(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

*Gaveglio Aparicio y Asociados Sociedad Civil de Responsabilidad Limitada.*
*Av. Santo Toribio 143, Piso 7, San Isidro, Lima, Perú T: +51 (1) 211 6500, F: +51 (1) 211-6565*
www.pwc.pe

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

CONTENT Pages



S/ = Peruvian sol
US$ = United States dollar
MW = Megawatt
KW = Kilowatt

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Shareholders
**Energía Eólica S.A.**

March 30, 2021

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Energía Eólica S.A.**, a subsidiary of ContourGlobal LP, ultimate Parent Company, which comprise the statements of financial position at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other accompanying explanatory notes from 1 to 23.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing approved for application in Peru by the Board of Deans of Institutes of Peruvian Certified Public Accountants ("Junta de Decanos de Colegios de Contadores Públicos de Perú"). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

March 30, 2021
Energía Eólica S.A.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Energía Eólica S.A.** at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

GAVEGLIO APARICIO Y ASOCIADOS

Countersigned by

-----------------------------------------------------(partner)
Rafael Ferrer Tafur
Peruvian Certified Public Accountant
Registration No.01-23720

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
**(IN U.S. DOLLARS)**

**ASSETS**

| | Note | At December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5 | 316,422 | 2,391,976 |
| Trade receivables | 6 | 11,017,979 | 6,202,017 |
| Other receivables | 7 | 5,346,722 | 4,295,105 |
| Other receivables from related parties | 8 | 61,733 | 67,794 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 68,285 | 181,752 |
| **Total current assets** | | 16,811,141 | 13,070,850 |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Other accounts receivable from related parties | 8 | 53,922,679 | 43,993,670 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 9 | 164,835,414 | 172,726,563 |
| Intangible assets | | 50,778 | 56,822 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | 218,808,871 | 216,844,849 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | 235,620,012 | 229,915,699 |

**LIABILITIES AND EQUITY**

| | Note | At December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Borrowings and interest payable | 10 | 7,079,223 | 6,034,699 |
| Trade accounts payable and accruals | 11 | 2,769,943 | 2,372,723 |
| Other accounts payable to related parties | 8 | 9,683 | 85,906 |
| Other current liabilities | | 2,070,509 | 3,547,119 |
| Current Portion of lease liability | 12 | 363,151 | 469,375 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | 12,292,509 | 12,509,822 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Non-current borrowings | 10 | 161,131,792 | 167,835,848 |
| Lease liability | 12 | 3,761,976 | 3,192,739 |
| Decommisioning provision | 13 | 6,057,922 | 4,137,606 |
| Deferred income tax liability | 14 | 10,889,481 | 7,020,074 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | 181,841,171 | 182,186,267 |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Share capital | 15 | 46,277,512 | 46,277,512 |
| Accumulated losses | 15 | (4,791,180) | (11,057,902) |
| **Total equity** | | 41,486,332 | 35,219,610 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | 235,620,012 | 229,915,699 |

The accompanyng notes from pages 7 to 35 are part of the financial statements.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
**(IN U.S. DOLLARS)**

| | Note | For the year ended December 31, 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | US$ | US$ |
| **Operating income:** | | | |
| Revenues from energy sales | 17 | 44,495,198 | 39,749,253 |
| Operating costs | 18 | (19,390,446) | (19,107,239) |
| **Gross profit** | | 25,104,752 | 20,642,014 |
| **Operative expenses:** | | | |
| Administrative expenses | 19 | (2,371,518) | (2,276,635) |
| **Operative profit** | | 22,733,234 | 18,365,379 |
| **Other income (expenses), net** | | | |
| Financial expenses | 20 | (11,973,878) | (12,739,822) |
| Financial income | 21 | 2,553,899 | 2,098,783 |
| Other expenses | 9 | (1,615,017) | - |
| Exchange differences, net | 4.1-a) | (887,691) | (615,457) |
| **Profit before income tax** | | 10,810,547 | 7,108,883 |
| Income tax | 16 | (4,543,825) | (511,428) |
| **Profit and other comprenhensive income** | | 6,266,722 | 6,597,455 |

The accompanyng notes from pages 7 to 35 are part of the financial statements.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**
**(IN U.S. DOLLARS)**

| | Share capital<br>US$ | Accumulated losses<br>US$ | Total equity<br>US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balances at January 1, 2019 | 46,277,512 | (17,655,357) | 28,622,155 |
| Profit for the year and other comprehensive income | - | 6,597,455 | 6,597,455 |
| Balances at December 31, 2019 | 46,277,512 | (11,057,902) | 35,219,610 |
| Balances at January 1, 2020 | 46,277,512 | (11,057,902) | 35,219,610 |
| Profit for the year and other comprehensive income | - | 6,266,722 | 6,266,722 |
| Balances at December 31, 2020 | 46,277,512 | (4,791,180) | 41,486,332 |

The accompanyng notes from pages 7 to 35 are part of the financial statements.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**(IN U.S. DOLLARS)**

| | Note | For the year ended December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Profit for the year | | 6,266,722 | 6,597,455 |
| **Reconciliation of profit for the year with net cash by operating activities:** | | | |
| Depreciation | 9 | 11,880,902 | 11,789,517 |
| Amortization | 19 | 9,846 | 9,782 |
| Disposal of fixed assets | 9 | 1,615,017 | - |
| Deferred income tax | 14 | 3,869,407 | (1,745,938) |
| Unwinding of the discounts - decommissioning | 20 | 292,944 | 273,568 |
| Unwinding of the discounts - financial leasing | 20 | 233,231 | 283,207 |
| Amortization of transaction costs | 20 | 683,356 | 703,239 |
| Interest on financial obligations accrued | 20 | 10,629,634 | 10,968,061 |
| Interest of related parties | 8 | (2,528,662) | (1,995,837) |
| **Net changes in assets and liabilities:** | | | |
| Trade receivables | | (4,815,962) | (2,359,691) |
| Other receivables | | (1,051,617) | (648,336) |
| Receivable from related parties | | 5,714 | (1,237) |
| Prepaid expenses | | 113,467 | 268,838 |
| Trade accounts payable and accruals | | 397,220 | 1,225,378 |
| Other accounts payable to related parties | | (76,223) | 80,714 |
| Other current liabilities | | (1,476,610) | 1,728,112 |
| Decommissioning provision | | (4,735) | - |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | | 26,043,651 | 27,176,832 |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | 9 | (3,280,840) | (875,737) |
| Purchase of Intangible assets | | (3,802) | - |
| Loans granted to related parties | 8 | (7,400,000) | (9,500,000) |
| Net cash applied to investing activities | | (10,684,642) | (10,375,737) |
| **CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Payments of the principal of bonds | 10 | (6,329,174) | (5,101,182) |
| Interest payments on borrowings | 10 | (10,643,348) | (10,979,113) |
| Payments of financial leases | | (462,041) | (453,288) |
| Net cash applied to financing activities | | (17,434,563) | (16,533,583) |
| (Net decrease) net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | (2,075,554) | 267,512 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 2,391,976 | 2,124,464 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year | | 316,422 | 2,391,976 |
| Non-cash transactions: | | | |
| Right-of-use asset | 9 | 691,823 | 815,306 |
| Decommissioning update | 9 | 1,632,107 | - |

The accompanyng notes from pages 7 to 35 are part of the financial statements.

(Free translation from the original in Spanish)

**ENERGIA EOLICA S.A.**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

a) General Information -

**Energía Eólica S.A.** (hereinafter, the Company) was established on September 10, 2007 in Lima, Peru. Its legal address, where its administrative office is located, is Av. Ricardo Palma 341 - 3rd. floor, Miraflores, Lima. The Company is a direct subsidiary of ContourGlobal Latam S.A. (domiciled in Colombia), which holds 99.99% interest and is an indirect subsidiary of ContourGlobal LP (Cayman Islands exempted entity).

b) Business activity -

The Company's business consists in developing, building and operating power generating wind farms for the Peruvian national grid. The Company was awarded with two 20-years Supply Concession Agreements secured at the Peruvian Government's bid called on February 12, 2010.

On August 30, 2014 the Company started commercial operation upon conclusion of the construction of 114 MW wind farms located in the northern shore of Peru; Talara site with 30.9MW located nearby the city of Piura, and Cupisnique site located nearby the city of Trujillo with 83.1MW.

c) Legal stability agreement -

On September 22, 2014 the Company entered into a legal stability agreement with the Peruvian Government for a period of ten years. Under this agreement the Company agreed to issue shares to ContourGlobal Latam S.A. for US$28,594,403 within a two years period from the date the legal stability agreement with ContourGlobal Latam S.A. was signed on August 18, 2014, amount that should be used by the Company in increase installed capacity; and the Peruvian Government is obliged to guarantee the legal stability of the Company for the entire term of this agreement, under the following terms: (a) Tax stability related to the income tax (30%) and (b) regimes to contract workers (regarding the types of employment contract).

d) Bond Issuing -

On December 15, 2014 the Company issued US$204 million at 6% senior secured green notes due 2034 (the "Inka Notes"). The proceeds of the Inka Notes were used to (i) refinancing existing financial indebtedness under a senior secured credit facility, (ii) payments of US$33.7 million of outstanding affiliate loans and management services payable, (iii) provide a subordinated intercompany loan, (iv) make certain payments under certain contracts of the issuer and (v) provide for the initial funding of certain project accounts. The Inka Notes rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's existing and future senior debt and senior in right of payment to all of the Company's future subordinated debt. The obligations under the Inka Notes are secured by a pledge of the capital stock of the Company and a first-priority security interest on in all of the Company's existing and future tangible and intangible assets. The notes will be fully amortized in 19 years, commencing on September 18, 2015.

The indenture and related financing documents governing the Inka Notes contain customary covenants, including with respect to additional indebtedness (except allowed debt), liens and restricted payments, and customary terms with respect to redemption and events of default. Customary provisions govern project accounts, provide priority of payments for operations and maintenance, fees and expenses, principal and interest payments, and restricted payments, among other things, as for comparable project debt securities. At December 31, 2020 US$173.1 million of the Inka Notes was outstanding (US$179.5 million at December 31, 2019) (Note 10).

e) Long-term agreements -

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company maintains the following long-term agreements:

- Land lease agreement with “Fuerza Armada” in Talara region for a period of 22 years which started on November 16, 2010. The annual rent payment amounts to US$30,800.

- Land lease agreement with “Comunidad de Paijan” in Cupisnique region, for a period of 10 years which started on August 27, 2010. The annual rent payment amounts to US$54,000.

- On September 28, 2012 the Company entered into an Operations and Maintenance Agreement (O&M) with Vestas Perú. The Cupisnique and Talara O&M Agreement started September 2015 which is the date on which the Cupisnique and Talara Projects delivered the wind farms by the contractor which expires ten years after the Commercial Operation Date (COD) whereby Vestas Perú is required to provide maintenance and services for each of the Projects. Under the agreements the Company will pay an annual base quota of US$55,825 per wind turbine per year and variable quota factor of US$8.1/MWh, readjusted to the increase according to a formula outlined in the agreement.

- Power transmission agreement - On January 6, 2014 the Company and Red de Energía Perú S.A. (REP) signed the “power transmission agreement” which established the following terms: REP agrees to construct and operate the facilities for the provision of power transmission service to be provided to the Talara wind farm. The Contract term is 18 years starting in September 2014. The annual fee to be paid by the Company to REP is US$14,406 (before VAT). The annual fee will be adjusted annually as per changes occur in the index of Finished goods less Foods and Energy (WPSSOP3500) and the Company will be paid each monthly one twelfth of the indexed annual fee. An addendum was signed on March 2, 2015, which increased the annual fee to US$333,495 and extended the start-up deadline to April 13, 2015.

f) Covid-19 effect -

A new strain of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes the disease known as “Covid-19” was first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and subsequently the World Health Organization declared it a pandemic. Due to this situation, the Peruvian Government declared the State of Sanitary Emergency and National State of Emergency since March 2020 throughout the territory of Peru, which is in force until the date of this report. Among the first measures taken within the state of health and national emergency, the closure of borders, mandatory social isolation, the closure of businesses considered non-essential, among other measures related to health care and welfare of the citizens; but whose negative effects on the Peruvian economy were significant. Subsequently, as of May 2020, the Peruvian Government began the plan to resume economic activities gradually and progressively to date.

The energy sector is considered an essential activity; therefore, it has not stopped its activities. For this reason, Management considers that the impact of the measures taken by the Government has not been significant for the Company.

g) Approval of the financial statements -

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 have been issued with the authorization of Management on March 30, 2021 and will be presented for the approval of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders. In Management's opinion, the financial statements for the 2020 will be approved by the Shareholders without modifications.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors and General Shareholders' Meeting on March 24, 2021.

## 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Basis of preparation -

i) Compliance with IFRS -

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter "IASB"), effective at December 31, 2020, which include the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and the Interpretations issued by the Interpretation Committee of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRIC).

ii) Basis of measurement -

The financial statements derive from the accounting books of the Company and are prepared based on the cost convention. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The information contained and disclosed in these financial statements is responsibility of the Company's management, which expressly states that in preparing them it has applied the principles and criteria contained in the IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) effective at December 31, 2020.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

### 2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations -

#### *2.2.1 New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable at January 1, 2020 -*

The following accounting standards (IFRS), amendments to standards and interpretations are effective at January 1, 2020, and had no impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 - Definition of materiality -

  The amendments provide a new definition of "materiality", as information whose omission by mistake or obstruction is reasonably expected to influence the decision-making of the primary users of the financial statements. The amendments clarify that the materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of the information, individually or aggregated with other information, in the context of the financial statements.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements and are not expected to have future impacts on the financial statements for future years.

- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business -

  The amended definition of a business requires an acquisition to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The definition of the term ‘outputs’ is amended to focus on goods and services provided to customers, generating investment income and other income, and it excludes returns in the form of lower costs and other economic benefits.

  These amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

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

  The amendments made to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide certain reliefs in relation to interest rate benchmark reforms.

  The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that the reforms should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement.

  These amendments had no impact on the financial statements and are not expected to have a relevant impact on the financial statements of future years.

- Revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting -

  The revised conceptual framework includes some new concepts and definitions, as well as criteria for the recognition of assets and liabilities, and clarifies some definitions. The IASB has issued a revised Conceptual Framework which will be used in standard-setting decisions with immediate effect. Key changes include:

  - Increasing the prominence of stewardship in the objective of financial reporting.
  - Reinstating prudence as a component of neutrality.
  - Defining a reporting entity, which may be a legal entity, or a portion of an entity.
  - Revising the definitions of an asset and a liability.
  - Removing the probability threshold for recognition and adding guidance on derecognition.
  - Adding guidance on different measurement basis, and
  - Stating that profit or loss is the primary performance indicator and that, in principle, income and expenses in other comprehensive income should be recycled where this enhances the relevance or faithful representation of the financial statements.

  No changes will be made to any of the current accounting standards. However, entities that rely on the Framework in determining their accounting policies for transactions, events or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the accounting standards will need to apply the revised Framework from 1 January 2020. These entities will need to consider whether their accounting policies are still appropriate under the revised Framework.

  These amendments had no impact on the financial statements and are not expected to have a relevant impact on the financial statements of future years.

### 2.2.2 *New standards, amendments and interpretations in force for the financial statements for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and that have not been early adopted 2020 -*

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published for periods that begin after the date of presentation of these financial statements and have not been early adopted:

- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.
- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture
- Amendments to IFRS 16 - Rent concession related to COVID-19

Management considers that these standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in current or future reporting periods and foreseeable future transactions.

### 2.3 Functional currency and foreign currency transactions -

The financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars, the Company's functional currency. Transactions in other currencies are recorded in U.S. dollars based on exchange rates prevailing at the time of such transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates, and any resulting gains or losses are reflected in current earnings.

### 2.4 Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Because of the short maturity of these balances, the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. Restricted cash is excluded from cash and cash equivalents and is included in other current assets or long-term assets depending on restrictions.

### 2.5 Financial assets -

*(i) Classification -*

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

*(ii) Recognition and derecognition -*

Purchases or sales of financial assets are recorded on the trading date of the transaction; i.e. the date on which the Company undertakes to buy or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

*(iii) Measurement -*

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

*Debt instruments -*

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model established for management of those assets as well as the cash flow characteristics of the assets. The Company classifies its debt instruments in the following three measurement categories: (i) Amortized cost, (ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and (iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company only has financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Amortized cost: Applicable for financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Interest arising from these assets are recognized as financial income using the effective interest method. Any gains or losses arising from the disposal of these assets are recognized through profit or loss shown within "Other income (expenses)" along with associated exchange gains or losses (or the associated exchange gains or losses can be shown within "Exchange difference, net"). Impairment losses are shown in a separate item in the statement of income.

*(iv) Impairment -*

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach established under IFRS 9, which requires the expected credit loss to be estimated for the instrument lifetime and recognize it from initial recognition.

### 2.6 Offsetting financial instruments -

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 2.7 Property, plant and equipment -

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition and dismantling of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Disbursements incurred to replace a component of an item or element of property, plant and equipment are capitalized separately, writing-off the carrying amount of the component being replaced. In the event the component replaced has not been considered as a separate component of the asset item, the replacement value of the new component is used to estimate the carrying amount of the assets being replaced.

Assets in the construction stage are carried at cost. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and borrowings costs related to acquisition of qualifying assets. At their completion, the cost is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment items are written-off at the date they are sold or when no economic benefits are expected from their further use or sale. Gains and losses on disposals of assets are determined by comparing the proceeds with their carrying amounts. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation -

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

| | Years |
|---|---|
| Buildings | 20 |
| Operating wind turbines | 20 |
| Transmission lines | 18 |
| Computer equipment | 4 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 10 |
| Other equipment | 4 and 10 |
| Decommissioning obligation | 20 |

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Any changes in these estimates are prospectively adjusted.

### 2.8 Intangible assets -

The Company's identifiable intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and include acquired computer software with finite useful lives of 10 years. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. These assets are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis.

## 2.9 Leases -

Company's lease contracts comprise land leases in which the wind farms are located (Note 1-e) and the lease of administrative offices and transmission line leases. Rent contracts are entered into for fixed periods of time, however, there are renewal options as described below.

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use assets and a lease liability at the date the leased asset is ready for use by the Company.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease contract are initially measured at present value.

The measurement of such assets includes the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability and
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.

Rights-of-use assets are usually depreciated under the straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and lease term. If the Company has reasonable certainty that a purchase option will be exercised, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying leased asset.

IFRS 16 provides practical expedients; and therefore, short-term lease payments and low-value leases are recognized under the straight-line method as expenses in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases of 12 months or less. Low-value assets consists of IT equipment and small office furniture fixtures.

Lease liabilities are stated at the present value of the following payments:

- Fixed payments and
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate

Lease payments to be made under renewal options with reasonable certainty to be exercised are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are discounted using an interest rate implicit in the lease contract, if determinable, or otherwise the Company's incremental borrowing rate, the rate a lessee would have to pay on borrowings to obtain the required cash to obtain a similar right-of-use asset in an similar economic environment under similar terms and conditions.

In determining the incremental borrowing rate, the Company considers the following criteria:

- To the extent possible, the company uses the rate used on recent financing obtained from third parties as a starting point and adjusts it to reflect changes in circumstances from the date those borrowings were obtained.
- Uses other approaches under which it begins with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company; and
- Applying specific adjustments to the lease, for example, term, country, currency and kind of guarantees.

The Company is exposed to future possible lease variable payments linked to an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they become effective. When index-linked payments come in effect, the lease liability is re-assessed and adjusted to the right-of-use asset.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges. The finance cost is recognized in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

In determining the lease term, Management considers all facts and circumstances that lead the Company to exercise the option to renew or early terminate the lease contract. Renewals options (post-termination extensions) are only included in the terms of the contracts if it is reasonably certain that the lease contract will be extended (or not terminated).

**2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets -**

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, a review is undertaken to determine whether the carrying values are in excess of their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Such review is undertaken on an asset by asset basis, except where such assets do not generate cash flows independently from other assets, in which case the review is undertaken at the cash generating unit level.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect the asset at the lower amount. In assessing recoverable amount for assets, the relevant future cash flows expected to arise from the fair value less cost of disposal have been discounted to their present value using a market-determined post-tax discount rate.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of comprehensive income if there is a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amount since the prior impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount is increased to the recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount net of depreciation or amortization which would have arisen if the prior impairment loss had not been recognized. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company did not identify evidences that an impairment loss on non-financial assets has been incurred.

**2.11 Financial liabilities -**

In accordance with IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments” financial liabilities are classified, at its initial recognition, as follows: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities on the date of its initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the category of financial liabilities at amortized cost and are included in the following items if the statement of financial position: “Trade account payable and accruals”, “Other account payable to related parties”; “Other current liabilities, “Lease liabilities” and “Borrowings and interest payable”.

All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of the costs directly attributable to the transaction; and subsequently, when the time value of money is important, they are measured at amortized cost by the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost incorporates the costs directly attributable to the transaction.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are shown as non-current liabilities.

**2.12 Borrowings -**

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently recognized at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer payment of the obligation for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position, when is classified as non-current.

**2.13 Borrowing costs -**

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**2.14 Provisions -**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. If the time value of money is significant, provisions are discounted using pre-tax rates, which reflect, when appropriate, the liabilities' specific risks. The reversal of the discount due to the passage of time originates the increase of the obligation which is recognized with a charge to the statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect the best estimate available as of the date of the statement of financial position. The expense related to other provisions is presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

**2.15 Income tax -**

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the income tax laws enacted in Peru. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in income tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable income tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using income tax rate (and laws) that has been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and is expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled, considering the legal stability agreement (Note 1-c).

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

**2.16 Employee benefits -**

a) Termination benefits -

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

b) Employees' severance indemnities -

Employees' severance indemnities are comprised of indemnities determined under labor laws and regulations, and it is shown net of the deposits, which are made in May and November of each year, in institutions of the financial system at the election of the employees. The employee's severance indemnities are equivalent to half compensation, effective on the date of each deposit, and is recognized on an accrual basis. The Company does not have any obligation to make additional payments once these annual deposits, to which each worker is entitled, are made.

c) Statutory bonuses -

In accordance with labor laws, employees are entitled to two additional monthly salaries per year as annual statutory bonuses. The Company recognizes the expense in statutory bonuses and the related liabilities on an accrual basis. Statutory bonuses are paid in July and December every year.

d) Employees’ vacation leave -

Personnel's annual vacations and other remunerated absences are recognized on the accrual basis. The provision for the estimated obligation for annual vacations and other remunerated employee absences is recognized at the date of the statement of financial position.

**2.17 Share capital -**

Equity instruments are contracts that give the holder a residual interest in the Company’s net assets. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are recognized at the amount of proceeds received net of costs directly attributable to the transaction.

### 2.18 Dividend distribution -

Dividends are recognized as liabilities when they are declared (i.e. the dividends are appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity). Typically, dividends are recognized as liabilities in the period in which their distribution is approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

### 2.19 Revenue recognition -

The Company recognizes revenues based on compliance with performance obligations agreed with the client in order to determine the opportunity and amount in which revenues must be recognized, giving greater importance to the transfer of control than to the transfer of risks and benefits.

Sale of energy -

Sales of energy are recognized when control is transferred, this condition is met when the generated energy is injected into the Peruvian National Grid. Income from the sale of energy is recognized over time as energy injections occur.

Revenue from the sale of energy delivered but not invoiced is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the energy has been delivered.

Interest -

Interest are recognized on the basis of the proportion of time elapsed, using the effective interest method. Interest Premium is recognized based on an accrual basis and corresponds to 12% of the unbilled accounts receivable (Note 6) in accordance with the Law Decree No.28544. As it does not correspond to an interest because of a deferred payment, it is considered as part of revenue.

### 2.20 Other costs and expenses -

The other costs and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis regardless of when they are paid and, if applicable, in the same period in which the related revenue is recognized.

## 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing its financial statements, the Company has made significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information reported in the notes. The Company periodically monitors such estimates and assumptions and makes sure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and the judgments made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are addressed below:

### 3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumption -

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment -

Both wind farms started commercial operations on August 30, 2014 and therefore triggered the commencement of depreciation. The Company is reasonably applying 20-years useful life for the wind farms, based on the term of Supply Concession Agreement.

Revenue recognition -

Under the terms of the Supply Concession Agreement the Company has committed to provide a minimum volume of energy per year at a price per MW/h, which includes a premium over the spot tariff. The premium is awarded only if the minimum volume of energy is injected to Sistema Eléctrico Interconectado Nacional (SEIN) which is validated annually by Comité de Operación Económica del Sistema Interconectado Nacional (COES SINAC). If the minimum volume of energy is not provided, the Company will only have the right to receive the spot price per MW/h. Additional discounts may apply to the price per MW/h which are related to the volume level of energy injected.

The Company recognized revenue from sales of energy per month of operation at a price which includes the premium over the spot price as it estimates that the annual minimum volume of energy required to be injected to the SEIN will be reached. When the Company estimates that the volume of energy is not going to be achieved, it recognizes a decrease in the provision of revenues in statement of comprehensive income.

The Company uses the same method consistently throughout the duration of the Supply Concession Agreement through a range of ‘reasonable number of possible consideration amounts’, using all the information that is reasonable available to it, current and forecasted data. The Company updates its estimation on a quarterly basis considering the available data as of the reporting date and any difference is recorded prospectively as follows:

- If the projected volume of energy is expected to fulfill the minimum volume required, the Company continues recording revenues at a price which includes the premium at a monthly basis.

- If the Company does not expect to achieve the minimum volume of energy committed, the Company revises its estimates and adjusts the price of the energy sold.

Decommissioning provision -

Within the conclusion of construction and consequently the commencement of commercial operation, the Company recognized a decommissioning provision and subsequently updated at December 31, 2020, which amounted to US$6,057,922 (US$4,137,606 at December 31, 2019) related to the future obligation for dismantling costs of 62 wind turbines and associated civil works. The estimated costs include removal of cables, dismantling costs of substation, transmission lines and wind turbines. The Company estimates the present value of this obligation using a discount rate in Peruvian soles of 4.92%. If the change in the used discount rate increase/decrease +/- 1%, the impact of the decommission obligation would be lower/higher in US$828,551 and US$776,108, respectively. (US$665,086 and US$510,529 in 2019, respectively).

Lease of transmission lines -

The Company entered into an agreement with Red de Energía Perú S.A. (REP), in which REP will construct, operate and provide a power transmission services to the Company for 18 years from the commencement of operations. The installations will be transferred to the Company by the end of the contract term.

The financial lease over transmission lines at December 31, 2020 amounted to US$3,236,869 (US$2,886,235 at December 31, 2019). The Company estimated the fair value of the future discounted cash flow with a discount rate of 4.92%.

### 3.2 Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies -

*Determination of functional currency -*

Management concluded the functional currency as the U.S. dollar based on the following: The Supply concession agreement signed by the Company and the Peruvian Government set an energy sale price in U.S. dollars which is adjusted periodically by a factor that includes the Finished Goods, less Food and Energy Index ("Food and Energy index - WPSSOP 3500") published by Labor Department of the U.S. Government. As of May 18, 2017, according to the addendum of the Supply Concession Contract, the index of Finished Products less Food and Energy of the United States was replaced ("Food and Energy Index - WPSFD4131"); most operating cost and investments are incurred in Peru but are mainly billed in U.S. dollars, borrowings are held in U.S. dollars; and capital contributions are made in U.S. dollars. Management has used its professional judgment to determine the functional currency and concluded that the currency that most faithfully represents the economic environment and conditions of the entity is the United States dollar.

## 4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Financial risk factors -

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The most important aspects in risk management are the following:

a) Market risk -

i) Foreign exchange risk -

Foreign exchange risk exposure arises from exchange rate fluctuations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Company's functional currency.

The Company maintains assets and liabilities expressed in Peruvian soles (S/) detailed as follows:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | S/ | S/ |
| **Assets** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,029,289 | 2,884,088 |
| Trade accounts receivable | 37,762,420 | 20,536,480 |
| Other accounts receivable (a) | 7,065,119 | 5,354,273 |
| | 45,856,828 | 28,774,841 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Trade accounts payable | ( 886,730) | ( 852,001) |
| Other current liabilities (b) | ( 1,148,845) | ( 11,752,618) |
| Decommissioning provision | ( 21,953,911) | - |
| | ( 23,989,486) | ( 12,604,619) |
| **Net assets** | 21,867,342 | 16,170,222 |

(a) Mainly including income tax credit and temporary tax on net assets.

(b) Mainly including income tax payable.

Balances in foreign currency are converted to functional currency using the exchange rates published by the Peruvian banking regulator "Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP" (SBS). At December 31, 2020 the exchange rates used by the Company for recording its balances in foreign currency are US$0.276 and US$0.275 per S/1 for assets and liabilities, respectively (US$0.302 and US$0.301 per S/1 for assets and liabilities, respectively, at December 31, 2019).

At December 31, 2020 the Company recognized exchange gains for US$629,595 (US$2,072,573 at December 31, 2019) and exchange losses for US$1,517,286 (US$2,688,030 at December 31, 2019), stated in Exchange differences, net in the statement of comprehensive income.

Management considers that a fluctuation of +/- 5% in the exchange rate would have the following effect on the Company's comprehensive income as follows:

| | Increase/decrease in exchange rate | Effects on profit or loss before tax US$ |
|---|---|---|
| 2020 | +5% | ( 302,969) |
| | -5% | 302,969 |
| 2019 | +5% | ( 244,534) |
| | -5% | 244,534 |

ii) Price risk -

The Company is not exposed to the trade risks arising from changes in the prices used by competitors, because revenues and prices are assured by a 20-years term Supply Concession Agreement with Peruvian Government to provide power to the National Electric Power Grid. Prices are adjusted periodically by a factor that includes the Finished Goods less Food and Energy Index (WPSFD4131) published by Labor Department of the U.S. Government. No major changes are expected to have a negative effect in the foreseeable future.

iii) Interest rate risk -

The Company is not exposed to interest risk on its cash flows since all its financial assets and liabilities bear interest at fixed rates. The risk of fair value of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 4.3.

b) Credit risk -

The financial assets potentially exposed to credit risk concentrations primarily consist of bank deposits and trade accounts receivable. The assessment of the credit quality of financial assets can be performed on the basis of historical data on default rates of their counterparts:

| | At December 31, 2020 US$ | At December 31, 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in banks and short-term bank deposits: | | |
| - Rate A+ | 283,787 | 868,276 |
| - Rate A3 | 32,008 | 1,522,272 |
| | 315,795 | 2,390,548 |

The rating "A" in the table above represents a high-quality credit rating. The rating was obtained from local and foreign risk rating agencies such as Apoyo & Asociados Internacionales, local rating agencies are authorized by Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y AFP.

Also, Management considers that the Company does not have significant credit risk on the accounts receivable because they have not had any non-compliance on payments from clients or large overdue accounts receivable historically.

The credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the date of the statement of financial position.

c) Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company may not be able to obtain the funds it requires to comply with its commitments under financial liabilities, including the inability to sell a financial asset at a price close to its fair value when cash is required. Management believes that the Company is capable of generating sufficient cash from operations in order to attend its obligations as they become due. In addition, the Company has accessed to adequate credit on reasonable terms from financial institutions.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

| | **Less than 1 year** | **Between 1 and 2 years** | **Between 2 and 5 years** | **Over 5 years** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **US$** | **US$** | **US$** | **US$** | **US$** |
| **At December 31, 2020** | | | | | |
| Borrowings and interest payable | 17,593,476 | 17,711,585 | 55,020,068 | 166,853,666 | 257,178,795 |
| Trade accounts payable and accruals | 2,769,943 | - | - | - | 2,769,943 |
| Other payables to related parties | 9,683 | - | - | - | 9,683 |
| Lease liability | 471,038 | 471,817 | 1,336,506 | 3,202,068 | 5,481,429 |
| Decommissioning provision | - | - | - | 11,759,618 | 11,759,618 |
| Other current liabilities (1) | 214,762 | - | - | - | 214,762 |
| | 21,058,902 | 18,183,402 | 56,356,574 | 181,815,352 | 277,414,230 |
| **At December 31, 2019** | | | | | |
| Borrowings and interest payable | 16,972,522 | 17,593,476 | 54,174,718 | 185,410,601 | 274,151,317 |
| Trade accounts payable and accruals | 2,372,723 | - | - | - | 2,372,723 |
| Other payables to related parties | 85,906 | - | - | - | 85,906 |
| Lease liability | 462,041 | 471,038 | 1,334,121 | 3,648,370 | 5,915,570 |
| Decommissioning provision | - | - | - | 11,284,000 | 11,284,000 |
| Other current liabilities (1) | 212,507 | - | - | - | 212,507 |
| | 20,105,699 | 18,064,514 | 55,508,839 | 200,342,971 | 294,022,023 |

(1) Excluding tax liabilities.

### 4.2 Capital risk management -

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

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings plus finance lease obligation, less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio was as follows:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2019** |
| | **US$** | **US$** |
| Borrowings (Note 10) | 168,211,015 | 173,870,547 |
| Lease liability (Note 12) | 4,125,127 | 3,662,114 |
| Less cash and cash equivalents (Note 5) | ( 316,422) | ( 2,391,976) |
| Net debt | 172,019,720 | 175,140,685 |
| Equity attributable to shareholders | 41,486,332 | 35,219,610 |
| Total capital | 213,506,052 | 210,360,295 |
| Gearing ratio | 0.81 | 0.83 |

### 4.3 Fair value estimation -

IFRS 13, "Fair value measurement" requires the entity to disclose the measurement of fair values according to the following hierarchical levels to measure fair value:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices within level 1 that are observable for assets or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or the liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).
-

The Company does not have financial instruments valued at a fair value shown in the statement of financial position. However, for Company exposure purposes, the following criteria should be taken into consideration to determine the fair value of its financial instruments:

a) Financial instruments of which the fair value is similar to the carrying amount -

For financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have short-term maturities (less than three months), such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and others current liabilities, is considered that the carrying amount is similar to the fair value.

b) Financial instruments at fixed rate -

The fair value of the financial liabilities that accrue fixed rates at amortized cost is determined comparing the market interest rates at the time of their initial recognition with the current markets rates related to similar financial instruments.

The fair value of long-term debt at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is disclosed in Note 10.

## 5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item comprises:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2019** |
| | **US$** | **US$** |
| Cash in hand | 627 | 1,428 |
| Cash at bank accounts | 315,795 | 2,390,548 |
| | 316,422 | 2,391,976 |

Cash at bank accounts is held in local and foreign banks amounting to US$32,009 and S/1,028,444 at December 31, 2020 (US$1,520,981 and S/2,880,025 at December 31, 2019).

## 6 TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

This item comprises:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | US$ | US$ |
| Unbilled accounts receivable | 10,382,121 | 6,082,136 |
| Invoices issued | 337,944 | 101,917 |
| Interest receivable (a) | 297,914 | 17,964 |
| | 11,017,979 | 6,202,017 |

(a) Interest receivable comprises the interest generated by the unbilled account receivable in accordance with the COES Decree No.28544 which annual interest rate is 12%.

## 7 OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

This item comprises:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | US$ | US$ |
| Restricted funds (a) | 3,273,270 | 2,657,742 |
| Payment on account of income tax (b) | 2,073,452 | 1,637,363 |
| | 5,346,722 | 4,295,105 |

(a) The restricted funds comprises (i) Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) of US$1,341,743 at December 31, 2020 (US$733,836 at December 31, 2019) and (ii) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Reserve Account of US$1,931,527 at December 31,2020 (US$1,923,906 at December 31, 2019), established and maintained pursuant to the Collateral and Accounts Agreement.

(b) The balance at December 31, 2020 comprises payments on account of income tax of year 2020 that will serve as a tax credit for future years. (The balance at December 31, 2019 comprises payments on account of income tax of year 2019 which was applied in the 2019 annual tax return made in April 2020).

## 8 BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) The balances with related parties are summarized as follows:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | US$ | US$ |
| **Balances receivable from related parties -** | | |
| *Other receivables - current:* | | |
| ContourGlobal Peru S.A.C. | 61,733 | 67,794 |
| | 61,733 | 67,794 |
| *Loan receivable - Non-current:* | | |
| ContourGlobal Latam - Principal (a.1) | 21,517,851 | 21,517,851 |
| ContourGlobal Latam - Interest (a.1) | 6,366,007 | 5,071,053 |
| ContourGlobal Terra Holding S.á.r.l - Principal (a.2) | 24,100,000 | 16,700,000 |
| ContourGlobal Terra Holding S.á.r.l - Interest | 1,938,821 | 704,766 |
| | 53,922,679 | 43,993,670 |
| **Balances payable to related parties -** | | |
| ContourGlobal Do Brasil Holding Ltda | 4,517 | 85,906 |
| ContourGlobal Peru S.A.C. | 5,166 | - |
| | 9,683 | 85,906 |

(a.1) Comprising loans granted to its affiliate ContourGlobal Latam that accrue interest at an annual rate of 6% and are composed as follows:

- Loan for US$9,049,647 with maturity date in December 2021. The interest receivable related to this loan amounts to US$2,585,472 (US$2,040,658 at December 31, 2019).
- Loan for US$10,000,000 with maturity date in November 2021. The interest receivable related to this loan amounts to US$3,335,835 (US$2,734,191 at December 31, 2019).
- Loan for US$2,468,204 with maturity date in July 2022. The interest receivable related to this loan amounts to US$444,700 (US$296,204 at December 31, 2019).

Even though the dates detailed above show the enforceability of the securities in the short term, Management is talking with its related party to grant additional years to collection, which means that its presentation is given in non-current assets.

(a.2) During 2020 the Company granted ContourGlobal Terra Holding the following loans:

- Loan for US$1,000,000 granted on June 26, 2020 at an annual rate of 5% for a term of 10 years.
- Loan for US$6,400,000 granted on December 27, 2020 at an annual rate of 5% for a term of 10 years.

Also, it maintains the following loans granted in previous years and effective at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

- Loan for US$4,500,000 granted in June 2019 and US$5,000,000 granted in December 2019, both of them accrue interest at an annual rate of 7% for a term of 10 years.
- Loan for US$7,200,000 granted in December 2018, that accrues interest at an annual rate of 7.5% for a term of 10 years.

b) Major transactions with related parties comprise:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | US$ | US$ |
| Transactions of statement of financial position: | | |
| Loans granted to related parties | ( 7,400,000) | ( 9,500,000) |
| Income (expenses) with related parties: | | |
| Financial income (Note 21) | 2,528,662 | 1,995,837 |
| Management services (Note 19) | ( 84,785) | ( 71,016) |
| Personnel services | ( 4,239) | ( 26,451) |

The remuneration of key management which is comprised by the Chief Executive Officer for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to US$175,370 and US$167,614, respectively.

## 9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in property, plant and equipment and the corresponding accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

| | Land US$ | Buildings US$ | Work in progress US$ | Right-of-use asset (IFRS 16) US$ | Operating wind turbines US$ | Transmission lines (Note 12) US$ | Computer equipment US$ | Furniture and fixtures US$ | Other Equipment US$ | Decommi-ssioning obligation US$ | Total US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year 2019** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening net carrying amount at January 1, 2019 | 13,747 | 120,809 | 10,295 | - | 177,634,014 | 2,536,298 | 18,773 | 32,546 | 208,184 | 2,250,371 | 182,825,037 |
| Additions | - | 11,244 | 748,140 | 815,306 | - | - | 12,942 | 5,323 | 98,088 | - | 1,691,043 |
| Transfers | - | - | - | 2,536,298 | - | ( 2,536,298) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Depreciation expense (c) | - | ( 11,591) | - | ( 250,139) | ( 11,127,002) | - | ( 5,397) | ( 5,722) | ( 246,025) | ( 143,641) | ( 11,789,517) |
| Closing net carrying amount at December 31, 2019 | 13,747 | 120,462 | 758,435 | 3,101,465 | 166,507,012 | - | 26,318 | 32,147 | 60,247 | 2,106,730 | 172,726,563 |
| **Year 2020:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening net carrying amount at January 1, 2020 | 13,747 | 120,462 | 758,435 | 3,101,465 | 166,507,012 | - | 26,318 | 32,147 | 60,247 | 2,106,730 | 172,726,563 |
| Additions (a) | - | | 3,217,466 | 691,823 | - | - | 13,546 | - | 49,828 | 1,632,107 | 5,604,770 |
| Transfers | - | 79,789 | ( 3,640,589) | ( 10,578) | 2,955,491 | | 12,707 | 3,028 | 600,152 | - | - |
| Disposal (b) | - | - | - | - | ( 1,615,017) | - | - | - | - | - | ( 1,615,017) |
| Depreciation expense (b) | - | ( 12,646) | - | ( 275,506) | ( 11,359,498) | - | ( 9,339) | ( 6,262) | ( 74,010) | ( 143,641) | ( 11,880,902) |
| Closing net carrying amount at December 31, 2020 | 13,747 | 187,605 | 335,312 | 3,507,204 | 156,487,988 | - | 43,232 | 28,913 | 636,217 | 3,595,196 | 164,835,414 |

(a) Additions for 2020 mainly comprise the replacement of cells at the Talara and Cupisnique wind farms for US$1,642,342, acquisition of a transformer for US$1,215,907, additions to the right-of-use asset for US$691,823 related to the increase in the tariff of leasing of transmission lines and, lastly, the increase in decommissioning assets of US$1,632,107, as a result of the updating of flows and the discount rate.

(b) During 2020, as a result of a thorough inspection and a maintenance plan, it was necessary to replace some medium voltage cells in order to improve the operation of the wind turbines; the replaced assets were acquired from Vestas Peru. The net cost of the disposal, which amounted to US$1,615,017, is shown in the statement of comprehensive income within “Other expenses”.

(c) Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounting to US$11,880,902 (US$11,789,517 at December 31, 2019) is allocated in Operating costs (Note 18) in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 10 BORROWINGS AND INTEREST PAYABLE

At December 31, this item comprises:

| | Maturity date | At December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate bond issuance | 30/08/2034 | 173,199,107 | 179,528,281 |
| Interest payable | | 375,265 | 388,979 |
| Transaction costs | | ( 5,363,357) | ( 6,046,713) |
| | | 168,211,015 | 173,870,547 |

The current and non-current portion are as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| Current portion | 7,079,223 | 6,034,699 |
| Non-current portion | 161,131,792 | 167,835,848 |
| | 168,211,015 | 173,870,547 |

The long-term debt is scheduled to be paid as follows:

| Year | At December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| 2021 | - | 6,704,056 |
| 2022 | 7,297,354 | 7,297,354 |
| Del 2023 to 2034 | 153,834,438 | 153,834,438 |
| | 161,131,792 | 167,835,848 |

On December 15, 2014 the Company issued US$204 million at 6% senior secured green notes due ("the Inka Notes") (Note 1-d).

Transaction costs includes the offering discount amounting to US$3,378,240; the underwriting fee amounting to US$3,060,000 and other costs related to bonds issue amounting to US$3,335,603; less US$4,410,486 corresponding to the unwinding of the discount at December 31, 2020 (US$3,727,130 at December 31, 2019).

Interest payment dates: March 18, June 18, September 18 and December 18 in each year, starting on March 18, 2015, provided that, the final interest payment date shall be August 30, 2034. During 2020, the Company accrued interests amounting to US$10,629,634 (US$10,968,061 at December 31, 2019) (Note 20).

Principal payments: The Company repays the principal of the Notes on each interest payment date, starting on September 18, 2015 and the remaining principal balance on August 30, 2034. During 2020, the Company repaid the principal in the amount of US$6,329,174 (US$5,101,182 during 2019).

The carrying amounts and fair values of the non-current borrowings are as follows:

| | Carrying amount 2020 US$ | Carrying amount 2019 US$ | Fair value 2020 US$ | Fair value 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate bonds issuance | 161,131,792 | 167,835,848 | 159,520,282 | 168,392,551 |
| | 161,131,792 | 167,835,848 | 159,520,282 | 168,392,551 |

The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using an annual rate of 5.8% at December 31, 2020 (5.7% at December 31, 2019).

The reconciliation of the net debt and the cash flows from financing activities is as follows:

| | Borrowings US$ | Interest payable US$ | Transaction cost US$ | Total US$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At January 1, 2019** | 184,629,463 | 400,031 | ( 6,749,952) | 178,279,542 |
| Cash flows | ( 5,101,182) | ( 10,979,114) | - | ( 16,080,296) |
| Non-cash movements | - | 10,968,062 | 703,239 | 11,671,301 |
| **At December 31, 2019** | 179,528,281 | 388,979 | ( 6,046,713) | 173,870,547 |
| Cash flows | ( 6,329,174) | ( 10,643,348) | - | ( 16,972,522) |
| Non-cash movements | - | 10,629,634 | 683,356 | 11,312,990 |
| **At December 31, 2020** | 173,199,107 | 375,265 | ( 5,363,357) | 168,211,015 |

## 11 TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

This item comprises:

| | At December 31, 2020 US$ | At December 31, 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts payable to Vestas Peru | 1,896,246 | 1,102,757 |
| Other suppliers | 873,697 | 1,269,966 |
| | 2,769,943 | 2,372,723 |

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 accounts payable to Vestas Peru mainly comprise the invoices for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) services of the Cupisnique and Talara wind farms.

## 12 LEASE LIABILITY

This item comprises:

| | At December 31, 2020 US$ | At December 31, 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Lease of transmission lines (a) | 3,236,869 | 2,886,245 |
| Lease of lands and offices | 888,258 | 775,869 |
| | 4,125,127 | 3,662,114 |
| | | |
| Current portion | 363,151 | 469,375 |
| Non-current portion | 3,761,976 | 3,192,739 |

The movement of the lease liability is as follows:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as of January 1 | 3,662,114 | 3,016,889 |
| Effect of the adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 9) | - | 815,306 |
| Update of costs and discount rate (Note 9) | 691,823 | - |
| Present value update (Note 20) | 233,231 | 283,207 |
| Payments | ( 462,041) | ( 453,288) |
| Balance at December 31 | 4,125,127 | 3,662,114 |

The determination of the present value of the lease at December 31 is as follows:

| | At December 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2020 | 2019 |
| | US$ | US$ |
| Lease liability: | | |
| Within one year | 477,544 | 469,375 |
| Between two and five years | 2,126,580 | 1,650,430 |
| After five years | 2,745,759 | 4,036,880 |
| Future interest | ( 1,224,757) | ( 2,494,571) |
| Present value of finance lease obligation | 4,125,127 | 3,662,114 |

The future interest is calculated on the basis of the identified costs and is discounted at risk-free rate equivalent to 4.92% for transmission lines and 7% for lands and offices.

a) Lease of transmission lines -

The Company recognized the finance lease obligation under the agreement with Red de Energía Perú S.A. (REP), in which REP builds, operates and provides power transmission line services for 18 years starting on the commencement of operations date (August 30, 2014). An addendum was signed on March 2, 2015, which increased the annual fee to US$333,495 and extended the start-up deadline to April 13, 2015. Prices can be updated annually based on an update factor. The installations will be transferred to the Company by end of the contract term (Note 1-e).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Minimum monthly payments | US$ | 30,434 |
| Increasing rate on loans | % | 4.92 |
| Present value of minimum payments at December 31, 2020 | US$ | 3,236,869 |
| | | |
| Current portion of the transmission line lease | US$ | 210,656 |
| Non-current portion | US$ | 3,026,213 |

## 13 DECOMMISSIONING PROVISIONS

At December 31, 2020 the Company recognized a provision amounting US$6,057,922 for dismantling costs related to 62 wind turbines, which 17 are located in Talara and 45 are located in Cupisnique wind farm (US$4,137,606 at December 31, 2019). The cost is expected to be disbursed at the end of the 20-years Supply Concession Agreement. The provision includes removal of cables, substation, transmission lines and wind turbines, as well as demolition and removal of the bases where the wind turbines are built only at ground level. These dismantling costs are calculated on the basis of the identified costs and are discounted at a risk-free rate equivalent to 4.92% (6.86% at December 31, 2019).

The movement of the decommissioning obligation as of December 31, is as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|
| | US$ | US$ |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 4,137,606 | 3,864,038 |
| Changes due to provision update (a) | 1,632,107 | - |
| Present value update (Note 20) | 292,944 | 273,568 |
| Other movements | ( 4,735) | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | 6,057,922 | 4,137,606 |

(a) The change in the provision is because in 2020 the Company updated the decommissioning budget: also it has changed the estimate of cash flows from U.S. dollars to Peruvian soles and updated the discount rate.

## 14 DEFERRED INCOME TAX

The movement in deferred income tax is as follows:

| | At December 31, 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year - liability | (7,020,074) | (8,766,012) |
| Profit or loss for the year (Note 16-b) | (3,869,407) | 1,745,938 |
| Balance at the end of the year - liability | (10,889,481) | (7,020,074) |

Deferred tax liability relates to the following items:

| | Opening balance US$ | Profit or loss for the year US$ | Final balance US$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year 2020** | | | |
| Deferred income tax assets - | | | |
| Vacation leave | 28,433 | 14,856 | 43,289 |
| Pre-operating expenses | 1,230,528 | (581,738) | 648,790 |
| Exchange difference | 268,901 | - | 268,901 |
| Decommissioning liability | 1,192,727 | 637,274 | 1,830,001 |
| Other provisions | 195,004 | (169,611) | 25,393 |
| Tax carry-forward losses | 2,737,065 | (1,032,075) | 1,704,990 |
| | 5,652,658 | (1,131,294) | 4,521,364 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities - | | | |
| Borrowing costs | (971,677) | (145,752) | (1,117,429) |
| Exchange difference | (9,810,311) | (2,266,545) | (12,076,856) |
| Transaction costs | (1,187,017) | 134,168 | (1,052,849) |
| Depreciation exchange difference | (71,707) | (13,445) | (85,152) |
| Decommissioning asset | (632,020) | (446,539) | (1,078,559) |
| | (12,672,732) | (2,738,113) | (15,410,845) |
| Deferred income tax liability, net | (7,020,074) | (3,869,407) | (10,889,481) |
| **Year 2019** | | | |
| Deferred income tax assets - | | | |
| Vacation leave | 24,811 | 3,622 | 28,433 |
| Pre-operating expenses | 1,651,657 | (421,129) | 1,230,528 |
| Exchange difference | 268,901 | - | 268,901 |
| Decommissioning provision | 1,159,211 | 33,516 | 1,192,727 |
| Other provisions | 184,993 | 10,011 | 195,004 |
| Tax carry-forward losses | 2,225,002 | 512,063 | 2,737,065 |
| | 5,514,575 | (138,083) | 5,652,658 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities - | | | |
| Borrowing costs | (825,925) | (145,752) | (971,677) |
| Exchange difference | (11,396,220) | 1,585,909 | (9,810,311) |
| Amortization of pre-operating expenses | (1,325,068) | 138,051 | (1,187,017) |
| Depreciation exchange difference | (58,262) | (13,445) | (71,707) |
| Decommissioning asset | (675,112) | 43,092 | (632,020) |
| | (14,280,587) | 1,607,855 | (12,672,732) |
| Deferred income tax liability, net | (8,766,012) | 1,745,938 | (7,020,074) |

## 15 EQUITY

a) Share capital -

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 share capital comprises 110,096,557 fully subscribed and paid-in common shares at S/1.00 par value each.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company's capital structure is as follows:

| Percentage of individual interest in capital | Number of shareholders | Total percentage |
|---|---|---|
| From 1.00 to 90.00 | 1 | 99.99 |
| From 0.01 to 1.00 | 1 | 0.01 |
| Total | 2 | 100.00 |

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 ContourGlobal Latam S.A. owned 99.9% of Company's share capital and ContourGlobal Perú owned a class B share.

b) Accumulated losses -

At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company has incurred in accumulated losses amounting to US$4,791,180 and US$11,057,902, respectively.

## 16 TAX SITUATION

a) Tax stability agreement -

The Company signed the legal Stability Agreement with the Peruvian Government on September 22, 2014 by a term of 10 years expiring on September 22, 2024 which guarantees stability income tax treatment and stability in the regulations of the recruitment of workers.

The Company is entitled to comply, among others, with the following obligations: (i) to issue shares in benefit of ContourGlobal Latam for the amount of its contributions which amounted US$28,594,403; (ii) to register in Proinversión the contributions received; and (iii) to use these contributions to expand the its productive capacity. Also, the Company assumes the obligation to certify that it has received the contribution due to the presentation of the legal documents in which the capital increase is recorded.

The Legal Stability Agreement will be automatically terminated if the Company default on its obligations mentioned in the paragraph above or if the Company transfers its contractual position. In case of termination, the Company shall reimburse to the Peruvian Government the actual tax amounts that would have accrued if this Legal Stability Agreement has not been signed plus any surcharges established by the Peruvian tax code.

The Company can only assign its rights and obligations under this Legal Stability Agreement with the prior consent of the Peruvian government.

The Legal Stability Agreement may be modified through mutual consent. However, the term of the agreement and the amount of capital contributions which shall be received (below to the minimum established by Peruvian law) are not subject to modification.

b) Income tax -

In accordance with tax regulation, income tax is calculated and paid in Peruvian soles. The enacted income tax rate was 30% for 2020 and 2019, since the Company has a Legal Stability Agreement.

The Company computed its taxable base for the year ended December 31, 2020, and determined that its income tax expense amounts to US$4,543,825 (losses of US$511,428 for the year ended December 31, 2019), which is broken down as follows:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Current | ( 674,418) | ( 2,257,366) |
| Deferred (Note 14) | ( 3,869,407) | 1,745,938 |
| | ( 4,543,825) | ( 511,428) |

The Company's Management considers that the income tax return has been determined according to the tax law in force during the year of signing the tax stability agreement.

Reconciliation of effective rates of income tax to the tax rate is as follows:

| | 2020 US$ | 2020 % | 2019 US$ | 2019 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income before income tax | 10,810,547 | 100.00 | 7,108,883 | 100.00 |
| Income tax recorded at theoretical rate | ( 3,243,164) | ( 30.00) | ( 2,132,665) | ( 30.00) |
| Permanent differences | 1,717,373 | 15.89 | ( 1,822,449) | ( 25.64) |
| Exchange difference on fixed assets | ( 2,266,545) | ( 20.97) | 3,501,118 | 49.25 |
| Adjustment in tax loss | ( 433,390) | ( 4.01) | - | - |
| Adjustment in pre-operating expenses | ( 265,154) | ( 2.45) | ( 57,432) | ( 0.81) |
| Other | ( 52,945) | ( 0.49) | - | - |
| Income tax rate | ( 4,543,825) | ( 42.03) | ( 511,428) | ( 7.19) |

Peruvian tax authorities have the power to review and, if necessary, amend the Income Tax determined by the Company in the last four years, from January 1 of the year following the filing date of the respective annual income tax returns. Income tax returns from 2016 to 2020 are pending examination by the Peruvian tax authorities. Management considers that no significant liabilities will arise from the pending examinations.

Due to possible interpretations that tax authorities may make on legal regulations in force, it is not possible to determine at present whether liabilities for the Company will result from future reviews, so that any eventual higher tax or charge that might result from fiscal reviews will be charged to the net income (loss) for the year in which they are determined.  However, Management considers that no potential additional settlement of taxes would be significant for the financial statements at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

## 17 REVENUE

Revenue for the year ended December 31 comprise:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from energy sales premium | 38,994,734 | 35,639,472 |
| Revenue from energy sales spot | 5,184,585 | 4,069,776 |
| Interest revenue premium | 315,879 | 40,005 |
| | 44,495,198 | 39,749,253 |

## 18 OPERATING COST

Operating costs for the year ended December 31 comprise:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation (Note 9) | 11,880,902 | 11,789,517 |
| Operating and maintenance | 4,622,188 | 4,540,885 |
| Personnel expenses | 1,185,960 | 1,084,086 |
| Interconnexion charges | 726,799 | 344,694 |
| Concession fees | 407,572 | 356,629 |
| Services received from third parties | 325,242 | 364,864 |
| Purchased power | - | 489,580 |
| Transmitting charges | 241,783 | 136,954 |
| | 19,390,446 | 19,107,209 |

## 19 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses for the year ended December 31 comprise:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Insurances | 693,658 | 548,306 |
| Taxes related to bond interest expense | 530,407 | 547,051 |
| Letter of credit fees | 393,448 | 388,175 |
| Services received from third parties | 335,760 | 358,449 |
| Security services | 160,140 | 167,064 |
| Internet services | 109,926 | 134,860 |
| Fines | 20,884 | 17,987 |
| Other tax expense | 32,664 | 33,946 |
| Management services (Note 8-b) | 84,785 | 71,016 |
| Amortization | 9,846 | 9,782 |
| | 2,371,518 | 2,276,635 |

## 20 FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Financial expenses for the year ended December 31 comprise:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowings (Note 10) | 10,629,634 | 10,968,061 |
| Amortization of transaction costs | 683,356 | 703,239 |
| Unwinding of discount - decommissioning (Note 13) | 292,944 | 273,568 |
| Unwinding of discount - financial leasing | 233,231 | 283,207 |
| Penalties and interests | 134,713 | 511,747 |
| | 11,973,878 | 12,739,822 |

## 21 FINANCIAL INCOME

Financial income for the year ended December 31 comprise:

| | 2020 US$ | 2019 US$ |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on loans granted to related parties (Note 8-b) | 2,528,662 | 1,995,837 |
| Other financial income | 25,237 | 102,946 |
| | 2,553,899 | 2,098,783 |

## 22 CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2020 the Company does not have material contingencies that require disclosure.

## 23 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Between December 31, 2020 and the date of approval of the financial statements, no significant subsequent events have occurred that are required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.