

**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican entity)**

Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2020, and September 30, 2019

Together with the Independent Auditor's Report

**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican Entity)**

**Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2020, and September 30, 2019**

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**Building a better
working world**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Executive Management of Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre ("the Fideicomiso"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year the fifteen-months period ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Fideicomiso's financial position as of December 31, 2020 its financial performance and cash flows for the fifteen-months period ended on that date, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fideicomiso in accordance with article 9 of the Public Accounting Regulation and Establishment of the Costa Rican Institute of Public Accountants' Law (Law 1038), with the Professional Code of Ethics of such Institute, and with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Matter of emphasis

We draw attention to note 2.3 of the financial statements, which describes that the Fideicomiso changed its reporting period as of October 1, 2019 due to the entry into force of Law No. 9635, Ley de Fortalecimiento de las Finanzas Públicas. Our opinion remains unchanged in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Corporate Governance over the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for 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 Fideicomiso'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 Fideicomiso or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with the Fideicomiso's Management are responsible for overseeing the Fideicomiso's financial reporting process.

**To the Executive Management of
Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre**

Auditor's Responsibility Regarding the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with IASs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures 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 one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fideicomiso's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fideicomiso's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements, or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fideicomiso to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate 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.

**To the Executive Management of
Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre**

We communicate with the Fideicomiso's Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that were identify during our audit.

March 24th, 2021



Jennifer Badilla Moore – CPA 6557

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Policy N° 0116 FIG 7

Stamp tax - Law No. 6663
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Ernst & Young, J.A.



**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican Entity)
Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2019**

(amounts in US dollars)

	Notes	2020		2019		
		Amortization Fund	Endowment Fund	Amortization Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Investments in financial assets	5	\$ 3,508,767	\$ 26,502,192	\$ 3,391,180	\$ 25,326,494	\$ 28,717,674
Prepaid expenses	6	-	1,045,943	-	-	-
Total assets		<u>3,508,767</u>	<u>27,548,135</u>	<u>3,391,180</u>	<u>25,326,494</u>	<u>28,717,674</u>
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable on projects		-	100,060	-	-	-
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>100,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS						
Accumulated surplus		3,508,767	27,448,075	3,391,180	25,326,494	28,717,674
Total net assets		<u>3,508,767</u>	<u>27,448,075</u>	<u>3,391,180</u>	<u>25,326,494</u>	<u>28,717,674</u>
Total net assets and liabilities		<u>\$ 3,508,767</u>	<u>\$ 27,548,135</u>	<u>\$ 3,391,180</u>	<u>\$ 25,326,494</u>	<u>\$ 28,717,674</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican Entity)**

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the fifteen-months period ended December 31, 2020 and for the year ended September 30, 2019

(expressed in US dollars)

	Accumulated surplus	Total Endowment Fund	Total net assets
Net assets as of October 1, 2018	\$ 3,215,327	\$ 24,609,020	\$ 27,824,347
Total comprehensive income for the year	175,853	717,474	893,327
Net assets as of September 30, 2019	3,391,180	25,326,494	28,717,674
Total comprehensive income of the year	117,587	2,121,581	2,239,168
Net assets as of December 31, 2020	\$ 3,508,767	\$ 27,448,075	\$ 30,956,842

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican Entity)**

Statements of Cash Flows

For the fifteen-months period ended December 31, 2020 and for the year ended September 30, 2019

(amounts in US dollars)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Surplus of the year, net	\$ 2,239,168	\$ 893,327
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	<u>(66,136)</u>	<u>(118,663)</u>
	<u>2,173,032</u>	<u>774,664</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Prepaid expenses	6 (1,045,943)	500,000
Accounts payable	100,060	
Interest received	<u>66,136</u>	<u>118,663</u>
Cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>1,293,285</u>	<u>1,393,327</u>
Cash flows from investment activities:		
Net increase in financial instruments	<u>(1,293,285)</u>	<u>(1,393,327)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(1,293,285)</u>	<u>(1,393,327)</u>
Net variation in cash	-	-
Cash at beginning of year	-	-
Cash at year end	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre
(A Costa Rican Entity)
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2019**

(amounts expressed in US dollars)

1. Corporate information

Fideicomiso Irrevocable Costa Rica por Siempre (“the Fideicomiso”) was signed on July 27, 2010 by the Linden Trust for Conservation (Founding Settlor), an entity incorporated, organized and existing per the laws of the United States; the Asociación Conservación de la Naturaleza (TNC) (Founding Settlor), and entity incorporated, organized and existing per the laws of Costa Rica; and the Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre (Trustee) in order to contribute to the financing of the terrestrial and marine protected areas system of Costa Rica. As established in the Execution and Monitoring Plan, the purpose is for Costa Rica to achieve the goals set forth by the Program of Work on Protected Areas (“PoWPA”) under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity through the consolidation of a system of terrestrial, marine, and freshwater protected areas that is ecologically representative, resilient to global climate change, efficiently managed, and financially over the long term.

The Fideicomiso funds include contributions from the Founding Settlor and other trustors and interests or returns generated from the funds. The Fideicomiso funds are held in custody and managed by the Trustee, Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre, and may not be used for purposes other than that set forth in the Fideicomiso.

The Trustee must allocate the trust funds, separately and independently, to an Endowment Fund, which provides funding to defray the recurring expenses of the protected areas, and to an Amortization Fund, which provides funding to defray the initial expenses of the project.

The Fideicomiso’s financial statements as of December 31, 2020 were approved by Management on March 19, 2021.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Fideicomiso’s financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2019 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2.2 Basis of valuation and presentation currency

The Fideicomiso’s financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2019 were prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, as described in note 4. The functional and presentation currency of the financial statements is the US dollar (\$ or US\$).

2.3 Accounting period

The Fideicomiso modified its reporting period from September 30 to December 31 to adapt its accounting period according to the provisions of the Ley de Fortalecimiento de las Finanzas Públicas, ley No. 9635, regarding the period of income tax. This law became effective as of July 1, 2019. Consequently, the accumulated transactions in the financial statements as of December 31, 2020 comprise the fifteen-month period from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020. As a result of such modification, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the fifteen-month period ended December 31, 2020 are not fully comparable with such financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019.

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(amounts expressed in US dollars)

3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted by the Fideicomiso to prepare its financial statements as of December 31, 2020 are consistent with those that were used to prepare the financial statements as of September 30, 2019.

Other amendments and interpretations were applied for the first time in 2019 but did not have a significant impact on the Fideicomiso's financial statements. These modifications and new interpretations have required certain additional disclosures and in some cases, the revision of certain accounting policies. The Fideicomiso has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

<u>Standard, interpretation or amendment</u>	<u>Date of entry into force:</u>
IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and provides for certain practical resources at the time of transition.
Interpretation IFRIC 23 <i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>	The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and contemplates certain available transition facilities.
Amendments to IFRS 2 - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2018, with early application allowed.
Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	The amendments must be applied retrospectively as of January 1, 2019.
Amendments to IAS 19: Modification, Reduction or Liquidation of the Plan	The amendments apply to plan modifications, reductions, or liquidations that occur on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019.
Amendments to IAS 28: Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and must be applied retrospectively at the time of entry into force
Amendment to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business	The amendment applies prospectively to transactions or other events that occurred on or after its effective date.

The Fideicomiso has not performed the early adoption of any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued and has not become effective yet.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

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Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to achieve consistency in the definition of "materiality" between the standards and to clarify aspects of their definition. The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to La Asociación.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

4. Summary of the main accounting policies

4.1 Currency and foreign currency transactions

4.1.1 Functional and presentation currency of financial statements

The legal currency of Costa Rica is the Costa Rican colon (¢). However, the Fideicomiso adopted the United States dollar (\$) or US\$ as the functional and presentation currency of its financial statements, since it is best aligned with its closest economic environment.

The adoption of the US dollar as functional currency is based on the fact that a significant portion of the investments in financial assets are expressed in dollars and cash flows from regular operating activities are usually maintained in dollars, for subsequent use in that currency.

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Considering that the Fideicomiso's accounting records are kept in colones in accordance with Costa Rican regulations, and that it has adopted the United States dollar as its functional currency, the conversion of the figures in colones into United States dollars was carried out as follows: a) the assets and monetary liabilities were translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position, b) non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity, measured at historical cost, were translated using the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction, and c) the items in the statement of comprehensive income were translated into dollars using an exchange rate representative of those existing on the dates of the respective transactions, except for those items associated with non-monetary items which were converted at the current exchange rate as of the original transaction date. The monetary effect remaining after the application of these conversion procedures is recognized as exchange differences in the results of the period.

4.1.2 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency, any currency other than the functional currency, are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the transaction date.

In determining its financial situation and operating results, the Fideicomiso appraises and adjusts its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the exchange rate ruling on the date of this valuation and determination. Exchange differences that may result from the application of these procedures are recognized in the results of the year in which they occur.

4.2 Current classification

The Fideicomiso presents its assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position classified as current.

An asset is classified as current when the Fideicomiso expects to realize the asset or has the intention to sell or consume it in the normal operating cycle; when it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; when it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when the Fideicomiso expects to settle the liability in its normal cycle of operations; maintains liabilities mainly for trading purposes; the liability must be settled within twelve months following the end of the reporting period; or when the Fideicomiso does not have an unconditional right to postpone the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months following the end of the reporting period.

4.3 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that recognizes a financial asset at one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument at another entity.

The valuation of the Fideicomiso's financial instruments is determined using the fair value or amortized cost, as defined below:

Fair value - The fair value of a financial instrument that is traded in an observable active market is determined by reference to quoted prices in that active market for negotiations carried out at the date of the statement of financial position. For those financial instruments cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation. Such techniques include recent market transactions between informed and interested parties acting in conditions of mutual independence; references to the fair value of another substantially similar financial instrument; and discounted cash flows (DFC) or other valuation models.

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All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or on which the Fideicomiso makes fair value disclosures are classified within one of the following fair value hierarchies. This classification is based on the lowest level of information used to determine such value and that is significant for determining fair value. The fair value hierarchy is made up of the following three levels:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level variable used that is significant to the calculation is direct or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level variable used that is significant to the calculation, is not observable.

The nature of fair value estimates is subjective and involves uncertain aspects and management's judgment, so their amounts cannot be determined with absolute precision. Consequently, if there are changes in the assumptions on which the estimates are based, these could differ from the results.

At amortized cost

The amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The calculation takes into consideration any award or discount in the acquisition and includes the transaction costs and fees which are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

4.4 Financial assets

4.4.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Fideicomiso classifies its financial assets, at initial recognition, considering how they will be subsequently measured: at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Fideicomiso's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Fideicomiso has applied the practical expedient, the Fideicomiso initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Fideicomiso has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest" ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

La Fideicomiso's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

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Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Fideicomiso commits to purchase or sell a financial asset.

Financial assets recorded at amortized cost

Financial assets are designated at initial amortized cost when the following conditions are met: (a) the financial asset is maintained within a business model whose objective is to obtain contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset establish specific dates for the cash flows derived only from payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are designated at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income at the beginning when the following conditions are met: (a) the financial asset is kept within a business model whose objective is to obtain contractual cash flows when selling the financial asset; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset establish specific dates for the cash flows derived only from payments of principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The remaining financial assets that do not qualify in any of the aforementioned categories are initially designated at fair value through profit or loss. Additionally, in the initial recognition of a financial asset, The Fideicomiso, in certain circumstances, irrevocably assigns a financial asset that meets the measurement requirements of the previous categories to be measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that could occur if not done.

4.4.2 Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Financial assets recorded at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets of the Fideicomiso measured at amortized cost are represented by investments in certificates of deposit at fixed term and accounts receivable on which the business model defined by the Fideicomiso consists to recovering the principal and its interests.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A gain or loss on financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss since their initial classification is recognized in profit or loss for the period. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of The Fideicomiso are represented by investments in foreign and local financial institutions, made up of bonds, stocks and alternative instruments, as well as investment funds in the Costa Rican market, on which the investment model management defined by the Administration of the Fideicomiso is to maintain the instruments to negotiate.

4.4.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Fideicomiso recognizes an estimate for expected credit losses on the financial assets measured at amortized cost. The expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows owed in accordance with the contract and all the flows that the Fideicomiso expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows will include the flows of the sale of collateral maintained or other improvements to the credit conditions that are integral to the contractual conditions.

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For debt instruments, the estimate of expected credit losses is based on the term of the asset. The analysis of such losses is carried out by the Fideicomiso at the end of each reporting period, considering whether the risk of deterioration has increased significantly since the initial recognition. The Fideicomiso uses a simplified method to calculate the expected credit losses in accounts receivable. Therefore, the Fideicomiso does not follow up on the changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes an adjustment based on the experience of expected credit losses as of the date of its financial statements.

4.4.4 Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized by the Fideicomiso when the contractual rights over the cash flows of the financial asset expire; or when it transfers the financial asset and the risks and benefits inherent to the financial asset and has assigned the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset; or when retaining the contractual rights to receive the cash flows, The Fideicomiso has assumed the contractual obligation to pay them to one or more recipients.

4.4.5 Financial income

Revenue arising from financial instruments is recognized in relation to the passage of time, calculated over the average monthly balances for the invested principal, applying the effective interest method. Interest income is included within financial income in the comprehensive income statement.

4.5 Financial liabilities

4.5.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, accounts payables, and derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Fideicomiso determines the classification of its financial liabilities on the date of their initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, at the date of acceptance or contracting of the liability, plus directly attributable costs to the transaction in the case of documents and loans payable. The Fideicomiso's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued expenses payable.

4.5.2 Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurements of the financial liabilities depend on the following classification:

Accounts payable

After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The Fideicomiso recognizes gains or losses in profit or loss when liabilities are written off, as well as through the amortization process.

4.5.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4.5.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is recognized in the statement of financial position if there is a current, enforceable and legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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(amounts expressed in US dollars)

4.6 Recognition of costs and expenses

Costs and expenses are recognized in the comprehensive income statement in the year when they are incurred.

4.7 Income tax

Based on the non-profit nature of the Fideicomiso, it is not subject to pay income tax per Costa Rican tax laws.

4.8 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Preparation of the Fideicomiso's financial statements requires to conduct judgments, estimates and assumptions affecting the reported figures of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the reporting date. However, uncertainty about such judgments, estimates and assumptions could lead to situations that require material adjustments to the recorded values of assets and liabilities in future periods.

4.9 Standards issued that have not yet entered into effect

The International Financial Reporting Standards or their interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet in force, up to the date of issuance of the Fideicomiso's financial statements, are described below. The standards or interpretations and modifications described are only those that, according to Management's discretion, may have a significant effect on the Fideicomiso's disclosures, position or financial performance when applied at a future date. The Fideicomiso intends to adopt these new and modified standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

<u>Standard, interpretation or amendment</u>	<u>Entry into force</u>
IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted.
Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
Property, Plant and Equipment: Income Before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as First Time Adopter	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Fees in the '10 percent Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.
IAS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively.

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(amounts expressed in US dollars)

5. Investments in financial assets

5.1. Classifications of investments in financial assets according to their nature

	As of December 31, 2020		
	Amortization Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
Financial assets at fair value with changes in profit or loss:			
Investments in overseas financial institutions - US Dollars	\$ 3,508,767	\$ 26,502,192	\$ 30,010,959
	September 30, 2019		
	Amortization Fund	Endowment Fund	Total
Financial assets at fair value with changes in profit or loss:			
Investments in overseas financial institutions - US Dollars	\$ 3,391,180	\$ 25,326,494	\$ 28,717,674

5.2. Characteristics of the Fideicomiso's financial assets

The total Fideicomiso's investments are made through the international entity JP Morgan. These investments are comprised of bonds, shares and alternative instruments and are denominated in US dollars. The interest yields accrued by a portion of these investments in 2020 was an average of 13% (2019: 5%). The remaining yields of these investments are derived from fluctuations in the fair values of the investment portfolio.

5.3. Fair value hierarchy

All assets measured at fair value or which the Fideicomiso discloses at fair values are classified within the fair value hierarchy described in note 4.2. The nature of the fair value estimates is subjective and involves uncertain aspects and Management's judgment, therefore these amounts are not determined with absolute precision. Consequently, should there be changes in the assumptions on which estimates are based, these could differ from results.

A comparison by class of financial assets between carrying amounts and fair values as of December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Hierarchy	December 31, 2020	
		Carrying amount	Fair value
At fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	\$ 30,010,959	\$ 30,010,959
		September 30, 2019	
	Hierarchy	Carrying amount	Fair value
At fair value through profit or loss	Level 2	\$ 28,717,674	\$ 28,717,674

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6. Expenses for management services

The Fideicomiso makes payments to the Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre for the concept of “budget support”. The amount to be paid is determined in accordance with the “Irrevocable Fideicomiso Fund Management Contract” between Linden Trust for Conservation and the Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre, according to the twentieth clause “Fiduciary fees”. The expense for this concept incurred by the Fideicomiso as of December 31, 2020 was US\$608,869 (2019 US\$500,000). As of December 31, 2020, the Fideicomiso had already paid to the Asociación US\$1,045,943 for the support services in 2021 and 2022.

7. Fees for brokerage services

The Fideicomiso incurred fees with JP Morgan for fund management services of US\$112,043 and US\$99,600 in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

8. Implementation of the Asociación Costa Rica por Siempre Program

As of December 31, 2020, the expenses for the implementation of the Costa Rica Forever Association Program were US\$625,000 (2019: US\$0). These expenses correspond to transfers of resources from the Fideicomiso to the Association for the execution of the Costa Rica Forever Program.

9. Objectives and policies for managing financial risks

The Fideicomiso's financial instruments are comprised of investments in securities. The main goal of these financial instruments is to provide funding for the Fideicomiso's operations.

The main risks that could have a relatively significant effect on these financial instruments are market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Fideicomiso has other financial assets and liabilities of a miscellaneous nature, which arise directly from its operations

The Fideicomiso reviews and agrees on policies to handle these risks, as summarized below:

9.1. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of variations in market prices. Market risk comprises four types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risks, such as share price risk.

The main market risk that may affect the Fideicomiso's financial instruments is the interest rate risk taking into consideration fluctuations in interest rates and prices of investments in securities. The Fideicomiso does not consider there is a risk of currency exchange for having its assets and liabilities substantially denominated in US dollars. It is not considered that other price risks exist.

Interest rate risk

The Fideicomiso's operating income and cash flows depend substantially on changes in interest rates and on the yields of its investments in securities. Important drops in interest rates could limit the Fideicomiso's capacity to carry out its activities.

The Investment Committee periodically reviews market trends to identify opportunities for investment or risks of drops in rates that would imply adjustments to the Fideicomiso's budget.

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Sensitivity analysis:

The Fideicomiso has conducted a sensitivity analysis over potential variations in interest rates. The effect of a reasonable variation in interest rates of +/- 25 base points in 2020 would be US\$75,027 increasing or decreasing the financial revenues (2019: +/- 25 base points and US\$71,794).

9.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may have difficulty meeting the obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled with cash or another financial asset. The Fideicomiso's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to fulfill its obligations when they are due, under normal conditions and tense situations, without incurring in unacceptable losses or jeopardizing the Fideicomiso's reputation.

The Fideicomiso uses different financial projections that allow to handle its operational cash flows, ensuring the sufficient cash to cover its operating needs. Currently, the Fideicomiso does not have any financial obligations, so its liquidity risk is low.

All of the Fideicomiso's liabilities as of December 30, 2020 and September 30, 2019 have maturities below twelve months from the reporting date.

9.3. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterpart does not comply with its obligations derived from a financial instrument or purchase contract, and this translates into a financial loss. The Fideicomiso believes that its credit risk is low since its investments in securities are maintained in first quality foreign entities.

The maximum credit risk exposure is represented by the balance of each financial asset as shown on the statement of financial position.

10. Equity management

The main management objective of the Fideicomiso's equity is to preserve and increase the resources destined to conservation programs and to generate enough resources to meet the goals.

The Fideicomiso manages its capital structure and assesses any necessary adjustments considering the economic conditions.

11. Events occurring after the date of the statement of financial position

The Fideicomiso may be affected in its operations and its financial situation by the adverse effects of certain public health problems, such as epidemics, pandemics and other contagious diseases. In December 2019, a new strain of coronavirus appeared, called COVID-19, which has spread throughout the world in the first quarter of 2020. As a result of the identification of the outbreak in Costa Rica and in the country's trading partners, has presented a decrease in economic activity that could negatively affect the Fideicomiso's operating results. The extent to which the coronavirus will affect the Fideicomiso 's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

The Fideicomiso's Management is not aware of any other subsequent event, occurred between the date of the financial statements and the date of their issuance, that requires the modification of the figures presented in the authorized financial statements or disclosure in the notes.
