of the statement of financial position.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities must reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

j. ***Financial assets - Concession agreement***

Concession arrangements correspond to agreements between a contracting government agency (National Concession Board) and a Company to provide, in this case, the construction, operation, and maintenance service of the San José - Caldera highway (Note 18), through the exploitation of the infrastructure that has been built. In addition, income deriving from the provision of the service may be received directly from the users or the contracting company itself, which regulates as well the prices for the provision of the service. The concessional right grants the monopoly of exploitation of the service for a specific period of time, after which the infrastructure becomes property of the contracting entity, with no consideration whatsoever.

The Company has concluded that, due to the characteristics of the concession agreement, it has a financial asset, since it has the unconditional contractual right to receive a guaranteed minimum income from the grantor.

According to IFRIC 12, IFRS 15 must be used in the concession arrangements to highlight the five steps that are being developed in detail. The first step is to identify the contract with the customer; the second step is to identify the separate obligations of the contract; the third step is to determine the transaction price; the fourth step is to distribute the transaction price among the obligations of the contract, and the fifth step is to account for the income when (or to the extent that) the Company honors the obligations, in accordance with IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.”

The Company recognizes the financial asset using the amortized cost method, and the corresponding income is recognized in results, according to the effective interest rate that results from the concession’s cash flows projections.

A short-term portion of the financial asset is determined based on the estimated cash toll collection to be made on each operations cycle following the reporting period.

k. ***Construction income and costs*** - Income is recognized based on the progress of quantifiable components or tasks established each contract. Construction incomes are usually quantified by referring to the estimations, both billed and not billed, on the progress of such tasks or components and their respective unit prices. Construction costs are recognized as incurred, and they generally consist of costs directly related to a specific contract plus the applicable indirect costs. Under this accounting practice, income from contracts relate to the costs incurred to complete individual tasks or components of the contract, thus, it is income recognized over time.

l. ***Financial income - Concession agreement*** - Financial income is recognized in the period as a result of the financial asset at the beginning of the period, at the effective interest rate determined at the moment of the initial valuation of the financial asset.

m. ***Legal reserve*** - According to current laws in Costa Rica, the Company should separate 5% of the net profits in Costa Rican colones to create and accumulate a reserve, until reaching 20% of capital stock.

n. ***Financial instruments*** - Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes part of the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than the financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value with changes in results) are added or deducted from the fair value of financial assets or liabilities, if applicable, at the time of initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value with changes is results are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

- **Financial assets -** The financial assets held by the Company correspond to cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, long-term investments, accounts and loans receivable, and the financial assets per concession agreement. All regular purchases or sales are those purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the timeframe established by a regulation or agreement in the market's financial assets.

  All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of financial assets.

  Classification of Financial Assets - Debt instruments that meet the following requirements are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

  - If the financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets for the purpose of obtaining contractual cash flows; and

  - The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount of the principal.

  Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

  - The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is met by obtaining contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

  - The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

  Amortized Cost and Effective Interest Rate - The effective interest rate is a method calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating the interest revenue or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including commission, basic interest points paid or received, transaction costs, and other premiums or discounts that are included in the effective interest rate calculation) through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount in the initial recognition.

Accounts, loans receivable, and financial assets per concession agreement are measured at amortized cost using the current interest method less any impairment. Interest income is recognized when applying the effective interest rate, except the short-term accounts receivable when the effect of not discounting is not material.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to retain the control of the transferred asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateral loan for the funds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the amount of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative profit or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the amount of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative profit or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative profit or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

- **Financial liabilities** - All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method to calculate the amortized cost of a financial liability and to allocate interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities if, and only if, the Company's obligations are met, settled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the profit or loss.

o. ***Derivative financial instruments*** - As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had not entered into any agreement that involves derivative financial instruments, such as futures, options, and financial swaps.

p. ***Provisions*** - A provision is recognized when the Company has a current (legal or implicit) obligation as a result of a past event, and it is likely that it will have to use funds of its own to pay off the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

The amount recognized as provision should be the best estimate of the amount that will be needed to pay off the current obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the corresponding risks and uncertainties. When a provision is measured using the estimated cash flow to pay off the current obligation, its carrying amount represents the current value of such cash flow (when the effect of the value of money throughout time is material).

When the recovery of some or all of the economic benefits required to pay off the provision are expected, an account receivable is recognized as an asset if it is highly likely that the disbursement will be received, and the amount of the account receivable can be reliably measured.

q. ***Operating and maintenance income*** - Income representing the operating and maintenance costs incurred by the issuer is defined on the basis of toll collection income less the contractual minimum income. This income is recognized over time.

r. ***Leases*** - Annually, the Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at its origin. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all leases in which it is the lessee, except for short-term (12 months or less) and low-value asset leases. For these leases, the Company recognizes rental payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another method is more representative of the pattern of time over which the economic benefits derived from the consumption of the leased assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the rental payments not paid at the initial date, discounted by the rate implicit in the agreement. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental rates.

The rental payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of:

- Fixed rental payments (including fixed payments in essence), less any incentive for rent received;
- Variable rental payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate on the initial date;
- The amount expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Penalty payments resulting from the termination of the lease if the lease period reflects the exercise of a lease termination option.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to show the interest earned on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and reducing the carrying amount to show the rental payments made

The Company reassesses the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related asset from the right of use) provided that:

- The term of the lease is modified or there is a significant event or change in the circumstances of the lease resulting in a change in the assessment of the exercise of the purchase option, in which case the lease liability is measured by discounting the discounted rental payments using an updated discount rate.
- Rental payments are modified as a result of index or rate changes or a change in the expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is revalued by discounting the discounted rental payments using the same discount rate (unless the change in rental payments is due to a change in a variable interest rate, in which case an updated discount rate is used).

- A lease agreement is amended and the lease amendment is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is revalued based on the lease term of the amended lease, discounting the updated rental payments using a discount rate updated at the effective date of the amendment.

Rights-of-use assets consist of the initial measurement of the related lease liability, rental payments made on or before the initial date, less any incentive lease received and any direct initial costs. Subsequent valuation is the cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

If the Company incurs an obligation arising from the costs of dismantling and removing a leased asset, restoring the linkage in which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision measured in accordance with IAS 37 must be recognized. To the extent that costs are related to an asset from the right of use, the costs are included in the related rights-of-use asset, unless such costs are incurred to generate inventories.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset shows that the Company plans to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over its useful life. Depreciation begins on the initial date of the lease.

Rights-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-to-use asset is impaired and accounts for any impairment loss identified as described in policy 1f.

s. ***New standards and amendments adopted by the Company***

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for its annual reporting year beginning January 1, 2023:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
- Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior years and are not expected to materially affect the current or future years.

Note 30 describes the new accounting standards and interpretations that became effective as of January 1, 2023; standards and interpretations that have already been published and will be applied in future years, on which the Company's Management is in the process of assessing their impact.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

2. Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2023	2022
Cash on hand and due from banks	$ 1,302,812	$ 879,971
Cash equivalents	-	26,267
Total	**$ 1,302,812**	**$ 906,238**

3. Restricted cash

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, restricted cash corresponds to cash held in checking accounts at Scotiabank de Costa Rica, S.A., for specific purposes, as follows:

	2023	2022
Reserve for short-term debt	$ 1,020,828	$ 1,018,650
Reserve for operations and maintenance	5,289,417	7,969,901
Total	**$ 6,310,245**	**$ 8,988,551**

The account referred to as "Allowance for short-term debt" is related to the "*Fideicomiso Irrevocable de Garantía y Administración de Cuentas del Proyecto de Concesión San José - Caldera*" (Irrevocable Account Management and Guarantee Trust Agreement of the San José-Caldera Concession Project Accounts). The objective of this is to reserve the amounts to be paid on the following contractual maturity date, including principal and interest, in order to comply with the Loan Agreement (Note 19). Such reserve is subdivided into:

	2023	2022
Debt Service Reserve Account for US Bonds	$ 735,743	$ 734,007
Debt Service Reserve Account for CR Bonds	285,085	284,643
	$ 1,020,828	**$ 1,018,650**

Moreover, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, a letter of credit amounting to US$18,200,000 is included for both years, which were secured by Globalvia Inversiones, S.A. in accordance with the provisions of the trust agreement. The debt service reserve account is 93% funded as of December 31, 2023 (90% as of December 31, 2022).

The cash to hedge the Operation and Maintenance Reserve will be used exclusively to fund the Operation and Maintenance Account in Dollars and the Operation and Maintenance Account in Colones, in case of eventual insufficiency of the funds deposited in such accounts. The O&M reserve account is funded at 10% as of December 31, 2023 (10% as of December 31, 2022).

(Expressed in US Dollars)

4. Inventories

Inventory for 2023 and 2022 is US$139,579 and US$746,045. The inventory corresponds mainly to spare parts, maintenance supplies and safety and security equipment.

5. Accounts receivable

The detail of accounts receivable is as follows:

		2023		2022
Exemptions	$	3,443,388	$	2,137,998
National Concessions Board		402,640		491,516
QuickPass Toll		486,067		835,138
Other		221,365		490,299
Total	**$**	**4,553,460**	**$**	**3,954,951**

Accounts receivable correspond mainly to fuel and asphalt exemptions and recoverable value added taxes, balances receivable from the National Concessions Board and Quickpass accounts receivable associated with remittances.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, no allowance for impairment has been recognized on these accounts receivable.

6. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are detailed as follows:

		2023		2022
Construction and repairs	$	194,200	$	354,588
Insurance		912,657		800,249
Other		5,993		11,592
Total	**$**	**1,112,850**	**$**	**1,166,429**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

7. Vehicles, furniture and equipment - Net

Vehicles, furniture and equipment are detailed as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost:		
Vehicles	$ 783,361	$ 565,927
Office furniture and equipment	1,365,298	1,242,591
Computer equipment	1,621,951	1,507,424
Sub-total	3,770,610	3,315,942
Depreciation:		
Depreciation of vehicles	(246,017)	(184,330)
Depreciation of office furniture and equipment	(878,315)	(779,586)
Depreciation of computer equipment	(1,139,415)	(1,047,792)
Sub-total	(2,263,747)	(2,011,708)
Net	**$ 1,506,863**	**$ 1,304,234**

	2023	2022
Initial balance	**$ 1,304,234**	**$ 834,233**
Additions of vehicles	217,434	224,070
Additions of office furniture and equipment	122,707	135,331
Additions of computer equipment	114,527	330,516
Disposals - vehicle cost	-	(1,168,183)
Disposals - office furniture and equipment cost	-	(115,686)
Disposals - computer equipment cost	-	(34,327)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation of	-	1,168,183
Disposals - accumulated depreciation of office furniture and equipment	-	115,685
Disposals -accumulated depreciation of	-	34,327
Expense from vehicle depreciation	(61,687)	(51,111)
Expense from depreciation of office furniture and equipment	(98,729)	(86,941)
Expense from depreciation of computer equipment	(91,623)	(81,863)
Final balance	**$ 1,506,863**	**$ 1,304,234**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

8. Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are detailed as follows:

	2023	2022
Initial balance	$ 205,133	$ 88,378
Additions of the year	-	211,396
Sub total	205,133	299,774
Depreciation of the year	(94,753)	(94,641)
Final balance	**$ 110,380**	**$ 205,133**

The Company leases vehicles only. The right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, which is 3 years and maturing in 2024 and 2025. The Company's obligations are secured by the lessor's title to the assets leased under such leases.

The detail of the amounts recognized in the profit or loss for the period associated with the lease agreements is as follows:

	Note	2023	2022
Amounts recognized in income statement			
Expense from depreciation of right-of-use depreciation		$ 94,753	$ 94,641
Financial expense from obligations under financial lease		$ 11,303	$ 13,414
Expense from short-term leases and small amounts	13	$ 305,026	$ 376,965

9. Financial assets – Concession agreement

The detail of the financial asset account balance is the following:

	Note	2023	2022
Initial balance		$ 409,547,688	$ 408,552,379
Net collection of construction and operating services		(50,519,665)	(53,445,575)
Increase from financial income		51,056,459	55,459,545
Complementary Agreement N°1			(633,045)
Reversal (Loss) from impairment of the year (Note 1f)		549,490	(385,616)
Total		410,633,972	409,547,688
Less: Current portion of financial assets		(86,892,973)	(85,189,190)
Total		**$ 323,740,999**	**$ 324,358,498**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

The change in the impairment (loss) reversal for the period is due to the change in the probability of impairment of financial assets (Note 1f), which in 2023 was 1.21% (1.79% in 2022). The cumulative amount of the impairment allowance as of December 31, 2023 is $1,150,979 ($1,700,469 in 2022).

As of January 1, 2023, the Company decided to set the rate of return on the financial assets at 12.42% and to deduct the minimum guaranteed income from the financial assets of the concession agreement.

10. Accounts payable

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accounts payable are detailed as follows:

		2023		2022
Suppliers	$	3,115,759	$	3,412,184
Withholdings abroad - Bonds and suppliers		1,442,804		1,817,686
VAT charged		106,940		120,742
Social security charges payable		103,082		87,312
Total	**$**	**4,768,585**	**$**	**5,437,924**

11. Accumulated expenses

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accumulated expenses are detailed as follows:

	Note		2023		2022
Labor indemnities		$	639,481	$	464,615
Vacation provision			69,209		56,349
Provision of fees to the National Concessions	17		937,995		849,692
Provisions to suppliers (accrued-unbilled)			664,860		1,385,485
Other			16,512		14,890
Total		**$**	**2,328,057**	**$**	**2,771,031**

12. Income tax

Review by tax authorities - Income tax returns for the last three fiscal years are open for review by the tax authorities. Consequently, discrepancies may arise from the application of concepts by the tax authorities that differ from those applied by the Company. The Company's management considers that it has properly applied and interpreted the tax regulations. The tax rate in Costa Rica corresponds to 30% in 2023 and 2022.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

Income tax calculation - For 2023 and 2022, income tax was calculated on the accounting profit using the current tax rate, deducting non-taxable income, and adding the non- deductible expenses:

	2023	2022
Profit before income tax	$ 34,740,405	$ 36,741,300
Difference between IFRIC income and taxable income	(4,090,163)	(11,025,590)
Adjustments to tax base	6,633,871	5,956,040
Adjusted profit before income tax	37,284,113	31,671,750
Tax rate	30%	30%
Current income tax	11,185,234	9,501,525
Audit of 2017 *	-	1,461,913
Total income tax	**$ 11,185,234**	**$ 10,963,438**

* In 2022, the Tax Authorities conducted an audit of the income tax return for 2017, concluding that the company recognized deductible expenses for unrealized exchange differences that generated an underpayment of taxes in that period. The Company had to pay a total of US$1,361,125 for this item, where it has an amount of US$1,072,514 to the principal and US$288,611 for interest and an amount of US$100,786 for foreign remittances, for a total of US$1,461,913 paid under protest (Note 28).

	2023	2022
Current income tax	$ 11,185,234	$ 10,963,438
Deferred income tax	1,227,049	3,307,677
Income tax	**$ 12,412,283**	**$ 14,271,115**

The adjustments to the tax base correspond to non-deductible or non-taxable items, such as donations, financial income, expense provisions and unrealized foreign exchange differential, which are adjusted in accordance with the Income Tax Law and Regulations.

The estimated effective income tax rate for the calculation of income tax is shown in the following reconciliation:

	2023	2022
Profit before income tax	$ 34,740,405	$ 36,741,300
Estimated effective income tax rate	35.73%	38.84%
	$ 12,412,283	**$ 14,271,115**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

In connection with the income tax advance payment in fiscal years 2023 and 2022, payments were made in the amounts of US$8,613,370 and US$5,235,335, respectively. Therefore, the amount recognized in the statement of financial position as income tax payable is as follows:

	2023	2022
Expense from current income tax	$ 11,185,234	$ 10,963,438
Balance payable at the beginning of the year	8,468,791	7,198,455
Balance payable at the end of the year	(5,707,748)	(8,468,791)
Income tax payable	**$ 13,946,277**	**$ 9,693,102**

Deferred income tax - Deferred income tax liability originates from the financial asset related to the public works concession agreement. The deferred income tax asset arises from the effect of the adjustment for expected losses (application of IFRS 9) and financial leases (application of IFRS 16).

	December 31, 2023		
	2022	Movement Effect on income	2023
Effect of application of IFRIC 12	$ (78,259,899)	$ (1,061,989)	$ (79,321,888)
Effect of application of IFRS 9 - Asset impairment	519,499	(164,523)	354,976
Effect of application of IFRS 16 - Leases	4,080	(537)	3,543
Total	**$ (77,736,320)**	**$ (1,227,049)**	**$ (78,963,369)**

	December 31, 2022		
	2021	Movement Effect on income	2022
Effect of application of IFRIC 12	$ (74,831,255)	$ (3,428,644)	$ (78,259,899)
Effect of application of IFRS 9 - Asset impairment	400,535	118,964	519,499
Effect of application of IFRS 16 - Leases	2,077	2,003	4,080
Total	**$ (74,428,643)**	**$ (3,307,677)**	**$ (77,736,320)**

Transfer pricing - On December 3, 2018, Law No. 9635-Law on the Strengthening of Public Finances was decreed, adding Article 81 bis to the Law No. 7092-Income Tax Law, which indicates that companies that enter into transactions with related parties must do so in accordance with the arms´ length principle. A transitional provision stated that for the application of article 81 bis, until a new regulation on transfer pricing is prepared, taxpayers must self-assess their tax obligations and comply with the other obligations set forth in Executive Order No. 37898-H. As of the date of issue of this report, the Tax Authorities have not made any new statements on the matter.

As of the date of issue of this report, Management has made its internal assessment of the transactions with related parties and adjusted its tax financial statements to the market values deemed appropriate by the Tax Authorities to comply with the arm's length principle.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

The Company keeps its transfer pricing study for 2021 and 2020 readily available for the Tax Authorities. The study for 2023 is in progress and based on the results obtained for 2022, Management considers that there are no material impacts that would affect the determination of the income tax for the above-mentioned years.

13. Operating expenses

Operating expenses are as follows:

	Notes	2023	2022
Salaries		$ 3,401,822	$ 2,629,666
Social security charges		708,150	565,530
Office general expenses		1,434,910	936,564
Low-value leases	8	305,026	376,965
Depreciation	7, 8	346,792	314,558
Amortization of intangible assets		45,402	21,634
Professional and management fees		5,171,779	4,858,200
All risk insurance		2,125,838	2,252,425
Operation and maintenance		9,957,147	10,046,186
1% fee and other fees	17h	1,862,537	1,561,630
Banking commissions		840,677	710,853
Taxes and other operating expenses		1,023,406	920,633
Other operating expenses		4,725,386	-
Total		**$ 31,948,872**	**$ 25,194,844**

Duties (fees) also include 1% of the toll income of the period corresponding to the amount earned for adopting the Guaranteed Minimum Income plan with the National Concessions Board, according to the Concession Agreement (Note 17).

Other expenses refer to the damage to a section of the road that has been replaced by the construction of a viaduct.

14. Balances and transactions with related parties

Balances with related parties are detailed as follows:

	2023	2022
Long-term loans receivable		
Promotora de Infraestructura, S.A.	$ 97,693,861	$ 100,078,680
Interest receivable		
Promotora de Infraestructura, S.A.	1,953,877	2,001,574
Total loan and interest receivable	$ 99,647,738	$ 102,080,254
Accounts payable:		
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	$ 8,055,713	$ 6,830,530
Global Vía Chile, S.A.	360,542	254,602
Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	28,618	56,185
Openvía Mobility, SL.	37,251	148,345
Total	$ 8,482,124	$ 7,289,662

Short-term accounts receivable and payable in US dollars do not have guarantees, do not bear interest, and do not have a previously-agreed maturity date. These originate from business transactions.

The loans and interest receivable on the long term correspond to a loan granted to stockholders at a fixed interest rate of 4% per annum. The maximum maturity is the date of the end of the concession. Payments received on the loan receivable for 2023 amounted to $2,143,504.

Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Costs (investments)		
Openvía Mobility, SL.	$ 15,000	$ -
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	-	4,520
	$ 15,000	$ 4,520
Miscellaneous fees (including sureties and guarantees):		
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	$ 1,264,094	$ 1,031,540
Globalvía Infraestructuras Chile, S.A.	70,670	57,480
Openvía Mobility, SL.	68,826	299,652
Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	362,984	310,506
Total	$ 1,766,575	$ 1,699,178
Financial income:		
Promotora de Infraestructura, S.A.	$ 3,867,484	$ 3,926,164

Fees correspond to services provided by the Parent Company necessary for the development of the project, among these, services in the areas of construction, traffic, information systems, sureties, and legal services.

Financial income corresponds to the interest accrued on the loan to the sole stockholder Promotora de Infraestructura, S.A.

Remuneration to the board of directors and senior management

The Company's directors did not receive any compensation in the form of salaries, attendance fees or other benefits in 2023 and 2022.

In addition, senior management members have collectively received a salary remuneration of US$1,057,000 in 2023 (US$900,000 in 2022).

15. Other income

Other income for 2023 and 2022, corresponds to recoveries of items that were previously recorded as repair and maintenance expenses for damages caused by users, in addition to the sale of scrap metal and other commercial income.

In 2023 and 2022, insurance indemnities of US$199,889 and US$239,194, respectively, are received for events of prior years.

16. Capital stock and additional capital contributions

a. ***Capital stock* -** As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, capital stock amounts to US$2,500,000 represented by 2,500,000 nominative common shares of US$1 each. In 2017, the totality of the shares was endorsed to guarantee the financing agreement to issue bonds (Note 19).

   The shares are part of a Trust entered into with Scotiabank de Costa Rica, S.A. (Note 19).

b. ***Additional capital contributions in cash*** - As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, no additional capital contributions were made by the stockholders; thus, the amount remained in US$58,000,000 for each of those years.

c. ***Legal reserve*** - As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company reaches 20% of the legal reserve established by Costa Rican laws. Such reserve is accounted for when the financial statements have been approved by the Stockholders' Meeting.

d. ***Dividends -*** There is a restriction on the declaration and payment of dividends in accordance with the stipulations of the international bond issue, which requires reaching 1.20 in the debt service coverage ratio indicators. As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the debt coverage ratio is 0.82 and 1.00, respectively, and therefore no dividends have been declared.

17. Public works concession agreement with public services for the San José - Caldera Highway

The concession agreement consists of providing services such as design, planning, financing, construction, renovation, extension, lighting, signposting, repair, maintenance, and conservation services for Route 27, which has a total length of 76.8 kilometers, starting in the west area of the city of San José and ending at the Port of Caldera in the province of Puntarenas.

On October 4, 2007, the Government of Costa Rica, acting through the National Concessions Board ("the Granting Authority") and Autopistas del Sol, S.A. ("the Concessionaire") signed Addendum No.5 to the Public Works Concession Agreement with Public Services for the San José - Caldera Highway Project. This Addendum modifies some clauses of the original concession agreement and was endorsed by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic on November 19, 2007. The following is a detail of the main clauses of the Concession Agreement after incorporating the modifications agreed in Addendum No.5:

a. The estimated value of the investment up to the moment when all sections of the highway are in full operation was estimated approximately in three hundred thirty-one million dollars, legal tender of the United States of America (US$331,000,000).

b. The term of the concession is twenty-five years and six months, commencing on January 8, 2008, date of the Works Start Order. However, if the Concessionaire reaches the present value of income offered through toll collection before the expiration of the above-mentioned term, the concession will terminate in the month in which such circumstance occurs.

c. The maximum term for the construction of works is 30 months.

d. The Concessionaire, prior to receiving the provisional order to start operations must submit its proposal of minimum income guaranteed by the Government for years 1 through 18 of the highway operation, which may be equal or less than the maximum offered by the Granting Authority in the Bid Tender and in the Agreement. During each individual year of the concession exploitation, the Concessionaire has the option whether to take or not such Minimum Income Guarantee, and if the Concessionaire decides to take it, the Company must pay an amount that will be determined based on a mathematical formula established in the Concession Agreement. Given that the final opening of the highway took place within fiscal year 2015, the Company adopted such guarantee effectively.

e. The Concessionaire is authorized to charge a toll fee as they finish the construction of works, and the Granting Authority issues the respective authorization.

f. Toll fees may be adjusted due to variations in the economic environment although they may not be related to the operation of the highway such as the devaluation of the colón with respect to the dollar, external inflation, and factors related to the operation, maintenance, and execution of new investments on the highway in order to readjust the financial balance of the agreement.

g. The concessionaire will not have, at any moment, actual ownership rights over the public domain works and assets that are the objective of this Concession. All equipment, systems, and other assets and rights used in the Concession will be transferred to the corresponding governmental institutions and bodies upon expiration of the Concession, whatever its cause, in good state and operating conditions, free and clear of any encumbrances, liens, or obligations and free of cost for the Granting Authority.

h. The Concessionaire will annually pay to the Granting Authority, as reimbursement for inspection and agreement control expenses, one percent (1%) over the company's gross income generated in colones by the concession granted during the previous calendar year. When submitting its annual report on audited financial statements, the Concessionaire will also turn in a certification of gross income, which will be used as basis for the calculation of the payment.

i. The Granting Authority authorized the Concessionaire to constitute a Guarantee Trust for one hundred percent of the ownership of the shares that comprise the capital stock of the Concessionaire Corporation so that they could be transferred in trust property as part of the securities granted to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and Bankia SAU in order to obtain financing for the Project.

j. The Granting Authority has the right to receive from the Concessionaire revenue sharing for tolls according to the sharing table defined in the tender.

Obligations of the granting authority

a. The Granting Authority recognizes all tax benefits contained in Article No.44 of the Public Works Concession with Public Services General Act. The Company is exempt from the following taxes: import tariff duties, 1% tax under Law No.6946, excise tax, sales tax, single tax on fuels, and any other tax for local purchases as well as for the import of assets required to build the concession works or provide the services.

b. The Granting Authority will pay the debt incurred with the Company, corresponding to tax settlement either by the corporation or by subcontractors, within 30 days of the filing of the respective tax settlement proof to the Granting Authority.

c. In order to ensure that the payment of the above-mentioned tax settlement is made within the established time limit, the National Treasury of the Ministry of Finance will issue an annual settlement bond amounting to US$6 million, exclusively to guarantee the payment of taxes, financial costs and administrative costs to be reimbursed in relation to the single tax on fuels in case the required resources were not budgeted and paid on the established date. This bond must be renewed annually for the same amount and will be effective for the entire term of the Concession. However, for the exploitation period, the amount of this bond will be reduced up to a minimum value of US$1 million.

d. As a result of the implementation of the methodology for the extraordinary updating of the costs of the civil works and equipment included in the bid, due to delays in the development of the project that prevented the start of the works within the foreseen term, a cost overrun of the work has been determined, for which an arbitration proceeding was initiated between the parties, which has been approved.

18. Complementary agreement no.1 to the public works concession agreement with utilities for the San José - Caldera Highway

On July 1, 2008, the Government of Costa Rica, acting through the National Concessions Board ("the Granting Authority") and the Company entered into Complementary Agreement No.1 to the Public Works Concession Agreement with Utilities for the San José - Caldera Highway Project through Special Meeting No.07-2008.

This agreement contains additional investments, some of which were included in the Concession Agreement but not evaluated, and others that were not contemplated in the benchmark bidding project, such as the repair of pavement slabs, construction of alternate routes, improvement of the traffic management plan, construction of walls to avoid expropriations, expansion of interchanges (Circunvalación - Guachipelín), and construction and rehabilitation of structures, among others. The main clauses of Complementary Agreement No.1 are detailed below:

a. The estimated value of the new incorporated investments was approximately thirty-five million nine hundred thirty-five thousand seven hundred forty-one dollars (US$35,935,741), legal tender of the United States of America. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company maintains the amount received of US$34,000,743, becoming the final amount of the new investments.

b. The original term established in this agreement for the conclusion of the new works was 12 months. However, they were finished approximately in January 2010. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has not finalized this agreement because it has not completed the certification of completion of works, which is a requirement to conclude and deliver the works performed. As of the date of the financial statements, the contract has not been settled.

c. The Concessionaire must deliver to the Granting Authority a construction guarantee equivalent to 5% of the value of the new investments included in this complementary agreement - excluding from such guarantee the cost of closing works, transport, collection, wood custody, traffic management plan, and detail design - for a total amount of US$1,518,000. This guarantee was provided by the Company's stockholders.

d. Costs related to the Complementary Agreement No.1 will be included in a monthly estimation report as works progress. This report will be submitted by the Company to the Project Manager designated by the Granting Authority within the first 15 business days of each month.

Obligations of the granting authority

a. The Granting Authority will have 15 calendar days to issue the approval or the observations regarding the monthly estimation report. The Granting Authority will have 30 calendar days after the approval of such report to pay the respective amounts to the Concessionaire.

b. As of the date of the last monthly estimation, the Granting Authority will pay the Concessionaire annually, within the first 5 days of the month of January, compensation for insurance and guarantees in effect during the exploitation phase, as well as for operating and maintenance costs.

c. Given that the Granting Authority will directly assume the cost of the additional investments that are the subject matter of this agreement, it has been considered that the payments for such additional investments and their related costs have no effect on tax payments to which the Company is subject, such as, among others, income tax or the corresponding municipal tax withholdings.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, additional costs were charged for guarantees, maintenance and insurance paid for the additional works of the complementary agreement, in the amounts of US$696,886 and US$532,583, respectively.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

19. Financing agreement

On May 31, 2017, Autopistas del Sol, S.A. issued bonds in the international market under Rule 144A of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and simultaneously issued bonds in the local market authorized by the General Superintendence of Securities. The main characteristics of the issues are:

	International Bond (US Bonds)	Domestic Bond (CR Bonds)
Amount of issue	300,000,000	50,750,000
Balance as of December 31, 2023	211,446,000	26,151,475
Type of interest	7.375%	6.80%
Maturity	December 30, 2030	30/06/2027
Currency	US Dollars	
Interest frequency	Semi-annual	
Interest payment date	June 30 and December 30	

Such transaction has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards at amortized cost as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, accruing interest according to the effective interest rate method. Formalization costs incurred for the issuance of the international bonds, which are included in the determination of the initial value of the debt, amounted to US$2,375,033 (US$3,777,316 in 2022) and the domestic bond amounted to US$18,741 (US$521,691 in 2022). As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the international bond was trading at 9.01% and 9.42%, respectively, and the domestic bond was trading at 7.44% as of December 31, 2023 (8.16% in 2022).

The amortized cost as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

	2023	2022
International Bond	$ 207,668,681	$ 225,225,079
Domestic Bond	25,629,788	32,016,543
Sub-total	233,298,469	257,241,622
Less - Current portion of long-term debt		
International Bond	17,743,320	17,556,397
Domestic Bond	6,457,543	6,386,757
Sub-total	24,200,863	23,943,154
Total	$ 209,097,606	$ 233,298,468

(Expressed in US Dollars)

The nominal maturity of the debt by years as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	International Bond (US Bonds)	Domestic Bond (CR Bonds)
Less than one year	$ 18,507,000	$ 6,683,775
From 1 to 3 years	43,035,000	15,402,625
From 3 to 5 years	66,039,000	4,065,075
More than 5 years	83,865,000	-
Total	$ 211,446,000	$ 26,151,475

The nominal maturity of the debt by years as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	International Bond (US Bonds)	Domestic Bond (CR Bonds)
Less than one year	$ 18,351,000	$ 6,663,475
From 1 to 3 years	38,265,000	13,778,625
From 3 to 5 years	53,268,000	12,372,850
More than 5 years	119,913,000	-
Total	$ 229,797,000	$ 32,814,950

Limitation of restricted payments - The main conditions to declare or make any Restricted Payment are:

a. No Default or Event of Default exists or would exist after such a payment.

b. All required debt service payments up to the date immediately preceding the payment date have been fully accounted for through the trust accounts.

c. The debt service coverage ratio with respect to the last completed calculation period is equal to or greater than 1.20 (December 2023: 0.82, June 2023: 1.09).

d. The Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio, with respect to the Calculation Period in effect on the date such calculation is made (as set forth in the current Annual Budget and Base Case Model), is equal to or greater than 1.20.

e. The debt service reserve accounts must be funded in an aggregate amount higher than the required amount of the debt service reserve and the maintenance reserve account must be funded in an aggregate amount higher than the required amount of the maintenance reserve.

The Company states and agrees with the Secured Parties that, until the date of final termination, they will be bound by the following affirmative and negative covenants, which have been previously established:

Affirmative covenants – The main affirmative covenants of the Agreement are detailed as follows:

a. Maintain the project in good working order.
b. Keeping relevant insurances and permits.
c. Complying with regulatory requirements.
d. Maintaining guarantees.
e. Conducting business.
f. Reporting obligations, including presentation of financial statements.
g. Repayment of obligations, including scheduled amortization and repayments.
h. Being continuously committed to the business.
i. Authorized auditors must be retained.
j. Filing all tax returns on time.
k. Financing certain reserves and other accounts in accordance with the Irrevocable Guarantee Trust and Account Management Agreement (Note 21).
l. Keeping rating agency.

Negative covenants – The main negative covenants of the Agreement are detailed as follows:

a. Debt limitations.
b. Limitations to amendments, modifications, and exemptions of the project's documents.
c. Limitations to the termination and allocation of transaction documents.
d. Limitations to subsidiaries and investments.
e. Limitations to the sale of assets.
f. Limitations to transactions with stockholders and affiliates.
g. Restrictions on mergers, consolidation, liquidation or dissolution transactions.
h. Restrictions on hedge transactions with commercial or speculative purposes.
i. Restrictions on debt prepayment or repayment.

The Agreement will establish that certain events, actions, circumstances, or conditions that will be considered an event of default (an "event of default") regarding the bonds, among which the following are included:

a. Failure to pay any principal or interest on the promissory notes when they expire.
b. Failure to comply with the loan documents.
c. Failure to comply with the terms of the Concession Agreement.
d. Deceitful behavior (in any material matter).
e. Seizure or similar process against any of the properties of the concession (including those properties subject to the guarantee documents) for the sum higher than (U$25,000,000).

f. Event of loss.
g. A final and non-appealable ruling, order or arbitration award has been rendered against the Issuer or any Concession Property that exceeds a threshold amount; and one or more final and non-appealable non-monetary rulings, orders or arbitration awards are rendered against the Issuer or the Project that constitute or may reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change.
h. Failure to pay debts in an amount that exceeds a threshold amount.
i. Bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings.
j. CNC will not pay the sum corresponding to the Minimum Income Guarantee after the final resolution of any conflict regarding this payment is given, according to the Concession Agreement.
k. Revocation, suspension, termination or repudiation of the Concession Agreement.
l. Revocation, suspension, termination, or rejection of other documents of the Project.
m. Failure to obtain the relevant permits required for the Project.
n. Guarantees cease to have full force and effect or their validity or applicability to the promissory notes or any other obligation purported to be endorsed or guaranteed to be rejected.
o. Any event of force majeure that has materially and adversely affected the Project for two hundred seventy (270) consecutive days.

Upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an event of default, the bondholders will have certain remedies (including the right to accelerate the repayment obligation under the notes).

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company has not complied with the covenants of the loan agreement.

20. Obligations under lease

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has entered into the following lease agreements and the respective assets have been recognized as right-of-use assets (Note 8):

Leasing of vehicles with the following entities: Arrendadora CAFSA S.A., ANC Renting, S.A., Arrienda Express, S.A., and Rente un Auto Esmeralda, S.A.

The main terms of these agreements are as follows:

a. The agreements have 36-month terms.

b. The Company absorbs all risks and benefits relating to the possession and use of the property.

c. At the end of the agreements, the Company does not have an exclusive purchase option on the leased property.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

d. In case of early termination of the agreement, if during the first year the Company must pay, as a fixed compensation, the difference to complete the twelve monthly payments that correspond to the first year, plus 8% on the corresponding invoicing for the lease of the vehicle during the 12 months, after a year of contract, it may terminate the contract at any time, however, it must pay 8% on the remaining payments as compensation.

		2023		2022
Maturity analysis:				
Year 2023	$	87,091	$	123,567
Year 2024		68,960		81,602
Year 2025		21,574		30,206
Sub-total		177,625		235,375
Less: Interest non accrued		(44,677)		(16,816)
Total	$	132,948	$	218,559
Analyzed as:				
Long term	$	63,988	$	161,341
Short term		68,960		57,218
Total	$	132,948	$	218,559

21. Irrevocable account management and guarantee trust for the San José - Caldera Concession Agreement

On December 20, 2007, the Company and its stockholders entered into an Account Management and Guarantee Trust. On May 31, 2017, it was fully amended to adapt it to the new financing structure. On December 5, the Company and its stockholder signed an addendum with the Trust to document the merger of the Company's stockholders. The main characteristics of the addendum are:

Trustors: Autopistas del Sol, S.A.
P.I. Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.

Primary Beneficiary: Banco Improsa, S.A.

Trustee: Scotiabank de Costa Rica, S.A.

a. ***Purpose of the contract*** **-** Trustors must guarantee with the trust assets, the loan granted by the Beneficiaries to the Company and the loan agreement (Note 19).

b. ***Assets pledged as collateral:***

- Shares of the concessionaire
- Compensation for early termination of the Concession Agreement
- Brands of the Concessionaire
- Other assets and rights.

c. ***Assets granted under management:***

- Project Income/cash flows
- Trust accounts
- Other assets and rights.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

22. Insurance policy management trust

On November 23, 2007, the Company entered into an "Insurance Policy Management Trust for the Concession agreement with Public Service of the San José-Caldera Highway Concession Agreement" ("Concession Agreement"). The parties to the Agreement are:

Trustor:	Consejo Nacional de Vialidad
Trustee:	Banco de Costa Rica
Primary beneficiary:	Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (the Concessionaire)
Secondary beneficiary:	Consejo Nacional de Vialidad ("CONAVI")

The main objective of the contract is to provide a smooth, transparent, and efficient financial mechanism to receive, manage, invest, and disburse the funds provided to the Trustee by the National Insurance Institute (INS) for the indemnifications resulting from policies duly acquired at such Company, intended to cover a potential claim in the Concession Agreement, so that such funds are irrevocably allocated to the reconstruction or replacement of the insured works by the Company. Therefore, the corresponding amounts will be, upon previous express authorization in writing of the Trustor, delivered to the Trustor in order to comply with the contractual obligations by means of the payment procedure established for such purpose.

The term of the trust agreement is the same as that of the Concession Agreement plus the time necessary for liquidation and settlement of the trust, and this term cannot exceed 30 years.

23. Construction agreement

On December 18, 2007, the Company and Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. ("CSJC") (related party) entered into an agreement to design and develop works including the supply of materials, which is the purpose of the San José - Caldera Concession Agreement. CSJC will implement, with technical and administrative autonomy but in all events under the supervision of the Company and the National Concessions Board (CNC), all the works and services needed for the design and construction of the works described and specified in the Concession Agreement and its Addenda. The agreement is governed by the "back to back" principle regarding the rights and obligations assumed by the Company with the CNC with respect to the matters relating to the construction activity of the Concession Agreement. In this sense, unless different obligations or rights are otherwise expressly set forth in the Agreement, CSJO will have the same rights and obligations of the Company with CNC. The price of the agreement is US$229,924,319.

On November 17, 2016, the Company executed a settlement with Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. of the construction agreement, regarding the damages that may arise from third party claims or administrative penalties for which the construction company is contractually liable in connection with the works performed. The main agreements reached are:

- The Company has complied with the payment obligations governed by the construction agreement, making delivery in favor of Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. of US$3,000,000, as payment of the amounts owed under the construction agreement.

- Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. grants full, ample, irrevocable and final settlement of the obligations accepted by the Company in the construction agreement, expressly waiving any court or out-of-court claim.

- Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A., delivers to the Company a certificate, with which it declares that the Company has fully complied with its obligations. Furthermore, Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. expressly waives any claim against the Company.

- The Company represents and declares, except for hidden defects and contingencies of the constructor, which shall be duly remedied and indemnified by the builder, to have received the works under the construction agreement, duly completed.

24. Construction agreement to complementary Agreement No. 1

On December 1, 2008, the Company entered into with Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. (“CSJO”) (a related party) an addendum to the Construction Agreement executed on December 18, 2007 to perform the works included in the Complementary Agreement No.1 to the Public Works Concession Agreement with Public Services of the San José - Caldera Highway Concession Agreement (Note 18). The term and amount of this agreement will be in accordance with the Complementary Agreement No.1 to the Public Works Concession Agreement with Public Services of the San José- Caldera Highway Concession Agreement, in other words, US$34,000,743, and a twelve-month term, which expired in July 2010 (Note 18). As of January 2010, the works of the complementary agreement were completed; however, the Company has not settled this agreement because there has not been a certificate of completion of works, which is a requisite to complete and deliver the works.

25. Guarantees

According to the terms of the Concession Agreement (Note 17), the Concessionaire must provide the following bonds:

a. ***Operation guarantee*** - Operation bonds will have the same validity term as the operation period. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had extended the operation bonds, which have been assumed by the Company’s stockholders. As of December 31, 2023, the guarantees described consist of the sum of US$276,600 (US$26,400 of the Complementary Agreement, US$46,300 of Sector I, US$126,400 of Sector II and US$77,500 of Sector III), an amount notified by the National Concessions Board and which expires on May 7, 2024.

b. ***Environmental g uarantee*** - On December 4, 2007, an environmental guarantee was furnished on behalf of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINAE) in the amount of US$1 million, which was provided by Constructora San José - Caldera CSJC, S.A., pursuant to the construction agreement. During 2011, the environmental guarantee was adjusted by MINAE to US$2.3 million; as of December 31, 2023, such amount is kept as a guarantee that expires on May 7, 2024.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

c. ***Other guarantees*** – Guarantee in favor of the National Concessions Board amounting to US$753,011 as a requirement to qualify for the Guaranteed Minimum Income mechanism for 2023. Guarantees were also provided for the sum of US$63,920 securing the balance of the work to be enforced. Details in Addendum 6.

The detail of the guarantees is the following:

		Guarantee	Maturity
Environmental Performance Bond	$	2,300,000	May 7 - 24
Construction - Complementary Agreement 1		1,518,000	April 6 - 24
Performance bond IMG in 2024		753,011	July 15 - 24
Operations Sector I		46,300	May 7 - 24
Operations Sector II		126,400	May 7 - 24
Operations Sector III		77,500	May 7 - 24
Operation of additional works		26,400	May 7 - 24
Addendum 6 Balances of works to be defined by Management		63,920	April 30 - 24
Total	$	4,911,531	

26. Quick pass operation agreement entered into with ETC Peaje Electrónico, S.A.

The Public Works Concession Agreement with Public Services for the San José-Caldera Highway, includes as one of the means of payment, the electronic toll, which is defined as a system that allows paying the toll without having to stop, by means of an electronic device that is installed inside the vehicle. Given the growth of the Company's operations, the concessionaire has required to expand this service to customers, offering it in the widest possible variety of banks, which is why on May 27, 2010, this contract was signed so that ETC Peaje Electrónico, S.A. is responsible for the logistics of distribution, customization and maintenance of the "QUICK PASS" and its collection management. On November 5, 2019, an addendum to the contract was signed by which ETC will pay an annual fee for the maintenance of the equipment and availability of the toll system. This agreement is valid for five years and is renewable for equal periods.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

27. Financial instruments

A summary of the main disclosures regarding the financial instruments is the following:

27.1 Categories of financial instruments

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

	2023	2022
Financial assets (valued at amortized cost):		
Cash	$ 1,302,812	$ 879,971
Restricted cash	6,310,245	8,988,551
Cash equivalents	-	26,267
Accounts receivable	4,553,460	3,954,951
Loans receivable from related parties	99,647,738	102,080,254
Financial assets - Concession agreement	410,633,972	409,547,688
Total	$ 522,448,227	$ 525,477,682
Financial liabilities (at amortized cost):		
Debt and obligations under lease	$ 233,431,417	$ 257,460,181
Trade accounts payable and related parties	13,250,709	12,727,586
Total	$ 246,682,126	$ 270,187,767

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and cash flow and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has established a set of risk management policies in order to minimize possible adverse effects on its financial performance.

A summary of the main risks associated to the previously mentioned financial instruments, as well as the way in which the Company is managing the risks, is presented as follows:

a. ***Credit risk*** - The financial instruments that may potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist mainly of cash, restricted cash, cash equivalents, held-to-maturity investments, accounts and loans receivable. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are kept at sound financial institutions is payable on demand, and it generally poses a minimum risk. The accounts receivable are mainly with government agencies and the loans receivable are related companies that do not present any risks for their recovery based on the Company’s previous experience with these entities.

b. ***Liquidity risk -*** The Company requires liquid funds for its ordinary operations; therefore, the Company receives daily liquidity through the collection of tolls. The Financial Management constantly monitors its cash flows and analyzes the scope of maturities in order to meet its short and medium-term obligations.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

The expected recovery of financial assets as of December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Financial assets	**Interest rate**	**Less than 1 month**	**2 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total contractual flows**
Non-interest bearing instruments	From 0.575% to 16%	$ -	$ -	$ 4,553,460	$ -	$ 4,553,460
Interest-bearing instruments		14,854,138	14,482,162	65,169,730	423,388,737	517,894,767
		$ 14,854,138	$ 14,482,162	$ 69,723,190	$ 423,388,737	$ 522,448,227

The expected recovery of financial assets as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

Financial liabilities	**Interest rate**	**Less than 1 month**	**2 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total contractual flows**
Non-interest bearing instruments	From 6.80% to 7.38%	$ -	$ -	$ 3,954,951	$ -	$ 3,954,951
Interest-bearing instruments		16,993,888	14,198,198	63,891,893	426,438,752	521,522,731
		$ 16,993,888	$ 14,198,198	$ 67,846,844	$ 426,438,752	$ 525,477,682

(Expressed in US Dollars)

The scheduled payments of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2023, are detailed as follows:

Financial Assets	Interest rate	Less than 1 month	2 months	From 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total contractual flows	Carrying amount
Interest bearing obligations	From 6.80% to	$ 2,022,485	$ 4,044,971	$ 18,202,368	$ 209,161,594	$ 233,431,418	$ 257,460,181
Non-interest bearing obligations	7.38%	4,768,585	-	8,482,124	-	13,250,709	12,727,586
		$ 6,791,070	$ 4,044,971	$ 26,684,492	$ 209,161,594	$ 246,682,127	$ 270,187,767

The scheduled payments of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Financial Liabilities	Interest rate	Less than 1 month	2 months	From 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total contractual flows	Carrying amount
Interest bearing obligations	From 6.80%	$ 2,094,837	$ 4,189,674	$ 18,853,531	$ 237,802,644	$ 262,940,686	$ 257,460,181
Non-interest bearing obligations	to 7.38%	5,437,924	-	7,289,662	-	12,727,586	12,727,586
		$ 7,532,761	$ 4,189,674	$ 26,143,193	$ 237,802,644	$ 275,668,272	$ 270,187,767

c. ***Interest rate risk*** - The Company believes that the interest rate risk is minimal because international and local bond financing is agreed to at fixed interest rates. Obligations under financial leases are recorded at market rates similar to the rates on a car loan, and Management does not believe that its leases are not significant to consider a relevant interest rate risk.

d. ***Exchange rate risk*** - Most of the transactions conducted by the Company have been denominated in US dollars, and the transactions performed in Costa Rican colones (local currency) during these stages have been minimal. In addition, both the financing structure and the Concession agreement include that most of the Company's construction and operating income and costs have been convened in this currency. Income from toll collection is received in Costa Rican colones, which is exchanged to US dollar on a daily basis, and in addition, the rate is adjusted on a quarterly basis, taking into account the exchange rate behavior. Consequently, Management considers that the Project is not exposed to exchange rate risk, except for those transactions that take place in local currency, which are not material.

e. ***Capital management*** - The Company manages its capital structure in order to maximize the return for its stockholders by optimizing equity and debt balance. The capital structure used consists of debt, cash and its equivalents, restricted cash, and stockholders' equity, which is included in the capital stock, additional capital contributions, reserves, and retained earnings.

The Company's leverage ratio is the following:

	Notes	2023	2022
Debt from bond issue	19	$ 233,298,469	$ 257,241,622
Obligations under financial lease		132,948	218,559
Cash and cash equivalents	2, 3	(7,613,057)	(9,894,789)
Net bank debt		$ 225,818,360	$ 247,565,392
Stockholders' equity		$ 192,140,695	$ 169,812,573
Leverage ratio		118%	146%

Restricted cash is included for debt service (Note 3).

f. ***Fair value risk -*** Management considers that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements approximate its fair value.

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value are classified according to the level of information used to determine such value and which is significant to the determination of fair value as a whole. The fair value hierarchy comprises the three levels indicated below:

- **Level 1** - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

- **Level 2** - Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; (that is, derived from the prices).

- **Level 3** - Inputs are unobservable inputs for asset or liability (that is, unobservable data).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company does not hold financial instruments measured at fair value.

27.2 Reconciliation of liabilities and equity accounts derived from financing activities

The following is a detail of the changes in the liabilities and equity accounts from financial activities, including those that generate cash and those that do not. The liabilities arising from financial activities are those shown for cash flows, future cash flows, and they are classified in the statement of cash flows of the Company as cash flows from financial activities.

The reconciliation for 2023 is as follows:

		Monetary changes		Non-monetary changes		
	December 31, 2022	Paid cash (principal)	Paid cash (principal)	Interest incurred	Increase in financial leases	December 31, 2023
International Bond	$ 224,403,261	$ (18,351,000)	$ (18,124,410)	$ 18,124,410	$ -	$ 206,052,261
Domestic Bond	31,693,881	(6,663,475)	(2,124,608)	2,124,608	-	25,030,406
Obligations under lease	218,559	(85,611)	(11,303)	11,303	-	132,948
Total	**$ 256,315,701**	**$ (25,100,086)**	**$ (20,260,321)**	**$ 20,260,321**	**$ -**	**$ 231,215,615**

The reconciliation for 2022 is as follows:

		Monetary changes		Non-monetary changes		
	December 31, 2021	Paid cash (principal)	Paid cash (principal)	Interest incurred	Increase in financial leases	December 31, 2022
International Bond	$ 242,481,261	$ (18,078,000)	$ (19,577,072)	$ 19,577,072	$ -	$ 224,403,261
Domestic Bond	38,286,306	(6,592,425)	(2,572,893)	2,572,893	-	31,693,881
Obligations under lease	102,329	(95,166)	(13,414)	13,414	211,396	218,559
Total	**$ 280,869,896**	**$ (24,765,591)**	**$ (22,163,379)**	**$ 22,163,379**	**$ 211,396**	**$ 256,315,701**

(Expressed in US Dollars)

28. Contingent liabilities

As of December 31, 2023, the Company is involved in two lawsuits for a total estimated amount of $2,983,676.

There is a contentious-administrative lawsuit from the Comptroller General of the Republic, file 14-010753-1027-CA, for the claim for the alleged breach of contract in the execution of works and designs in lump sum, of the alternate route Escazú - Hatillo - Calle Morenos. The estimate is $4.8M. However, the company has a settlement agreement with the construction company in relation to the damages that may arise from third party claims or administrative sanctions for which the construction company is contractually liable for the works performed.

29. Toll collection

The following is the calculation of toll collection at the end of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Gross toll collection	$ 93,443,029	$ 84,596,971
Tolls granted to own employees	(191,907)	(200,578)
Non-contractual exemptions granted to the Government	(792,602)	(660,652)
	$ 92,458,520	$ 83,735,741

In determining the balance of financial assets (Note 9), the Company does not consider amounts for tolls granted to its own employees, as well as non-contractual exempt tolls granted to the Government, since it does not receive funds for these items. During 2023 and 2022, no co-participation was paid to the National Concessions Board, since the minimum amounts for such payment set forth in the Concession Agreement were not reached (Note 17j).

30. New standards and amendments

The following is a summary of new standards and amendments effective for the first time for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, IFRIC agenda decisions issued in the last 12 months and future requirements that will be effective on or after January 1, 2024.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

30(a) New standards and amendments - Applicable as of January 1, 2023

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time for financial reporting years beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

Standard and interpretations	Mandatory for fiscal years beginning as of
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as a replacement for IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured at each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the components of: • Discounted probability-weighted cash flows • A risk adjustment and • A contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract, which is recognized as income during the coverage period. The standard allows choosing between recognizing changes in discount rates in the income statement or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers record their financial assets under IFRS 9. An optional simplified premium allocation approach is allowed for the remaining coverage liability for short-duration contracts, which are often offered by insurers that do not write life insurance. There is an amendment to the general measurement model called the "variable fee approach" for certain life insurance contracts of insurers in which the policyholders share the returns on underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of changes in the fair value of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. Therefore, the profit or loss for insurers using this approach is likely to be less volatile than under the general model. The new standards will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participating features. The specific amendments introduced in July 2020 were intended to make the standard easier to implement by reducing implementation costs and making it easier for entities to explain the outcomes of applying IFRS 17 to investors and others. The amendments also postponed the application date of IFRS 17 to January 1, 2023. Further amendments in December 2021 added a transition option that allows an entity to apply an optional classification variable in the comparative periods presented upon the initial application of IFRS 17. The classification variable applies to all financial assets, including those held with respect to activities not connected to contracts within the scope of IFRS 17. It allows those assets to be classified in the comparative period(s) in a manner that aligns with the way in which the entity expects those assets to be classified upon the initial application of IFRS 9. The classification may be applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis.	January 1, 2023

Standard and interpretations	Mandatory for fiscal years beginning as of
Disclosures of accounting policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2. The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define "material information about accounting policies" and explain how to identify when information about accounting policies is material. In addition, they clarify that immaterial accounting policy information need not be disclosed. If disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 “Making Materiality Judgments” to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.	January 1, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8 The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in their accounting policies from changes in their accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, while changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events, as well as to the current period.	January 1, 2023
Deferred income tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12 The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will normally apply to transactions such as leases by lessees, and on decommissioning obligations; therefore, they will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities must recognize deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilized) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the first comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with: • right-of-use assets and lease liabilities; and • decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset. The cumulative effect of recognizing these adjustments is recognized in retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate. IAS 12 did not address how to account for the tax effects of leases in the statement of financial position and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions in accordance with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.	January 1, 2023

(Expressed in US Dollars)

30(b) IFRIC agenda decisions issued in the last 12 months

Issue date	Matter
July 2022	Negative low emission vehicle credits (IAS 37)
July 2022	Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPAC): Classification of public shares as financial liabilities or equity (IAS 32)
July 2022	Transfer of insurance coverage under a group of annuity contracts (IFRS 17)
October 2022	Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPAC): Accounting for warrants at acquisition
October 2022	Lessor forgiveness of lease payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)
October 2022	Multi-currency groups of insurance contracts (IFRS 17 and IAS 21)
April 2023	Definition of a Lease - Substitution Rights (IFRS 16)

30(c) Future requirements

Standard and interpretations	Mandatory for fiscal years beginning as of
Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1. Non-current liabilities with covenants - Amendments to IAS 1 The amendments made to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements in 2020 and 2022 clarified that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification is not affected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (i.e., receiving a waiver or a breach of a covenant). Loan covenants will not affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity is only required to comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity is required to comply with a covenant either before or at the reporting date, this will affect the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only assessed for compliance after the reporting date. The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and such liability is subject to covenants that the entity must comply with within 12 months after the reporting date. The disclosures include: • carrying amount of the liability • covenant information, and • facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may encounter difficulty complying with the covenants. The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the "settlement" of a liability. The terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in settlement by transfer of the entity's own equity instrument can only be ignored for the purpose of classifying the liability as current or non-current if the entity classifies the option as an equity instrument. However, conversion options that are classified as liabilities should be considered when determining the current or non-current classification of a convertible note.	January 1, 2024

Standard and interpretations	**Mandatory for fiscal years beginning as of**
The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the common requirements of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. Special transitional rules apply if an entity has early adopted the 2020 amendments with respect to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.	
Lease liability in a sale and leaseback - Amendments to IFRS 16 In September 2022, the IASB issue narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 Leases explaining how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. The amendments specify that, in measuring the sale-leaseback liability, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a manner that does not result in the seller-lessee recognizing any amount of profit or loss that relates to the right-of-use it retains. This could particularly affect sale-leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that are not dependent on an index or rate.	January 1, 2024
Supplier finance arrangements (SFA) – IAS 7 and IFRS 7 The IASB has issued new disclosure requirements on supplier financing arrangements (SFA), after feedback to an IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decision highlighted that the information required by IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* does not meet the information requirements of users. The purpose of the new disclosures is to provide information about SFAs that will allow investors to assess the effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The new disclosures include information on the following: (a) The terms and conditions of SFAs. (b) The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs and the line items in which those liabilities are presented. (c) The carrying amount of financial liabilities in (b) for which suppliers have already received payment from finance providers. (d) The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements. (e) Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (b). (f) Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with the finance providers.	January 1, 2024

(Expressed in US Dollars)

Standard and interpretations	Mandatory for fiscal years beginning as of
The IASB has provided a transitional exemption by not requiring comparative information in the first year and not requiring disclosure of specific opening balances. In addition, the required disclosures are only applicable for annual periods during the first year of application. Therefore, the earliest the new disclosures should be provided is in annual financial reports for reporting periods ending in December 2024, unless an entity has a fiscal year of less than 12 months.	
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture-Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitutes a "Business" (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations). Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognize the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognized by the investor only to the extent of the other investor´s is interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively. ** In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the date of applicability of this amendment until the date on which the IASB has completed its research project on the equity method.	** Applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after the date indicated.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective and which would be expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

31. Approval of the financial statement

The financial statements have been approved by the Administrative and Financial Management and their issuance has been authorized for February 27, 2024.

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