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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the corresponding statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Autopistas del Sol, S.A. as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, as well as its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Unqualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent from the Company, in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Association of Certified Public Accountants of the Republic of Costa Rica and the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with such requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key Audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that the matter described below are the key audit matter that have to be communicated in our report.

As disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, the Company keeps a concession agreement to provide the construction, operation, and maintenance service of the San José - Caldera highway, through the utilization of the infrastructure that has been built. The Company has concluded that, given the characteristics of the concession agreement, it has a financial asset in accordance with IFRIC 12, *Service Concession Agreements*, since it has the unconditional contractual right to receive a guaranteed minimum income from the grantor. The Company recognizes the financial asset using the amortized cost method, less any recognized impairment loss, and the corresponding income is recognized in results, according to the effective interest rate that results from the concession's cash flows projections. We focus on this area since correct calculation of the financial asset's value and the amortization of income require from management's judgment to determine a series of non-observable variables, as well as management's judgment and estimates, including a future toll collection estimate, according to traffic projections.

Our audit procedures to cover this key audit matter were:

1. We incorporated our valuation experts within our work team, and together, we conducted an independent calculation of the amortized cost in order to determine the financial asset value and the corresponding results in income.

2. We verified the reasonability of the assumptions used to calculate the resulting effective interest rate of the concession's cash flows projections.

3. We validated that methodology was consistent with the one audited in previous years and the applicable accounting standards. In those cases when a modification had taken place, we verified that it was properly supported by events that occurred in 2020 and that it was reasonable.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with the Entity's Governance with the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable 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 applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework. We also conclude, 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 the auditors' report to the disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. Our conclusions are based on information available at the date of the auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Jose A. Zúñiga Taborda - C.P.A. No.1491
Insurance Policy No.0116 FIG 7
Expires: September 30, 2021
Revenue stamp of Law No.6663, for ¢1.000
Adhered and paid

February 26, 2021

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	1c, 2, 26.1	862,669	8,617,135
Restricted cash	1c, 3, 26.1	5,670,749	9,357,962
Accounts receivable	4	2,822,975	1,732,984
Accounts receivable from related parties	13	-	5,033
Inventory	1d	42,421	138,286
Prepaid expenses	1e, 5	812,495	699,727
Current portion of financial assets – concession agreement	1j, 8	81,881,191	80,275,678
Total current assets		**92,092,500**	**100,826,805**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans receivable from related parties	13	94,378,933	98,690,586
Vehicles, furniture, and equipment – Net	1g, 1h, 6	896,333	1,194,307
Right of use assets	1r,7	161,900	223,431
Financial assets – Concession Agreement	1j, 8	317,860,622	301,599,633
Other assets – Net		125,824	173,645
Total non-current assets		**413,423,612**	**401,881,602**
TOTAL		**505,516,112**	**502,708,407**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current portion of long-term debt	18	20,551,600	15,124,676
Current portion of obligations under financial lease	1r,19	112,210	105,795
Accounts payable	9	4,330,906	2,608,988
Accounts payable to related parties	13	5,500,307	2,351,205
Accumulated expenses	10, 1p	2,479,404	1,647,978
Income tax payable	11	3,038,929	7,464,298
Total current liabilities		**36,013,356**	**29,302,940**
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	18	279,575,581	298,922,107
Obligations under financial lease	1r,19	93,348	124,534
Deferred income tax	1i, 11	68,340,179	60,394,167
Total non-current liabilities		**348,009,108**	**359,440,808**
Total liabilities		**384,022,464**	**388,743,748**
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:			
Capital stock	15	2,500,000	2,500,000
Additional capital contributions	15	58,000,000	58,000,000
Legal reserve	1m, 15	500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		60,493,648	52,964,659
Total stockholder's equity		**121,493,648**	**113,964,659**
TOTAL		**505,516,112**	**502,708,407**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
Construction income	1k	4,720,094	2,814,926
Financial income – Concession agreement	1l, 8	53,752,199	60,393,548
Operating and maintenance income	1q	18,853,654	19,790,717
Total operating income		**77,325,947**	**82,999,191**
Construction costs	1k	(4,720,094)	(2,814,926)
Operating expenses	12	(17,731,429)	(18,555,995)
OPERATING PROFIT		**54,874,424**	**61,628,270**
Fees and interest expenses		(28,015,978)	(29,751,672)
Impairments and results – financial instruments		(286,521)	793,602
Financial income		3,933,306	4,306,380
Other income – net	14	790,997	1,975,155
Exchange rate difference -Net		(1,009,154)	94,788
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**30,287,074**	**39,046,523**
Income tax	1i, 11	(11,258,085)	(17,647,770)
NET PROFIT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF THE PERIOD		**19,028,989**	**21,398,753**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	Capital Stock	Additional Capital Contributions	Legal Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018		**2,500,000**	**58,000,000**	**500,000**	**54,565,906**	**115,565,906**
Declared and paid dividends	15	-	-	-	(23,000,000)	**(23,000,000)**
Net profit and other comprehensive income of the year		-	-	-	21,398,753	**21,398,753**
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019		**2,500,000**	**58,000,000**	**500,000**	**52,964,659**	**113,964,659**
Declared and paid dividends	**15**	-	-	-	(11,500,000)	**(11,500,000)**
Net profit and other comprehensive income of the year		-	-	-	19,028,989	**19,028,989**
BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2020		**2,500,000**	**58,000,000**	**500,000**	**60,493,648**	**121,493,648**

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

AUTOPISTAS DEL SOL, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit		**19,028,989**	**21,398,753**
Adjustments to reconcile the net profit with net cash provided by the operating activities:			
Income tax expense	11	3,312,071	12,415,622
Depreciation	6, 7, 12	412,961	480,414
Amortization		88,765	58,518
Fair value variation in financial instruments		286,521	793,602
Loss in disposal of assets	6	-	38,265
Deferred income tax	11	7,946,014	5,232,148
Financial income	13	(3,688,347)	(3,916,120)
Financial expense from bonds		28,015,978	29,751,672
Movements in working capital:			
Accounts and notes receivable		(1,084,958)	(1,042,094)
Inventory		95,865	(2,332)
Prepaid disbursements and other advances		(112,768)	403,087
Accounts payable		1,697,147	(1,594,368)
Accounts payable to related parties		3,149,102	397,428
Accumulated expenses		831,426	(292,354)
Financial asset – concession agreement		(18,153,023)	(6,965,290)
Cash provided by the operating activities		**41,825,743**	**57,156,951**
Income tax paid		(7,737,442)	(3,882,945)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**34,088,301**	**53,274,006**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Restricted cash		3,687,214	4,030,415
Other assets		20,587	-
Acquisition of vehicles, furniture, and equipment	6	(114,987)	(341,834)
Net cash generated by investment activities		**3,592,814**	**3,688,581**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amortization of obligations under financial lease		(12,944)	(83,119)
Declared and paid dividends		(3,500,000)	(18,000,000)
Interest paid		(26,797,961)	(27,905,275)
Amortization of bonds		(15,124,675)	(12,656,350)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(45,435,580)**	**(58,644,744)**
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(7,754,466)	(1,682,157)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR		8,617,135	10,299,292
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		**862,669**	**8,617,135**

TRANSACTIONS THAT DID NOT AFFECT CASH:

In January 2020 and July 2019, the Company agreed to offset the loan receivable from related companies with dividends approved for the sums of US$8,000,000 and US$5,000,000, respectively.

During 2020 and 2019, rights of use assets and obligations under financial leases were recorded in the amount of US$370,388 and US$313,448, respectively.

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 Concession Law for Concession agreement (Law No.7762).

As of December 31, 2020, PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A. directly owns 100% of the shares subsequent to 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%, respectively, of the Company's equity.

The ultimate stockholder of the Company are the pension funds of USS, OPTrust and PGGM. Its objective is to execute and develop the Concession Agreement of the "San José - Caldera" route, awarded to a third party 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 contract mentioned above to the business consortium formed by the previously mentioned companies (Autopistas del Sol Consortium). The Company is domiciled in Escazú, adjacent to Autopista Próspero Fernández toll.

On March 9, 2006, the Government of Costa Rica, acting through the National Concession Board (CNC) (the "Granting Authority") signed Addendum No.3 to the Public Service Concession Agreement for the San José - Caldera Highway Project, through which the concession agreement was modified to leave proof of 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. For that purpose, the Awardee consortium created the corporation designated as Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (which is the Concessionaire in such arrangement) in order to carry out the project which is the objective of this agreement.

On January 8, 2008, the Company received the contract initiation order by 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.

Basis of Presentation - The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the financial assets from the concession agreement that are assessed at fair value at the closing of each period, as explained in the accounting policies explained below. 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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purpose 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 work 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 liquidation 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, 2020 and 2019, the exchange rate of the Costa Rican colón, with respect to the US dollar was ¢617.30 and ¢611.75 for selling transactions, respectively.

   As of the date of financial statements, the reference exchange rate for selling transactions was ¢615.08 per US dollar.

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 the cash on hand and due from banks, demand deposits, and certificate 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 complete 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 work to be acquired, as advance payments by the construction companies hired to develop its additions, repairs, and maintenance of the work. These advances are applied to the final invoice of the vendor when the work or repair made is formally received. In addition, advances are held for all-risk insurance for construction, civil liability and occupational hazards.

f. ***Asset Impairment*** -

- **Financial Asset Impairment –** 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 BBB credit rating. Therefore, for the purpose of evaluating the effects of financial asset impairment, the expected loss is measured for an amount equal to ECL at 12 months. The impairment registered by the assessment is detailed in Note 8. For the rest of the financial assets, no impairment has been recognized.

  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 temporary horizon of 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.

- **Tangible Asset Impairment** - 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 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, but 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 profit or loss.

g. ***Vehicles, Furniture, and Equipment*** - During the Company's course of operations, these assets are recorded at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Such assets are classified in the proper categories of vehicles, furniture, and equipment. In case of having any case of impairment, it will be recognized in the result of the reporting period.

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 existing between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities included in the financial statements and the corresponding tax based used to determine the tax profit. The deferred tax liability represents a taxable temporary difference, and a deferred tax asset represents a deductible temporary difference. Asset or liability is not recognized if the temporary difference originates from goodwill or from the initial registration of an asset or liability (different than a business combination) that does not affect the tax or accounting profit.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is likely to obtain future taxable profits.

Current and deferred taxes should be recognized in profit or loss, except when related to items of comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case deferred or current tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The registered value of the deferred tax asset is reviewed as of the date of each financial statement, and it is adjusted if it is not likely to obtain sufficient taxable income or other sources of income that allow a full or partial recovery of the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate expected to be applied during the period in which the asset will be realized or the liability will be paid.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are shown net since they relate to the same fiscal company, and the Company expects to write off its tax assets and liabilities in a net form.

j. ***Financial Assets - Concession Agreement*** - On November 30, 2006, the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements".

Concession arrangements involve agreements between a contracting government agency (Consejo Nacional de Concesiones) 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 entity 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.

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.

The financial assets kept 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. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets, and it is determined at the moment of initial recognition. 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.

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 gain 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 gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain 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.

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

o. ***Derivative Financial Instruments -*** As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had not entered into any agreement that involves derivative financial instruments, such as futures, options, or 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. ***Operation and Maintenance Income*** – Income, which represents the operation and maintenance costs incurred by the issuer, is defined on the basis of cost plus a 10% markup.

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 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 assets from the right of use 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. ***Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards***

- ***Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are mandatory for the current year***

In the current year, the Company has implemented a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for the accounting periods that begin on or after January 1, 2020.

a. New and Amended IFRSs Effective for the Current Year -

• Initial Impact of the Application of the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, and IFRS 7) - In September 2019, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") published the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7). These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to continue to apply hedge accounting for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged item or instrument affected by the current interest rate benchmark is amended as a result of ongoing interest rate benchmark reforms.

The amendments also introduce a new disclosure requirement for IFRS 7 for hedging relationships that are subject to exceptions introduced by the amendment to IFRS 9.

• Initial Impact of Rent Concessions under IFRS 16 due to COVID-19 Related Issues - In May 2020, the IASB issued the amendment to IFRS 16, COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions that grants practical expedients for lessees' rent concessions as a direct consequence of COVID-19, thereby introducing a practical expedient for IFRS 16. The practical expedient allows a lessee to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee who makes this choice should account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession by applying IFRS 16 as if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions that are a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if the following criteria are met:

- The change in lease payments results in a consideration that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.

- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before June 30, 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in a reduction in payments before June 30, 2021 or increases lease payments after June 30, 2021), and

- There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company has not applied changes regarding the treatment of IFRS 16, and the conditions remain as implemented in 2019.

• Initial Impact of the Application of Other New and Revised IFRS Effective for Reporting Periods that Begin on or After January 1, 2020 - In the current year, the Company has applied the amendments and interpretations to the IFRSs below issued by the Committee and that are effective for reporting periods that begin on or after January 1, 2020. The adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or amounts in these financial statements.

- Amendment to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS - The Company has adopted the amendments included in the Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS for the first time this year. The amendments include resulting amendments to the affected standards that now refer to the new Conceptual Framework. Not all amendments, however, update such pronouncements with respect to the references and phrases of the Conceptual Framework that are related to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Conceptual Framework they refer to (IASC Conceptual Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the 2010 IASB Conceptual Framework, or the new and revised 2018 Conceptual Framework) or to indicate the definitions of standards that have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework.

The standards that have been amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32.

- Amendments to IFRS 3, *Definition of a Business* - The Company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 for the first time this year. The amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To qualify as a business, a set of activities or assets must include, as a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to create output.

The amendment removes the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and of continuing to produce outputs. Additional guidance is introduced that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.

The amendments have introduced an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair values of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2020.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, *Definition of Materiality* - The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 this year. The amendments made the definition of “materiality” in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to modify the underlying concept of materiality in the IFRS. The concept of “obscuring” material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.

The threshold for materiality that influence users has changed from “could influence” to “could reasonably be expected to influence.”

The definition of “materiality” in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other standards and the Conceptual Framework to include a definition of “material” to ensure consistency.

b. New and Revised IFRS Standards not yet Effective - At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

I. IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

II. IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Amendments) - *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

III. Amendments to IAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*

IV. Amendments to IFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*

V. Amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment –Proceeds before Intended Use*

VI. Amendments to IAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract*

VII. Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018 - 2020 Cycle - Amendments to IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments,* IFRS 16, *Leases*, and IAS 41, *Agriculture*

I. IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* - IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*.

IFRS 17 describes a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the Variable Fee Approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model will use current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and explicitly measure the cost of such uncertainty, and take into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholder options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation changes that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the initial application date of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) for the annual report beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Moreover, the IASB issued the Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the expiry date from the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless it is impractical, in which case the retrospective approach is modified or the fair value approach is applied.

In accordance with the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applies the Standard and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

II. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* - The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that profit or loss resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method is recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, profits and losses resulting from the remeasurement of retained investments in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture accounted for using the equity method) at fair value are recognized in the profit or loss of the former parent only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has not yet been set by the IASB; however, earlier application is permitted. The Company's management anticipates that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

III. Amendments to IAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current* - The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current and non-current in the statement of financial position, not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expense is recognized, or the disclosures about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that the classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights exist if there are covenants to be met at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and earlier application is permitted.

IV. Amendments to IFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework* - The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it can refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also added a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether the acquisition date is a present obligation or exists as a result of a past event. For liens that are within the scope of IFRIC 21, *Liens*, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligation gives rise to a liability to pay a lien that occurred at the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer should not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the initial period of the first annual period that begins on or after January 1, 2022, and early application permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

V. Amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* – Proceeds before Intended Use - The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant or equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is ready for use, i.e., proceeds while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognizes such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The Company measures the costs of those items in accordance with IAS 2, *Inventories*.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of "testing whether an asset is functioning properly." IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental or others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and costs included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output from the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income where such proceeds and costs are included.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The Company shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

VI. Amendments to IAS 37, *Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract* - The amendments specify that the "cost of fulfilling" a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract." Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling a contract (e.g. labor or materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (such as the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the Company has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the Company first applies the amendments. Comparatives should not be restated. Instead, the Company should recognize the cumulative effect of the initial application of the amendments as a balance sheet adjustment to retained earnings or such other component of equity, as appropriate, as of the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

VII. Annual Amendments to IFRS 2018-2020 - The Annual Amendments include amendments to four standards.

- IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - The amendment provides additional relief for a subsidiary that is a first-time adopter later than its parent with respect to accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendments, a subsidiary using the IFRS 1: D16(a) exception may now choose to measure the cumulative translation effects of foreign transactions at the carrying amount that is included in the parent's consolidated statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if there were no adjustments for consolidation procedures and for the effects of business combinations in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available for an associate or joint venture that uses the exception in IFRS 1: D16(a).

The amendment is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* - The amendment clarifies that when applying the "10%" test to assess whether a financial liability should be derecognized, an entity includes only the fees paid or received between the Company (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by the entity or the lender.

The amendments are applied prospectively to modifications or changes that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

- IFRS 16, *Leases* - The amendments remove the reimbursement for leasehold improvements.

As the amendments to IFRS 16 are only an illustrative example, no start date has been established.

- IAS 41, *Agriculture* - The amendments remove the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for tax purposes when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to be consistent with cash flows and discount rates and allows preparers to determine whether cash flows and discount rates are used on a pre-tax or after-tax basis as is more appropriate to estimate fair value.

The amendments are applied prospectively, i.e., fair value measurement on or after the initial date of application of the amendments applied to the entity.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

The Company is in the process of determining the possible impact of the adoption of the Standards detailed above on its financial statements in the future. Therefore, it is not yet possible to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact until a complete review has been performed.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, cash and cash equivalents were broken down as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash on hands and due from banks	836,402	8,590,909
Cash equivalents	26,267	26,226
Total	**862,669**	**8,617,135**

As of December 31, 2020, the amount of cash equivalents includes an impairment amount of US$23,116 (US$48,595 in 2019) due to the application of IFRS 9.

3. RESTRICTED CASH

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, restricted cash corresponds to cash held in checking accounts at Scotiabank de Costa Rica S.A., to meet specific destinations as follows:

	2020	2019
Reserve for short-term debt	1,017,165	1,018,316
Reserve for operation and maintenance	4,653,584	8,339,646
Total	**5,670,749**	**9,357,962**

The account denominated “Allowance for short-term debt” is related to the “*Fideicomiso Irrevocable de Guarantee 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 18). Such reserve is subdivided into:

	2020	2019
Debt Service Reserve Account US Bonds*	732,837	731,101
Debt Service Reserve Account CR Bonds	284,328	287,215
Total	**1,017,165**	**1,018,316**

* Moreover, as of December 31, 2020, guarantees for US$18,200,000 (US$18,200,000 as of December 31, 2019), were included and endorsed by Globalvia Inversiones, S.A. in accordance with the trust agreement. The reserve account of the debt service is funded for 91% as of December 31, 2020 (100% as of December 31, 2019).

The cash to cover the maintenance and operation 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 possible situations of insufficiency in these accounts. The reserve account of O&M is funded at 25% as of December 31, 2020 (100% as of December 31, 2019).

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable mainly include accrued and uncollected interest on cash held in the Company's bank accounts (Note 2 and 3). Moreover, exemptions from fuels and asphalts and added value taxes to be recovered and balances receivable from the National Concession Board. These accounts do not have a history of credit losses and therefore do not include impairment items.

5. PREPAID EXPENSES

The detail of the prepaid expenses is the following:

	2020	2019
Construction companies for repairs	230,454	171,797
Insurance	366,230	364,678
Others	215,811	163,252
Total	**812,495**	**699,727**

6. VEHICLES, FURNITURE, AND EQUIPMENT - NET

The detail of vehicles, furniture, and equipment is the following:

	2020	2019
Cost:		
Vehicles	1,446,040	1,420,620
Office furniture and equipment	1,138,774	1,089,560
Computer equipment	1,135,850	1,095,497
Sub total	3,720,664	3,605,677
Depreciation:		
Vehicle depreciation	(1,235,031)	(1,112,565)
Depreciation of office furniture and equipment	(721,319)	(619,540)
Depreciation of computer equipment	(867,981)	(679,265)
Sub total	(2,824,331)	(2,411,370)
Net	**896,333**	**1,194,307**

	2020	2019
Initial balance	**1,194,307**	**1,281,135**
Additions - vehicles	25,420	99,845
Additions – office furniture and equipment	31,606	72,651
Additions – computer equipment	57,961	169,337
Disposals – cost of vehicles	-	(36,500)
Disposals – cost of office furniture and equipment	-	(40,552)
Disposals – cost of computer equipment	-	(354)
Disposals – Accumulated depreciation - vehicles	-	32,849
Disposals – Accum. deprec. – computer equipment	-	6,293
Expense for depreciation of vehicles	(122,466)	(116,555)
Expense for depreciation of office furniture and equipment	(101,495)	(99,126)
Expense for depreciation of computer equipment	(189,000)	(174,716)
Final balance	**896,333**	**1,194,307**

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

The assets from right of use are detailed as follows:

	2020	2019
Initial balance	**223.431**	**154.906**
Additions of the period	56.940	158.542
Sub Total	**280.371**	**313.448**
Depreciation of the period	(118.471)	(90.017)
Final balance	**161.900**	**223.431**

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 for 2020 and 2019. The Company's obligations are secured by the lessor's title to the assets leased under such leases.

Amounts recognized in the income statement	**Note**	**2020**	**2019**
Expense from the depreciation of the assets from the right of use		118,471	90,017
Financial expense caused by the obligations under a financial lease		12,940	15,578
Expenses from short-term leases and small amounts	12	485,474	253,562

8. FINANCIAL ASSET - CONCESSION AGREEMENT

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

	2020	2019
Initial balance	**381,875,311**	**375,044,516**
Increases resulting from construction and operation of the highway	23,573,748	22,605,643
Increase from financial income	53,752,199	60,393,548
Charges through toll collection and Complementary Agreement 1	(59,147,445)	(76,977,227)
(Expense) reversal for impairment of the period (Note 1f)	(312,000)	808,831
Total	**399,741,813**	**381,875,311**
Less: Current portion of the financial asset	(81,881,191)	(80,275,678
Total	**317,860,622**	**301,599,633**

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable for 2020 and 2019, include construction suppliers, service suppliers (security and toll agents) and others.

In addition, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there is a balance of US$1,747,322 and US$1,812,155, respectively, related to the withholding tax on remittances abroad according to Law No.7092 for December due to the payment of interest of the international bonds (Note 18). This withholding tax has been paid in January 2021 and January 2020.

10. ACCUMULATED EXPENSES

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the accumulated expenses are detailed as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
Employees' legal benefits		423,997	404,331
Provision for vacations		52,969	45,325
Provision for duty payable to National Concession Board	16h	595,887	775,467
Provisions for suppliers (unbilled)		1,394,610	409,675
Others		11,941	13,180
Total		**2,479,404**	**1,647,978**

11. 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 is has properly applied and interpreted the tax regulations. The tax rate in Costa Rica corresponds to 30% in 2020 and 2019.

Income Tax Calculation - For the periods 2020 and 2019, income tax was calculated on the accounting profit using the current tax rate, deducting non-taxable income, and adding the non-deductible expenses:

	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	30,287,074	39,046,523
Difference between IFRIC result and tax result	(26,486,713)	(17,440,493)
Adjustments to the tax basis	7,239,876	17,265,451
Profit before tax, adjusted	11,040,237	38,871,481
Tax rate	30%	30%
Current income tax	**3,312,071**	**11,661,444**

	Note	2020	2019
Deferred income tax		3,312,071	11,661,444
Current income tax of the period		-	754,178
Current income tax – audit in 2011		7,946,014	5,232,148
Income tax		11,258,085	17,647,770

The adjustments to the tax base correspond to non-deductible or non-taxable items, such as fines, donations, financial income, expense provisions, and unrealized exchange rate differences that are adjusted according to the Regulations to the Income Tax Law.

In connection with the income tax advance payments in fiscal year 2020 and 2019, payments were made in the amount of US$3,774,783 and US$3,955,204, respectively. Therefore, the amount recognized in the statement of financial position as income tax payable or income tax advance payment is as follows

	2020	2019
Income tax	6,813,712	13,068,907
Income tax advance	(3,774,783)	(5,604,609)
Income tax payable	**3,038,929**	**7,464,298**

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, 2020		
	2019	**Movement Effect in Results**	**2020**
Effect of application IFRIC, 12	(60,525,134)	(8,773,855)	(69,298,989)
Effect of application IFRS 9, *Asset impairment*	128,897	827,843	956,740
Effect of application IFRS 16, *Financial Leases*	2,072	(3)	2,069
Total	**(60,394,167)**	**(7,946,014)**	**(68,340,179)**

	December 31, 2019		
	2018	**Movement Effect in Results**	**2019**
Effect of application IFRIC 12	(55,518,989)	(5,006,145)	(60,525,134)
Effect of application IFRS 9, *Asset impairment*	356,970	(228,073)	128,897
Effect of application IFRS 16, *Financial Leases*	-	2,072	2,072
Total	**(55,162,019)**	**(5,232,148)**	**(60,394,167)**

Transfer Pricing - On December 3, 2018, Law No. 9635-Law on Strengthening of Public Finance 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 this requirement.

12. OPERATING EXPENSES

The detail of operating expenses is the following:

	Notes	2020	2019
Salaries		2,264,161	2,423,364
Social contributions		472,166	532,183
General office expense		921,800	927,067
Rentals	7	485,474	253,562
Depreciation	6,7	531,432	480,414
Amortization		60,311	58,518
Professional fees		4,986,708	5,161,964
All-risk insurance		1,661,918	1,510,485
Operation and maintenance		4,033,773	4,789,340
% duty and other fees	16h	1,199,101	1,289,721
Bank fees		534,144	517,169
Taxes and other operating expenses		580,441	612,208
Total		**17,731,429**	**18,555,995**

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 Concession Board, according to the Concession Agreement (Note 16).

13. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances with related parties are detailed as follows:

	2020	2019
Accounts receivable – long.-term		
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	-	5,033
Total	-	**5,033**
Loans receivable – long-term:		
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	92,528,366	97,030,291
Total	**92,528,366**	**97,030,291**

Interest receivable:

	2020	2019
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	1,850,567	1,660,295
Total	**1,850,567**	**1,660,295**
Total loans and interest receivable	**94,378,933**	**98,690,586**
Accounts payable:		
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	5,295,063	2,229,276
Global Vía Infraestructuras Chile S.A.	157,743	121,929
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	24,167	-
Openvía Mobility, S.L.	23,334	-
Total	**5,500,307**	**2,351,205**

Accounts receivable and payable in the short-term do not have guarantees, do not earn interest, and do not have a previously-agreed maturity date. These originate from business transactions as well as from intercompany loans.

The loans and interest receivable on the long term correspond to a loan granted to stockholder with fixed interest rate of 4% per annum. The maximum maturity is the date of the end of the concession.

Transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are summarized below:

Costs (investments):	2020	2019
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	2,678,240	-
Openvía Mobility, S.L.	23,334	-
Total	**2,701,574**	**-**

Miscellaneous investments correspond to the implementation of the new toll system.

	2020	2019
Miscellaneous fees (includes surety bonds and guarantees):		
Global Vía Infraestructuras Chile, S.A.	35,814	12,696
Globalvía Inversiones, S.A.	1,075,425	587,909
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	294,423	-
Total	**1,405,662**	**600,605**
Financial income:		
Infraestructura SDC Costa Rica, S.A.	-	555,773
SyV Concesiones, S.A.	-	1,144,238
M&S Desarrollo Internacional, S.A.	-	425,002
PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.	3,688,347	1,791,107
Total	**3,688,347**	**3,916,120**

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. In addition, management services fees correspond to fees earned by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and the Financial Chief Officer, who are expatriate employees from the Company's stockholder (the amount earned by these directors is approved by the Company's Board of Directors, and the amounts paid are periodically billed to the Company by the respective employers of these persons).

The financial income corresponds to the interest accrued by the loan granted by related parties until December 4, 2019, when the stockholding companies merged, the income corresponded to each of the stockholder; after that date, all income is recognized for the sole stockholder PI Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.

14. OTHER INCOME

The other income for 2020 and 2019 corresponds to the recovery of concepts that were previously recorded as repair and maintenance expenses for damages caused by the users, in addition to the sale of scrap and other income for commercial use.

During 2019, the Company collected US$1,171,000, for the recovery of withholdings abroad related to the previous financing. In 2020 and 2019, the Company collected the sum of US$102,662 and US$336,218, respectively, for insurance indemnities from previous periods.

15. CAPITAL STOCK AND ADDITIONAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

a. ***Capital Stock*** - As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 local and international bonds (Note 18).

   The shares are part of a Trust entered into with Scotiabank de Costa Rica Scotiabank de Costa Rica, S.A. (Note 20).

b. ***Additional Capital Contributions*** - As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no additional capital contributions were made by the stockholder; thus, the amount remained in US$58,000,000 for each of those years.

c. ***Legal Reserve***- As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company reaches 20% of the legal reserve established by Costa Rican laws. Such reserve is accounted for in the moment in which the financial statements have been approved by the Stockholder's Meeting.

d. ***Dividends*** - In 2020 and 2019, dividends amounting to US$11,500,000 and US$23,000,000 were paid, respectively.

16. WORKS WITH PUBLIC SERVICE CONCESSION AGREEMENT FOR THE SAN JOSÉ - CALDERA HIGHWAY

The concession agreement consists of providing services of 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 Concession Board (the "Granting Authority") and the Company (as the Concessionaire) signed Addendum No.5 to the Concession agreement with Public Services Concession Agreement 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 on through 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 of twenty-five years and six months, commencing on January 8, 2008, date of the Works Start Order. However, if the Company 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 Company, prior to receiving the provisional order for start of operations shall submit its proposal of minimum income guaranteed by the State 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 Company has the option whether to take or not such Minimum Income Guarantee, and if the Company decides to take it, the Company shall 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 Company 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 Company 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 State 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 Company will annually pay to the Granting Authority, as reimbursement for inspection and agreement control expenses, a 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 Company will also turn in a certification of audited gross income, which will be used as basis for the calculation of the payment.

i. The Granting Authority authorized the Company to constitute a Guarantee Trust for one hundred percent of the ownership of the shares that form the capital stock of the Company 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 is entitled to receive from the Company an income co-participation for toll per the co-participation table defined in the bid.

Obligations of the Granting Authority -

a. The Granting Authority recognizes all tax benefits contained in Article No.44 of the Concession agreement with Public Services Concession General Act. The Company is exempt from the following taxes: import tariff duties, 1% tax under Law No.6946, selective consumption 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 proceed to pay the debt incurred with the Company , corresponding to tax liquidation either by the corporation or by subcontractors, within 30 days of the submission of the respective tax liquidation proof to the Granting Authority.

c. In order to ensure that the payment of the above-mentioned tax liquidation is made within the established time limit, the National Treasury of the Ministry of Finance will issue an annual liquidity bond for an amount of 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 shall be renewed annually for the same amount and shall 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 application of the methodology for the extraordinary updating of the civil works and equipment costs included in the bid, due to delays during the project development, which prevented the start of the works within the planned terms, a cost overrun for the works have been determined. Therefore, the parties submitted to an arbitration process, which has been approved.

17. COMPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT No.1 TO THE CONCESSION AGREEMENT WITH PUBLIC SERVICE CONCESSION AGREEMENT FOR THE SAN JOSÉ - CALDERA HIGHWAY

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

This complementary agreement incorporates additional investments. Some of these investments were included in the Concession Agreement, but they had not been assigned a value, and other were not considered in the referential project of the invitation to bid such as, among others, repair of pavement slabs, construction of alternate routes, improvement of the traffic management plan, building walls to avoid expropriations, expansions (Circunvalación-Guachipelín), and the construction and renovation of structures. The following is a detail of the main clauses of Complementary Agreement No.1:

a. The estimated value of the new investments incorporated was approximately of thirty-five million, nine hundred thirty-five thousand, and seven hundred forty-one dollars (US$35,935,741), legal tender of the United States of America. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 of 12 months. However, they were finished approximately in January 2010. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had not closed this agreement because the certification of completion of works, which is a requirement to consider works finished and delivered, had not been issued. As of the date of the financial statements, a settlement has not been signed.

c. The Company 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 stockholder.

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 of 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 objective 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, 2020 and 2019, income was collected as a result of the additional costs for the payment of guarantees, maintenance, and insurance for the additional works of the complementary agreement was the amount of US$482,622 and US$439,585, respectively.

18. FINANCING AGREEMENT

On May 31, 2017, the Company issued a bond in the international market under rule 144A of the Securities Exchange Commission, and simultaneously, a bond issue in the local market authorized by the General Superintendence of Securities. The main characteristics of the issues are:

	International Bond (US Bonds)	Local Bond (CR Bonds)
Issue amount	US$300,000,000	US$50,750,000
Balance at 12.31.2020	US$262,905,000	US$44,928,975
Interest rate	7.375%	6.80%
Maturity	December 30, 2030	June 30, 2027
Currency	United States Dollars	
Interest frequency	Semi-annual	
Interest payment date	June 30 and December 30	

This transaction has been accounted for in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) at amortized cost as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, bearing interest according to the effective interest rate method. Administrative costs incurred on the issue of the international bonds amounted to US$6,229,096 (US$ 7,059,306 in 2019) and the national bond to US$1,477,698 (US$ 1,852,561 in 2019.) As of December 31, 2020, the international bond was traded at 8.051% and the national bond at 8.163%.

The amortized cost as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is the following:

	2020	2019
International bond	256,675,902	266,864,694
Local bond	43,451,279	47,182,089
Sub-Total	**300,127,181**	**314,046,783**

	2020	2019
Less: Current portion of the long- term debt		
International bond	15,030,000	11,019,000
Local bond	5,521,600	4,105,676
Sub-total	**20,551,600**	**15,124,676**
Total	**279,575,581**	**298,922,107**

The nominal maturity of the debt by years is as follows:

	International Bond (US Bonds)	Local Bond (CR Bonds)
Less than a year	15,030,000	5,521,600
Between 1 and 3 years	36,429,000	13,255,900
Between 3 and 5 years	38,265,000	13,778,625
More than 5 years	173,181,000	12,372,850
Total	**262,905,000**	**44,928,975**

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 payments of Debt Service through the month-end date immediately preceding the date such Restricted Payment is to be made have been fully accounted for through the Indenture Trustee Accounts.

c. The Debt Service Coverage Ratio with respect to the most recently completed Calculation Period is equal to or greater than 1.20 (June 2020: 0.89, December 2020: 0.74) (1.28 in December 2019).

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 Reserves Accounts is funded in an aggregate amount not less than the Debt Service Reserve Required Amount and the O&M Reserve Account is funded in an aggregate amount not less than the O&M Reserve Required Amount.

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. Maintaining the project in good condition.
b. Keeping insurance and relevant permits up-to-date.
c. Complying with regulatory requirements.
d. Maintaining guarantees.
e. Conducting business.
f. Complying with the reporting obligation, including the presentation of financial statements.
g. Complying with the repayment obligation, including scheduled amortization and payments.
h. Being continuously committed to the business.
i. Maintaining authorized auditors.
j. Timely filing all the required tax returns.
k. Financing certain reserves and other accounts in accordance with the Irrevocable Guarantee Trust and Account Management Agreement (Note 19).
l. Maintaining 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. Limitation to the sale of assets.
f. Limitation to transactions with stockholder and affiliates.
g. Restrictions in mergers, consolidation, liquidation or dissolution transactions.
h. Restrictions in hedge transactions with commercial or speculative purposes.
i. Restrictions related to paying in advance or paying off the debt.

The Agreement shall 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. Not paying any principal or interest on the promissory notes when these 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. When a sentence has been pronounced, or an order or final and unappealable arbitration award has been issued, against the Issuer or any property of the Concession exceeding the threshold amount, or when one or more sentences have been pronounced, or one or more orders or final and unappealable arbitration awards have been issued against the Issuer of the Project, and which could, or could be reasonable expected to, result in an Adverse Material Change.
h. Inability to pay debts for an amount exceeding the 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. Not maintaining the relevant permits required for the Project.
n. Guarantees are no longer in full force of effect, and neither are any promissory notes, or any other document securing an obligation, applicable either.
o. Any event of force majeure that has materially and adversely affected the Project for two hundred seventy (270) consecutive days.

After the breach of contract occurs, and while it continues to occur, the bondholders will have certain remedies available to them, including the right to accelerate the reimbursement obligation in virtue of the bonds.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company has not complied with the covenants of the loan agreement.

19. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCIAL LEASE

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company has entered into the following financial lease agreements and the respective assets have been recognized as assets from rights of use (Note 7):

Leasing of vehicles with the following entities: ANC Renting S.A., Arrienda Express, S.A., Arrendadora Cafsa 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.

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.

	2020	**2019**
Maturity analysis:		
Year 2020	-	118,612
Year 2021	118,494	101,553
Year 2022	47,886	29,174
Year 2023	45,822	-
Sub-total	212,202	249,339
	(6,644)	(19,100)
Less: Unearned interest		
Total	**(205,558)**	**230,239**
Analyzed as:		
Long term	93,348	124,534
Short term	112,210	105,795
Total	**205,558**	**230,239**

20. IRREVOCABLE ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT AND GUARANTEE TRUST FOR THE SAN JOSÉ - CALDERA CONCESSION AGREEMENT

On December 20, 2007, the Company and its stockholder 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 stockholder. The main characteristics of the addendum are:

Trustors:	Autopistas del Sol, S.A. P.I. Promotora de Infraestructuras, S.A.
Main beneficiary:	Banco Improsa, S.A.
Trustee:	Scotiabank de Costa Rica, S.A.

a. ***Object of the contract –*** That Trustors guarantee with the trust assets, the loan granted by the Beneficiaries to the Company and the loan agreement (Note 18).

b. ***Trusted Assets:***

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

c. ***Assets under trustee administration:***

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

21. 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" (the "Concession Agreement"). The parties of the Agreement are:

Trustor:	Consejo Nacional de Vialidad
Trustee:	Banco de Costa Rica
Main Beneficiary:	Autopistas del Sol, S.A. (the Company)
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 concept of 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. For such purpose, 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 equal to that of the Concession Agreement plus the time necessary for liquidation and settlement of the trust, and this term cannot exceed 30 years.

22. 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, object 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 Concession 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 proceeded with the settlement agreement with the San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. The main agreements reached were:

- Agreed that the Company has complied with the payment obligations regulated in the construction contract, delivering in favor of Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. US $3,000,000 related to the amounts owed under the construction contract.

- Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A granted a total, comprehensive, irrevocable and final settlement of the obligations assumed by the Company in the construction contract, expressly waiving any judicial or extrajudicial claim.

- Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A issued a certificate to the Company, stating that the Company has fully complied with its obligations. Likewise, Constructora San José Caldera CSJC, S.A. expressly waives any claim against the Company.

- The Company declared, except for the hidden defects and contingencies of the builder that must be duly corrected and compensated by the construction company, had received the works object of the work contract, duly executed.

23. 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 Concession agreement with Public Service of the San José - Caldera Highway Concession Agreement (Note 15). The term and amount of this agreement will be in accordance with the Complementary Agreement No.1 to the Concession agreement with Public Service 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 16). 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.

24. GUARANTEES

According to the terms of the Concession Agreement (Note 16), 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, 2020 and 2019, the Company had extended the operation bonds, which have been assumed by the Company's stockholder. As of December 31, 2020, the guarantees described have been formalized for the sum of US$276,600 (US$26 which have been assumed by the Company's stockholder). As of December 31, 2020, 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 Concession Board and which expires on May 7, 2021,

b. ***Environmental Guarantee*** - 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, 2020, such amount is kept as a guarantee that expires on May 7, 2021.

c. ***Other Guarantees*** – Guarantee in favor of the Consejo Nacional de Concesiones amounting to US$587,656 as a requirement to qualify for the Guaranteed Minimum Income mechanism for 2020. Guarantees were also provided for the sum of US$63,920 securing the balance of the work to be enforced. Details in Addendum No.6.

The detail of the guarantees is the following:

	Guarantee	Maturity
Environmental Performance Bond	2,300,000	7-may-21
Exploitation Sector III	77,500	7-may-21
Exploitation Sector I	46,300	7-may-21
Exploitation Sector II	126,400	7-may-21
Exploitation Additional Works	26,400	7-may-21
IMG year 2021	587,656	15-jul-21
Addendum 6 - Balances of work to be defined by Management	63,920	30-abr-21
Construction – Supplemental Contract 1	1,518,000	6-oct-21
Total	**4,746,176**	

25. QUICK PASS OPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETC PEAJE ELECTRÓNICO, S.A.

The Concession agreement with Public Service of the San José - Caldera Highway Concession Agreement includes the electronic toll as one method of payment, which is defined as a system that allows paying the toll without stopping the vehicle through an electronic device, which is set up inside the vehicle. Given an increase in the number of operations of the Company, the Company has required to expand this service to customers by authorizing a larger variety of banking entities; therefore, on May 27, 2010, an agreement was entered into so that ETC Peaje Electrónico, S.A. will be in charge of the logistics of the "QUICK PASS" distribution, customization, and maintenance and of the collection procedures. On November 5, 2019, an addendum to the contract was executed whereby ETC would pay an annual fee for the maintenance of the equipment and availability of the toll system. This agreement will be in effect for five years and can be renewed for identical conditions.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

26.1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CATEGORY

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Cash	836,402	8,590,908
Restricted cash	5,670,749	9,357,963

	2020	2019
Financial assets (valued at amortized cost):		
Cash equivalents	26,267	26,226
Accounts receivable	2,822,975	1,732,984
Accounts receivable from related parties	94,378,933	98,695,619
Financial asset - concession agreement	399,741,813	381,875,311
Total	**503,477,139**	**500,279,011**
Financial liabilities:		
At amortized cost:		
Debt and obligations under a financial lease	300,332,739	314,277,111
Accounts payable	9,831,213	4,960,193
Total	**310,163,952**	**319,237,304**

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 of liquid funds for its normal operation. For these purposes, the Company receives on a daily basis liquidity through toll payment collection. The Company constantly monitors it cash flows and analyzes its matched maturities, in order to attend to any short and mid-term obligation.

The expected recovery of financial assets as of December 31, 2020 is as follows:

Financial Assets	Interest Rate	Less than 1 Month	2 Months	From 3 Months to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-interest bearing Instruments		-	-	2,822,975	-	2,822,975
Interest-bearing instruments	Between 1.50% and 16%	13,356,851	13,646,865	61,410,893	412,239,555	500,654,164
Total		**13,356,851**	**13,346,865**	**64,233,868**	**412,239,555**	**503,477,139**

The expected recovery of financial assets as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Financial Assets	Interest Rate	Less than 1 Month	2 Months	From 3 Months to 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-interest bearing Instruments		-	-	1,732,984	-	1,732,984
Interest-bearing instruments	Between 1.50% and 16%	24,664,738	6,689,640	66,896,398	400,295,251	498,546,027
Total		**24,664,738**	**6,689,640**	**68,629,382**	**400,295,251**	**500,279,011**

The scheduled payments for the financial liabilities as of December 31, 2020 are the following:

Financial Liabilities	Interest Rate	Less than 1 month	2 months	From 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Contractual Cash Flows	Carrying Amount
Interest-bearing obligations	Entre 6.80% and 7.36%			42,635,080	398,500,582	441,135,662	300,332,739
Non-interest bearing obligations		4,330,906	-	5,500,307		9,831,213	9,831,213
Total		**4,330,906**	**-**	**48,135,387**	**398,500,582**	**450,966,875**	**310,163,952**

Scheduled payments of financial liabilities as of December 31, 2019 are detailed as follows:

Financial Liabilities	Interest Rate	Less than 1 month	2 months	From 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Interest-bearing obligations	Between 6.80% and 7.36%	8,816	17,632	15,204,022	299,046,641	314,277,111
Non-interest bearing obligations		2,608,988	-	2,351,205	-	4,960,193
Total		**2,617,804**	**17,632**	**17,555,227**	**299,046,641**	**319,237,304**

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

The Company's leverage ratio is the following:

	Note	**2020**	**2019**
Bank debt	18	300,127,181	314,046,783
Obligations under financial leases	19	205,558	230,329
Cash and cash equivalents	2, 3	(6,533,418)	(17,975,097)
Net bank debt		**293,799,321**	**296,302,015**
Stockholder's equity		121,493,648	113,964,659
Leverage ratio		242%	260%

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.

The financial instrument valued at fair value were analyzed, and they classified by the valuation method, as detailed 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.
- **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, 2020 and 2019, the totality of financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

26.2 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 of 2020 is as follows:

	December 31, 2019		Monetary Changes		No-Monetary Changes		December 31, 2020
		Cash Paid (Principal)	Cash Paid (Principal)	Cash Paid (Interest)	Interest Earned	Increase in Financial Leases	
International bond	266,864,694	-	(15,124,675)	(20,002,438)	24,938,322	-	256,675,902
Local bond	47,182,088		-	(3,265,681)	(465,129)	-	43,451,278
Obligations under lease	230,329	(81,711)	(12,940)	(12,940)	56,940	-	205,558
Total	**314,277,111**	**(81,711)**	**(15,137,615)**	**(23,255,179)**	**24,530,132**	**-**	**300,332,739**

The reconciliation of 2019 is as follows:

	December 31, 2018	Monetary Changes		Non-Monetary Changes		December 31, 2019
		Cash Paid (Principal)	Cash Paid (Principal)	Cash Paid (Interest)	Interest Earned	
International bond	276,986,900	(10,941,000)	(20,773,273)	21,592,067	-	266,864,694
Local bond	48,523,122	(1,715,350)	(3,451,000)	5,540,666	-	47,182,088
Obligations under lease	-	(83,119)	(15,578)	15,578	313,448	230,329
Total	**325,510,022**	**(12,739,469)**	**(24,239,851)**	**25,433,142**	**313,448**	**314,277,111**

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had the following contingent liabilities:

a. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Jose Martin Irias (Agent of Constructora Guter Martini, S.A.) and others against Autopistas del Sol, S.A., the State, and CSJC, S.A.*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San Jose, under file No.10-001778- 1027-CA: Proceeding leading to a declaratory judgement to determine the damages to the property in the town of Pan de Azúcar. The amount of the lawsuit is US$2,237,978. Through resolution of June 30, 2016, this matter is terminated and its final filing is ordered, under the extrajudicial settlement in the amount of US$282,500, signed between the parties on May 18, 2016. Proceeding completed and filed. This proceeding has a fee collection file in which the parties making an ancillary claim filed an appeal against judgment N. 2240-2016 of October 4, 2016, which set the professional fees at ₡4,500,000.00. Judgment No. 0447-2016-II of November 10, 2016 of the Contentious-Administrative Court of Appeals, confirmed all the aspects of judgment No. 2240-2016 of the first instance, and ADS was sentenced to pay attorney's fees. On December 1, 2016, the parties making an ancillary claim filed an appeal for reversal (recurso de casación) against judgment N. 0447-2016-II before the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice. The decision on this appeal for reversal is pending. At this point in the proceeding, a sentence in fees for professional services provided by ADS is expected in favor of the former directors of the proceeding, but in an amount considerably lower than requested. The decision on the petition filed by the parties making an ancillary claim is pending, so that it is not yet possible to evaluate the probable adverse results of the proceedings. Therefore, no liability has been recognized for this case.

b. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Lorena Bolaños Masis and others against the State, Consejo Nacional de Concesiones (National Concession Board) and Autopistas del Sol S.A.*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San José, under file No.11-002660-1027-CA: A lawsuit to determine the damages undergone by the plaintiff´s vehicle, as a result of rocks that fell in Kilometer 44 of Route 27. The estimated amount of the lawsuit is ¢64.216.470. On January 30, 2018, there was a criminal trial. On January 30, 2018, a public hearing was held. Through Judgment No. 014-2018-I of February 16, 2018, the lawsuit was dismissed and it was decided that the plaintiff would pay both costs. The plaintiff filed an appeal for reversal of Judgment N. 014-2018-I by the Contentious-Administrative Proceedings Court. The decision on the appeal is pending. As the decision on the appeal filed by the plaintiff is pending, it is not yet possible to assess the probable adverse outcome of the proceedings; however, the decision on the appeal is expected to confirm the decision of the Contentious-Administrative Court, which dismissed the complaint.

c. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Marta Mora Rojas against the State, Consejo Nacional de Concesiones (National Concession Board), Constructora San José Caldera CSJC S.A. and Autopistas del Sol S.A.*** – Complaint to determine damages caused to the property of the plaintiff located in Pan de Azúcar. The amount has an inestimable value. Through decision N. 28-2017-IV of April 04, 2017, ADS and CSJC were sentenced to take the necessary technical actions to guarantee the reestablishment of the access from the public road to the property of the plaintiff, and the stability of the entire terrain and the safety of the users of Pan de Azúcar. Moreover, the payment of the subjective moral damage was estimated at ₡5.000.000 and the payment of both legal costs. On June 27, 2017, ADS filed an appeal for reversal, and the resolution is pending.

d. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Asociación Preservacionista de Flora y Fauna (APREFLOFAS) against the State, the Office of the Comptroller General, Consejo Nacional de Vialidad (Highway Administration Authority), Consejo Nacional de Concesiones (National Concession Board), Regulatory Authority of Public Services and Autopistas del Sol S.A.*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San José, under file No. 12-003415-1027-CA: A claim for nullity of Addenda No. 2 et. Seq. of the Concession Agreement. The amount of the lawsuit is inestimable. On July 14 and 15, 2016, the preliminary hearing was held. The case has a criminal trial scheduled for January 23, 24, 30 and 31 and February 04, 07, 12, 14, 21 and 28, 2020. The public oral trial took place, and ruling was favorable, through sentence No. 23-2020 as of March 20, 2020. The lawsuit brought against the Company was dismissed. On April 20, 2020, the counterparty filed a motion (recurso de casación) before the First Chamber. Resolution is being awaited. As the amount is inestimable and public and oral trial is still pending, it is not yet possible to assess probable adverse outcomes.

e. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Tajo Florencia, S.A. and Franklin Rojas Castillo Contra Autopistas del Sol S.A., and the State*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San Jose, under file No.13-000887-1028-CA: Enforcement of judgment to determine damages that were granted by the Fourth Chamber. The estimated amount is US$1,227,619. Through judgment No. 1195-2018 of December 10, 2018, the lawsuit was dismissed and the plaintiff was sentenced to the payment of costs of the judgment in favor of ADS. The motion to dismiss for failure of standing to sue of ADS was accepted and the lawsuit was dismissed, with the plaintiff being sentenced to pay attorneys' fees in both cases. In January 2019, the plaintiff filed an appeal for reversal against judgment No. 1195-2018, which is pending.

f. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Omar Alvarado Gatjens and Others against Autopistas del Sol, S.A., the State, Consejo Nacional de Vialidad (Highway Administration Authority) and Consejo Nacional de Concesiones (National Concession Board)***- Introduction proceeding to determine damages caused to property for deviation of water in virtue of highway. The amount is US$586,543. The preliminary hearing took place on January 31, 2018.

In November 2020, the representation of the plaintiff filed a precautionary measure against the Company for alleged damage caused to property by alleged stabilization works carried out by the concessionaire. The Company personally appeared and opposed these arguments and also requested the denial of the precautionary measure. A resolution on the precautionary measure requested by the plaintiff is awaited.

g. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by Office of the Comptroller General against Autopistas del Sol, S.A.*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San José, under file No.14-010753-1027-CA: Complaint filed in order for the Company to be declared civilly liable for the alleged contractual breach regarding the lump sum design and execution of works for the alternate route Escazú - Hatillo - Calle Morenos. The estimate is ¢2,528,591,618 (equal to US$4,416,291 at the end of 2017). Through resolution of October 10, 2017, the case was submitted to the Court of Cassation to resolve the disagreement presented by the Company. To date, such resolution is pending. Through resolution N. 000064-C-S1-2019 of January 17, 2019 of the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, it was declared that the case must be heard by the Contentious Administrative and Civil Court of Finance. Through resolution No. 578-2019-T of March 28, 2019 of the Contentious Administrative Court dismissed the motion to dismiss the lack of integration of the necessary joinder of defendants filed by ADS. In resolution of May 12, 2020, a public oral trial is scheduled for April 19 and 23, 2021. It is not possible yet to evaluate the possible adverse results because the trial audience is awaited.

h. ***Administrative Contentious Lawsuit filed by María Isabel Ramírez González against Autopistas del Sol, S.A., the State and Others*** - Prosecuted at the Contentious Administrative Court, II Judicial Circuit of San José, under file No.15-000701-1027-CA: Complaint filed in order for the Company to be declared civilly liable for not building a drainpipe that would allow rainwater to properly drain at the plaintiff´s property, which resulted in damages to the plaintiff and her property. The amount has not been estimated. Through resolution of November 21, 2016, the proceeding leading to a declaratory judgement against the National Concessions Board and Constructora San José Caldera, S.A. was established. On June 26, 2017, there was a preliminary hearing. On April 3, 2018, the public oral trial took place. Through sentence N. 040-2018-I of April 23, 2018, the lawsuit was dismissed, thus sentencing the plaintiff to pay attorneys' fees. On May 17, 2018, the plaintiff filed an appeal for reversal (recurso de casación) against Judgement No. 040-2018-I. In August 2019, the appeal and its extension were admitted. ADS filed a response to the appeal in due time and proper form. In August 2019, an extension of the Appeal was filed and admitted. In September 2019, ADS filed an answer to the extension of the Appeal filed. The appeal (recurso de casación) was dismissed, and the plaintiff is sentenced to pay attorney's fees.

i. ***Ordinary Civil Lawsuit filed by Carlos Arrea Anderson and others against Autopistas del Sol, S.A.*** – Prosecuted at the Second Court of First Instance Civil Court, I Judicial Circuit of San José, under file No. 18-000010-1624-CI: Collection of professional lawyer's fees for the management and legal representation of the Company in the arbitration processed under the file N. 00215-2011/AR/AD HOC. The estimated amount of the lawsuit is US$8,678,456.64. Through resolution of November 14, 2018 (notified to ADS on November 21, 2018), the lawsuit was admitted and ADS was given a term of 30 days to answer. The lawsuit was answered in due time and proper form, and the defense was asserted. On January 18, 2021, the trial hearing took place, and we are waiting for the sentence. Since it is an inestimable value, it is not possible to evaluate adverse results.

j. ***Ordinary Civil Lawsuit filed by Carlos Arrea Anderson and P Tres Counsel, LTD against Autopistas del Sol S.A.*** - Prosecuted at the Third Civil Court of San José, under file No.15-000185-0182-CI: The lawsuit is based on an alleged breach of contract due to the untimely termination of the professional services contract, according to the plaintiffs, a notice should have been given. The estimated amount of the lawsuit is US$138,750. In a first instance judgment dated December 1, 2017, ADS was sentenced to pay professional fees for general and environmental legal services and notarial services for the period from October 1 to 21, 2014, which must be paid in execution of the judgment. The proceeding had an adverse result, and the Company was sentenced to pay professional fees in the amount of US$10,500, but significantly less than the requested amount. The result of the appeal (recurso de casación) is awaited.

k. Legal action brought by José Manuel González Artavia against the Company; processed at the Second Court of First Instance Civil Court, I Judicial Circuit of San José, under legal case N. 20-000160-1624-CI. – Lawsuit for damages caused by a rock that fell while the plaintiff was circulating on the highways. The complaint was answered, and we are waiting for dates to be defined for the preliminary hearing, estimation: 3.899.999 colones.

l. ***Administrative Environmental Action Filed by Anonymous (Amicus: the State and the Central Pacific Conservation Area (ACOPAC) against Autopistas del Sol, S.A.; filed with the Administrative Environmental Court (TAA), under administrative file No. 215-09-02-TAA*** - A response of the Registration Service Department of the National Registry regarding the registration status of the Company and the existence or not of Globalvía Ruta 27 in the National Registry is still pending. An oral hearing by the Administrative Environmental Court has not been scheduled yet.

m. ***Administrative Actions Brought by the Technical Secretary of Consejo Nacional de Concesiones (National Concession Board) against Autopistas del Sol, S.A.*** - They consist of miscellaneous complaints for alleged noncompliance regarding delivery of information, non-observance of orders, instructions, deficiencies, conditions of pavement, attention to landslides or interruption of service. The total amount of these **17** cases amounts to US$4,246,512; however, due to the stage of the proceedings, there is no reliable estimate of both this amount and the probability of a judgment against it, and therefore no liability has been recognized in this case.

n. **Legal Action with the Administrative Contentious Court regarding income tax review process for FY2011, file No. 20-002483-1027-CA.** This legal process results from the review made of income tax for FY2011, which considered the administrative recourse exhausted. On May 19, 2020, an initial lawsuit was filed with the Administrative Contentious Court. Amount under discussion. The lawsuit was considered of inestimable value, but the Company requests the reimbursement of the amounts paid under protest, which corresponds approximately to ¢908,380,895, plus the interest that is recognized until the date the reimbursement is effective.

o. **Administrative Tax Proceeding at the Large Taxpayers Division due to Review of Income Tax Return for FY 2017 and the Withholding Tax for May 2017**

The Large Taxpayer Division conducted a review of the Company's income tax return FY2017 and the withholding at source tax on remittances abroad for May 2017.

Through Assessment Notice N° DGCN-SF-PD-27-18-25-41-03 regarding the Income Tax, the Tax Authorities made adjustments for foreign exchange differences, derecognition of interest expenses, derecognition of liability exchange rate differences, derecognition of expenses paid for service provision, derecognition of expenses paid for the "refinancing management and support" agreement, resulting in an additional tax of ¢737,117,134. (US$ 1,204,932).

Moreover, through Assessment Notice N° DGCN-SF-PD-27-18-26-41-12, corresponding to the withholding at source tax on remittances abroad, the Tax Authorities made adjustments due to the non-reported remittances abroad for the payment made to Global Vía Inversiones-España for a "refinancing management and support" agreement, thus determining an additional tax of ¢50,869,310. (US$83,154).

Both Assessment Notices were notified on December 7, 2018, and the Company filed the respective challenge on January 31, 2018.

January 31, 2019, the Company challenged both assessment notices. Through Resolution DT10RRem-085-2020 served on May 22, 2020, the Tax Administration rejected the Company's arguments.

However, on November 20, 2020, the Administration served document AU10RRem-131-2020, through which Resolution DT10RRem-085-2020 was voided so that the amount of the payable fee was fixed and the other aspects presented against the Assessment Notice were taken care of. Therefore, on December 23, 2020, ADS was notified of Resolution DT10RRem-172-2020, which dismissed again the challenge filed by the Company. On February 11, a motion to revoke was filed against Resolution DT10RRem-172-2020. . The amount under discussion for each tax corresponds to the following amounts: CR 827,197,208 (US$ 1,342,852). As of the date of the report on the financial statements, the final resolution of previous matters is not known, except for what is explicitly mentioned in each case; therefore, Management has not yet recorded any asset or liability for these contingencies.

28. TOLL COLLECTION

The calculation for toll collection as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is the following:

	Note	2020	2019
Gross toll collection		59,401,294	77,273,254
Tolls paid to own employees		(165,632)	(165,568)
Exemptions, not under contract, granted to the government		(552,591)	(569,249)
Net toll collection		**58,683,071**	**76,538,437**

The Company, when determining the financial asset balance (Note 8) does not take into consideration any amounts that correspond to tolls granted to their own employees, as well as non-contractual exempted tolls granted to the Government, and this is due to the fact that it does not receive funds for these concepts. During 2020 and 2019, the co-participation was not paid to the National Concession Board since the minimum amounts for such payment set forth in the Concession Agreement (Note 16j) were not reached.

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The appearance of COVID-19 in China during the month of January 2020 and its subsequent global expansion led to the viral outbreak being classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organization since last March 11. During 2020, the Government of Costa Rica implemented a series of sanitary measures that the Company implemented in its operations. On the other hand, in order to reduce the mobility of citizens, the Government also implemented vehicle restriction measures.

The vehicle restriction measures generated a reduction in demand, affecting the Company's income. This reduction did not prevent it from meeting its financial obligations without the need for external financing. The liquidity of the company was reduced during the period, reducing the balances of the reserve accounts; however, it did not significantly affect the Company. For 2021, it is expected that the improvement on the health situation will eliminate vehicle restrictions, which will positively impact the Company's income, which will allow to meet all its financial obligations.

30. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved by Management, and its issuance was authorized on February 26, 2021.

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