PORTLAND
INVESTMENT COUNSEL®

Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen Fund

Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP

Interim Financial Report

June 30, 2019

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PORTFOLIO MANAGER	**Christopher Wain-Lowe,** BA, MBA 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, 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 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), Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund NeXt (GEEREF NeXt) investment team and; Bonnefield Financial Inc., which manages the Bonnefield Canadian farmland limited partnerships.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (As at June 30, 2019)

The Trust's return from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 was 0.5% for Series A units and 1.1% for Series F units. The Trust has delivered annualized and cumulative returns since inception on March 29, 2018 of 0.7% and 0.9% for Series A units and 1.8% and 2.4% for Series F units.

The Partnership's return from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 was -0.2% for Series A units and 0.3% for Series F units. The Partnership has delivered annualized and cumulative returns since inception on July 31, 2018 of 3.8% and 3.8% for Series A units and 4.5% and 5.3% for Series F units.

The Trust has paid a special distribution at the end of 2018 of $0.070283 and $0.071061 per unit for Series A and Series F, respectively, to avoid tax.

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.

The Trust via the Partnership has initiated its investment strategy by investing in Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP (Portland GEEREF LP). During 2019, the Partnership intends to increase its investment in Portland GEEREF LP, and look to initiate an investment in Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LP V. Looking beyond 2019, the Partnership would look to increase its investment in GEEREF and/or initiate investing in GEEREF NeXt. Pending these investments, the Partnership's assets are being invested in short term investments offered by large banks.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

Aggressive U.S., U.K. and Japanese central bank policies over the past decade since the Great Recession delivered a modest economic recovery with a backdrop of low bond yields elevating asset prices and global property markets. Notably, the Federal Reserve's efforts at normalizing policy by recently raising rates was met with a strengthening U.S. dollar and a weakening growth across the global economy, a trend exacerbated by the use of tariffs as a weapon by the U.S. against China, Mexico, Canada and Europe.

This underscores the vulnerability of a global financial system currently supporting high levels of debt to even modest tightening in funding costs and/or a stronger U.S. dollar. Stronger growth and accelerating inflation would help alleviate debt burdens, which the stock markets are typically optimistically expecting, whereas government bond markets are far less sanguine. Nonetheless, the profound decline in government bond yields has, for now at least, provided a security blanket for broad equity performance. Equities and credit assets can overcome economic soft patches on the basis that rates will be lowered to help boost growth but from recent experience we might expect significant asset reallocations and liquidity issues lead to more increased periods of volatility.

Signs of a late-cycle economy and unresolved Chinese-U.S. trade tension does not mean a recession lurks around the corner. However, the U.S. Treasury Yield curve, reflecting the difference between 2-year and 10-year Treasury yields has flattened to levels not seen in a decade. A negative yield is ordinarily an indicator of recession. As U.S. policy now pivots towards trade 'wars' rather than an infrastructure agenda and the U.K.'s 'Brexit' negotiations with the E.U. remain protracted there is plenty of scope for turmoil. And markets remind us from time to time that they can veer from complacency to panic over a week-end.

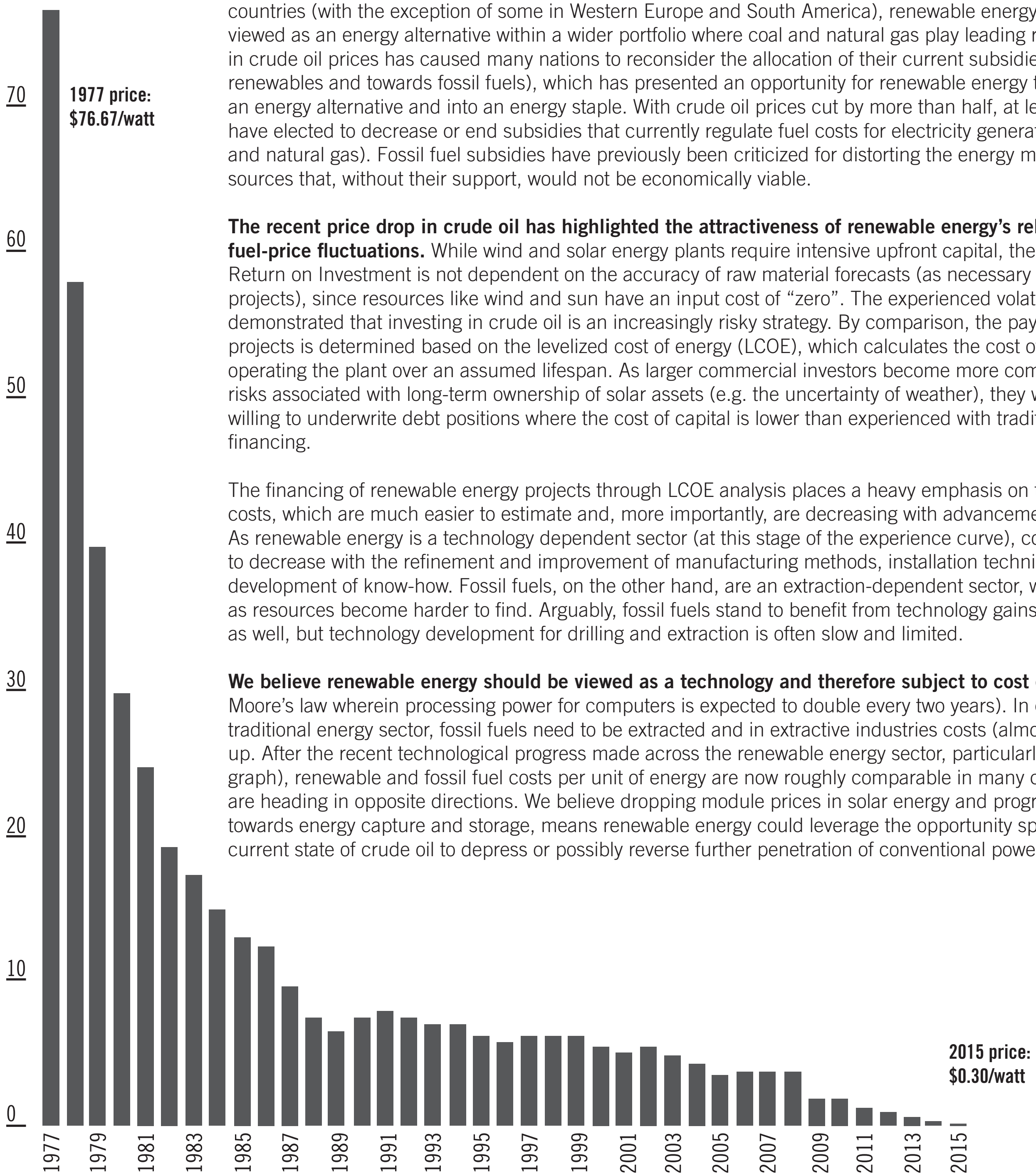
A distinguishing feature of the Funds is sustainable investing and holding private investments. The Manager has long held that the key to wealth creation is owning a few high quality businesses. We increasingly believe a pivot towards 'value' rather than 'growth' criteria is likely to predominate as investors seek businesses that are priced reasonably.

Overall, we believe that the Funds are currently well positioned to meet their investment objectives for the medium to long term, which by the nature of the underlying investments are expected to hold little correlation to the publically 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 economics of renewable energy generation are evolving differently in developed countries and developing ones. While the subsidies in the United States of America, 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.

Price of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, $/watt



Source: Bloomberg, New Energy Finance

Traditionally, renewable energy has been largely driven by sustainability targets and concerted regional efforts to diversify existing energy portfolios. Photovoltaic (PV) global installations has continued to rise since 2006, largely driven by the continued drop in capital costs – the price of PV modules has fallen by over 30% year on year since 2008. 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. With crude oil prices cut by more than half, 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. 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.

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.[1]

GLOBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY FUND (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.[2]

GEEREF'S DIRECT SDG CONTRIBUTION	*GEEREF'S METRICS*	*GEEREF'S REALISED IMPACT IN 2017*	*GEEREF'S CUMMULATIVE REALISED IMPACT SINCE 2014*
GEEREF BUILDS UP NEW CLEAN ENERGY CAPACITY (7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY)	Capacity Installed (MW) Electricity Generated and Saved (MWh)	120 MW (new capacity) 1.8 million MWh	788 MW 4.9 million MWh
GEEREF CONTRIBUTES TO DECREASING GHG EMISSIONS IN ENERGY AND OTHER INDUSTRIES (13 CLIMATE ACTION)	Emissions reduced (tones of CO2eq)	1.5 million tones of CO2eq	4.3 million tones of CO2eq
GEEREF CREATES EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND SKILLS TRAINING (8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH)	**Number of People Employed: temporary, permanent, male, female Training delivered (hours)**	**1800 permanent male jobs 630 permanent female jobs 4,500 temporary male jobs 360 temporary female jobs 46,500 training hours**	
GEEREF IS A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS)			

THE CASE FOR CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

We believe Canadian agriculture has experienced a resurgence over the past decade, 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, 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.

The Partnership intends to invest in Bonnefield Canadian Farmland LP V, the objective of which is to achieve stable, long-term growth of capital and annual income by investing in a portfolio of farmland properties.

Signatory of:

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

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.

Sources:

1. United Nations, January 2018, http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

2. GEEREF Impact Report 2017, https://geeref.com/assets/documents/2017-GEEREF-Impact-Report-Public-version-20181024.pdf

Notes

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.

"Michael Lee-Chin"

Michael Lee-Chin
Director
August 12, 2019

"Robert Almeida"

Robert Almeida
Director
August 12, 2019

These financial statements have not been reviewed by an independent auditor.

Statements of Financial Position (unaudited)

		As at June 30, 2019		As at December 31, 2018
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	213	$	653,987
Subscriptions receivable		400		59,854
Investments (note 5)		1,234,553		-
		1,235,166		713,841
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Management fees payable		13		7
Distributions payable		-		156
		13		163
Non-current Liabilities				
Organization expenses payable (note 8)		17,380		17,380
		17,393		17,543
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$	1,217,773	$	696,298
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Series				
Series A		995		980
Series F		1,105,760		591,033
Series O		111,018		104,285
	$	1,217,773	$	696,298
Number of Redeemable Units Outstanding (note 6)				
Series A		40		40
Series F		43,952		23,990
Series O		4,413		4,233
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Unit				
Series A	$	24.81	$	24.50
Series F	$	25.16	$	24.64
Series O	$	25.16	$	24.64

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

"Michael Lee-Chin" *"Robert Almeida"*

Director Director

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

Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,		2019		2018 *
Income				
Interest for distribution purposes	$	3,462	$	610
Net realized gain (loss) on investments		23		(26)
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments		7,553		-
Total income (net)		11,038		584
Expenses				
Securityholder reporting costs		21,829		13,570
Audit fees		5,256		6,407
Management fees (note 8)		3,487		147
Independent review committee fees		1,373		946
Custodial fees		241		72
Transaction costs		46		53
Legal fees		-		374
Total operating expenses		32,232		21,569
Less: management fees waived by Manager (note 8)		(3,482)		(147)
Less: expenses absorbed by Manager (note 8)		(28,699)		(21,369)
Total operating expenses		51		53
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$	10,987	$	531
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series				
Series A	$	15	$	-
Series F	$	8,799	$	272
Series O	$	2,173	$	259
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit				
Series A	$	0.37	$	0.03
Series F	$	0.24	$	0.12
Series O	$	0.50	$	0.10

*From February 28, 2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,	2019	2018 *
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at Beginning of Period		
Series A	$ 980	$ -
Series F	591,033	-
Series O	104,285	-
	696,298	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units		
Series A	15	-
Series F	8,799	272
Series O	2,173	259
	10,987	531
Redeemable Unit Transactions		
Proceeds from redeemable units issued		
Series A	-	1,400
Series F	505,928	182,440
Series O	4,560	80,027
	510,488	263,867
Redemptions of redeemable units		
Series A	-	(400)
Series F	-	-
Series O	-	-
	-	(400)
Net Increase (Decrease) from Redeemable Unit Transactions	510,488	263,467
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at End of Period		
Series A	995	1,000
Series F	1,105,760	182,712
Series O	111,018	80,286
	$ 1,217,773	$ 263,998

*From February 28, 2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,		2019		2018 *
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$	10,987	$	531
Adjustments for:				
Net realized (gain) loss on investments		(23)		26
Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments		(7,553)		-
Increase (decrease) in management fees and expenses payable		6		-
Purchase of investments		(1,304,266)		(88,616)
Proceeds from sale of investments		77,289		88,590
Net Cash Generated (Used) by Operating Activities		(1,223,560)		531
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Distributions to holders of redeemable units, net of reinvested distributions		(156)		-
Proceeds from redeemable units issued (note 3)		569,942		201,689
Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units (note 3)		-		(400)
Net Cash Generated (Used) by Financing Activities		569,786		201,289
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(653,774)		201,820
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period		653,987		-
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period		213		201,820
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Cash at bank	$	213	$	765
Short-term investments		-		201,055
	$	213	$	201,820
From operating activities:				
Interest received, net of withholding tax	$	3,462	$	610

*From February 28, 2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (unaudited)
as at June 30, 2019

No. of Shares	Security Name	Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
UNDERLYING FUNDS				
Canada				
46,919	Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP Class O	$ 1,227,000	$ 1,234,553	101.4%
		$ 1,227,000	$ 1,234,553	101.4%
	Liabilities less other assets		(16,780)	(1.4%)
	NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS		$ 1,217,773	100.0%

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

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 August 12, 2019. 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 is to preserve capital and provide above average long-term returns.

The statements of financial position of the Trust are as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows are for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 and February 28, 2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

(a) Classification

The Trust has adopted IFRS 9 in these financial statements. IFRS 9 replaced IAS 39 and provides a new framework for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, as well as new standards for hedge accounting. The Trust does not have arrangements in place that meet the criteria for hedge accounting, so those aspects of the standard have not been applied in these financial statements.

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 fair value 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 fair value through profit or loss (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 'Proceeds from redeemable units issued' or 'Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units'. There were no non-cash switches excluded from the Trust's operation and financing activities on the statements of cash flows for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Future accounting changes

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after January 1, 2018 and that have not been early adopted

There are no new accounting standards effective after January 1, 2018 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 verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

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.

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. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Trust did not have significant direct exposure to price risk. 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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Trust did not have significant exposure to currency risk.

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 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. The Trust has the ability to borrow 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. All 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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Trust did not have significant exposure to credit risk.

(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.

The following table illustrates the classification of the Trust's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2019. As at December 31, 2018, all financial instruments held were classified as amortized cost.

	Assets (Liabilities)			
As at June 30, 2019	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)	Total ($)
Partnership	-	1,234,553	-	1,234,553
Total	**-**	**1,234,553**	**-**	**1,234,553**

Fair value is 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, the instrument is 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.

(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 June 30, 2019 is presented in the following table. 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.

June 30, 2019:

Description	Net asset value of Underlying Fund ($)	Investment at fair value ($)	% of Net asset value of Underlying Fund
Portland Global Sustainable Evergreen LP	1,434,942	1,234,553	86.0%

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 month 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 after 24 months to 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 periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 was as follows:

Period ended June 30, 2019	Balance, Beginning of Period	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Balance, End of Period	Average Number of Units
Series A	40	-	-	-	40	40
Series F	23,990	19,962	-	-	43,952	36,629
Series O	4,233	180	-	-	4,413	4,335

Period ended June 30, 2018	Balance, Beginning of Period	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Balance, End of Period	Average Number of Units
Series A	-	56	-	16	40	24
Series F	-	7,281	-	-	7,281	2,339
Series O	-	3,199	-	-	3,199	2,556

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.

The Trust has $79.18 in capital loss carry forwards as at June 30, 2019. The Trust does not have any non-capital loss carry forward amounts as at June 30, 2019.

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 monthly.

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 are 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.

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 Trust has not participated in any third party soft dollar arrangements to date.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following tables outline the management fees and operating expense reimbursements that were paid to the Manager by the Trust during the periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. 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 or HST.

Period ended	Management Fees ($)	Waived Management Fees ($)	Operating Expense Reimbursement ($)	Absorbed Operating Expenses ($)	Operating Expenses Reimbursed to Affiliates of the Manager ($)
June 30, 2019	3,487	3,482	-	25,376	747
June 30, 2018	147	147	18,952	18,952	201

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

As at	Management Fees ($)	Operating Expense Reimbursement ($)	Organization Expenses ($)
June 30, 2019	12	-	15,381
December 31, 2018	6	-	15,381

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
June 30, 2019	-	1,250
June 30, 2018	-	1,253

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 period 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 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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

June 30, 2019

Series	NAV per Unit ($)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit ($)
Series A Units	25.16	24.81
Series F Units	25.52	25.16
Series O Units	25.52	25.16

December 31, 2018

Series	NAV per Unit ($)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit ($)
Series A Units	25.04	24.50
Series F Units	25.25	24.64
Series O Units	25.25	24.64

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), has 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.

"Michael Lee-Chin"

Michael Lee-Chin
Director
August 12, 2019

"Robert Almeida"

Robert Almeida
Director
August 12, 2019

These financial statements have not been reviewed by an independent auditor.

Statements of Financial Position (unaudited)

	As at June 30, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,132,940	$ 152,072
Subscriptions receivable	33,000	-
Receivable for investments sold	2,952	-
Interest receivable	-	36
Investments (note 5)	450,319	81,663
	1,619,211	233,771
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Management fees payable	1,069	483
Payable for investments purchased	150,000	-
	151,069	483
Non-current Liabilities		
Organization expenses payable (note 8)	18,121	18,121
	169,190	18,604
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$ 1,450,021	$ 215,167
Equity		
General Partner's Equity	100	100
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Series		
Series A	102,542	95,967
Series F	122,784	114,263
Series O	1,224,595	4,837
	$ 1,449,921	$ 215,067
Number of Redeemable Units Outstanding (note 6)		
Series A	4,000	4,000
Series F	4,723	4,723
Series O	47,119	200
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units Per Unit		
Series A	$ 25.64	$ 23.99
Series F	$ 26.00	$ 24.19
Series O	$ 25.99	$ 24.18

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 (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,		2019		2018 *
Income				
Interest for distribution purposes	$	6,329	$	12
Net realized gain (loss) on investments		(2,930)		-
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments		5,047		1
Total income (net)		8,446		13
Expenses				
Securityholder reporting costs		15,326		9,788
Audit fees		7,086		2,825
Management fees (note 8)		1,550		-
Independent review committee fees		1,372		-
Custodial fees		249		18
Transaction costs		6		2
Total operating expenses		25,589		12,633
Less: management fees waived by Manager (note 8)		(964)		-
Less: expenses absorbed by Manager (note 8)		(24,033)		(12,631)
Total operating expenses		592		2
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$	7,854	$	11
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Series				
Series A	$	6,575	$	-
Series F	$	8,521	$	-
Series O	$	(7,242)	$	11
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units per Unit				
Series A	$	1.64	$	-
Series F	$	1.80	$	-
Series O	$	(0.29)	$	0.05

*From April 30,2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,	2019	2018 *
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at Beginning of Period		
Series A	$ 95,967	$ -
Series F	114,263	-
Series O	4,837	-
	215,067	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units		
Series A	6,575	-
Series F	8,521	-
Series O	(7,242)	11
	7,854	11
Redeemable Unit Transactions		
Proceeds from redeemable units issued		
Series A	-	-
Series F	-	50,025
Series O	1,227,000	5,000
Net Increase (Decrease) from Redeemable Unit Transactions	1,227,000	55,025
Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units at End of Period		
Series A	102,542	-
Series F	122,784	50,025
Series O	1,224,595	5,011
	$ 1,449,921	$ 55,036

*From April 30,2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

for the periods ended June 30,	2019	2018 *
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units	$ 7,854	$ 11
Adjustments for:		
Net realized (gain) loss on investments	2,930	-
Change in unrealized (appreciation) depreciation on investments	(5,047)	(1)
(Increase) decrease in interest receivable	36	-
(Increase) decrease in dividends receivable	-	(6)
Increase (decrease) in management fees and expenses payable	586	-
Purchase of investments	(240,000)	(5,100)
Proceeds from sale of investments	20,509	-
Net Cash Generated (Used) by Operating Activities	(213,132)	(5,096)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Change in general partner's equity	-	100
Proceeds from redeemable units issued (note 3)	1,194,000	5,025
Net Cash Generated (Used) by Financing Activities	1,194,000	5,125
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	980,868	29
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	152,072	-
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	1,132,940	29
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	$ 117,217	$ 29
Short-term investments	1,015,723	-
	$ 1,132,940	$ 29
From operating activities:		
Interest received, net of withholding tax	$ 6,365	$ 6

*From April 30,2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018

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

Schedule of Investment Portfolio (unaudited)

as at June 30, 2019

No. of Shares	Security Name	Cost	Fair Value	% of Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
UNDERLYING FUNDS				
Canada				
6,558	Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP Class O	$ 442,630	$ 450,319	31.1%
	Total investments	$ 442,630	$ 450,319	31.1%
	Other assets less liabilities		999,602	68.9%
	NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOLDERS OF REDEEMABLE UNITS		$ 1,449,921	100.0%

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

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 August 12, 2019.

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.

The statements of financial position of the Partnership are as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows are for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 and from April 30, 2018 (inception date) to June 30, 2018.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

(a) Classification

The Partnership has adopted IFRS 9 in these financial statements. IFRS 9 replaced IAS 39 and provides a new framework for classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, as well as new standards for hedge accounting. The Partnership does not have arrangements in place that meet the criteria for hedge accounting, so those aspects of the standard have not been applied in these financial statements.

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 fair value 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 fair value through profit or loss (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' 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.

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.

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'.

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 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 'Proceeds from redeemable units issued' or 'Amount paid on redemption of redeemable units'. There were no non-cash switches excluded from the Partnership's operation and financing activities on the statements of cash flows for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018.

Future accounting changes

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after January 1, 2018 and that have not been early adopted

There are no new accounting standards effective after January 1, 2018 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 verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

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.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) 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 June 30, 2019 had been higher or lower by 5%, net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership would have been higher or lower by $22,516 (December 31, 2018: $4,083). Actual results may differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material.

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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Partnership 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 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. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Partnership did not have significant exposure to currency risk.

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 tables present the Partnership's exposure as a percentage of its net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by geographic region and by industry sector as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

By Geographic Region	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Canada - Cash and Other Net Assets	68.9%	62.0%
Canada	31.1%	38.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

By Industry Sector	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash and Other Net Assets	68.9%	62.0%
Private/Alternative Funds	31.1%	29.0%
Exchange Traded Funds	-	9.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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. The Manager monitors the Partnership's liquidity position on an ongoing basis.

The Partnership's investments in the Underlying Funds 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 has the ability to borrow 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. All 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. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Partnership did not have significant exposure to credit risk.

(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.

The following table illustrates the classification of the Partnership's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2019. As at December 31, 2018, all financial instruments held were classified as amortized cost.

	Assets (Liabilities)			
As at June 30, 2019	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)	Total ($)
Underlying Funds	-	-	450,319	450,319
Total	**-**	**-**	**450,319**	**450,319**

Fair value is 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, the instrument is 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.

As at June 30, 2019, the Partnership held units of Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP (Portland GEEREF LP), which is a closed-end investment fund. 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 5%, the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units of the Partnership would have been higher or lower by $22,516.

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 period ended June 30, 2019:

June 30, 2019	Investment Funds ($)	Total ($)
Balance at beginning of period	62,363	62,363
Investment purchases during the period	382,918	382,918
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in value of investments	(14,962)	(14,962)
Balance at end of period	**430,319**	**430,319**

(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 Partnership considers its investment in Underlying Funds to be an investment in an unconsolidated structured entity. 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'.

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.

The exposure to investments in Underlying Funds at fair value as at June 30, 2019 is presented in the following table. 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 is the fair value below.

June 30, 2019:

Description	Net asset value of Underlying Fund ($)	Investment at fair value ($)	% of Net asset value of Underlying Fund
Portland Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund LP Class O	23,727,600	450,319	1.9%

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 month 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 Partnership. If a holder redeems his or her units after 24 months to 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 periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 was as follows:

Period ended June 30, 2019	Balance, Beginning of Period	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Balance, End of Period	Average Number of Units
Series A	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
Series F	4,723	-	-	-	4,723	4,723
Series O	200	46,919	-	-	47,119	25,270

Period ended June 30, 2018	Balance, Beginning of Period	Units Issued Including Switches from Other Series	Units Reinvested	Units Redeemed Including Switches to Other Series	Balance, End of Period	Average Number of Units
Series A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Series F	-	1,996	-	-	1,996	34
Series O	-	200	-	-	200	200

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 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.

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 Partnership has not participated in any third party soft dollar arrangements to date.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following tables outline the management fees and operating expense reimbursements that were paid to the Manager by the Partnership during the periods ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. 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 or HST.

Period ended	Management Fees ($)	Waived Management Fees ($)	Operating Expense Reimbursement ($)	Absorbed Operating Expenses ($)	Operating Expenses Reimbursed to Affiliates of the Manager ($)
June 30, 2019	1,371	853	-	21,268	747
June 30, 2018	-	-	11,178	11,178	-

The Partnership owed the following amounts to the Manager excluding the applicable GST or HST.

As at	Management Fees ($)	Operating Expense Reimbursement ($)	Organization Expenses ($)
June 30, 2019	946	-	16,036
December 31, 2018	428	-	16,036

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
June 30, 2019	-	1
June 30, 2018	-	1

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.

For the Partnership, such expenses were recorded in full in the financial statements for the period 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 June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

June 30, 2019

Series	NAV per Unit ($)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit ($)
Series A Units	25.95	25.64
Series F Units	26.32	26.00
Series O Units	26.31	25.99

December 31, 2018

Series	NAV per Unit ($)	Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units per unit ($)
Series A Units	26.01	23.99
Series F Units	26.23	24.19
Series O Units	26.23	24.18

12. 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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