ENA SUR, S. A., ENA ESTE, S. A.
AND ENA MASTER TRUST

(Wholly owned subsidiaries of Empresa
Nacional de Autopista, S. A.)

Condensed Combined Interim
Financial Statements

March 31, 2022

(With the Independent Auditors'
Compilation Report)

ENA SUR, S. A., ENA ESTE, S. A. AND ENA MASTER TRUST
(Wholly owned subsidiaries of Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A.)

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Independent Auditors' compilation report

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of
ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust

We have compiled the accompanying condensed combined interim financial statements of ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust ("The Group") based on information you have provided. These condensed combined interim financial statements comprise the condensed combined interim statement of financial position of ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust as at March 31, 2022, the condensed combined interim statement of profit or loss, condensed combined interim statement of changes in net parent investment and condensed combined interim statement of cash flows for the three-months period ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these condensed combined interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These condensed combined interim financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these condensed combined interim financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these condensed combined interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") Interim Financial Reporting.

KPMG

Panama, Republic of Panama
June 17, 2022

ENA SUR, S. A., ENA ESTE, S. A. AND ENA MASTER TRUST
(Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A.)

Condensed combined interim statement of financial position

March 31, 2022

(In Balboas)

	Notes	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible asset from concession	5	227,386,007	228,989,194
Furniture, equipment and improvements, net	6	1,511,494	1,998,497
Investment properties		440,076	440,076
Account receivable - related party	16	1,574,249	1,574,249
Other assets		71,940	72,048
Total non-current assets		230,983,766	233,074,064
Current assets			
Other assets		1,116,688	388,315
Trade and other receivables	8	3,214,771	2,904,779
Account receivable - related party	16	103,168	58,206
Trust funds for specific use	7	176,415,265	164,739,186
Time deposits	9	8,091,183	3,161,689
Cash and bank deposits	9	6,252,158	12,310,664
Restricted cash	9	1,763,280	1,763,280
Total current assets		196,956,513	185,326,119
Total assets		427,940,279	418,400,183
Net parent investment and liabilities			
Net parent investment		6,465,169	(177,121)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds payable	10	394,274,552	394,244,634
Outstanding indemnities payable	11	14,398,924	14,481,716
Total non-current liabilities		408,673,476	408,726,350
Current liabilities			
Acrrued interest and taxes		7,328,102	3,734,009
Customer deposits and advances from clients		490,750	490,810
Trade accounts payable		2,441,555	2,737,394
Accounts payable - related party	16	2,541,227	2,888,741
Total current liabilities		12,801,634	9,850,954
Total liabilities		421,475,110	418,577,304
Total net parent investment and liabilities		427,940,279	418,400,183

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

ENA SUR, S. A., ENA ESTE, S. A. AND ENA MASTER TRUST
(Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A.)

Condensed combined interim statements of profit or loss

For the three months ended March 31, 2022

(In Balboas)

	Notes	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
Toll revenue	18	17,145,419	12,715,955
Other income		217,144	71,426
Ancillary service income		531,776	414,290
Interest income		783,954	33,374
Amortization of intengible asset from concession	5, 18	(1,603,187)	(1,005,055)
Operating and maintenance costs	12	(3,564,956)	(3,553,198)
Depreciation and amortization	6	(491,344)	(493,047)
Legal, professional and management fees		(284,845)	(195,280)
Commissions and bank expenses		(154,737)	(96,952)
Other expenses	13	(776,417)	(192,181)
Interest expenses		(4,029,917)	(4,028,719)
Profit before income tax		7,772,890	3,670,613
Income tax	14	(1,130,600)	(461,491)
Net profit		6,642,290	3,209,122

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

Condensed combined interim statement of changes in net parent investment

For the three months ended March 31, 2022

(In Balboas)

	Net parent investment
Balance as at January 1, 2021	(20,156,441)
Profit for the year (Unaudited)	3,209,122
Balance as at March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)	(16,947,319)
Balance as at January 1, 2022	(177,121)
Profit for the year (Unaudited)	6,642,290
Balance as at March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	6,465,169

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

ENA SUR, S.A., ENA ESTE, S.A. AND ENA MASTER TRUST
(Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S.A.)

Condensed combined interim statement of cash flows

For the three months ended March 31, 2022

(In Balboas)

	Notes	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		6,642,290	3,209,122
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	6	491,344	493,047
Amortization of intangible asset from concession	5	1,603,187	1,005,055
Income tax	14	1,130,600	461,491
Interest income		(783,954)	(33,374)
Interest expense		4,029,917	4,028,718
		13,113,384	9,164,059
Changes in:			
Other assets		(705,338)	121,300
Trade and other receivables		383,119	(179,834)
Account receivable - related party		(44,962)	0
Customer deposits and advances from clients		(60)	1,080
Accrued interest and taxes		0	(434,761)
Account payable - related party		(347,514)	(159,857)
Outstanding indemnities payable		(82,792)	(95,274)
Trade accounts payable		(295,839)	(275,321)
Cash generated from operating activities		12,019,998	8,141,392
Interest income		90,843	33,374
Income tax paid		(1,559,433)	0
Net cash provided by operating activities		10,551,408	8,174,766
Cash flows from investing activities			
Trust funds from specific use		(11,676,079)	(6,559,800)
Time deposits	9	(4,929,494)	0
Adquisition of furniture and equipment	6	(4,341)	0
Net cash used in investment activities		(16,609,914)	(6,559,800)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,058,506)	1,614,966
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		12,310,664	11,533,966
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9	6,252,158	13,148,932

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

(1) Reporting entity

The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A., also the Group are entities under common control. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a combined basis whereby the assets, liabilities and results of ENA Sur, S. A, ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust have been combined. The combined Entities used the same accounting policies for the preparation of these condensed combined interim financial statements.

The entities of the Group do not have employees, so its management is carried out mainly by Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A., which provides services and administrative proceedings under the contract signed between the parties (note 19).

The condensed combined interim financial statements have been derived from the aggregation of the assets and liabilities of ENA Sur, S. A, ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust. All intra-group balances, revenues, expenses and unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions between ENA Sur, S. A, ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust belonging to the combined Entities were eliminated when preparing the condensed combined interim financial statements. As of March 31, 2022, the combined entities do not represent a group for consolidated financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

The condensed combined interim financial statements of financial position include assets previously reported as part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. and Subsidiaries.

The unaudited condensed combined interim financial statements of the Group include the following entities:

ENA Sur, S. A. (formerly ICA Panamá, S. A.)

Empresa Nacional de Autopista (ENA) and ICATECH Corporation entered into a Share Purchase Agreement on August 1, 2011, whereby ENA acquired all the shares of ICA Panama, S. A. The acquisition took place on August 12, 2011, the date in which ENA took over the operations of ICA Panama, S. A. (now, ENA Sur, S. A.). Through Public Deed No. 6815 dated August 12, 2011, the Company changed its name from ICA Panamá, S. A. to ENA Sur, S. A.

ENA Sur, S. A. (Subsidiary of ENA and concessionaire of Corredor Sur) is a company incorporated by Public Deed No. 1496 dated March 16, 1995, duly registered on mercantile page No. 299957 of the Public Registry of Panama on March 23, 1995. Its main source of revenue in the Republic of Panama is the maintenance, administration and operation of the “Corredor Sur” toll highway, which extends for a distance of 19.76 kilometers heading southwest to northeast along the coast, a route connecting the western sector of the city, starting in Paitilla, with the east sector, in Tocumen.

ENA's operations concerning ENA Sur, S. A. are regulated by the Ministry of Public Works ("MOP"), under Administrative Concession Contract No.70-96 dated August 6, 1996 (the "Concession Contract") and its addenda executed between the State of the Republic of Panama (the "State") and ICA Panamá, S. A. for the study, design, construction, maintenance, administration and operation of Corredor Sur (the "Concession Sur"). The provisions concerning the handling, administration and toll tariffs applicable to the Concession are set forth in said Concession Contract. The Concession was granted under Law 5 of April 15, 1988 ("Law 5") of the Republic of Panama and its regulations, which authorizes the collection of tolls. Through Cabinet Resolution 31 of May 22, 2018, and through the Addendum to Contract 6, signed on September 3, 2018, it is agreed to modify the fifteenth clause, referring to the expiration, leaving the contract to remain in effect until after 49 years from the date of authorization of operation and putting into service to the public any of its sections or until the concessionaire has obtained the total recoverable amount of the investment, whichever occurs first.

The operation and minor maintenance of the Corredor Sur under the executed contract with ENA Sur, S. A., is performed by Maxipista de Panamá, S. A. (the "Operator"), a corporation established under the laws of the Republic of Panama.

ENA Este, S. A.

ENA Este, S. A. is a corporation incorporated by Public Deed No. 24686 of October 30, 2012, duly registered on mercantile page No. 785725 of the Public Registry of Panama on November 6, 2012. It began operations in January 2013. Its main business activity in the Republic of Panama is the construction and operation of Phase IIB of Corredor Norte, of 10.2 km long, the Golf– Tocumen Segment, the road section between Las Lajas and the 24 de Diciembre. The concession of the above-mentioned Phase IIB of the Corredor Norte El Golf – Tocumen segment is awarded to ENA Este, S. A. by Addendum No. 9 of February 15, 2013 and the Las Lajas – 24 de Diciembre tranche by Addendum No. 10 of August 23, 2014 to Administrative Concession Contract No. 98 of December 29, 1994 (in conjunction, "Corredor Este").

The operations of the concession of ENA Este, S. A. are regulated by the Ministry of Public Works (MOP) under Administrative Concession No. 98 of December 29, 1994 (the "Concession Agreement") and its addenda, an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Panama (the Government) and PYCSA Panamá, S. A., for the study, design, construction, maintenance, management and operation of Corredor Norte (the "Concession Norte"). The provisions concerning the management of the operations and tariff rates are contained in said Concession Agreement. The Concession Norte was granted under Law No. 5 of April 15, 1988 of the Republic of Panama and its regulations, which authorizes the toll collection by means of a 30-year concession period that expires on October 25, 2045.

ENA Master Trust

The ENA Master Trust was established by signing an Irrevocable Trust Agreement, or "Trust Agreement" (the "Agreement"), dated November 2, 2020, signed between Banistmo, S. A. as Trustee Agent ("Trustee") and Primary Beneficiary (representing ENA Master Trust bondholders); and ENA Sur, S. A., and ENA Este, S. A. as Settlor and Secondary Beneficiary ("Settlor"), and Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. (ENA), as Settlor and Secondary Beneficiary ("Settlor") and Administrator ("Servicer").

The fundamental purpose of the ENA Master Trust - which was created as a core element of the guarantee scaffolding that supports the bond issuance through which the ENA Master Trust Bond was issued to provide financing to the concessions of the Corredor Sur and Corredor Este - is to manage, directly or indirectly, the rights and assets of the trust that were assigned to it for the benefit of the Primary Beneficiary and the Secondary Beneficiary in accordance with the terms of the Contract.

The Operator's fees, as well as other Concessionaire expenses related to the operation and maintenance of the Corredor Sur and Corredor Este, are paid with funds from the trust accounts managed by Banistmo, S. A. and The Bank of New York Mellon.

(2) Basis of accounting

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed combined interim financial statements for the three months ended on March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

These condensed combined interim financial statements were authorized for issue by ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust 's board of directors on June 17, 2022.

(b) Basis of preparation

These condensed combined interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These condensed combined interim financial statements are presented in Balboas, which is the Group's functional currency. The Republic of Panama does not issue paper currency of its own and instead the dollar (US$) of the United States of America is used as legal tender currency.

(d) Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these condensed combined interim financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

(i) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties on March 31, 2022 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note 5 – Amortization estimation of the intangible assets by concession

The intangible asset from concession is amortized using the units-in-use method based on an estimate of vehicular traffic during the term of the concession. Management reviews the estimate of the expected vehicular traffic in the estimated life every three years and adjusts or calibrates if necessary.

(ii) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including level 3 fair values.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Group's Board of Directors.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(3) Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in these condensed combined interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Group's last annual financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

Set out below is an index of the significant accounting policies, the details of which are available on the pages that follow:

(a) Basis of combination

The condensed combined interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis and include financial data and operation of ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust.

The balances and transactions between the Group´s companies, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from group intercompany transactions, are eliminated during the preparation of the condensed combined interim financial statements.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the Instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investment; fair value through other comprehensive income - equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

– It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments or principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

– it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

– its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may Irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment
The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

– The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities, or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

– How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management.

– The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

– How managers of the business are compensated — e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

Financial assets – assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows
– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features
– prepayment and extension features; and
– terms that limit the group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par value, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition
Financial Assets
The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its condensed combined interim statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities
The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the condensed combined interim statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(c) Intangible assets from concession
The Group recognizes service concession agreements in accordance with the requirements of IFRIC Interpretation 12 Services Concession Agreements.

This interpretation is applicable for concessions in which:

- The grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them and at what price; and

- The grantor controls through ownership, right of use or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the agreement.

The Group does not recognize such infrastructure as property, plant, and equipment. Instead, it recognizes the consideration received on contracts, which meet the above conditions at fair value, as an intangible asset to the extent that the Group receives a right to charge service users, provided these rights are conditioned on the extent of use of the service, or as a financial asset, to the extent that an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, either directly from the transferor or from a third party, exists. In cases where the Group is paid for the construction services partly with a financial asset and partly with an intangible asset, each component of the consideration is accounted for separately.

The intangible asset by concession is amortized using the units-in-use method based on an estimate of vehicle traffic over the term of the concession.

Change in the cost per capacity applicable as of January 1, 2021

Corredor Sur recorded total real traffics of 47,119,937 in year 2021, versus traffic estimates for the same year of 53,015,007. Based on this decrease in traffic, management decided to increase the cost per capacity for the Corredor Sur to B/.0.046 as of January 1, 2021 versus an earlier cost of B/.0.039.

Corredor Este recorded total real traffics of 7,733,358 in year 2021, versus traffic estimates for the same year of 8,097,629. Based on this decrease in traffic, Management decided to increase the cost per capacity for the Corredor Este to B/.0.510, as of January 1, 2021 versus an earlier cost of B/.0.410.

The amortization method has not changed since its inception. The revision of the estimate of the expected vehicular traffic in the estimated life is reviewed in periods of 3 years and adjusted or calibrated if necessary.

The change in cost per capacity produced the following changes in cost per vehicle capacity per corridor, which are applied prospectively:

Corredor	Cost per traffic applicable as of January 1, 2021
Corredor Sur	B/.0.046
Corredor Este	B/.0.510

The financial assets of service concession agreements are recognized in the condensed combined interim statement of financial position as operating financial assets and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate. The impairment assessment of these financial assets is carried out in accordance with the impairment policy for financial assets.

Intangible assets of service concession agreements are recognized in the condensed combined interim statement of financial position as intangible assets called “intangible assets from service concession agreements” and amortized using the units-of-use method (based on an estimate of vehicular traffic) over the concession period.

Revenue from ordinary activities and costs related to operating services are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy for ordinary revenue. Contractual obligations assumed by the Group for the maintenance of the infrastructure during its operation, or for its return to the granter at the end of the concession agreement under the conditions specified in the same, insofar as it does not involve an activity that generates revenue, is recognized following the accounting policy for provisions.

When an intangible asset is acquired in a business combination, its cost will be its fair value at the acquisition date. Fair value will reflect expectations about the likelihood that the future economic benefits inherent in the asset will flow to the entity.

When there are signs of impairment of assets in use, the Group assesses the impairment, and an impairment loss is recorded when the carrying value is higher than the recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher between the net sales price and the value-in use, which is the present value of net future cash flows, using an appropriate discount rate.

(d) *Investment properties*
Investment properties consist of lands and are presented at cost.

(e) *Customer deposits and advances from clients*
Advances from clients correspond to prepayments given by customers for use of tolls. If advances received have not been used by clients after eight (8) years, are recognized by the Group as other income in the condensed combined interim financial statement of profit or loss.

Customer deposits correspond to guarantee deposits given by the clients and are returned to clients once the service is cancelled.

(f) *Provisions*
Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(g) *Net parent investment*
Net parent investment represents the recorded net assets and the cumulative net investment by Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. in the Group.

(h) *Revenue from ordinary activities from contracts with customers*
Toll revenue
The Group recognizes toll revenue at the time when the users of the Corredor Sur or Corredor Este have completed their travel on the toll road. Ancillary service revenue is recognized when such services are rendered.

(i) *Interest income*
Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income associated with the transactions and income amounts from ordinary business activities can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized on an accrued basis, with reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected useful life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(j) *Other income*
Other income from services are recognized in condensed combined interim financial statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis when the services are provided.

(k) *Borrowing costs*
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily require 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 they are ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the results in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) *Impairment*

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

– Financial assets measured at amortized cost;

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month expected credit losses:

– Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

– Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instruments) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

– The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

– The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of expected credit losses
Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial Assets.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

– Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
– A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
– The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
– It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
– The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the condensed combined interim statement of financial position.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Non-financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment properties) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating units.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(m) Income tax
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. It is recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates with items recognized directly in net parent investment or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if they relate to the same taxpayer and in the same jurisdiction.

(ii) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(4) Standards issued but not yet effective.

Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these condensed combined interim financial statements.

Onerous contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments specify which costs an entity includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognized as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences, for example, leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Group accounts for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities applying the “integrally linked” approach, resulting in a similar outcome to the amendments, except that the deferred tax impacts are presented net in the statement of financial position. Under the amendments, the Group will recognize a separate deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability.

The Group estimates that the application of these amendments to IAS 12 will not have a significant impact on the condensed combined financial statements.

The following new amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group’s condensed combined financial statements:

- *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16).*
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020.*
- *Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).*
- *Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).*
- *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).*
- *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.*
- *Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2).*
- *Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).*

(5) Intangible asset from concession

An analysis of the intangible asset from the concessions is as follows:

	2022 (Unaudited)		
	Corredor Sur	Corredor Este	Total
Cost			
Balance at December 31, 2021	240,408,375	175,373,268	415,781,643
	240,408,375	175,373,268	415,781,643
Accumulated amortization:			
At December 31, 2021	147,463,469	39,328,980	186,792,449
Amortization for the year	574,290	1,028,897	1,603,187
	148,037,759	40,357,877	188,395,636
Net balance as at March 31, 2022	92,370,616	135,015,391	227,386,007

	2021		
	Corredor Sur	Corredor Este	Total
Cost			
Balance at December 31, 2021	240,408,375	175,373,268	415,781,643
	240,408,375	175,373,268	415,781,643
Accumulated amortization:			
At December 31, 2020	145,271,252	35,358,983	180,630,235
Amortization for the year	2,192,217	3,969,997	6,162,214
	147,463,469	39,328,980	186,792,449
Net balance as at December 31, 2021	92,944,906	136,044,288	228,989,194

The net cost of the investment in the concession is amortized using the units-of-use method based on an estimate of vehicle traffic over the term of the concession.

(6) Furniture, equipment and improvements, net

The detail of net furniture, equipment, and improvements, is presented below:

	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposal	Balance as of March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)
Cost				
Furniture and equipment	191,948	4,341	0	196,289
Vehicle equipment	69,400	0	0	69,400
Computer equipment	74,185	0	0	74,185
Improvements	57,433	0	0	57,433
Electronic toll system	9,801,537	0	0	9,801,537
Total	10,194,503	4,341	0	10,198,844
Depreciation and amortization				
Furniture and equipment	185,011	5,109	0	190,120
Vehicle equipment	69,400	0	0	69,400
Computer equipment	48,676	0	0	48,676
Improvements	51,690	2,872	0	54,562
Electronic toll system	7,841,229	483,363	0	8,324,592
Total	8,196,006	491,344	0	8,687,350
Net value	1,998,497			1,511,494

	Balance as of January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposal	Balance as of December 31, 2021
Cost				
Furniture and equipment	191,948	0	0	191,948
Vehicle equipment	69,400	0	0	69,400
Computer equipment	57,122	17,063	0	74,185
Improvements	57,433	0	0	57,433
Electronic toll system	9,801,537	0	0	9,801,537
Total	10,177,440	17,063	0	10,194,503
Depreciation and amortization				
Furniture and equipment	160,950	24,061	0	185,011
Vehicle equipment	69,400	0	0	69,400
Computer equipment	47,378	1,298	0	48,676
Improvements	40,203	11,487	0	51,690
Electronic toll system	5,880,921	1,960,308	0	7,841,229
Total	6,198,852	1,997,154	0	8,196,006
Net value	3,978,588			1,998,497

(7) Trust funds for specific use

The trust fund for specific use were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
ENA Este, S. A.		
Banistmo, S. A. (Reserve for indemnities)	11,127,600	11,142,798
ENA Master Trust		
BSA FID 4013 Excess Cash Flow	46,303,623	39,869,528
ENA Sur Litigation Reserve	2,361	2,361
ENA Este Tranch Golf – Tocumen	4,194	4,194
ENA Este Tranch Gonzalillo – Pedregal	1,572	1,572
ENA Offshore Concentration	6,805,689	6,953,411
Reserve for major maintenance	5,666,825	5,666,825
ENA primary Payment	8,000,000	2,595,069
Debt service	16,000,000	16,000,000
Operation account	6,972,598	6,972,598
Concentration ES	1,173	1,200
Concentration EE	1,000	1,000
Collateral Account Banco General	1,000	1,000
Time deposits	75,527,630	75,527,630
Total trust funds for specific use	176,415,265	164,739,186

(8) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable toll (i)	5,388,823	5,022,860
Ancillary service	109,355	42,821
Others (ii)	216,297	338,802
	5,714,475	5,404,483
Provision for expected credit losses	(2,499,704)	(2,499,704)
Total	3,214,771	2,904,779

(i) The accounts receivables toll balance shown as of March 31, 2022 and 2021, already include accounts receivables from various entities of the Goverment of Panama for B/. 2,371,619 (2021: B/.1,866,572).

(ii) Correspond mainly to interests receivable.

The fair value of accounts receivable approximates it carrying amount due to their short-term nature. The movement of the provision for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,499,704	2,536,109
Increase (decrease) in provisions	0	(36,405)
Balance at the end of year	2,499,704	2,499,704

(9) Cash and bank deposits

The cash and bank deposits are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Banco General, S. A. – checking account	1,818,663	1,818,701
Banistmo, S. A. – checking account	11,179	11,204
Metrobank, S. A. – checking account	277,021	276,767
Banistmo, S. A. – management trust	5,908,575	5,811,317
Scotiabank Panamá – time deposits	0	6,155,955
Total cash and bank deposits	8,015,438	14,073,944
Less: Restricted cash	(1,763,280)	(1,763,280)
	6,252,158	12,310,664

Time deposits with maturity greater than three months from the acquisition date:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Scotiabank Panamá – time deposits	8,091,183	3,161,689
	8,091,183	3,161,689

(i) The Group maintains time deposits for B/.8,091,183 (2021: B/.3,161,689), all with annual interest rates of 0.75% with semi-annual maturities in the months of June and September 2022.

These revocable trusts are created for the management, custody, payment, and investment of certain funds for the purpose of increasing, preserving, and managing resources and make payments in favor of the beneficiaries.

The trust´s beneficiaries are:

a) The settlors (ENA Este, S. A.; ENA Sur, S. A.) and

b) Individual legal entities that the settlors periodically designate, as long as they are accepted by the Trustee to the beneficiaries of the Trust and in the terms indicated in each of said instructions by means of written instrument.

The reconciliation of cash and bank deposits shown in the condensed combined interim statement of financial position with the cash and cash equivalents shown in the condensed combined interim statement of cash flows is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	**March 31, 2021 (Unaudited)**
Total cash and bank deposits	8,015,438	14,936,249
Less:		
Banistmo, S. A. – Time deposit with original maturity greater than 90 days	0	24,037
Banco General, S. A. – checking account	1,763,280	1,763,280
Total restricted cash	1,763,280	1,787,317
Total cash and bank deposits in the condensed combined interim statement of cash flows	6,252,158	13,148,932

As of March 31, 2022, the balances in the current account of Banco General, S. A. for B/.1,763,280 are restricted since it is part of a lawsuit between ENA Sur, S. A. and Cerveceria Nacional, S. A. (Notes 20).

(10) Bonds payable

As of March 31, 2022, the general information about existing issuances is broken down as follows:

A – Issuance of ENA Master Trust bonds

ENA Master Trust (issuer)

The B/.400,000,000 ENA Master bond were issued on November 19, 2020 with a 4.00% coupon and final legal maturity of May 2048. The trust was constituted in accordance with Law No.1 of 1984 of the Republic of Panama, and in accordance with the Agreement (the “contract”) signed on November 19, 2020, between ENA as Settlor and Administrator; Banistmo, S. A. as Trustee of the ENA Master Trust; Registered Holders of the ENA Master Trust bond as Primary Beneficiaries; and the Settlors as Secondary Beneficiaries.

The bonds are guaranteed on a pro rata basis in accordance with: (i) the right, title and interest of the ENA Master Trust to the rights of ENA Sur, S. A. and ENA Este, S. A. to receive tolls and certain other payments from Corredor Sur and Fase IIB or Corredor Norte under the Concession Contract signed between the Panamanian government, acting through the Ministry of Public Works, and ICA Panamá, S. A., now ENA Sur, S. A, and ENA Este, S. A. and (ii) all issued and outstanding shares of ENA Sur, S. A. and ENA Este, S. A. (iii) available funds from time to time and certain reserves deposited in trust accounts, and (iv) contributions ENA Sur, S. A. and ENA Este, S. A. makes of amounts corresponding to the share capital it receives from ENA, product of periodic dividends paid to ENA by ENA Sur, S. A. and ENA Este, S. A.

The repayment source of the bonds are the assigned rights of the toll collection of Corredor Sur and Fase IIB of Corredor Norte, the trust bank accounts, and, in case of unresolved defaults, the trust assets.

Interests on the bonds are payable semiannually in May and November of each year over the life of the bonds. In accordance with the terms and conditions of issuance of the bonds, scheduled principal payments on the respective semi-annual payment dates begin in November 2025, and will continue being made semi-annually, according to the payment schedule detailed in the legal documents of this bond, until the last payment is completed in May 2048.

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	**December 31, 2021**
ENA Master Trust bonds	400,000,000	400,000,000
Total bond issued and outstanding	400,000,000	400,000,000
Less:		
Bond issuance cost	(5,725,448)	(5,755,366)
Balance with maturity greater than a year	394,274,552	394,244,634

The maturity of the principal payable in the following years is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	**December 31, 2021**
Less than 1 year	0	0
1-2 years	0	0
2-3 years	0	0
3-4 years	0	0
4-5 years	0	0
More than 5 years	400,000,000	400,000,000
Total	400,000,000	400,000,000

In the process of structuring, documenting, and placing bonds, ENA Master Trust incurred in issuance expenses. These costs were capitalized and will be amortized over the life of the bonds under the effective interest method.

The balance of bond issuance costs as of March 31, 2022 is broken down as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2021
Bond issuance cost	5,893,351	5,893,351
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at the beginning of period	(137,985)	(19,367)
Amortization of the period	(29,918)	(118,618)
Balance at the end of period	(167,903)	(137,985)
Bond issuance cost net	5,725,448	5,755,366

(11) Outstanding indemnities payable

Outstanding indemnities payable consists mainly of estimates of probable balances payable owed by the Group in cash or in kind, caused by the effect on private properties located on the necessary easement for the construction of Corredor Sur and Corredor Este. Management's estimates were made based on their best judgment and the evidence available. It is possible that the final provisions will be different from the estimated amount. As of March 31, 2022, the indemnities payables were assigned for an amount of B/.14,398,924 (Unaudited) (December 31, 2021: B/.14,481,716), and is part of the funds classified for a specific use.

(12) Operating and maintenance costs

Below is the breakdown list of the operation and maintenance cost:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022 (Unaudited)	2021 (Unaudited)
Operating and minor maintenance costs	2,527,229	2,045,452
Major maintenance costs	737,157	1,159,131
Operating services	162,203	207,847
Insurance	138,367	140,768
Total	3,564,956	3,553,198

Operating and minor maintenance costs corresponds to costs incurred by and paid to Maxipista de Panamá, S. A., which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Corredor Sur and Corredor Este, according to the Operation and Maintenance Contract.

The cost of major maintenance represents the costs incurred according to the maintenance plan for those purposes in accordance with the concession arrangement.

(13) Other expenses

Below is a summary of the other expenses:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	2021 (Unaudited)
Taxes	103,958	96,288
Publicity	192,068	35,596
Maintenance	14,912	14,103
Communications	33,098	7,781
Non-deductible	281,971	0
Stickers Panapass	94,600	2,832
Others	55,810	35,581
Total	776,417	192,181

(14) Income tax

Income tax returns of the Group for the last three fiscal years, including the one for the year ended December 31, 2021, are subject to review by the tax authorities according to current regulations. Legal entities in the Republic of Panama must calculate income taxes at the statutory rate of 25%. Each entity of the Group files separate tax returns and these condensed combined interim financial statements were prepared on this basis.

Law No. 8 dated March 15, 2010, modifies the Alternative Income Tax Calculation “CAIR” (for its Spanish acronym), establishing that legal entities with annual taxable income over one million five hundred thousand balboas (B/.1,500,000) to determine as base of the income tax on the greater of: (a) net taxable income calculated through the traditional method provided in the Title I of Fourth Book of the Fiscal Code, or (b) net taxable income resulting from applying four-point sixty-seven percent (4.67%) to the total taxable income.

Legal entities that incur in losses as a result of the tax calculated under the presumptive method and that, as a result of the application of such presumptive method, their effective rate exceeds the tax rate applicable for the respective fiscal period, may request to be authorized by the Direccion General de Ingresos (DGI) to calculate the tax under the ordinary calculation method.

The entities of the Group must pay estimated income tax based on that of the previous period and pay it in three equal parts on June 30, September 30, and December 31.

14.1 Income tax recognized in profit or loss.

The component expenses of income tax as of March 31, 2022, are as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	2021 (Unaudited)
Current income tax	918,904	461,491
Adjustment to income tax from previous periods	211,696	0
Totalvdza	1,130,600	461,491

The reconciliation of the current income tax is presented below:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022 (Unaudited)	2021 (Unaudited)
Profit before income tax	7,772,890	3,670,613
Income tax considering the effective rate of 25% with Benefit of 50%	971,611	458,827
Effect in:		
Effect in combination	(17,119)	(15,233)
Companies with losses	(63,981)	22,069
Exempt and/or non-deductible costs and expenses	35,246	0
Non-taxable income	(6,853)	(4,172)
Current income tax expense	918,904	461,491
Adjustment to income tax from previous periods	211,696	0
Total Current income tax	1,130,600	461,491

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which ENA Este, S. A. can use the benefits therefrom.

The concession agreement establishes that the companies shall be entitled to the following tax benefits:

1. From the moment the Concession was granted, and for as long as the execution of the works last, all goods and real estate of the Concession shall be exempt from:

   a) The Property and Service Transfer Tax (ITBMS) and the importation to the territory of the Republic of Panama of machinery, equipment, supplies, materials, and goods in general for the execution of the works under the Concession.
   b) Re-exportation tax.
   c) Income tax.

2. During the administration of the works or goods, the Company will have the rights to the following exonerations:

   a) Income tax will be exempted in accordance with the following scale:
      -100% during the first five years
      -75% during the following five years
      -50% for the remaining duration of the concession
   b) 100% exemption from stamp tax.
   c) 100% exemption from import tax on the maintenance equipment and operating equipment essential to the management of the Works under the Concession.
   d) 100% exemption from the Property and Service Transfer Tax (ITBMS) on the importation of maintenance and operating equipment essential to the administration of the Works under the Concession.

3. Before and during the construction and administration of the works of the Concession, the financial entities lending money to the Company will be exempted from income tax on the interest from the loans issued for the financing of the works.

4. The Company will have the first option to perform ancillary services related to the Concession and will be able to obtain the incentives given by the respective development laws.

(15) Fair value of financial instruments

The following information shows the carrying value and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

	Carrying amount						
	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Trust fund for specific use	176,415,265	0	176,415,265	-	175,560,714	-	175,560,714
Account receivable – related party	1,677,417	0	1,677,417	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	3,214,771	0	3,214,771	-	-	-	-
Time deposits	8,091,183	0	8,090,683	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank deposits	6,252,158	0	6,252,658	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash	1,763,280	0	1,763,280	-	-	-	-
	197,414,074	0	197,414,074		175,560,714		175,560,714
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Bonds payable	0	394,274,552	394,274,552	-	375,640,000	-	375,640,000
Interest payable	0	5,822,222	5,822,222	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits and advances from clients	0	490,750	490,750	-	-	-	-
Trade accounts payable	0	2,441,555	2,441,555	-	-	-	-
Account payable – related party	0	2,541,227	2,541,227	-	-	-	-
	0	405,570,306	405,570,306		375,640,000		375,640,000

December 31, 2021

	Carrying amount						
	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Trust fund for specific use	164,739,186	0	164,739,186	-	-	-	-
Account receivable – related party	1,632,455	0	1,632,455	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	2,904,779	0	2,904,779	-	-	-	-
Time deposits	3,161,689	0	3,161,689	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank deposits	12,310,664	0	12,310,664	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash	1,763,280	0	1,763,280	-	-	-	-
	186,512,053	0	186,512,053				
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Bonds payable	0	394,244,634	394,244,634	-	402,564,000	-	402,564,000
Interest payable	0	1,822,222	1,822,222	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits and advances from clients	0	490,810	490,810	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	0	2,737,394	2,737,394	-	-	-	-
Account payable – related party	0	2,888,741	2,888,741	-	-	-	-
	0	402,183,801	402,183,801		402,564,000		402,564,000

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 1, 2 and 3, shown above, has been determined with the generally accepted price models, based on the analysis of discounted cash flows, where the most significant input data it is constituted by the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of the counterparty.

(16) Balances and transactions with related parties

The balances with related parties are broken downs as follows:

	March 31, 2022 (Unaudited)	**December 31, 2021**
Balances:		
Accounts receivable:		
Fideicomiso de Administración - Affiliate	97,147	52,185
Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S. A.	1,580,270	1,580,270
	1,677,417	1,632,455
Accounts payable		
Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S. A.	867,063	867,063
ENA Norte, S. A.	573,270	573,270
Fideicomiso de Administración - Affiliate	1,100,894	1,448,408
	2,541,227	2,888,741
Deemed distribution to Parent Company		
Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. (i)	265,653,629	265,653,629
Transactions:		
ENA Norte, S. A.	55,178	223,438
Administrative services fees:		
Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. (ii)	0	750,000

(i) On 2011, ENA Sur, S. A. issued a loan to ENA, S. A., with the proceeds obtained from the issuance, by ENA Sur Trust, of the Series 2011 Bonds. The cash flows to fund the repayment of the loan are provided through dividends paid by Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A.'s subsidiaries. This loan has been accounted for as a deemed dividend distribution, which is presented as a reduction to the net parent investment as of March 31, 2022 and as of December 31, 2021 for an amount of US$265,653,629.

(ii) On August 12, 2011, ENA Sur, S. A. signed an agreement with Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A., related to the services and administrative proceedings of management salaries and benefits. In addition, ENA Este, S. A. signed a similar agreement with Empresa Nacional de Autopista, S. A. on March 20, 2014.

The accounts receivable and payable correspond to loans made between affiliates for expenses or payments to suppliers, do not have an expiration date or generate interest.

As of March 31, 2022, there are other transactions with related parties that are deemed as non-significant they have not been disclosed.

(17) Risk management for financial instruments

Objectives of financial risk management

Due to the nature of its operations, the Group is exposed to various financial risks that could threaten its business objectives, so the proactive identification and understanding of significant risks the Group faces is critical to achieving an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimizing potential adverse effects its financial outcome.

The Group's management and control of risks falls mainly on the Board of Directors, which is initially responsible for establishing and shaping the strategic direction of the organization, the focus of the business and the corporate values.

The main financial risks identified by the Group are credit, liquidity, and market risks, which are described below:

Credit risk

The Group's main financial assets are cash balances and bank deposits, trust funds with specific use and accounts receivable, which represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

Accounts receivable consist of a significant number of clients, mainly people who use the corridors.

Liquidity risk

Management is prudent of the liquidity risk that implies maintaining sufficient cash obtained from operations, issuances of bonds and other financing sources and shareholder contributions. Due to the nature of business, the Group expects to maintain sufficient cash on hand and flexibility in the funds if they are required.

The table below show the undiscounted cash flows of Group financial liabilities recognized on the basis of their closest possible maturity. The expected flows of these instruments may vary significantly as a result of these analyzes.

2022 (Unaudited)	**Carrying value**	**Undiscounted Cash flows**	**Up to 1 Year**	**From 1 to 2 years**	**From 2 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial liabilities						
Bonds payable	394,274,552	674,538,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	48,000,000	594,538,000
Interest payable	5,822,222	5,822,222	5,822,222	0	0	0
Customer deposits and advances from clients	490,750	490,750	490,750	0	0	0
Trade accounts payables	2,441,555	2,441,555	2,441,555	0	0	0
Account payable – related party	2,541,227	2,541,227	2,541,227	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	405,570,306	685,833,754	27,295,754	16,000,000	48,000,000	594,538,000

2021	**Carrying value**	**Undiscounted Cash flows**	**Up to 1 Year**	**From 1 to 2 years**	**From 2 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Financial liabilities						
Bonds payable	394,244,634	683,448,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	56,910,000	594,538,000
Interest payable	1,822,222	1,822,222	1,822,222	0	0	0
Customer deposits and advances from clients	490,810	490,810	490,810	0	0	0
Trade accounts payables	2,737,394	2,737,394	2,737,394	0	0	0
Account payable – related party	2,888,741	2,888,741	2,888,741	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	402,183,801	691,387,167	23,939,167	16,000,000	56,910,000	594,538,000

To manage the liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Group maintains liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents and funds in trust with specific use.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial asset of the Group will be reduced due to changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, variations in stock prices or the impact of other financial variables that are outside of the control of the Group.

(18) Operating segments

Reconciliations of information on reportable segments to the amounts reported in the condensed combined interim financial statements:

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Toll Revenue		
ENA Sur, S. A.	13,632,921	9,839,523
ENA Este, S. A.	3,512,498	2,876,432
	17,145,419	12,715,955
Other revenue, ancillary service income and interest income		
ENA Sur, S. A.	742,054	493,429
ENA Este, S. A.	61,692	25,661
ENA Master Trust	729,128	0
	1,532,874	519,090
Net Profit		
ENA Sur, S. A.	8,709,819	3,058,862
ENA Este, S. A.	1,283,672	204,953
ENA Master Trust	(3,351,201)	(54,693)
	6,642,290	3,209,122
Segment Assets and Liabilities		
Assets		
ENA Sur, S. A.	111,426,707	115,061,407
ENA Este, S. A.	150,985,404	156,873,207
ENA Master Trust	165,528,168	133,486,993
	427,940,279	405,421,607
Liabilities		
ENA Sur, S. A.	9,932,401	11,054,191
ENA Este, S. A.	11,445,935	11,293,334
ENA Master Trust	400,096,774	400,021,401
	421,475,110	422,368,926
Other segment information		
Amortization		
ENA Sur, S. A.	(574,290)	(347,917)
ENA Este, S. A.	(1,028,897)	(657,138)
	(1,603,187)	(1,005,055)

(19) Contingencies

ENA Sur, S. A.

Maintains reserves for payment of compensation to owners of affected properties during the construction of the Corredor Sur for an amount of B/.3,579,981, reserve left by ICA Panama, S. A. (now ENA Sur, S. A.) created to meet the payments, which are being coordinated with the Heritage Assets Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance the processing of the necessary resolutions to formalize the transfer deeds for the lands to the Nation and consequently, payment of the amounts reserved. Of the affected estates, the following claims have been presented to the Company:

- There is an ordinary process for a larger amount proposed by the National Mortgage Bank (BHN), and it is a claim processed in the Third Court of the Civil Circuit of Panama, in which the BHN requests the payment of B/.2,507,923 as an affectation of Farm No.158,146 when the Corredor Sur was built. On December 7, 2021, the Superior Court issued the judgment of second instance confirming in all its parts the judgment of first instance that had sentenced ICA PANAMA (now ENA Sur, S. A.) to pay Banco Hipotecario the sum of B/. 1,981,597.63. ENA Sur, S.A. has recorded an economic provision for the contingency in the Closing Balance for the purchase of the shares of ICA Panamá, S.A. up to the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and ten balboas (B/.133,610.00). As of the date of issuance of the condensed combined interim financial statements, notification of the Judgment to ICATECH (the Seller) is pending.

- Ordinary process for the highest amount filed by Cervecería Nacional, SA, against ICA Panamá, SA (now ENA Sur, SA), Ministry of Public Works (MOP) and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), for the sum of B /.1,763,280, including costs and interest, for damage to Farm No.28422 of his property. The Ministry of Public Works (MOP) filed a brief opposing the lawsuit due to lack of jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to hear lawsuits against the State, which it refused and ordered to continue with the process that is pending until it reaches the court. test practice phase.

- Any amount of money that ENA Sur, S. A., is ordered to pay or any way should pay in excess to that declared in the closing balance sheet of ICA Panamá, S. A. as of August 11, 2011, should be compensated in accordance with what is established in Clause VI “Compensations” of the Sales Contract of Shares of ICA Panamá, S. A. For these two cases, the company has a reserve of B/.182,100, even though it is considered that the resolution will be favorable to the Group.

(20) Commitments

As of March 31, 2022, the Group had the following significant commitments to suppliers and service providers:

(i) Operation contract

ENA Sur, S. A.: On July 1, 2010 the State of Panama through the Ministry of Public Works, Icatech Corporation, as shareholder of ICA Panamá, S. A. (now ENA Sur, S. A.) “the Concessionaire” and Maxipista de Panamá, S. A. “the Operator”, signed the Memo of Understanding by which the 2nd clause stated that Maxipista Panamá, S. A. will continue being responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Corredor Sur, under the terms agreed in the Operation and Maintenance Contract held in September 6, 1999 and its amendments agreed in May 12, 2005. Through Addendum No.3 to the Operation and Maintenance Contract, dated August 12, 2011, a minor maintenance agreement is included, and Fees are established. As of March 31, 2022, the Concessionaire has incurred in B/.2,060,334 (2021: B/.1,727,069) related to minor maintenance services provided by the Operator. Major maintenance services vary according to the performance of a maintenance schedule.

ENA Este, S. A.: On November 2015, ENA Este, S. A. (the “Concessionaire”) subscribed the Operation and Maintenance Contract of the Corredor Este with Maxipista de Panamá, S. A. (the “Operator”) and the contract fees to be paid by the Concessionaire to the Operator were established. As of March 31, 2022, the concessionaire has incurred in B/.466,895 (2021: B/.318,383) related to minor maintenance services provided by the Operator. Major maintenance services vary according to the performance of a maintenance schedule.

(ii) Major maintenance contract

On March 20, 2018, ENA Sur, S. A. signed a contract with Ingeniería Continental, S. A. for two (2) years to carry out the study, design, and construction of the structural rehabilitation project for the southern section of the Corredor Sur for B/.13,576,115. Addendum 2 of this contract was signed on September 28, 2020, acknowledging additional work, direct and indirect costs, and additional time. On September 28, 2020, by signing Addendum No. 2 to the contract, the parties agreed to increase the original amount of the contract by B/.2,393,733. Until March 31, 2022, maintenance has been incurred by virtue of this contract for the sum of B/.16,302,666.

(21) Subsequent events

The Group has evaluated the events after March 31, 2022, to assess the need for possible recognition or disclosure in the accompanying condensed combined interim financial statements. Such events were evaluated until June 17, 2022, the date these condensed combined interim financial statements were available for issuance. Based on this evaluation and except for the point summarized below, it was determined that there were no subsequent events that required recognition or disclosure in the condensed combined interim financial statements.

The operations and financial situation of ENA Sur, S. A., ENA Este, S. A. and ENA Master Trust (The Group) may be affected by the adverse effects of certain public health problems, such as epidemics, pandemics, and other contagious diseases. On December 2019, a new strain of coronavirus named Covid-19 appeared, which has spread throughout the world in the first quarter of 2020. This caused a decrease in economic activity in the country in 2020 and negatively affected the Group operating and financial results. The extent to which the coronavirus will continue to affect the Group results, for subsequent years will depend on future developments in the contagion of this disease, which are currently highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted.

In accordance with our internal projections and depending on the traffic growth premise that is met, the Administration anticipates that by 2024 traffic volumes will have returned to the volumes that were processed before the start of the pandemic.

The Group Management is currently analyzing different scenarios of financial projections with conservative premises that include reducing traffic volumes and non-essential expenses for the operation.

The Administration prepared projections of income/expenses for year 2022, with the premise that in year 2022 traffic volumes will grow by 18.1% versus the levels of year 2021; however, the traffic volumes for 2022 are expected to finish 11.1% below the levels of year 2019. In accordance with internal projections, the Administration anticipates that by year 2024 traffic volumes will have returned to the levels processed before the start of the pandemic.

As per legal documents signed for the issuance of the ENA Master Trust bond issuance, the concessionaires ENA Sur, S.A. and ENA Este, S.A. must maintain reserves that cover the next two (2) semesters of debt service. At the time of issuance of these condensed combined interim financial statements, the debt service reserves of both debt issues are 100 percent funded.

It should be noted that the financial projection scenarios being conducted by the Administration show that the 2 concessionaires will be able to comply with the debt service payments required to be made for the duration of the ENA Master Trust bond issuance.