



Portland Investment Counsel®

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Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund

Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP

# **Annual Financial Report**

December 31, 2020

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PORTFOLIO  
MANAGEMENT TEAM

**Chris Wain-Lowe**  
Chief Investment Officer, Executive Vice-President  
and Portfolio Manager

## Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP

### OVERVIEW

The investment objectives of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund (the Trust) and Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP (the Partnership) (collectively the Funds) are to preserve capital and provide above average long-term returns.

The Trust ultimately intends to achieve its investment objective by investing all, or substantially all, of its net assets in the Partnership, although we may from time to time determine that the investment objective of the Trust can be best achieved through direct investment in underlying securities and/or investment in other pooled investment vehicles. To the extent the Trust makes direct investments, it will apply the investment strategies of the Partnership.

The Partnership may invest in a portfolio of private securities, either directly or indirectly through other funds consisting of: private equities believed to be in sustainable systems including farmland; private equities in renewable energy and energy efficiency; other equity or debt securities, a portion of which may have provisions resulting in equity ownership of the issuer of the debt or the underlying asset if certain events occur; and complementary public securities. The Partnership may borrow up to 20% of the total assets after giving effect to the borrowing.

Portland Investment Counsel Inc. (the Manager) intends to invest some of the Partnership's assets in investment products directly or indirectly managed by specialty investment managers which it believes have disciplined investment philosophies that are similar to its own (a Specialty Investment Manager). The Manager decides whether the Partnership invests in a fund managed by a Specialty Investment Manager and the extent of the commitment to that fund; but does not decide on the individual investments, which will comprise that Specialty Investment Manager's fund.

Initial Specialty Investment Managers are the European Investment Fund (EIF) and its sister institution the European Investment Bank (EIB) which provide institutional support for the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) and Bonnefield Financial Inc. (Bonnefield), which manages the Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LP V (Bonnefield LP V).

GEEREF's objective is to invest in Regional Funds (as defined in the Offering Memorandum) that invest their assets in projects and companies involved in energy efficiency and renewable energy which enhance access to clean energy in developing countries and economies in transition. As of September 30, 2020, GEEREF had committed approximately €183 million in 14 Regional Funds, while having liquidated and realized about €6.1 million from one Regional Fund, Emerging Energy Latin America Fund II, LP. The portfolios of the 14 Regional Funds comprise a total of 176 investments. Eight of these Regional Funds have finalized their investment periods and ten of these have begun the process of divesting. Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (Portland GEEREF LP), held by the Partnership, has committed a total of €14,250,000 in B Units of GEEREF. To date, Portland GEEREF LP has invested €13,654,966 representing 95.82% of its commitment.

For more information please visit Portland GEEREF LP's website at <https://portlandic.com/geeref>.

On November 12, 2019, Bonnefield announced the first close of Bonnefield LP V with \$137 million of commitments. A second closing of Bonnefield LP V occurred in Q4 2020. Bonnefield LP V is an open-ended fund targeted at institutional and accredited investors. Bonnefield believes that many of the investors are interested in gaining exposure to the attractive attributes of Canadian farmland, such as its ability to hedge against inflation and its low correlation with stocks, bonds and traditional real estate. The Partnership had committed \$1,025,000 as part of the first closing and committed another \$300,000 as part of the second closing. As at December 31, 2020, the Partnership has received nine capital calls amounting to 100% of its commitment. These capital calls have helped to purchase at least 33 farms across at least 4 provinces.

In 2021, the Partnership will look to increase its investment in the Portland GEEREF LP and/or increase its commitment to Bonnefield LP V. Pending these investments, the assets of the Partnership would be invested in short-term investments offered by large banks.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (As at December 31, 2020)

The Trust's return from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 was 9.0% for Series A and 10.2% for Series F units. The Trust has delivered annualized and cumulative returns since inception on March 29, 2018 for Series A units of 3.6% and 10.2% and since inception on February 28, 2018 for Series F units of 4.6% and 13.7%, respectively.

The Partnership's return from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 was 9.1% for Series A and 10.3% for Series F units. The Partnership has delivered annualized and cumulative returns since inception on July 31, 2018 for Series A units of 5.4% and 13.4% and since inception on April 30, 2019 for Series F units of 6.1% and 17.0%, respectively.

The Trust has achieved mutual fund trust status and so the intention is to invest all, or substantially all of its net assets in the Partnership.

As at December 31, 2020, the asset allocation of the Partnership was 67.4% in Bonnefield LP V, 27.9% in Portland GEEREF LP and 4.7% in cash and working capital.

As at December 31, 2020, the Trust's current asset allocation is 100.0% in the Partnership.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

The economic impact facing the global economy due to COVID-19 is uncertain. Lockdowns and mandatory quarantines have caused certain economies to expect high unemployment rates, low inflation rates and negative gross domestic product growth rates. The U.S. Federal Reserve cut its overnight interest rate to 0.25% on March 16, 2020. This was followed by the Bank of Canada cutting its overnight interest rate to 0.25% on March 27, 2020. In addition to the monetary policy actions that were taken, many developed countries have unveiled large fiscal stimulus packages. The reduction of the overnight interest rates and the fiscal stimulus spending should help incentivize economic activity. The length of this global economic contraction and time to recovery will depend on many factors including how the COVID-19 virus will continue to spread and the speed with which approved vaccinations can be deployed globally. It is also unknown how long it may take corporate

earnings to recover from previous highs. Based on an analysis of previous recessions, it has taken the S&P 500 2 to 3 years for earnings to recover to the level it had attained prior to the recession.

A distinguishing feature of the Funds is sustainable investing and holding private investments. The Manager has long held that the key to wealth creation is owning a few high quality businesses. Overall,

we believe that the Partnership is currently well positioned to meet its investment objectives for the medium to long term, which by the nature of the underlying investments are expected to hold little correlation to the publicly traded markets. The following pages highlight our belief in the attractiveness of investing in renewable energy and Canadian farmland.

## THE CASE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

The case for the need for renewable energy in today's society is more present today than at anytime in the history of humankind. The consumption of fossil fuels continues to be a contributor to the climate change that we are all experiencing around the globe. Up until the 1950s, the largest contributor in annual global emissions was land-use change. After the 1950s, this changed sharply to the consumption of fossil fuels. Figure 1 illustrates the proportionate contribution that gas, oil and coal has contributed to annual global emissions.

**Figure 1. Contributors to Annual Global Emissions from 1850 to 2019<sup>1</sup>**

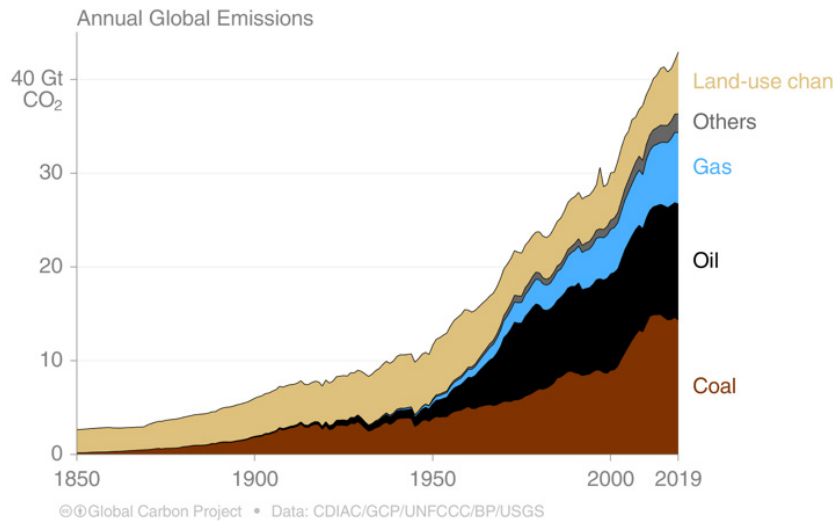
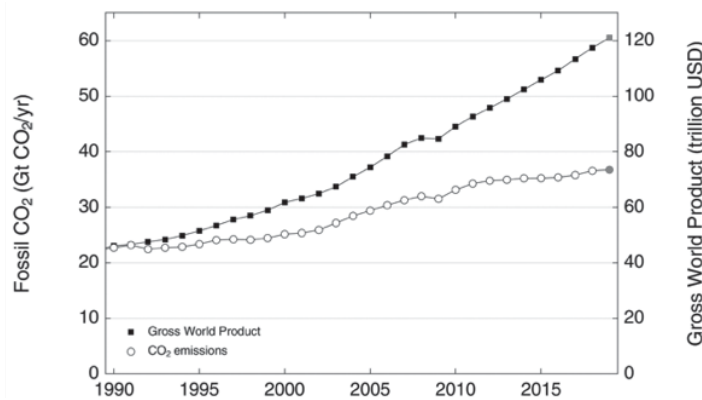


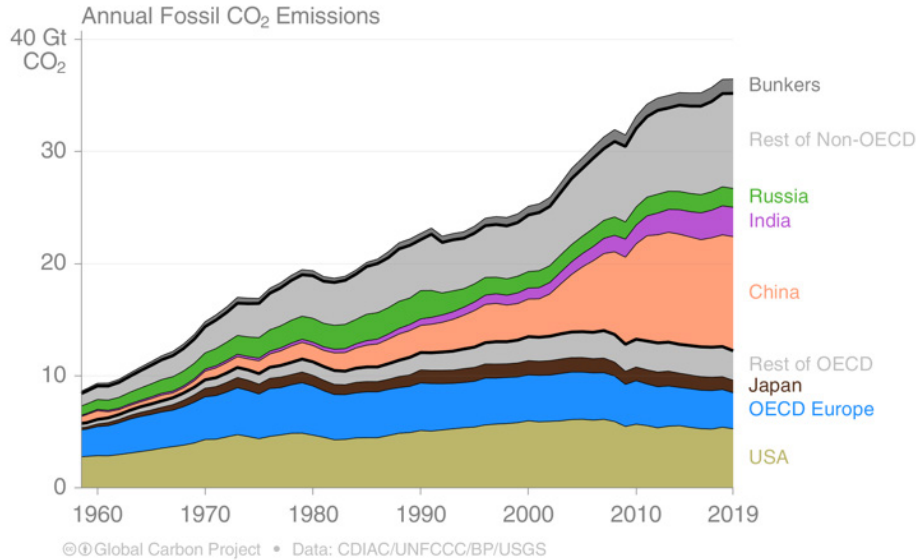
Figure 1 shows that there is plenty of opportunity to eliminate the use of coal and substitute it for renewable sources of energy including solar and wind power. As the global economy continues to grow as it has steadily done over the last century, it is important that we secure energy supplies that can continue to power this growth. Figure 2 illustrates that the rate at which carbon dioxide emissions has increased is slower than the rate at which gross world product has increased. This is a good sign as this suggests that the world economy is becoming less dependent on fossil fuels and we are able to support our growth either with less energy or with more renewable energy sources.

**Figure 2. Global Fossil Fuel Emissions and Gross World Product<sup>1</sup>**



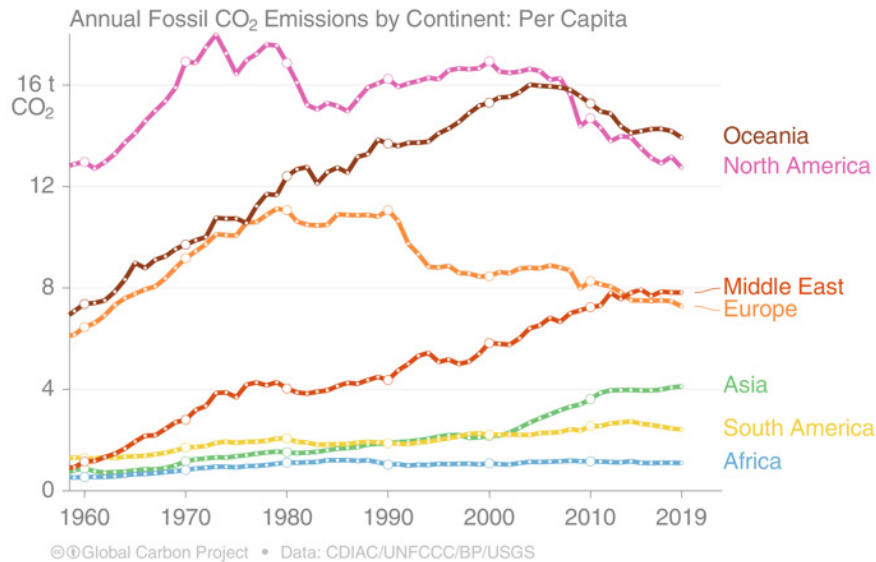
Energy is a necessary input to power global economic activity. It is a logical conclusion that those countries that have experienced the largest increase in economic growth have likely contributed the most to the annual fossil fuel emissions. Figure 3 illustrates how the proportion of the annual fossil fuel emissions by various countries has changed from 1960 to 2019.

**Figure 3. Annual Fossil Fuel Emissions by Country<sup>1</sup>**



Although China is the largest single contributor to annual fossil fuel emissions, Figure 4 illustrates that Oceania and North America are the largest contributors to annual fossil fuel emissions on a per capita basis. Therefore, it is necessary for Oceania and North America to become more efficient in their energy consumption by reducing fossil fuel consumption while sustaining normalized economic growth. It is imperative for China and Asia to continue to substitute the use of fossil fuel for more renewable sources of energy as they continue to sustain a higher than the average global economic growth rate.

**Figure 4. Annual Fossil Fuel Emissions by Continent Per Capita<sup>1</sup>**

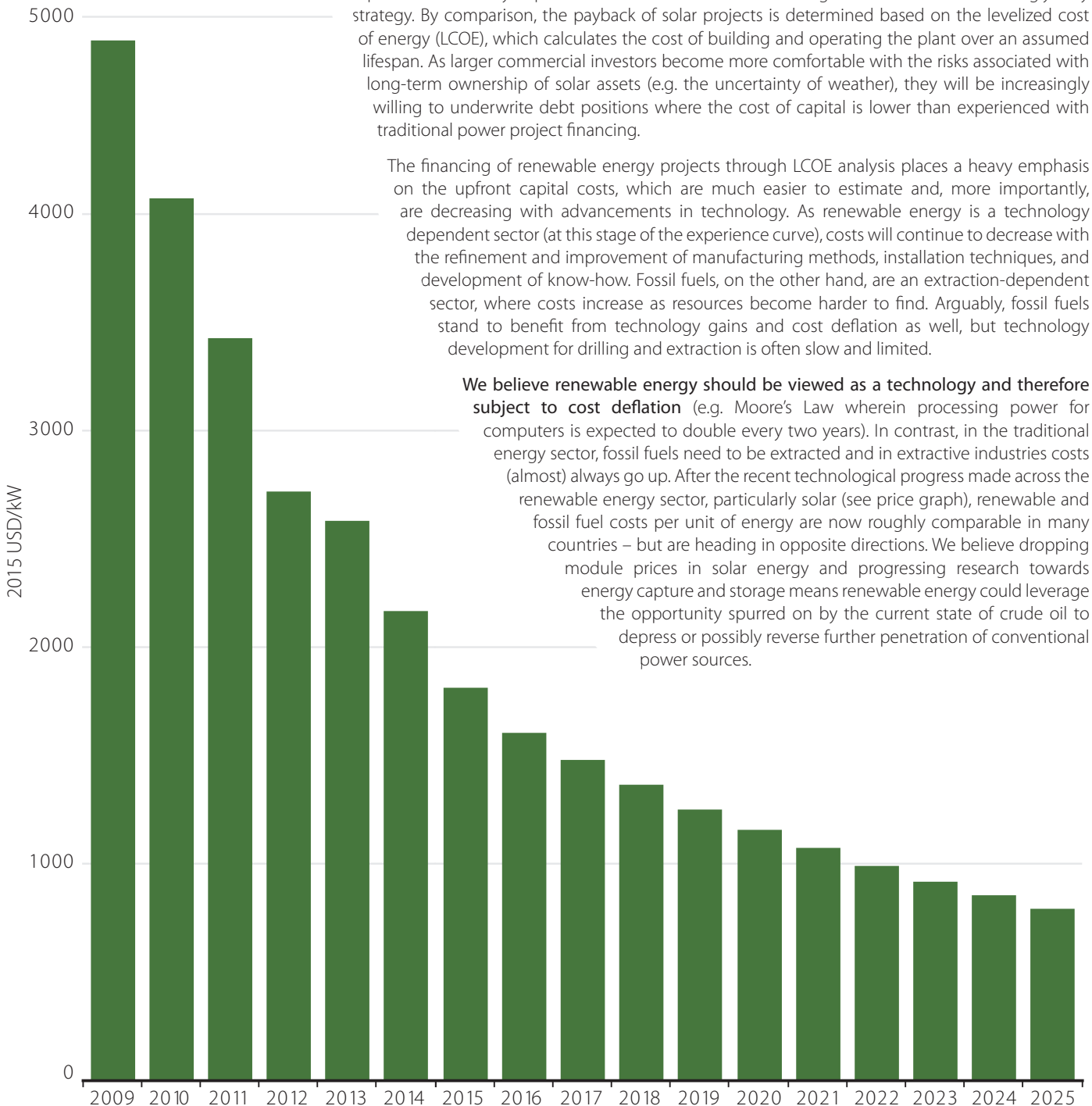


The economics of renewable energy generation are evolving differently in developed countries and developing ones. While the subsidies in the U.S., European Union and other developed countries are being reassessed due to their high cost, the overall market in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors in developing countries is in fact benefitting from an increasingly cheaper supply of renewable energy technologies and strong competition between technology providers.

Traditionally, renewable energy has been largely driven by sustainability targets and concerted regional efforts to diversify existing energy portfolios. Photovoltaic (PV) global installations have continued to rise since 2006, largely driven by the continued drop in capital costs. This reduction in capital investment has allowed solar power to be viewed as a viable energy alternative to traditional power generation from coal, natural gas, and/or nuclear. Countries in the Middle East have included solar as part of their investment into a wider energy portfolio, a possible option in their “post-oil” future. For most countries (with the exception of some in Western Europe and South America), renewable energy continues to be viewed as an energy alternative within a wider portfolio where coal and natural gas play leading roles. The drop in crude oil prices has caused many nations to reconsider the allocation of their current subsidies (both towards renewables and towards fossil fuels), which has presented an opportunity for renewable energy to transition from an energy alternative and into an energy staple. At least 27 countries have elected to decrease or end subsidies that currently regulate fuel costs for electricity generation (including coal and natural gas). Fossil fuel subsidies have previously been criticized for distorting the energy markets in favor of sources that, without their support, would not be economically viable.

The recent price drop in crude oil has highlighted the attractiveness of renewable energy’s relative isolation from fuel-price fluctuations.

**Global weighted average utility-scale solar PV total installed costs,**



While wind and solar energy plants require intensive upfront capital, their forecasted project Return on Investment is not dependent on the accuracy of raw material forecasts (as necessary with petrochemical projects), since resources like wind and sun have an input cost of “zero”. The experienced volatility in prices has demonstrated that investing in crude oil is an increasingly risky strategy. By comparison, the payback of solar projects is determined based on the levelized cost of energy (LCOE), which calculates the cost of building and operating the plant over an assumed lifespan. As larger commercial investors become more comfortable with the risks associated with long-term ownership of solar assets (e.g. the uncertainty of weather), they will be increasingly willing to underwrite debt positions where the cost of capital is lower than experienced with traditional power project financing.

The financing of renewable energy projects through LCOE analysis places a heavy emphasis on the upfront capital costs, which are much easier to estimate and, more importantly, are decreasing with advancements in technology. As renewable energy is a technology dependent sector (at this stage of the experience curve), costs will continue to decrease with the refinement and improvement of manufacturing methods, installation techniques, and development of know-how. Fossil fuels, on the other hand, are an extraction-dependent sector, where costs increase as resources become harder to find. Arguably, fossil fuels stand to benefit from technology gains and cost deflation as well, but technology development for drilling and extraction is often slow and limited.

**We believe renewable energy should be viewed as a technology and therefore subject to cost deflation** (e.g. Moore’s Law wherein processing power for computers is expected to double every two years). In contrast, in the traditional energy sector, fossil fuels need to be extracted and in extractive industries costs (almost) always go up. After the recent technological progress made across the renewable energy sector, particularly solar (see price graph), renewable and fossil fuel costs per unit of energy are now roughly comparable in many countries – but are heading in opposite directions. We believe dropping module prices in solar energy and progressing research towards energy capture and storage means renewable energy could leverage the opportunity spurred on by the current state of crude oil to depress or possibly reverse further penetration of conventional power sources.

Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. It consists of a set of 17 global goals (highlighted below) spearheaded by the United Nations to tackle the root causes of poverty and unite its members together to make a positive change for both people and planet.<sup>2</sup>



## GEEREF IMPACT OVERVIEW

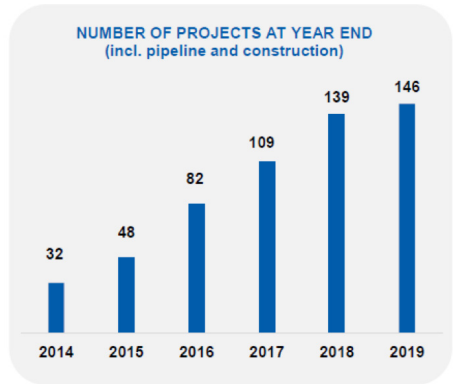
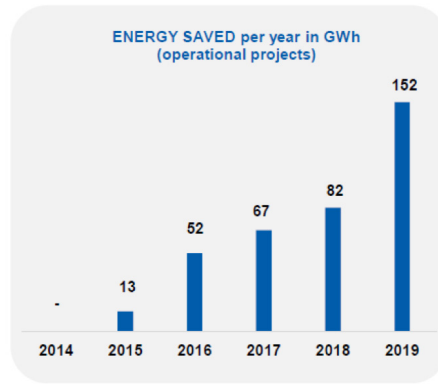
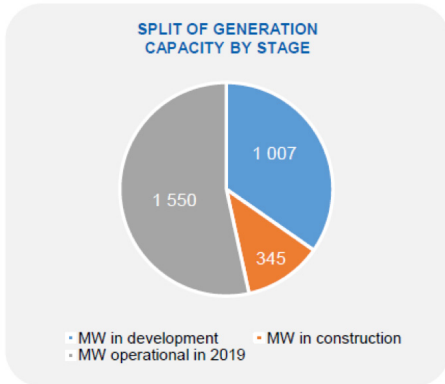
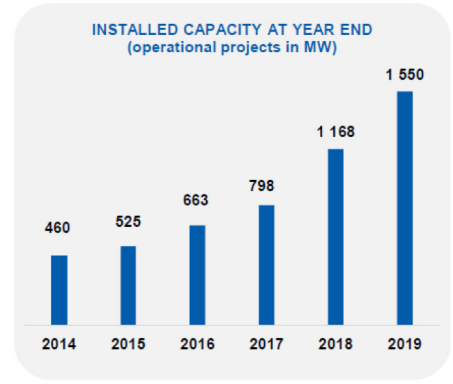
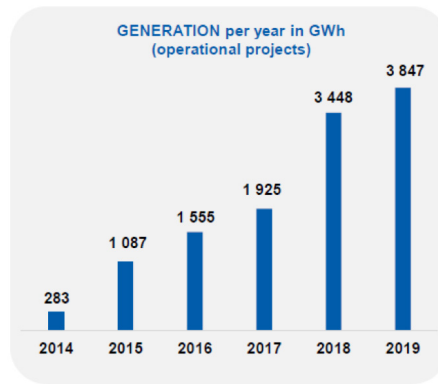
GEEREF has mapped its portfolio investments against SDGs. It showed that GEEREF's investment focus on building-up new clean energy capacity in developing countries and its two-fold impact approach – the combination of enforcement of EIB standards on the project-level and measurement of impact – contribute to the achievement of four of the 17 goals.<sup>3</sup>

GEEREF'S DIRECT SDG CONTRIBUTION	GEEREF'S METRICS	GEEREF'S EXPECTED IMPACT
<p>GEEREF BUILDS UP NEW CLEAN ENERGY CAPACITY</p> 	<p>Capacity Installed (MW) Electricity Generated and Saved (MWh)</p>	<p>1 GW in development, 0.3 GW in construction, 1.6 GW in operation 3.8m MWh of electricity generated and 152 325 MWh of electricity saved</p>
<p>GEEREF CONTRIBUTES TO DECREASING GHG EMISSIONS IN ENERGY AND OTHER INDUSTRIES</p> 	<p>Emissions reduced (tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq)</p>	<p>2.5m tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equiv. avoided by operational projects per year</p>
<p>GEEREF CREATES EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND SKILLS TRAINING</p> 	<p>Number of People Employed: temporary, permanent, male, female Training delivered (hours)</p>	<p>2,401 permanent male jobs 907 permanent female jobs 4,928 temporary male jobs 523 temporary female jobs 62,062 training hours</p>
<p>GEEREF IS A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP</p> 		

On the following pages, we will show GEEREF's portfolio metrics and how its impact has supported four key pillars including Energy, Environment, Sustainable Development and Financial Leverage.

### Pillar 1: Clean Energy

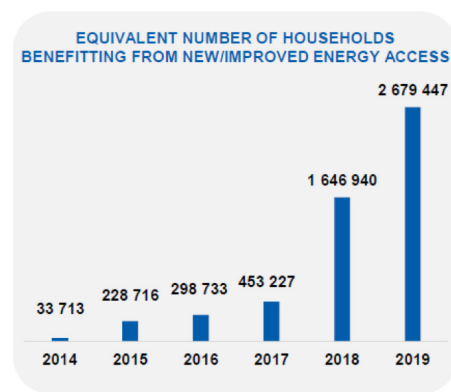
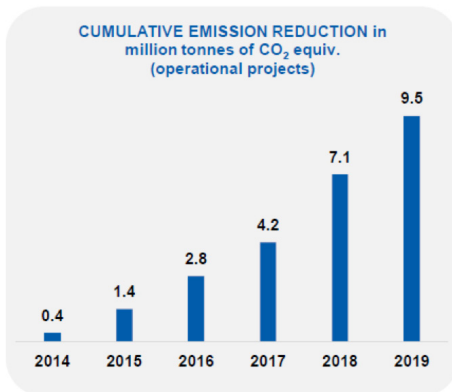
In 2019, GEEREF's underlying funds had about 3 GW of capacity of new clean energy capacity in developing countries in different stages. Given the early stage focus of GEEREF's funds, about one-third of this capacity (1 GW) was still in development. Still, 1.6 GW was already operational. The operational projects generated 3,847 GWh of electricity in 2019.



### Pillar 2: Climate Mitigation / Environment

As of end 2019, GEEREF's operational projects (including projects exited by the funds) had a climate mitigation effect of about 9.5m tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (cumulatively since 2014). This is equivalent to 1.8 million passenger vehicles driven for one year. This is also equivalent to the greenhouse gas emissions avoided by 366 million trash bags of waste recycled instead of landfilled and the carbon sequestered by 11 million acres of U.S. forests in one year.<sup>3</sup>

The 3,847 GWh of electricity generated and 152 GWh saved by GEEREF's operational projects in 2019 are equivalent to the energy consumption of more than 2.7 million households.

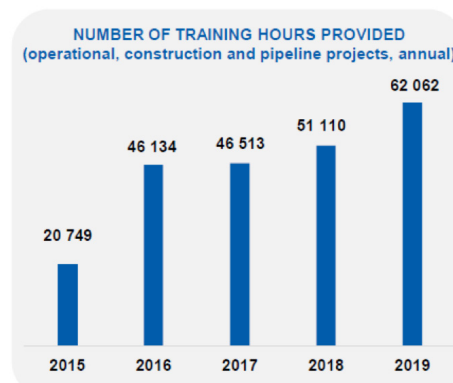
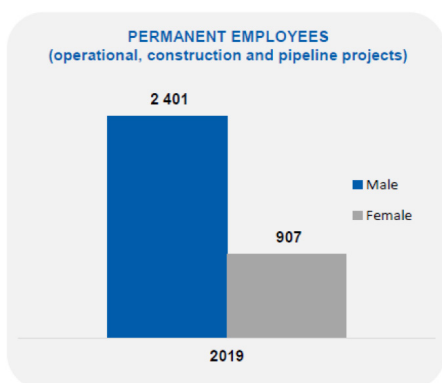




### Pillar 3: Sustainable Development

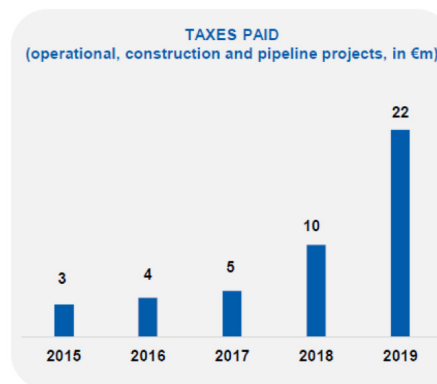
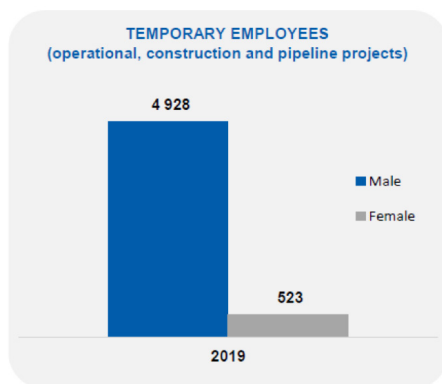
As at December 31, 2019, there were a total of 3,308 permanent jobs created compared to 5,451 temporary jobs created across all GEEREF projects (all employment and training figures are reported annualised as when projects are fully operational).

The amount of training hours provided by the funds and their projects increased in 2019 to more than 60,000 hours (annualised).



In 2019, the share of permanent positions held by female employees (27%) is higher than the share of temporary positions held by female employees (10%).

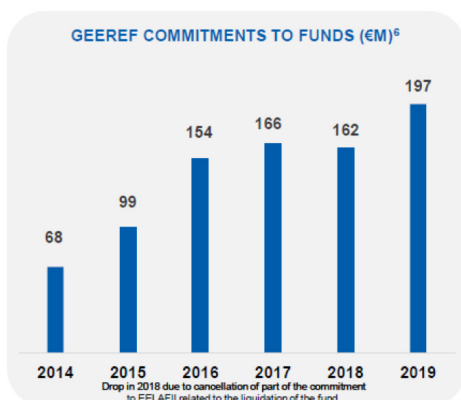
The underlying projects paid an equivalent amount of €22 million in taxes locally, hence supporting the local government institutions and their revenue generation potential.



### Pillar 4: Financial Leverage

#### GEEREF Level

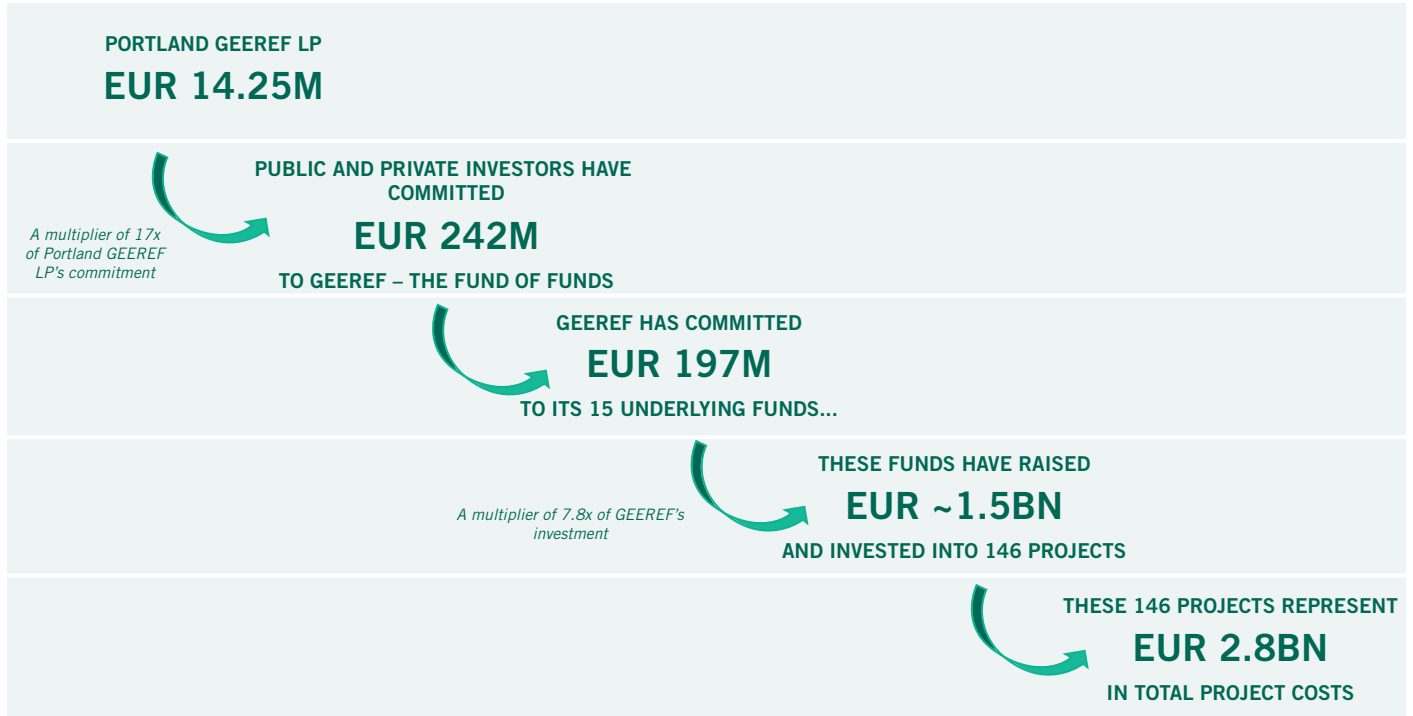
Public investors committed €132 million to GEEREF, which mobilised a further €110 million of private investor commitments. At the end of 2019, GEEREF's portfolio consisted of €197 million of commitments to 15 funds. Although by September 30, 2020, GEEREF had committed approximately €183 million in 14 Regional Funds, while having liquidated and realized about €6.1 million from one Regional Fund, Emerging Energy Latin America Fund II, LP. Also, by September 30, 2020, the portfolios of the 14 Regional Funds comprised a total of 176 investments.



Fund Level

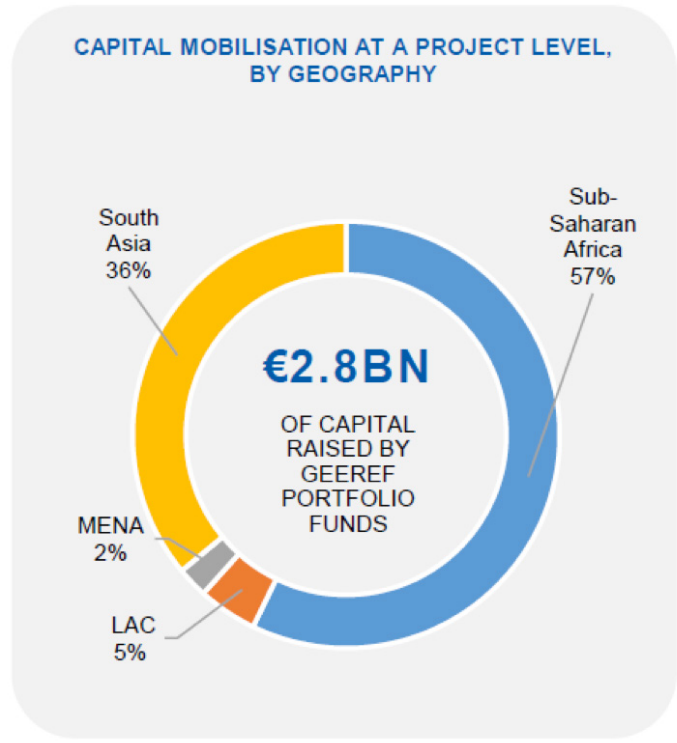
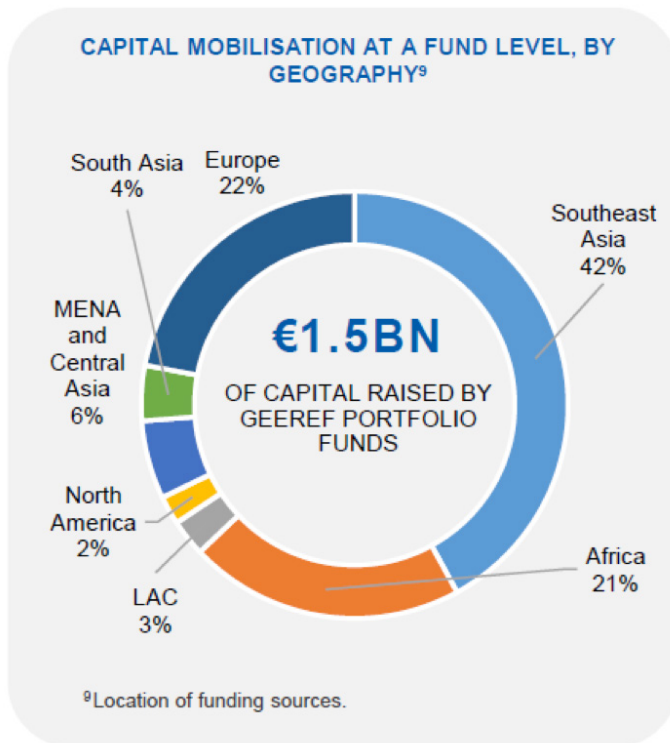
Based on GEEREF's commitment of €197 million, fund managers have raised a total of approximately €1.5 billion. This translates into a fund-level multiplier of 7.8x, an increase compared to the 2018 multiplier of 7.6x.

GEEREF's Commitments 2019



Project Level

By year-end 2019, the final cost of projects developed by GEEREF fund managers reached €2.8 billion. The total capital mobilised increased by €0.4 billion compared to 2018.



## COVID-19 IMPACT

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 is expected to be marginal as renewable power is dispatched in priority and, with power demand largely driven by industrial activity. Renewable energy assets are relatively more defensive and expected to be at the forefront of the eventual economic recovery. The off-taker utilities that purchase the electricity from the underlying renewable energy projects were impacted by drops in electricity demand during COVID-19 shutdowns. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that every month of lockdown due to COVID-19 reduced demand by on average approximately 20% or over 1.5% on an annual basis. Overall, the IEA estimates global electricity demand to have dropped by approximately 5% in 2020. However, renewable energy sources have demonstrated to be more resilient than conventional energy sources. Despite any COVID-19 complications, renewable energy generation is expected to increase by nearly 5% in 2020 according to the IEA.<sup>4</sup>

As the Manager, Portland has been closely monitoring developments related to COVID-19. As an investor in Portland GEEREF LP, we want take this opportunity to assure we have taken measures to protect the health and safety of our employees, and to update on how Portland, the European Investment Bank's GEEREF team and the underlying fund managers and portfolio companies are minimizing the impact on Portland GEEREF LP.

We understand from among GEEREF's portfolio of companies that they are prepared with essential materials, including business continuity/action plans that address potential coronavirus situations.

Across our energy efficiency and renewable power portfolio, the impact of the virus to date has been limited. Nonetheless, power demand throughout February 2020 was naturally lower – not least given reduced business activity following the Chinese New Year holiday and untypical disruptions to travel. However, as renewable power is typically dispatched in priority and, with power demand largely driven by industrial activity, the bulk of our renewable assets are relatively more defensive. Solar installations have experienced delays due to supply chain issues, as most of the modules are being sourced from China. However, this disruption appears to be largely resolved.

The GEEREF team do advise seeing some implications mostly around the pace of divesting fully operating units which is likely to slow in order to preserve attractive exit pricing.

While some underlying fund managers believe COVID-19 will bring some interesting investment opportunities others are more cautiously pointing out that should economic lockdowns persist, more severe impacts are to be expected. To prepare for this, underlying fund managers are seeking ways to conserve cash. Broadly in the nearer term, we believe the area impacted earliest would be the energy efficiency component as a number of its projects (e.g. air conditioners) have been installed at hotels and shopping malls across Latin America and the Caribbean. Due to the extensive impact of COVID-19 on tourism and lockdown measures on retail shops, it is foreseeable that some of their hotels and retail shops will struggle to pay, resulting in extensions of contract durations or temporary payment moratoria. Portland GEEREF LP's exposure to energy efficiency is relatively modest – below 2.6%.

Obviously, the longer the lockdowns, the larger the impacts will be but we believe the GEEREF team and underlying fund managers are responding appropriately to manage the funds through this challenging time and to safeguard the value created.

## THE CASE FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

We believe Canadian agriculture has experienced a resurgence over the past dozen years or so, particularly in the grains and oilseed sector and that several macroeconomic and environmental trends have led to major shortages in the world's agricultural commodities. Increasing supply through farming additional land across the world appears to have limited potential because most productive land has already been brought into production. Existing land also faces major threats from overproduction, soil degradation, urbanization, climate change, and water insecurity, exacerbating the already strained supply situation.

Canada's resource wealth in water, arable land, petroleum and potash, in addition to relatively favourable climate trends, have allowed Canadian farmland to fair relatively well. Canada's access to both Pacific and Atlantic trade and proximity to the U.S., position it as a world leader in agricultural trade. Also, Canada's well-established trade infrastructure allows easy access to world markets, further improving Canada's advantage in terms of market access. The Manager believes that, as incomes and population continue to rise in emerging economies, Canada's surplus of sustainable productive agricultural land will prove a valuable economic resource.

The increasingly capital-intensive nature of today's farm operations requires significant economies of scale to maximize profitability. A new generation of family farmers and progressive, growth-oriented farmers are acquiring and operating larger tracts of farmland and need access to new sources of financing to help them grow and maximize their efficiency. This trend, along with significant succession challenges experienced by the large number of older farmers facing retirement across Canada, has led to a growing demand for alternative sources of capital among Canadian farmers.

We believe these trends appear likely to persist in the coming decades and will continue to add pressure to an already precarious global supply and demand scenario.

## Responsible Investing at Bonnefield Today

When founding Bonnefield, the company's principals established a set of corporate and social responsibility principles to guide its investing activities. These responsible investing (RI) principles are rooted in a set of core operating guidelines that put farmers and farming first.

Bonnefield's ultimate goal is to promote sound farmland management practices, help improve operator efficiencies and protect the integrity of Canadian farmland, which we believe are core to protecting and enhancing long-term returns for our investors.

The core RI principles that govern Bonnefield's businesses are:

- They preserve Canadian farmland for farming use.
- They do not buy land for non-agricultural redevelopment.
- Their agronomic standards must balance exemplary farmland stewardship, sustainable farming practices and affordable farming operations.
- They aspire to become a long-term partner with our Canadian farm operator clients.
- Their programs must assist Canadian farm operators to build or maintain scale, become more profitable, improve cash flow and/or reduce debt.
- They will not dictate to our farm operator clients how to operate their farms.
- The farmland lease programs must create an "as if owned" relationship with the leased land for the farm operator.

In accordance with the best practices of responsible investing guidelines, Bonnefield has adopted robust governance structures for its farmland funds. Bonnefield's funds have investor advisory committees that, among other tasks, confirm net asset values based on independent third-party property appraisals. The advisory committees are also mandated to respond to any matter that may result in a conflict of interest, deviations from stated investment policies and/or distribution policies.

### Bonnefield Metrics: Sustainably Managed Land

Bonnefield has established a set of farming best practices aimed at promoting sustainable farming operations and environmental responsibility. These best practices, referred to as the Bonnefield Standards of Care, are included in every Bonnefield lease and cover a range of sustainable management practices including: (i) soil testing; (ii) tillage system; (iii) regular crop rotation; (iv) water course maintenance; (v) recordkeeping; (vi) professional crop planning; (vii) pesticide management; (viii) weed control; (ix) soil erosion control measures; and (x) maintenance and repairs.

Each farm operator (ie. tenant) is required to report annually to Bonnefield against his/her implementation of the Standards of Care. Each year, Bonnefield collects, updates, and reviews this data for each tenant. In addition to Bonnefield's internal review, an independent third-party agrologist also reviews this information and provides Bonnefield with a set of summary comments and recommendations for each tenant and property across Bonnefield's portfolio.

If a tenant fails to comply with the Standards of Care and their associated obligations, such failure is considered a default under the lease and provides Bonnefield with a full set of remedial actions, up to and including termination of the lease. In most cases, failure to comply with the Standards of Care is addressed through a remediation plan with Bonnefield's property management team in order to bring the operations and/or land up to the expected standards. However, should the tenant be unable or unwilling to comply then Bonnefield will pursue the option of finding another tenant for the lease.

In 2019, 98.8% of Bonnefield farmland was sustainably managed, as measured by passing a third-party agrology audit per Bonnefield's Standards of Care.

### Water Usage and Water Quality

The global water supply is under threat due to climate change and increasing water usage resulting from the rise in global food demand and population growth. While Canada benefits from enviable access to fresh water, with only 12% of water usage for agriculture compared with 85% for the global average, it is critical to utilize water management practices to conserve the water supply and protect water quality.

As owner, and not operator, of the farmland, Bonnefield does not determine water use on its properties. However, water access and the sustainability thereof are core tenets of Bonnefield's investment thesis. Provincial governments across Canada track and restrict water use through various water rights and access permits. Alberta, for example, has implemented water sustainability policies that are considered among the world's leading water management regimes. The province maintains a network of regional irrigation districts whereby the government grants water rights to farmers based on their need and size of operation. These policies restrict overuse and depletion of water resources.

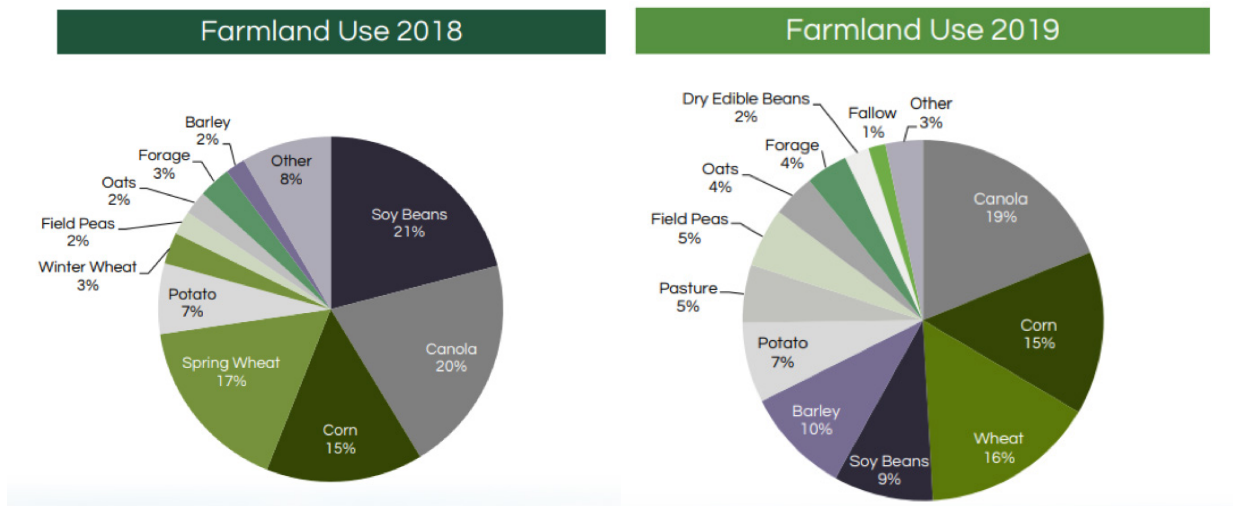
Unlike many other agricultural geographies, excess water (rather than water scarcity) is a key consideration for Canadian farmers' water management practices. Drainage issues can arise when there is an excess of water at the soil surface or in the root zone. These issues, if left unaddressed, can hinder conditions for cultivation, planting and harvesting or prevent salts from being conveyed out of the soil in areas where salinity is a problem. Drainage issues can be compounded if pondings remain after rainfall or if the root zone is saturated but there is no water on the surface. Most crops prefer moist-but-unsaturated soils with more than 5% of the root zone volume filled with air, which allows roots to respire, grow and obtain nutrients from the soil. Over the years, Bonnefield has invested over \$6.6 million in sub-surface tile drainage to enhance water management across its acres of farmland in Canada. This represents approximately 50% of total capital investments made on Bonnefield farms historically.

Each year, third-party agrologists evaluate whether any parcels of Bonnefield's farmland are experiencing drainage issues. Those without are deemed to have passed Bonnefield's water quality test. 94.9% of Bonnefield farmland passed this water quality test in 2019.

### Crop Diversity

Crop diversity is essential to reducing worldwide hunger as a greater diversity of genetic resources in gene banks can help to safeguard a secure food supply at more stable prices. It provides the raw genetic material to breed a more nutritious and varied food supply and improves the access of the poor to more affordable and healthier food to fight malnutrition. Canada is one of the most diversified growing regions in the world and Bonnefield supports farmers across varied growing regions and crop types. The charts below provide an overview of how Bonnefield's farmland was used by farmers in 2018 and 2019.

In 2019, Bonnefield’s farms were used to grow 21 crop types, similar to the 25 crop types grown in 2018. Certain crops grown in one year may not be grown the following year as farmers regularly rotate the crop types they grow in order to maintain healthy soil quality. What this data does not capture are the numerous varieties/sub-types that are being grown (eg. identity-preserved soybeans versus crush beans).



Signatory of:



Bonnefield became the first farmland investment manager and property manager in Canada to qualify and be accepted as a signatory to the United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Initiative, an international network of investors working to put responsible investment into practice and to promote sustainability.

**COVID-19 IMPACT**

Even though COVID-19 has wreaked havoc on most of the global economy in 2020, one common theme amongst farmers from whom Bonnefield has received feedback, is a feeling of optimism for the crop year ahead and plans to conduct their businesses as usual. Farmers understand that these are uncertain times, but they believe that the agricultural industry is better insulated to weather a global pandemic than many others (hospitality, airlines, etc.). The primary concerns for farmers are the overriding levels of uncertainty and potential disruptions in the supply chain.

The common adage is that “people need to eat” regardless of the economic environment. However, one development that has been playing out is a shift in consumer buying patterns – with a large portion of food service and restaurant spending shifting to retail (groceries). This trend towards food spending at home is also consistent with past recessions as consumers tend to tighten their spending. Many expect this change in the source of food demand will continue for at least the duration of the economic slowdown. There is some concern amongst farmers and processors whose sales are primarily focused in the food service sector. Some are attempting to broaden their sales base to focus on retail channels, with varying degrees of success.

One interesting development throughout the first part of 2020 was the well documented stock-outs that were occurring at grocery stores across the country. Many retailers were offering open tickets to farmers who had inventory and could meet demand, where some of Bonnefield’s produce farmers said that they were shipping 3-4 times their normal shipment levels for this time of year. This spike in demand seems to have waned as buying patterns start normalizing, albeit at a slightly higher level than pre-COVID 19. The stock-outs appear to be more of a temporary disruption as a result of consumer fear of future mobility. Most within the sector expect the current demand levels to persist into the near and medium term.

We believe that based on the nature of the industry in which Bonnefield LP V operates that the underlying farms are mostly insulated to any material impacts that the COVID-19 virus would have on businesses.

**THANK YOU**

Thank you for investing in the Trust and the Partnership. We recognize that in recent years there is an ever increasing number of ‘green’ or ‘ESG’ or ‘impact’ investing opportunities. We believe we have made an allocation of capital to two sustainable industries, renewable energy and farmland, that will continue to grow in value over the medium to long term and benefit our planet and its people. Necessity is the mother of invention and we look forward to the operational innovations that will be created consequent to the COVID-19 crisis...and of course to the continued fair distribution of vaccines throughout 2021 and beyond.

*Sources:*

1. *Global Carbon Project, December 4, 2019 Global Carbon Budget 2019*
2. *United Nations, January 2018, <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>*
3. *<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>*
4. *World Energy Outlook 2020 – Analysis - IEA, [www/iea.org/reports/work-energy-outlook-2020](http://www/iea.org/reports/work-energy-outlook-2020)*

*Notes*

*Unless otherwise mentioned, sourced from GEEREF Impact Report, 2019 and GEEREF Investor and Quarterly Reports, Bonnefield 2020 Sustainability Report and Investor and Quarterly Reports.*

*Certain statements included in this Commentary constitute forwardlooking statements, including those identified by the expressions “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend” and similar expressions to the extent they relate to the Funds. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but reflect the current expectations of the portfolio management team regarding future results or events of the Funds. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations. The portfolio management team has no specific intention of updating any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by securities legislation.*

*Certain research and information about specific holdings in the Funds, including any opinion, is based upon various sources believed to be reliable, but it cannot be guaranteed to be current, accurate or complete. It is for information only, and is subject to change without notice.*

## Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund (the Trust) have been prepared by Portland Investment Counsel Inc. (the Manager) in its capacity as manager of the Trust. The Manager of the Trust is responsible for the information and representations contained in these financial statements. The Board of Directors of the Manager, in its capacity as trustee of the Trust, have approved these financial statements.

The Manager maintains appropriate processes to ensure that relevant and reliable financial information is produced. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include certain amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. The significant accounting policies which management believes are appropriate for the Trust are described in note 3 to these financial statements.

KPMG LLP is the external auditor of the Trust. They have audited the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards to enable them to express to the unitholders their opinion on the financial statements. Their report is attached.

*"Michael Lee-Chin"*

**Michael Lee-Chin**  
**Director**  
**March 29, 2021**

*"Robert Almeida"*

**Robert Almeida**  
**Director**  
**March 29, 2021**

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Fund commentary document.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Fund commentary document as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.



We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Handwritten signature of KPMG LLP in black ink, with a horizontal line underneath.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licenced Public Accountants

March 29, 2021  
Toronto, Canada

## Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,190	\$ 6,465
Subscriptions receivable	2,630	1,200
Investments (note 5)	1,634,606	1,243,641
	<u>1,640,426</u>	<u>1,251,306</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Distributions payable	-	549
Management fees payable	31	19
Redemptions payable	1,746	6,595
Organization expenses payable (note 8)	18,465	17,655
	<u>20,242</u>	<u>24,818</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<u>\$ 1,620,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,488</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Series</b>		
Series A	1,089	995
Series F	1,498,533	1,109,121
Series O	120,562	116,372
	<u>\$ 1,620,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,488</u>
<b>Number of Redeemable Units Outstanding (note 6)</b>		
Series A	40	40
Series F	53,751	44,040
Series O	4,330	4,624
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Unit</b>		
Series A	\$ 27.23	\$ 24.88
Series F	\$ 27.88	\$ 25.18
Series O	\$ 27.84	\$ 25.17

Approved by the Board of Directors of Portland Investment Counsel Inc.

*"Michael Lee-Chin"*

Director

*"Robert Almeida"*

Director

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

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Income</b>		
Net gain (loss) on investments		
Dividend income	\$ -	\$ 49
Interest for distribution purposes	781	3,229
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(1)	208
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	129,965	16,641
	<u>130,745</u>	<u>20,127</u>
<b>Other income</b>		
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets	(4)	-
<b>Total income (net)</b>	<u>130,741</u>	<u>20,127</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Securityholder reporting costs	37,257	41,533
Audit fees	12,852	11,195
Management fees (note 8)	10,937	8,727
Independent review committee fees	3,215	2,755
Organization expenses (note 8)	810	275
Legal fees	394	153
Custodial fees	88	226
Transaction costs	-	46
Total operating expenses	<u>65,553</u>	<u>64,910</u>
Less: management fees waived by Manager (note 8)	(10,925)	(8,716)
Less: expenses absorbed by Manager (note 8)	(53,804)	(55,862)
<b>Net operating expenses</b>	<u>824</u>	<u>332</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<u>\$ 129,917</u>	<u>\$ 19,795</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series</b>		
Series A	\$ 94	\$ 15
Series F	\$ 117,601	\$ 16,903
Series O	\$ 12,222	\$ 2,877
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit</b>		
Series A	\$ 2.35	\$ 0.38
Series F	\$ 2.52	\$ 0.42
Series O	\$ 2.73	\$ 0.65

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

## Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at Beginning of Year</b>		
Series A	\$ 995	\$ 980
Series F	1,109,121	591,033
Series O	116,372	104,285
	<u>1,226,488</u>	<u>696,298</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>		
Series A	94	15
Series F	117,601	16,903
Series O	12,222	2,877
	<u>129,917</u>	<u>19,795</u>
<b>Distributions to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>		
From net investment income		
Series A	-	(6)
Series F	-	(6,981)
Series O	-	(729)
<b>Net Decrease from Distributions to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,716)</u>
<b>Redeemable Unit Transactions</b>		
Proceeds from redeemable units issued		
Series A	-	-
Series F	275,454	508,328
Series O	5,000	9,210
	<u>280,454</u>	<u>517,538</u>
Reinvestments of distributions		
Series A	-	6
Series F	-	6,433
Series O	-	729
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,168</u>
Redemptions of redeemable units		
Series A	-	-
Series F	(3,643)	(6,595)
Series O	(13,032)	-
	<u>(16,675)</u>	<u>(6,595)</u>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) from Redeemable Unit Transactions</b>	<u>263,779</u>	<u>518,111</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at End of Year</b>		
Series A	1,089	995
Series F	1,498,533	1,109,121
Series O	120,562	116,372
	<u>\$ 1,620,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,488</u>

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

## Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	\$ 129,917	\$ 19,795
Adjustments for:		
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	1	(208)
Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(129,965)	(16,641)
Increase (decrease) in management fees and expenses payable	12	12
Increase (decrease) in organization expenses payable	810	275
Purchase of investments	(261,001)	(1,304,265)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	77,473
<b>Net Cash Generated (Used) by Operating Activities</b>	<u>(260,226)</u>	<u>(1,223,559)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Distributions to holders of redeemable units, net of reinvested distributions	(549)	(155)
Proceeds from redeemable units issued (note 3)	274,600	576,192
Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units (note 3)	(17,100)	-
<b>Net Cash Generated (Used) by Financing Activities</b>	<u>256,951</u>	<u>576,037</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,275)	(647,522)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	6,465	653,987
<b>Cash and cash equivalents - end of year</b>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>6,465</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	\$ 3,190	\$ 6,465
<b>From operating activities:</b>		
Interest received, net of withholding tax	\$ 781	\$ 3,229

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

## Schedule of Investment Portfolio

As at December 31, 2020

No. of Shares	Security Name	Average Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
<b>UNDERLYING FUNDS</b>				
<b>Canada</b>				
51,847	Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP Class O	\$ 1,488,000	\$ 1,634,606	100.9%
	<b>Total investment portfolio</b>	\$ 1,488,000	\$ 1,634,606	100.9%
	Liabilities less other assets		(14,422)	(0.9%)
	<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</b>		\$ 1,620,184	100.0%

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund (the Trust) is an open-end investment fund established under the laws of the Province of Ontario as a trust pursuant to an amended and restated master declaration of trust dated as of December 13, 2013, as amended thereafter and as may be amended and restated from time to time. The formation date of the Trust was February 9, 2018 and inception date was March 29, 2018 for Series A and February 28, 2018 for Series F and O. Portland Investment Counsel Inc. (the Manager) is the Investment Fund Manager, Portfolio Manager and Trustee of the Trust. The head office of the Trust is 1375 Kerns Road, Suite 100, Burlington, Ontario L7P 4V7. These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Manager on March 29, 2021. The financial statements of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP (the Partnership) are included and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

The Trust offers units to the public on a private placement basis under an offering memorandum. The investment objective of the Trust is to preserve capital and provide above average long-term returns. Although the Trust intends to achieve its investment objective by investing all, or substantially all, of its net assets in the Partnership, the Manager may from time to time determine that the investment objective of the Trust can be best achieved through direct investment in underlying securities and/or investment in other pooled investment vehicles. To the extent, the Trust makes direct investments, it will apply the investment strategies of the Partnership. The investment objective of the Partnership is to preserve capital and provide above average long-term returns by investing in a portfolio of private securities, either directly or indirectly through other funds, initially in private equities believed to be in sustainable systems including farmland and renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Effective October 1, 2019, the Manager changed the Valuation Date (as defined in note 6) from the last business day of each month to the last business day of each calendar quarter or on such other date as determined by the Manager.

The statements of financial position of the Trust are as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. The statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows are for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Financial instruments

#### (a) Classification

The Trust classifies financial assets based on the business model used for managing such financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of those financial assets. The Trust may be divided into sub-portfolios that have different business models. Where contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test), the financial asset will be classified as a financial asset at amortized cost.

The Trust recognizes financial instruments at FVTPL upon initial recognition, inclusive of transaction costs in the case of financial instruments not measured at fair value. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized as at their trade date. The Trust classifies its investments in equities and fixed income securities as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL. Other investment funds (the Partnership) held by the Trust do not meet the SPPI test and therefore have been classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized at amortized cost and are reflected at the amount required to be paid, discounted to reflect the time value of money when appropriate.

The Trust's obligation for net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units does not meet the criteria for equity treatment and therefore are presented as a liability on the statement of financial position. The Trust classifies its obligations for net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

The Trust's accounting policies for measuring the fair value of its investments are similar to those used in measuring net asset value (NAV) for unitholder transactions; therefore, the NAV will be similar to the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for financial reporting purposes except for the treatment of organization expenses. Such expenses are deductible from the NAV over a five-year period commencing at such time as the Manager shall determine. Such expenses are fully deductible in the first year of operations under IFRS. Therefore, the NAV of the Trust is higher than the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units in these financial statements. There is a comparison of NAV per unit and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit within note 11.

Financial assets and liabilities may be offset and the net amount reported in the statements 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 to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In the normal course of business, the Trust may enter into various master netting agreements or similar agreements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statements of financial position but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy, certain events of default or termination of the contracts.

**(b) Recognition, de-recognition and measurement**

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on their trade date - the date on which the Trust commits to purchase or sell the investment. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the FVTPL category are presented in the statements of comprehensive income within 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments' in the period in which they arise. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any impairment losses. Transaction costs incurred on financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost are amortized over the life of the asset or liability.

Financial assets are de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Trust has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Upon disposal, the difference between the amount received and the average cost to acquire the financial asset (for financial assets at FVTPL) or amortized cost (for financial assets at amortized cost) is included within 'Net realized gain (loss) on investments' in the statements of comprehensive income.

**Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded marketable securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Trust uses the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within that day's closing bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread and the difference is material, the Manager determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on the specific facts and circumstances. If there has been no trade, the mid-price (average bid and asking price) as of the close of the business on the reporting date is used to approximate fair value. The Trust's policy is to recognize transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances giving rise to the transfer.

The Manager has procedures to determine the fair value of securities at FVTPL for which market prices are not readily available or which may not be reliably priced. The Partnership does not trade on an active market hence its fair value is determined using valuation techniques. The fair value is primarily determined based on the latest available price of the Partnership as reported by the administrator of the Partnership.

**Revenue recognition**

'Interest for distribution purposes' shown on the statements of comprehensive income represents the stated rate of interest earned by the Trust on fixed income securities accounted for on an accrual basis, as applicable. The Trust does not amortize premiums paid or discounts received on the purchase of fixed income securities other than zero coupon debt securities which are amortized on a straight line basis. Interest receivable is shown separately in the statements of financial position based on the debt instruments' stated rates of interest. Dividends on equity investments are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date.

**Foreign currency translation**

The Trust's subscriptions and redemptions are denominated in Canadian dollars, which is also its functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates that transactions occur. Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses related to assets and liabilities at amortized cost are recognized in profit and loss and are presented as 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets' on the statements of comprehensive income. Realized foreign exchange gains and losses related to investments are recognized when incurred and are presented in the statements of comprehensive income within 'Net realized gain (loss) on investments'.

Unrealized exchange gains or losses on investments are included in 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments' in the statements of comprehensive income.

'Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets' may arise from sale of foreign currencies, change in foreign currency denominated loans, currency gains or losses realized between trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, and the difference between the recorded amounts of dividend, interest and foreign withholding taxes and the Canadian dollar equivalent of the amounts actually received or paid.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The Trust considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents. Cash is comprised of deposits with financial institutions.

**Cost of investments**

The cost of investments represents the cost for each security excluding transaction costs for investments at FVTPL. On the schedule of investment portfolio, transaction costs have been deducted in aggregate from the total cost of individual investments which includes transaction costs.

**Redeemable units**

The Trust has issued multiple series of redeemable units, which are redeemable at the holder's option and do not have identical rights. Redeemable units can be put back to the Trust at any redemption date for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Trust's NAV attributable to the unit series. Units are redeemable quarterly upon 60 days' notice subject to the redemption lock-up period which ends 180 days after the period beginning on the date that units of the Trust were first issued to the first investor.



The redeemable units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the statements of financial position date if the holder exercises the right to put the units back to the Trust.

Redeemable units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on each Trust's NAV per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Trust's NAV per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of each series of redeemable units by the total number of outstanding redeemable units of each respective series. Refer to note 6 for additional details on redeemable units.

#### Expenses

Expenses of the Trust including management fees and other operating expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Transaction costs associated with investment transactions for financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL, including brokerage commissions, have been expensed on the statements of comprehensive income.

Interest charged on margin borrowing is recorded on an accrual basis.

#### Organization expenses

Organization expenses including legal fees, time spent by the Manager to create the Trust, and registration fees associated with the formation of the Trust are recoverable from the Trust by the Manager. The Trust is required to re-pay the Manager in equal installments over 60 months commencing on the next valuation date after the NAV reaches \$2.5 million, or at such other time or amount as the Manager in its absolute discretion shall determine. Organization expenses are included as 'Organization expenses' on the statements of comprehensive income as they occur.

#### Increase (Decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit

'Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit' in the statements of comprehensive income represents the Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series, divided by the weighted average units outstanding of that series during the reporting period.

#### Distributions to unitholders

Distributions will be made to unitholders only at such times and in such amounts as may be determined at the discretion of the Manager. The Trust will distribute sufficient net income and net realized gains to unitholders annually to ensure that the Trust is not liable for ordinary income taxes. All distributions by the Trust will be automatically reinvested in additional units of the Trust held by the investor at the NAV per unit thereof, unless the investor notifies the Manager in writing that cash distributions are preferred.

#### Allocation of income and expense, and realized and unrealized gains and losses

Management fees and other costs directly attributable to a series are charged to that series. The Trust's operating expenses, income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses are generally allocated proportionately to each series based upon the relative NAV of each series.

#### Allocation of non-cash items on the statement of cash flows

The Trust includes only the net cash flow impact and do not include non-cash switches between series of the Trust that occurred during the year in 'Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units'. The below non-cash switches have been excluded from the Trust's operation and financing activities on the statements of cash flows for the years ending December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	December 31, 2020 (\$)	December 31, 2019 (\$)
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund	4,424	517,538

#### Future accounting changes

There are no new accounting standards effective after January 1, 2020, which affect the accounting policies of the Trust.

## 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions about the future. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates the Trust has made in preparing these financial statements.

#### Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of such securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Trust using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies) or indicative prices. Such values may be indicative and not executable or binding. The Trust would exercise judgment and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Trust may value positions using their own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Trust. The Trust considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and relevant.

### Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets may be classified as financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVTPL or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities may be classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at FVTPL. In order to classify its financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9, the Manager uses judgment to assess the business model of the Trust and the cash flows of their financial assets and liabilities. The classification of financial assets and liabilities of the Trust are outlined in note 3.

### COVID-19

While the precise impact of the recent novel coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak remains unknown, it has introduced uncertainty and volatility in global markets and economies, resulting in an economic slowdown. The governments have designed significant monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize the current economic conditions. This is a developing situation and might impact the Trust's ability to generate income. Currently, it is unknown as to the impact on the Trust's receivables and investments if COVID-19 persists for an extended period but is expected to be marginal across the farming, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors held by the Partnership. The Trust may incur reductions in revenue relating to such events outside of their control, which could have a material adverse impact on the Trust's business, operating results, revenues and financial condition. The Manager is in the process of assessing the impact of COVID-19; however, given the fluidity and significant volatility of the situation, it is not possible to quantify the impact at this stage. No adjustments have been reflected in the financial statements at this time. See the Fund Commentary and the fund specific notes of the Partnership for specific details on COVID-19 impacts on the Trust's investments.

## 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Risk management

The Trust's investment activities may be exposed to various financial risks, including market risk (which includes price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Trust invests in the Partnership which may invest in other funds (the Underlying Funds) and is therefore susceptible to the market risk arising from uncertainties about future values of those Underlying Funds. The Manager makes investment decisions after an extensive assessment of the Underlying Funds, their strategies and the overall quality of the Underlying Funds' manager. All of the Underlying Funds and their underlying investments are subject to risks inherent in their industries. In the case of the Underlying Funds, established markets do not exist for these holdings, and are therefore considered illiquid. The Trust is therefore indirectly exposed to each financial risk of the respective Underlying Fund in proportion to its investments in such Underlying Fund. The Trust's risk management goals are to ensure that the outcome of activities involving risk is consistent with the Trust's investment objectives and risk tolerance per the offering memorandum. All investments result in a risk of loss of capital.

#### Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). Financial instruments held by the Trust are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. If the prices of the investments held by the Trust on December 31, 2020 had been higher or lower by 10%, net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Trust would have been higher or lower by \$163,461 (December 31, 2019: \$124,364). Actual results may differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material. The Trust has indirect exposure to price risk through its investment in the Partnership.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments having fixed interest rates held by the Trust, such as bonds and borrowings. The fair value and future cash flows of such instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust did not have significant exposure to interest rate risk.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Securities included in the Trust may be valued in or have exposure to currencies other than the Canadian dollar and when measured in Canadian dollars, be affected by fluctuations in the value of such currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust did not have significant exposure to currency risk. The Trust has indirect exposure to currency risk through its investment in the Partnership.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will encounter difficulty in meeting their obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Trust's exposure to liquidity risk is concentrated in the cash redemption of its units. The Trust provides investors with the right to redeem units quarterly. Such redemptions are to be paid within 30 days following the redemption date. The Trust has the option to pay redemptions through the issuance of promissory notes as detailed in the offering memorandum under Redemption Notes. The Trust makes investments in the Partnership and Underlying Funds through the Partnership, which are not traded in an active market and may not be redeemable. As a result, the Trust may not be able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at amounts, which approximate their fair values. It is the intention of the Trust to be held by unitholders on a medium or long-term basis. The Manager monitors liquidity within the portfolio on an ongoing basis. As at December 31, 2020, 4.7% (December 31, 2019: 37.2%) of the portfolio is held in cash and cash equivalents.

The Trust invests directly in the Partnership and the Partnership has the ability to borrow up to 20% of its total assets for the purposes of making investments, providing cover for the writing of options, paying redemptions, working capital purposes and to maintain liquidity in accordance with its investment objective and investment strategies. The Partnership has a borrowing facility available, which has not been utilized.

The majority of the obligations of the Trust including management fees payable, expenses payable, redemptions payable, payable for investments purchased, and distributions payable, as applicable, were due within 3 months from the financial reporting date. Issued redeemable units are payable on demand.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Trust. All transactions in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Trust did not have significant exposure to credit risk. The Trust has indirect exposure to credit risk through its investment in the Partnership.

### (b) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified according to a fair value hierarchy that reflects the importance of the inputs used to perform each valuation. The fair value hierarchy is made up of the following levels:

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

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

Level 3 - inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data each time such data exists. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. Fair values are classified as Level 1 when the related security or derivative is actively traded and a quoted price is available. If an instrument classified as Level 1 subsequently ceases to be actively traded, it is transferred out of Level 1. In such cases, instruments are reclassified into Level 2, unless the measurement of its fair value requires the use of significant unobservable inputs, in which case it is classified as Level 3. The Fund's policy is to recognize transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances giving rise to the transfer.

The following table illustrates the classification of the Trust's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

December 31, 2020	Assets			Total (\$)
	Level 1 (\$)	Level 2 (\$)	Level 3 (\$)	
Partnership	-	1,634,606	-	1,634,606
Total	-	1,634,606	-	1,634,606

December 31, 2019	Assets			Total (\$)
	Level 1 (\$)	Level 2 (\$)	Level 3 (\$)	
Partnership	-	1,243,641	-	1,243,641
Total	-	1,243,641	-	1,243,641

### (c) Structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:

- i) restricted activities;
- ii) a narrow and well-defined objective, such as to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors;
- iii) insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinate financial support; and
- iv) financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches).

The Trust considers its investment in the Partnership to be an investment in an unconsolidated structured entity. The Partnership is valued as per the above section on Fair Value Measurement. The change in fair value of the Partnership is included in the statements of comprehensive income in 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments'.

The exposure to the investment in the Partnership at fair value as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented in the following tables. This investment is included at fair value in financial assets at FVTPL in the statements of financial position. The Manager's best estimate of the maximum exposure to loss from the Trust's investment in the Partnership is the fair value below.

December 31, 2020	Investment at Fair Value (\$)	Net Asset Value (\$)	% of Net Asset Value
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP	1,634,606	2,112,838	77.4%

December 31, 2019	Investment at Fair Value (\$)	Net Asset Value (\$)	% of Net Asset Value
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP	1,243,641	1,471,841	84.5%

## 6. REDEEMABLE UNITS

The Trust is permitted to issue an unlimited number of redeemable units issuable in Series A, Series F and Series O, having such terms and conditions as the Manager may determine. Additional series may be offered in the future on different terms, including different fee and dealer compensation terms and different minimum subscription levels. Each unit of a series represents an undivided ownership interest in the net assets of the Trust attributable to that series of units.

The Trust's NAV per unit is determined on the last business day of each quarter at the close of regular trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange, (each, a Valuation Date) or on such other date as determined by the Manager (an Additional Pricing Date). Unitholders may redeem their units quarterly with 60 days' notice. If a holder redeems his or her units within the first 24 months from initial purchase, the Manager may, in its discretion, charge a redemption penalty equal to 5% of the NAV of such units redeemed which will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and retained by the Trust. If a holder redeems his or her units between 24 months and 60 months from initial purchase, the Manager may, in its discretion, charge a redemption penalty equal to 2.5% of the NAV of such units redeemed which will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and retained by the Trust.

The Trust endeavors to invest capital in appropriate investments in conjunction with its investment objectives.

The principal difference between the series of units relates to the management fee payable to the Manager, minimum investment requirements and the compensation paid to dealers. Units of the Trust are entitled to participate in the liquidation of assets on a series basis. Units are issued as fully paid and non-assessable and are redeemable at the NAV per unit of the applicable series of units of the Trust being redeemed, determined at the close of business on the redemption date, as outlined in the offering memorandum.

Series A Units are available to investors who meet eligibility requirements and who invest a minimum of \$5,000.

Series F Units are available to investors who meet eligibility requirements and who invest a minimum of \$5,000, who participate in fee-based programs through their dealer and whose dealer has signed a Series F Agreement with the Manager, investors for whom the Trust does not incur distribution costs, or individual investors approved by the Manager.

Series O Units are available to certain institutional investors making a minimum investment of \$500,000.

The number of units issued and outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

December 31, 2020	Beginning Balance	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Ending Balance	Weighted Average Number of Units
Series A Units	40	-	-	-	40	40
Series F Units	44,040	9,845	-	134	53,751	46,647
Series O Units	4,624	180	-	474	4,330	4,478

December 31, 2019	Beginning Balance	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Ending Balance	Weighted Average Number of Units
Series A Units	40	-	-	-	40	40
Series F Units	23,990	20,056	252	258	44,040	40,337
Series O Units	4,233	362	29	-	4,624	4,420

## 7. TAXATION

The Trust qualifies as a mutual fund trust within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the Tax Act).

The Trust calculates taxable and net capital gains/ (losses) in accordance with the Tax Act and intends to distribute sufficient net income and net realized capital gains, if any, to ensure it does not pay ordinary income tax. As a result, the Trust does not record income taxes. Since the Trust does not record income taxes, the tax benefit of capital and non-capital losses, if any, has not been reflected in the statements of financial position as a deferred income tax asset.

The taxation year-end for the Trust is December 31.

As at December 31, 2020, the Trust has \$653 in capital loss carry forwards and \$12,060 in non-capital loss carry forwards that expire in 2040 (December 31, 2019: \$653 capital loss carry forwards and \$nil non-capital loss carry forwards).

## 8. FEES AND EXPENSES

Pursuant to the offering memorandum, the Trust agreed to pay management fees to the Manager, calculated and accrued on each Valuation Date and paid quarterly. The Manager may waive management fees at its discretion but is under no obligation to do so.

The annual management fees rate of the respective series of units are as follows:

	Series A	Series F
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund	1.75%	0.75%

Management fees on Series O Units are negotiated with the Manager. Such fees are paid directly to the Manager and are not deducted from the NAV of Series O.

In addition, the Trust is responsible for, and the Manager is entitled to reimbursement for any operating expenses it incurs on behalf of the Trust, including regulatory filing fees, custodian fees, legal and audit fees, costs associated with the independent review committee, bank charges, the cost of financial reporting, expenses related to conducting unitholder meetings, costs associated with providing Fundserv access for registered dealers and all related sales taxes. The Manager also provides key management personnel to the Trust. The Manager may charge the Trust for actual time spent by its personnel (or those of its affiliates) in overseeing the day-to-day business affairs of the Trust. The amount charged for time spent by personnel is determined based on fully allocated costs and does not include a mark-up or administration fee. The Manager may absorb fund operating expenses at its discretion but is under no obligation to do so.

The Trust is also responsible for all costs associated with its creation and organization of the Trust. The Manager has paid the costs associated with the formation and creation of the Trust and the offering of units and is entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for such costs. The Trust is required to re-pay the Manager in equal installments over 60 months commencing on the next Valuation Date after the NAV reaches \$2.5 million, or at such other time or amount, as the Manager in its absolute discretion shall determine.

All management fees, operating expenses and organization expenses payable by the Trust to the Manager are subject to GST and/or HST as applicable and will be deducted as an expense of the applicable series of units in the calculation of the NAV of such series of units.

## 9. SOFT DOLLARS

Allocation of business to brokers of the Trust is made on the basis of coverage, trading ability and fundamental research expertise. The Manager may choose to execute portfolio transactions with dealers who provide research, statistical and other similar services to the Trust or to the Manager at prices, which reflect such services (termed proprietary research). The dealers do not provide the Manager with an estimate of the cost of the research, statistical and other similar services (referred to as soft dollars).

The Manager may use third party proprietary research, which is generally also available on a subscription basis, the value of which will be used to approximate the value of research and other similar services received from third parties through commission sharing arrangements with executing brokers. The ascertainable value of the third party soft dollar arrangements in connection with portfolio transactions for the years ended December 31, 2020 was \$nil (December 31, 2019: \$15).

## 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table outlines the management fees and operating expense reimbursements that were paid to the Manager by the Trust during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The table includes the amount of operating expense reimbursement that was paid to affiliates of the Manager. All of the dollar amounts in the tables below exclude applicable GST and/or HST.

	Management Fees (\$)	Waived Management Fees (\$)	Operating Expense Reimbursement (\$)	Absorbed Operating Expenses (\$)	Operating Expenses Reimbursed to Affiliates of the Manager (\$)
December 31, 2020	9,672	9,661	-	47,582	1,615
December 31, 2019	7,718	7,708	-	49,399	1,432

The Trust owed the following amounts to the Manager excluding the applicable GST and/or HST.

As at	Management Fees (\$)	Operating Expense Reimbursement (\$)	Organization Expenses (\$)
December 31, 2020	27	-	16,341
December 31, 2019	17	-	15,624

The Manager, and/or its affiliates and key management personnel of the Manager and their family (collectively referred to as Related Parties) may invest in units of the Trust from time to time in the normal course of business. The following tables present the number of units of the Trust held by the Manager and Related Parties on each reporting date.

As at	Manager	Related Parties
December 31, 2020	-	1,902
December 31, 2019	-	1,410

## 11. RECONCILIATION OF NAV PER UNIT AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS PER UNIT

The NAV per unit of the Trust is higher than the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit because of the difference in the accounting treatment of organization expenses. For the Trust, such expenses were recorded in full in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 but will be deducted from the NAV on a quarterly basis over a five-year period for purposes of unitholder transactions commencing at such time as the Manager shall determine. Therefore, the NAV per unit of the Trust is higher than net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit. The following tables provide a comparison of NAV per unit and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Trust as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

December 31, 2020	NAV per Unit (\$)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit (\$)
Series A Units	27.30	27.23
Series F Units	28.16	27.88
Series O Units	28.16	27.84

December 31, 2019	NAV per Unit (\$)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit (\$)
Series A Units	25.05	24.88
Series F Units	25.55	25.18
Series O Units	25.55	25.17

## 12. EXEMPTION FROM FILING

The Trust is relying on the exemption contained within National Instrument 81-106, Part 2.11 to not file its financial statements with the applicable securities regulatory authorities.

## Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP (the Partnership) have been prepared by Portland Investment Counsel Inc. (the Manager) in its capacity as manager of the Partnership. The Manager of the Partnership is responsible for the information and representations contained in these financial statements. The Board of Directors of the general partner, Portland General Partner (Ontario) Inc. (the General Partner), have approved these financial statements.

The Manager maintains appropriate processes to ensure that relevant and reliable financial information is produced. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include certain amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. The significant accounting policies which management believes are appropriate for the Partnership are described in note 3 to these financial statements.

KPMG LLP is the external auditor of the Partnership. They have audited the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards to enable them to express to the unitholders their opinion on the financial statements. Their report is attached.

*"Michael Lee-Chin"*

**Michael Lee-Chin**  
**Director**  
**March 29, 2021**

*"Robert Almeida"*

**Robert Almeida**  
**Director**  
**March 29, 2021**

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund LP

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund LP (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "*Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Fund Commentary document.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Fund Commentary document as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.



We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The image shows the handwritten signature of KPMG LLP in black ink. The letters are bold and slanted, with a horizontal line underneath the signature.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licenced Public Accountants

March 29, 2021

Toronto, Canada

## Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 414	\$ 554,053
Subscriptions receivable	118,936	12,000
Investments (note 5)	2,013,637	923,675
Derivative assets	-	825
	<u>2,132,987</u>	<u>1,490,553</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Management fees payable	1,140	295
Organization expenses payable (note 8)	18,909	18,317
	<u>20,049</u>	<u>18,612</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<u>\$ 2,112,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,941</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
General Partner's Equity	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Series</b>		
Series A	311,555	102,381
Series F	175,378	135,298
Series O	1,625,905	1,234,162
	<u>\$ 2,112,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,841</u>
<b>Number of Redeemable Units Outstanding (note 6)</b>		
Series A	11,084	4,000
Series F	6,049	5,176
Series O	56,081	47,119
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Unit</b>		
Series A	\$ 28.11	\$ 25.60
Series F	\$ 28.99	\$ 26.14
Series O	\$ 28.99	\$ 26.19

Approved by the Board of Directors of Portland General Partner (Ontario) Inc.

*"Michael Lee-Chin"*

Director

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

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Income</b>		
Net gain (loss) on investments		
Interest for distribution purposes	2,543	14,396
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	(1)	50
Net realized gain (loss) on forward currency contracts	944	(280)
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and derivatives	152,583	4,983
	<u>156,069</u>	<u>19,149</u>
<b>Other income</b>		
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets	57	-
<b>Total income (net)</b>	<u>156,126</u>	<u>19,149</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Securityholder reporting costs	35,065	34,447
Audit fees	12,844	13,022
Management fees (note 8)	3,862	3,106
Independent review committee fees	3,213	2,753
Custodial fees	845	488
Organization expenses (note 8)	613	196
Legal fees	393	153
Transaction costs	-	6
Total operating expenses	<u>56,835</u>	<u>54,171</u>
Less: management fees waived by Manager (note 8)	(2,410)	(1,933)
Less: expenses absorbed by Manager (note 8)	(52,360)	(50,863)
<b>Net operating expenses</b>	<u>2,065</u>	<u>1,375</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>	<u>\$ 154,061</u>	<u>\$ 17,774</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series</b>		
Series A	\$ 9,174	\$ 6,414
Series F	\$ 15,042	\$ 9,035
Series O	\$ 129,845	\$ 2,325
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit</b>		
Series A	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.60
Series F	\$ 2.76	\$ 1.90
Series O	\$ 2.73	\$ 0.06

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

## Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at Beginning of Year</b>		
Series A	\$ 102,381	\$ 95,967
Series F	135,298	114,263
Series O	1,234,162	4,837
	<u>1,471,841</u>	<u>215,067</u>
<b>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units</b>		
Series A	9,174	6,414
Series F	15,042	9,035
Series O	129,845	2,325
	<u>154,061</u>	<u>17,774</u>
<b>Redeemable Unit Transactions</b>		
Proceeds from redeemable units issued		
Series A	200,000	-
Series F	25,038	12,000
Series O	261,898	1,227,000
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) from Redeemable Unit Transactions</b>	<u>486,936</u>	<u>1,239,000</u>
<b>Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at End of Year</b>		
Series A	311,555	102,381
Series F	175,378	135,298
Series O	1,625,905	1,234,162
	<u>\$ 2,112,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,841</u>

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

## Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31,	2020	2019
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	\$ 154,061	\$ 17,774
Adjustments for:		
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	1	(50)
Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments and derivatives	(152,583)	(4,983)
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	-	36
Increase (decrease) in management fees and expenses payable	845	(188)
Increase (decrease) in organization expenses payable	592	196
Purchase of investments	(954,853)	(870,154)
Proceeds from sale of investments	18,298	32,350
<b>Net Cash Generated (Used) by Operating Activities</b>	<b>(933,639)</b>	<b>(825,019)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from redeemable units issued (note 3)	380,000	1,227,000
<b>Net Cash Generated (Used) by Financing Activities</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>1,227,000</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(553,639)	401,981
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	554,053	152,072
<b>Cash and cash equivalents - end of year</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>554,053</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank	\$ 414	\$ 5,197
Short-term investments	-	548,856
	<b>\$ 414</b>	<b>\$ 554,053</b>
<b>From operating activities:</b>		
Interest received, net of withholding tax	\$ 2,543	\$ 14,432

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

## Schedule of Investment Portfolio

as at December 31, 2020

No. of Shares	Security Name	Average Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
<b>UNDERLYING FUNDS</b>				
<b>Canada</b>				
1,300	Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LP V Class A	\$ 1,325,000	\$ 1,424,717	67.4%
8,099	Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP Class O	528,430	588,920	27.9%
	<b>Total investment portfolio</b>	\$ 1,853,430	2,013,637	95.3%
	Other assets less liabilities		99,201	4.7%
	<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS</b>		\$ 2,112,838	100.0%

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP (the Partnership) is a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Ontario pursuant to a limited partnership agreement dated as of February 9, 2018, as may be amended and restated from time to time. The inception date of the Partnership was July 31, 2018 for Series A and April 30, 2018 for Series F and O. Pursuant to the partnership agreement, Portland General Partner (Ontario) Inc. (the General Partner) is responsible for the management of the Partnership. The Director of the General Partner is Michael Lee-Chin. The General Partner has engaged the Portland Investment Counsel Inc. (the Manager) to direct the day-to-day business, operations and affairs of the Partnership, including management of the Partnership's portfolio on a discretionary basis and distribution of the units of the Partnership. The head office of the Partnership is 1375 Kerns Road, Suite 100, Burlington, Ontario L7P 4V7. These financial statements were authorized for issue by the General Partner on March 29, 2021.

The investment objective of the Partnership is to preserve capital and provide above average long-term returns. To achieve the investment objective, the Manager may invest in a portfolio of private securities, either directly or indirectly through other funds, initially consisting of:

- private equities believed to be in sustainable systems including farmland;
- private equities in renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- other equity or debt securities, a portfolio of which may have provisions resulting in equity ownership of the issuer of the debt or the underlying asset if certain events occur; and
- invest in complementary public securities, including equity securities, real estate income trusts, royalty income trusts, preferred shares, and debt securities including convertibles, corporate and sovereign debt.

To a lesser extent, derivatives may also be used on an opportunistic basis in order to meet the Partnership's investment objective. Derivatives may limit or hedge potential losses associated with currencies, specific securities, stock markets and interest rates or are used to generate income. Derivatives may include forward currency agreements and options.

In addition, the Partnership may borrow up to 20% of the total assets of the Partnership after giving effect to the borrowing.

The Partnership may invest in investment funds, mutual funds (collectively, Underlying Funds) and exchange-traded funds which may or may not be managed by the Manager or one of its affiliates or associates. The Partnership may hold cash in short-term debt instruments, money market funds or similar temporary instruments, pending full investment of the Partnership's capital and at any time deemed appropriate by the Manager.

The Partnership has no geographic, industry sector, asset class or market capitalization restrictions. There is no restriction on the percentage of the net asset value of the Partnership, which may be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

Effective October 1, 2019, the Manager changed the Valuation Date (as defined in note 6) from the last business day of each month to the last business day of each calendar quarter or on such other date as determined by the Manager.

The statements of financial position of the Partnership are as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. The statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows are for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Financial instruments

#### (a) Classification

The Partnership classifies financial assets based on the business model used for managing such financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of those financial assets. The Partnership may be divided into sub-portfolios that have different business models. Where contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test), the financial asset will be classified as a financial asset at amortized cost.

The Partnership recognizes financial instruments at FVTPL upon initial recognition, inclusive of transaction costs in the case of financial instruments not measured at fair value. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized as at their trade date. The Partnership classifies its investments in equities and fixed income securities as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL. Other Underlying Funds held by the Partnership do not meet the SPPI test and therefore have been classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized at amortized cost and are reflected at the amount required to be paid, discounted to reflect the time value of money when appropriate.

The Partnership's obligation for net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units does not meet the criteria for equity treatment and therefore are presented as a liability on the statement of financial position. The Partnership classifies its obligations for net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

The Partnership's accounting policies for measuring the fair value of its investments are similar to those used in measuring net asset value (NAV) for unitholder transactions; therefore, the NAV will be similar to the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units for financial reporting

purposes except for the treatment of organization expenses. Such expenses are deductible from the NAV over a five-year period commencing at such time as the Manager shall determine. Such expenses are fully deductible in the first year of operations under IFRS. Therefore, the NAV of the Partnership is higher than the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units in these financial statements. There is a comparison of NAV per unit and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit within note 11.

Financial assets and liabilities may be offset and the net amount reported in the statements 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 to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In the normal course of business, the Partnership may enter into various master netting agreements or similar agreements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statements of financial position but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy, certain events of default or termination of the contracts.

#### (b) Recognition, de-recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on their trade date - the date on which the Partnership commits to purchase or sell the investment. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the FVTPL category are presented in the statements of comprehensive income within 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments and derivatives' in the period in which they arise. Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less any impairment losses. Transaction costs incurred on financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost are amortized over the life of the asset or liability.

Financial assets are de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Partnership has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Upon disposal, the difference between the amount received and the average cost to acquire the financial asset (for financial assets at FVTPL) or amortized cost (for financial assets at amortized cost) is included within 'Net realized gain (loss) on investments' in the statements of comprehensive income.

Amounts receivable or payable with respect to derivative transactions, including premiums or discounts received or paid, are included in the statements of financial position under 'Derivative assets' or 'Derivative liabilities'.

#### Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded marketable securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Partnership uses the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within that day's closing bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread and the difference is material, the Manager determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on the specific facts and circumstances. If there has been no trade, the mid-price (average bid and asking price) as of the close of the business on the reporting date is used to approximate fair value. The Partnership's policy is to recognize transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances giving rise to the transfer.

The Manager has procedures to determine the fair value of securities at FVTPL for which market prices are not readily available or which may not be reliably priced. The Underlying Funds do not trade on an active market hence its fair value is determined using valuation techniques. The fair value is primarily determined based on the latest available price of the Underlying Fund as reported by the administrator of the Underlying Fund.

Forward contracts are agreements to purchase or sell financial instruments at a specified future date. As forward contracts are not traded on an exchange, the agreements between counterparties are not standardized. Changes in value of forward contracts are settled only on termination of the contract. Open forward contracts are revalued to fair value in the statements of comprehensive income based on the difference between the contract rate and the applicable forward rate. Gains and losses associated with the valuation of open forward contracts are recorded in the statements of comprehensive income as 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments and derivatives'. The cumulative change in value upon settlement is included in the statements of comprehensive income as 'Net realized gain (loss) on forward currency contracts'.

#### Revenue recognition

'Interest for distribution purposes' shown on the statements of comprehensive income represents the stated rate of interest earned by the Partnership on fixed income securities accounted for on an accrual basis, as applicable. The Partnership does not amortize premiums paid or discounts received on the purchase of fixed income securities other than zero coupon debt securities, which are amortized on a straight-line basis. Interest receivable is shown separately in the statements of financial position based on the debt instruments' stated rates of interest. Dividends on equity investments are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date.

#### Foreign currency translation

The Partnership's subscriptions and redemptions are denominated in Canadian dollars, which is also its functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates that transactions occur. Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses related to assets and liabilities at amortized cost are recognized in profit and loss and are presented as 'Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets' on the statements of comprehensive income. Realized foreign exchange gains and losses related to investments are recognized when incurred and are presented in the statements of comprehensive income within 'Net realized gain (loss) on investments'. Realized gains and losses on forward currency contracts are recognized when incurred and are presented in the statements of comprehensive income within 'Net realized gain (loss) on forward currency contracts'.



Unrealized exchange gains or losses on investments and forward currency contracts are included in 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments and derivatives' in the statements of comprehensive income.

'Foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and other net assets' may arise from sale of foreign currencies, change in foreign currency denominated loans, currency gains or losses realized between trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, and the difference between the recorded amounts of dividend, interest and foreign withholding taxes and the Canadian dollar equivalent of the amounts actually received or paid.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Partnership considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents. Cash is comprised of deposits with financial institutions.

#### Cost of investments

The cost of investments represents the cost for each security excluding transaction costs for investments at FVTPL. On the schedule of investment portfolio, transaction costs have been deducted in aggregate from the total cost of individual investments which includes transaction costs.

#### Redeemable units

The Partnership has issued multiple series of redeemable units, which are redeemable at the holder's option and do not have identical rights. Redeemable units can be put back to the Partnership at any redemption date for cash equal to a proportionate share of the Partnership NAV attributable to the unit series. Units are redeemable quarterly upon 60 days' notice subject to the redemption lock-up period which ends 180 days after the period beginning on the date that units of the Partnership were first issued to the first investor.

The redeemable units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at the statements of financial position date if the holder exercises the right to put the units back to the Partnership.

Redeemable units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on each Partnership's NAV per unit at the time of issue or redemption. The Partnership's NAV per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of each series of redeemable units by the total number of outstanding redeemable units of each respective series. Refer to note 6 for additional details on redeemable units.

#### Expenses

Expenses of the Partnership including management fees and other operating expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Transaction costs associated with investment transactions for financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL, including brokerage commissions, have been expensed on the statements of comprehensive income.

Interest charged on margin borrowing is recorded on an accrual basis.

#### Organization expenses

Organization expenses including legal fees, time spent by the Manager to create the Partnership, and registration fees associated with the formation of the Partnership are recoverable from the Partnership by the Manager. The Partnership is required to re-pay the Manager in equal installments over 60 months commencing on the next valuation date after the NAV reaches \$2.5 million, or at such other time or amount as the Manager in its absolute discretion shall determine. Organization expenses are included as 'Organization expenses' on the statements of comprehensive income as they occur.

#### Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit

'Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit' in the statements of comprehensive income represents the Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series, divided by the weighted average units outstanding of that series during the reporting period.

#### Distributions to unitholders

Distributions will be made to unitholders only at such times and in such amounts as may be determined at the discretion of the Manager. All distributions by the Partnership will be paid in cash.

#### Allocation of income and expense, and realized and unrealized gains and losses

Management fees and other costs directly attributable to a series are charged to that series. The Partnership's operating expenses, income, and realized and unrealized gains and losses are generally allocated proportionately to each series based upon the relative NAV of each series.

#### Allocation of non-cash items on the statement of cash flows

The Partnership includes only the net cash flow impact and do not include non-cash switches between series of the Partnership that occurred during the year in 'Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units'. The below non-cash switches have been excluded from the Partnership's operation and financing activities on the statements of cash flows for the years ending December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	December 31, 2020 (\$)	December 31, 2019 (\$)
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP	-	12,000

### Future accounting changes

There are no new accounting standards effective after January 1, 2020 which affect the accounting policies of the Partnership.

## 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and to make estimates and assumptions about the future. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates the Partnership has made in preparing these financial statements.

### Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The fair value of such securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Partnership using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies) or indicative prices. Such values may be indicative and not executable or binding. The Partnership would exercise judgment and estimates on the quantity and quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Partnership may value positions using their own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Partnership. The Partnership considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and relevant.

### Fair value of foreign securities

The Manager has procedures in place to determine the fair value of foreign securities traded in foreign markets to avoid stale prices and to take into account, among other things, any subsequent events occurring after the close of a foreign market. The Manager's fair value pricing techniques involve assigning values to the Partnership's portfolio holdings that may differ from the closing prices on the foreign securities exchanges. The Manager will do this in circumstances where it has in good faith determined that to do so better reflects the market values of the securities in question.

### Fair value of Underlying Funds

The fair value of Underlying Funds that are not quoted in an active market is determined primarily in reference to the latest available price of such units for each Underlying Fund, as determined by the administrator of such Underlying Fund. The Partnership may make adjustments to the reported net asset value of various Underlying Funds based on considerations such as the value date of the price provided, cash flows (calls/distributions) since the latest value date, the estimated total return reported by the manager of the Underlying Fund if a price is unavailable, restrictions on redemptions and the basis of accounting, if not at fair value. The carrying values of Underlying Funds may be materially different to the values that could be realized as of the financial reporting date or ultimately realized on redemption.

### Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets may be classified as financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVTPL or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities may be classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at FVTPL. In order to classify its financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS 9, the Manager uses judgment to assess the business model of the Partnership and the cash flows of their financial assets and liabilities. The classification of financial assets and liabilities of the Partnership are outlined in note 3.

### COVID-19

While the precise impact of the recent novel coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak remains unknown, it has introduced uncertainty and volatility in global markets and economies, resulting in an economic slowdown. The governments have designed significant monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize the current economic conditions. This is a developing situation and might impact the Trust's ability to generate income. Currently, it is unknown as to the impact on the Trust's receivables and investments if COVID-19 persists for an extended period but is expected to be marginal across the farming, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors held by the Partnership. The Partnership is invested in Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP (Portland GEEREF LP) and Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LP V (Bonnefield LP V). Portland GEEREF LP invests in Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) and the underlying managers of GEEREF are responding appropriately to manage the funds and safeguard the value created. For its investment in Bonnefield LP V, farmland and the agricultural industry has been mostly insulated to any material impacts from COVID-19. The Trust may incur reductions in revenue relating to such events outside of their control, which could have a material adverse impact on the Trust's business, operating results, revenues and financial condition. The Manager is in the process of assessing the impact of COVID-19; however, given the fluidity and significant volatility of the situation, it is not possible to quantify the impact at this stage. No adjustments have been reflected in the financial statements at this time. See the Fund Commentary for specific details on COVID-19 impacts on the Partnership's investments.

## 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Partnership has a master netting or similar arrangements in place with the counterparty for the execution of forward currency contracts. This means that in the event of default or bankruptcy, the Partnership may set off the assets held with the counterparty against the liabilities it owes to the same counterparty. The contracts in place under these arrangements that settle on the same date have been offset and presented as a net figure in the statements of financial position of the Partnership and the table below, where there is a legally enforceable right and an intention to settle the contracts on a net basis. There is no collateral associated with these arrangements. The following table presents the gross amount of recognized

financial assets and liabilities of the Fund that are offset under master netting or similar arrangements as at December 31, 2019. There were no similar arrangements as at December 31, 2020.

December 31, 2019	CIBC World Markets Inc. (\$)
Gross Derivative Assets	825
Gross Derivative Liabilities	-
Net Exposure	825

### (b) Risk management

The Partnership's investment activities may be exposed to various financial risks, including market risk (which includes price risk, interest rate risk and currency risk), concentration risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Partnership invests in other funds and is therefore susceptible to the market risk arising from uncertainties about future values of those Underlying Funds. The Manager makes investment decisions after an extensive assessment of the Underlying Funds, their strategies and the overall quality of the Underlying Funds' manager. All of the Underlying Funds and their underlying investments are subject to risks inherent in their industries. In the case of the Underlying Funds, established markets do not exist for these holdings, and are therefore considered illiquid. The Partnership is therefore indirectly exposed to each financial risk of the respective Underlying Fund in proportion to its investments in such Underlying Fund. The Partnership's risk management goals are to ensure that the outcome of activities involving risk is consistent with the Partnership's investment objectives and risk tolerance as per the offering memorandum. All investments result in a risk of loss of capital.

#### Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). Financial instruments held by the Partnership are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. If the price of these investments held by the Partnership on December 31, 2020 had been higher or lower by 10%, net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership would have been higher or lower by \$201,364 (December 31, 2019: \$92,368). Actual results may differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material. The Partnership has indirect exposure to price risk through its investments in Underlying Funds.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments having fixed interest rates held by the Partnership, such as bonds and borrowings. The fair value and future cash flows of such instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Partnership did not have significant exposure to interest rate risk. The Partnership has indirect exposure to interest rate risk through its investments in Underlying Funds.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Securities included in the Partnership may be valued in or have exposure to currencies other than the Canadian dollar and when measured in Canadian dollars, be affected by fluctuations in the value of such currencies relative to the Canadian dollar. The use of currency risk mitigation strategies such as forward currency contracts involves special risks including the possible default by the counterparty to the transaction, illiquidity and to the extent the Manager's assessment of certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such strategies could result in losses greater than if the strategy had not been used. The forward currency contracts may have the effect of limiting or reducing the total returns of the Partnership if the Manager's expectations concerning future events or market conditions prove to be incorrect. In addition, costs associated with the forward currency contracts may outweigh the benefits of the arrangements in some circumstances.

The Manager may, from time to time, at its sole discretion, enter into forward currency contracts in relation to all or a portion of the value of the non-Canadian dollar currency exposure or the non-Canadian currency exposure of the issuers whose securities comprise the portfolio back, directly or indirectly, to the Canadian dollar. Forward currency contract amounts are based on a combination of trading currency of the Partnership's holdings and an estimate of the currency to which their operations are exposed.

The table below indicates the foreign currencies to which the Partnership had significant exposure as at December 31, 2019 in Canadian dollar terms. The table also illustrates the potential impact on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units if the Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 10% in relation to each of the other currencies, with all other variables held constant. There is no foreign currency exposure as at December 31, 2020.

December 31, 2019	Exposure			Impact on net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		
	Monetary (\$)	Non-monetary (\$)	Total (\$)	Monetary (\$)	Non-monetary (\$)	Total (\$)
Euro	(58,315)	-	(58,315)	(11,664)	-	(11,664)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(58,315)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(58,315)</b>	<b>(11,664)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11,664)</b>
<b>% of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units</b>	<b>(4.0%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4.0%)</b>	<b>(0.8%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.8%)</b>

### Concentration risk

Concentration risk arises as a result of the concentration of exposures within the same category, whether it is geographical location, asset type or industry sector. The following table presents the Partnership's exposure as a percentage of its net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by investment as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LPV	67.4%	32.6%
Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP	27.9%	30.1%
Cash and Other Net Assets	4.7%	37.2%
Forward Currency Contracts	-	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The Partnership has indirect exposure to concentration risk through its investments in Underlying Funds.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Partnership, or the Underlying Funds, will encounter difficulty in meeting their obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Partnership is exposed to quarterly cash redemptions and may borrow on margin to make investments. The Partnership provides investors with the right to redeem units quarterly. Such redemptions are to be paid within 30 days following the redemption date. It is the intention of the Trust to be held by unitholders on a medium or long-term basis. The Partnership has the option to pay redemptions through the issuance of promissory notes as detailed in the offering memorandum under Redemption Notes. The Manager monitors liquidity within the portfolio on an ongoing basis. As at December 31, 2020, 4.7% of the portfolio is held in cash and cash equivalents (December 31, 2019: 37.2%).

The Partnership's has investments in the Underlying Funds that are not traded in an active market and may not be redeemable. As a result, the Partnership may not be able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at amounts, which approximate their fair values. In order to maintain liquidity, the Partnership may invest in complementary, more liquid, income producing public securities, including real estate income trusts, royalty income trusts, preferred shares, dividend paying equity securities and debt securities including convertibles, corporate and sovereign debt.

The Partnership is invested in a closed-end investment fund, Portland GEEREF LP, and committed and invested in an unlisted investment fund, Bonnefield LPV. As a result, the Partnership may not be able to quickly liquidate its investment in Portland GEEREF LP and Bonnefield LPV at amounts, which approximate fair value, or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration of creditworthiness of the issuer. The Partnership's capital commitment to Bonnefield LPV can be called within a notice period as outlined in the subscription agreement between the Partnership and Bonnefield LPV. The Manager manages the capital calls through cash flow management. As at December 31, 2020, the Partnership's total commitment to Bonnefield LPV was \$1,325,000 and 100% has already been called (December 31, 2019: commitment of \$1,025,000 - \$480,146 called and \$544,854 remained uncalled). The Partnership has indirect exposure to liquidity risk through its investment in the Underlying Funds as they may invest in portfolios that may be subject to lock-up and redemption policies, and may not be able to sell investments quickly or at fair value.

The Partnership has the ability to borrow up to 20% of the total assets of the Partnership for the purposes of making investments, providing cover for the writing of options, paying redemptions, working capital purposes and to maintain liquidity in accordance with its investment objective and investment strategies. The Partnership has a borrowing facility available, which has not been utilized.

The majority of the obligations of the Partnership including management fees payable, expenses payable, redemptions payable, payable for investments purchased, and distributions payable, as applicable, were due within 3 months from the financial reporting date. Issued redeemable units are payable on demand.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Partnership. All transactions in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made on a purchase once the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligation.

The Partnership's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from investments in forward currency contracts. The Partnership limits its exposure to credit losses on forward currency contracts by ensuring there are netting arrangements with each counterparty to the forward currency contracts, such that any gains (amounts owing to the Partnership) on individual contracts can be set off against any losses (amounts owing to the counterparty) even in the event of default or bankruptcy. The maximum exposure to credit risk from these contracts is equivalent to the fair value of forward currency contracts that are in a net unrealized gain position as of the reporting date as outlined in the table below including the effect of master netting or similar arrangements in place with all counterparties. There is no exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2020.

	December 31, 2019	
	Net Unrealized Gain (\$)	Credit Rating
CIBC World Markets Inc.	825	Standard & Poors A-1

The Partnership has indirect exposure to credit risk through its investments in Underlying Funds through its direct investments with counterparties or those investments through a Portfolio with other counterparties that may not be able to fulfill contractual obligations.

The Partnership's cash and margin accounts are maintained at financial institutions with a Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA- and A+; and therefore credit risk is deemed minimal.

### (c) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified according to a fair value hierarchy that reflects the importance of the inputs used to perform each valuation. The fair value hierarchy is made up of the following levels:

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

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

Level 3 - inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data each time such data exists. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. Fair values are classified as Level 1 when the related security or derivative is actively traded and a quoted price is available. If an instrument classified as Level 1 subsequently ceases to be actively traded, it is transferred out of Level 1. In such cases, instruments are reclassified into Level 2, unless the measurement of its fair value requires the use of significant unobservable inputs, in which case it is classified as Level 3. The Fund's policy is to recognize transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances giving rise to the transfer

The following tables illustrate the classification of the Partnership's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

December 31, 2020	Assets			Total (\$)
	Level 1 (\$)	Level 2 (\$)	Level 3 (\$)	
Underlying Funds	-	-	2,013,637	2,013,637
Total	-	-	2,013,637	2,013,637

December 31, 2019	Assets			Total (\$)
	Level 1 (\$)	Level 2 (\$)	Level 3 (\$)	
Underlying Funds	-	-	923,675	923,675
Derivative Assets	-	825	-	825
Total	-	825	923,675	924,500

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Partnership held units of Portland GEEREF LP and Bonnefield LP V.

Portland GEEREF LP is a closed-end investment fund, which intends primarily to invest in the B units of Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF), a private equity infrastructure fund of funds, investing in regional funds, providing equity or quasi equity primarily for energy efficiency and reviewable energy project in developing countries and economies in transition. Portland GEEREF LP has the same Manager and administrator as the Partnership. This investment is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because it does not allow redemptions or transfers of units prior to dissolution except in very limited circumstances. The Partnership measures Portland GEEREF LP units at the most recently published NAV per unit as reported by its administrator, considering restrictions on the Partnership's ability to redeem units of Portland GEEREF LP. If the NAV per unit of Portland GEEREF LP had been higher or lower by 10% as at December 31, 2020, the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership would have been higher or lower by \$58,892 (December 31, 2019: \$44,352).

Bonnefield LP V is an investment fund whose objective is to achieve stable, long-term growth of capital and annual income by investing in a portfolio of farmland properties. This investment is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because of its level of unobservable inputs. The Partnership measures Bonnefield LP V units at the most recently published NAV per unit as reported by its administrator, adjusted for fair value based on purchase rights of Bonnefield LP V and distributions. If the NAV per unit of Bonnefield LP V had been higher or lower by 10% as at December 31, 2020, the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership would have been higher or lower by \$142,472 (December 31, 2019: \$48,014).

### Reconciliation of Level 3 Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

The following table reconciles the Partnership's Level 3 fair value measurement of financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	December 31, 2020 (\$)	December 31, 2019 (\$)
Balance at beginning of period	923,675	62,363
Investment purchases during the period	944,853	870,146
Proceeds from sales during the period	(18,298)	(12,984)
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	163,407	4,150
Balance at end of period	2,013,637	923,675

**(d) Structured entities**

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:

- i) restricted activities;
- ii) a narrow and well-defined objective, such as to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors;
- iii) insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinate financial support; and
- iv) financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches).

The Partnership considers its investment in Underlying Funds to be investments in unconsolidated structured entities. The change in fair value of the Partnership is included in the statements of comprehensive income in 'Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of the investments and derivatives'.

The Partnership's investments in Underlying Funds are subject to the terms and conditions of their respective offering documents and are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values. The Manager makes investment decisions after extensive due diligence on the strategy and overall quality of the Underlying Fund's manager.

These investments are included at their fair value in financial assets at FVTPL in the statements of financial position. The Manager's best estimate of the maximum exposure to loss from the Partnership's investment in Underlying Funds of the fair value as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

December 31, 2020	Investment at Fair Value (\$)	Net Asset Value (\$)	% of Net Asset Value
Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP	588,920	24,788,524	2.4%
Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LPV	1,424,717	136,705,209	1.0%

December 31, 2019	Investment at Fair Value (\$)	Net Asset Value (\$)	% of Net Asset Value
Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP	443,528	23,261,536	1.9%
Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LPV	480,147	137,000,000	0.4%

**6. REDEEMABLE UNITS**

The Partnership is permitted to issue an unlimited number of redeemable units issuable in Series A, Series F and Series O, having such terms and conditions as the Manager may determine. Additional series may be offered in the future on different terms, including different fee, dealer compensation terms and different minimum subscription levels. Each unit of a series represents an undivided ownership interest in the net assets of the Partnership attributable to that series of units.

The Partnership's NAV per unit is determined on the last business day of each quarter at the close of regular trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange, or on such other date as determined by the Manager (each, a Valuation Date). Unitholders may redeem their units quarterly with 60 days' notice. If a holder redeems his or her units within the first 24 months from initial purchase, the Manager may, in its discretion, charge a redemption penalty equal to 5% of the NAV of such units redeemed which will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and retained by the Partnership. If a holder redeems his or her units between 24 months and 60 months from initial purchase, the Manager may, in its discretion, charge a redemption penalty equal to 2.5% of the NAV of such units redeemed which will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and retained by the Partnership.

The Partnership endeavors to invest capital in appropriate investments in conjunction with their investment objectives. The Partnership may borrow or dispose of investments, where necessary, to fund redemptions.

The principal difference between the series of units relates to the management fee payable to the Manager, minimum investment requirements and the compensation paid to dealers. Units of the Partnership are entitled to participate in the liquidation of assets on a series basis. Units are issued as fully paid and non-assessable and are redeemable at the NAV per unit of the applicable series of units of the Partnership being redeemed, determined at the close of business on the redemption date, as outlined in the offering memorandum.

Series A Units are available to investors who meet eligibility requirements and who invest a minimum of \$10,000.

Series F Units are available to investors who meet eligibility requirements and who invest a minimum of \$10,000, who participate in fee-based programs through their dealer and whose dealer has signed a Series F Agreement with the Manager, investors for whom the Partnership does not incur distribution costs, or individual investors approved by the Manager.

Series O Units are available to certain institutional investors making a minimum investment of \$500,000.

The number of units issued and outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

December 31, 2020	Beginning Balance	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Ending Balance	Weighted Average Number of Units
Series A	4,000	7,084	-	-	11,084	4,600
Series F	5,176	873	-	-	6,049	5,455
Series O	47,119	8,962	-	-	56,081	47,494

December 31, 2019	Beginning Balance	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Ending Balance	Weighted Average Number of Units
Series A	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
Series F	4,723	453	-	-	5,176	4,761
Series O	200	46,919	-	-	47,119	37,670

## 7. TAXATION

The Partnership calculates its taxable income and net capital gains (losses) in accordance with the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the Tax Act). The Partnership is not a taxable entity and is required to allocate its taxable income and net capital gains (losses) to its limited partners in accordance with the limited partnership agreement. Accordingly, the Partnership has not included a provision for taxes in the financial statements.

The Partnership may incur withholding taxes imposed by certain countries on investment income and capital gains. Such income or gains are recorded gross of withholding taxes in the statements of comprehensive income. Withholding taxes are shown as a separate item in the statements of comprehensive income.

The taxation year-end for the Partnership is December 31.

## 8. FEES AND EXPENSES

Pursuant to the offering memorandum, the Partnership agrees to pay management fees to the Manager, calculated and accrued on each Valuation Date and paid monthly. The Manager may waive management fees at its discretion but is under no obligation to do so.

The annual management fees rate of the respective series of units are as follows:

	Series A	Series F
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP	1.75%	0.75%

Management fees on Series O Units are negotiated with the Manager. Such fees are paid directly to the Manager and are not deducted from the NAV of Series O.

In addition, the Partnership is responsible for, and the Manager is entitled to reimbursement for any operating expenses it incurs on behalf of the Partnership, including regulatory filing fees, custodian fees, legal and audit fees, costs associated with the independent review committee, bank charges, the cost of financial reporting, expenses related to conducting unitholder meetings, costs associated with providing Fundserv access for registered dealers and all related sales taxes. The Manager also provides key management personnel to the Partnership. The Manager may charge the Partnership for actual time spent by its personnel (or those of its affiliates) in overseeing the day-to-day business affairs of the Partnership. The amount charged for time spent by personnel is determined based on fully allocated costs and does not include a mark-up or administration fee. The Manager may absorb fund operating expenses at its discretion but is under no obligation to do so.

The Partnership is also responsible for all costs associated with its creation and organization of the Partnership. The Manager has paid the costs associated with the formation and creation of the Partnership and the offering of units and is entitled to reimbursement from the Partnership for such costs. The Partnership is required to re-pay the Manager in equal installments over 60 months commencing on the next valuation date after the NAV reaches \$2.5 million, or at such other time or amount as the Manager in its absolute discretion shall determine.

All management fees, operating expenses and organization expenses payable by the Partnership to the Manager are subject to GST and/or HST as applicable and will be deducted as an expense of the applicable series of units in the calculation of the NAV of such series of units.

## 9. SOFT DOLLARS

Allocation of business to brokers of the Partnership is made on the basis of coverage, trading ability, and fundamental research expertise. The Manager may choose to execute portfolio transactions with dealers who provide research, statistical and other similar services to the Partnership or to the Manager at prices, which reflect such services (termed proprietary research). The dealers do not provide the Manager with an estimate of the cost of the research, statistical and other similar services (referred to as soft dollars).

The Manager may use third party proprietary research, which is generally also available on a subscription basis, the value of which will be used to approximate the value of research and other similar services received from third parties through commission sharing arrangements with executing brokers. The ascertainable value of the third party soft dollar arrangements in connection with portfolio transactions for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$nil (December 31, 2019: \$2).

## 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table outlines the management fees and operating expense reimbursements that were paid to the Manager by the Partnership during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The table includes the amount of operating expense reimbursement that was paid to affiliates of the Manager. All of the dollar amounts in the tables below exclude applicable GST and/or HST.

	Management Fees (\$)	Waived Management Fees (\$)	Operating Expense Reimbursement (\$)	Absorbed Operating Expenses (\$)	Operating Expenses Reimbursed to Affiliates of the Manager (\$)
December 31, 2020	3,417	2,133	-	46,336	1,615
December 31, 2019	2,749	1,710	-	45,012	1,503

The Trust owed the following amounts to the Manager excluding the applicable GST and/or HST.

As at	Management Fees (\$)	Operating Expense Reimbursement (\$)	Organization Expenses (\$)
December 31, 2020	1,009	-	16,734
December 31, 2019	261	-	16,210

The Manager, and/or its affiliates and key management personnel of the Manager and their family (collectively referred to as Related Parties) may invest in units of the Partnership from time to time in the normal course of business. The following table presents the number of units of the Partnership held by the Manager and Related Parties on each reporting date.

As at	Manager	Related Parties
December 31, 2020	-	1
December 31, 2019	-	1

The Partnership invests in Portland GEEREF LP. Portland GEEREF LP has the same manager and general partner as the Partnership.

## 11. RECONCILIATION OF NAV PER UNIT AND NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS PER UNIT

The NAV per unit of the Partnership is higher than the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit because of the difference in the accounting treatment of organization expenses.

Such expenses were recorded in full in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 but will be deducted from the NAV on a monthly basis over a five-year period for purposes of unitholder transactions commencing at such time as the Manager shall determine. Therefore, the NAV per unit of the Partnership is higher than net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit. The following tables provide a comparison of NAV per unit and net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

December 31, 2020	NAV per Unit (\$)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit (\$)
Series A Units	28.36	28.11
Series F Units	29.25	28.99
Series O Units	29.25	28.99

December 31, 2019	NAV per Unit (\$)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit (\$)
Series A Units	26.00	25.60
Series F Units	26.51	26.14
Series O Units	26.51	26.19

## 12. COMMITMENTS

On November 6, 2019, the Partnership committed to invest \$1,025,000 in Bonnefield LP V. On October 16, 2020, the Partnership committed to invest an additional \$200,000 and on December 4, 2020, an additional \$100,000. As at December 31, 2020, the total commitment to Bonnefield LP V was paid in full.

Unfunded capital commitments to an Underlying Fund are not presented in the statement of financial position as a liability, as the unfunded capital represents a loan commitment that is not within the scope of IFRS 9.



### 13. EXEMPTION FROM FILING

The Partnership is relying on the exemption contained within National Instrument 81-106, Part 2.11 to not file its financial statements with the applicable securities regulatory authorities.

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