FREE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH VERSION

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2022

“This document has been prepared with the understanding that its contents will be made available to investors and the general public”

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
as of September 30, 2022

Contents **Page**

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position
as of September 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Notes	September 2022	June 2022
Assets			
Cash and bank deposits	7,16	431,697,676	422,163,231
Securities purchased under resale agreements	8	285,200	285,200
Investments in securities, net	6,9,16	1,039,822,533	1,079,204,941
Loans, net	6,10	6,209,463,260	6,138,222,161
Property, furniture, equipment and improvements	11	197,134,588	197,759,650
Right-of-use assets	12	14,971,934	15,584,822
Other assets	6,13,30	569,842,810	547,376,430
Total assets		8,463,218,001	8,400,596,435
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	6,14	5,288,922,599	5,178,659,636
Bank deposits		76,974,496	64,413,383
Accrued interest payable		34,945,968	32,169,806
Total deposits		5,400,843,063	5,275,242,825
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	15	94,244,939	93,665,393
Obligations with financial institutions	9,16	1,456,199,622	1,488,606,294
Marketable securities (VCNs)	17	16,595,000	16,595,000
Corporate bonds	18	399,501,458	439,235,300
Perpetual bonds	19	177,859,991	177,495,857
Accrued interest payable		18,192,453	13,211,416
Total financings		2,162,593,463	2,228,809,260
Lease liabilities	12	16,751,315	17,277,420
Other liabilities	6,20,21	127,798,332	119,112,591
Total liabilities		7,707,986,173	7,640,442,096
Equity			
Common shares	22	270,202,657	270,202,657
Excess paid-in capital	26	1,899,489	1,974,519
Capital reserves	33	43,500,385	43,269,167
Regulatory reserves	33	102,039,753	101,983,796
Fair value reserve		(49,022,537)	(37,694,923)
Retained earnings		386,612,081	380,419,123
Total shareholder's equity		755,231,828	760,154,339
Total liabilities and equity		8,463,218,001	8,400,596,435

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of profit or loss
for the three months ended September 30, 2022
(In balboas)

		September	
	Notes	**2022**	**2021**
Interest income	6	108,176,937	106,675,282
Interest expense	6	(62,583,463)	(63,483,206)
Net interest income	23	45,593,474	43,192,076
Commission income		16,523,562	14,398,460
Commission expense		(5,321,320)	(4,286,367)
Net commission income	23	11,202,242	10,112,093
Net interest and commission income, before provisions	23	56,795,716	53,304,169
Provision for loans	4.2.2.1.2	14,767,706	14,476,138
Provision for country risk		343,288	33,206
Provision for investments	4.2.2.2	685,353	66,091
		15,796,347	14,575,435
Net interest and commission income, after provisions		40,999,369	38,728,734
Other income	24	4,816,145	3,477,183
Other expenses			
Salaries and other compensation	6	15,555,981	15,646,648
Professional fees		2,607,129	2,207,430
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,13	4,643,160	5,310,768
Marketing and advertising		460,827	356,256
Maintenance and repairs		3,113,867	2,740,562
Leases		947,393	761,520
Other taxes		1,429,927	1,465,044
Other expenses	25	6,292,321	6,645,075
		35,050,605	35,133,303
Profit before income tax		10,764,909	7,072,614
Income tax:			
Current		843,774	906,686
Deferred		(3,141,291)	1,041,286
(Benefit) Income tax	30	(2,297,517)	1,947,972
Profit for the period		13,062,426	5,124,642

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the three months ended September 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	September 2022	September 2021
Profit for the period	13,062,426	5,124,642
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that can later be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	(114,629)	(183,275)
Provision for investments	685,591	66,494
Net changes in the valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11,898,576)	(1,870,004)
Other comprehensive income of the period	(11,327,614)	(1,986,785)
Total comprehensive income of the period	1,734,812	3,137,857

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the three months ended September 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Notes	Total shareholders' equity	Common shares	Excess paid-in capital	Capital reserves	Regulatory reserves	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings
Balance as of June 30, 2021		789,718,580	270,202,657	1,755,574	42,382,907	99,613,232	3,356,143	372,408,067
Profit for the period		5,124,642	-	-	-	-	-	5,124,642
Provision for investment		66,494	-	-	-	-	66,494	-
Net changes in the valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,053,279)	-	-	-	-	(2,053,279)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		3,137,857	-	-	-	-	(1,986,785)	5,124,642
Excess paid-in capital - share option plan for employees	26	75,766	-	75,766	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid - common shares	22	(5,003,581)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,003,581)
Complementary tax		(240,124)	-	-	-	-	-	(240,124)
Regulatory reserves	33	-	-	-	-	222,287	-	(222,287)
Capital reserves	33	-	-	-	229,842	-	-	(229,842)
Balance as of September 30, 2021		787,688,498	270,202,657	1,831,340	42,612,749	99,835,519	1,369,358	371,836,875
Balance as of June 30, 2022		760,154,339	270,202,657	1,974,519	43,269,167	101,983,796	(37,694,923)	380,419,123
Profit for the period		13,062,426	-	-	-	-	-	13,062,426
Provision for investment		685,591	-	-	-	-	685,591	-
Net changes in the valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(12,013,205)	-	-	-	-	(12,013,205)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,734,812	-	-	-	-	(11,327,614)	13,062,426
Excess paid-in capital - share option plan for employees	26	(75,030)	-	(75,030)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid - common shares	22	(6,253,427)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,253,427)
Complementary tax		(328,866)	-	-	-	-	-	(328,866)
Regulatory reserves	33	-	-	-	-	55,957	-	(55,957)
Capital reserves	33	-	-	-	231,218	-	-	(231,218)
Balance as of September 30, 2022		755,231,828	270,202,657	1,899,489	43,500,385	102,039,753	(49,022,537)	386,612,081

Las notas que se acompañan son parte integral de estos estados financieros consolidados.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the three months ended September 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Notas	September 2022	September 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		13,062,426	5,124,642
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,13	4,643,160	5,310,768
Gain on sale of property, furniture and equipment		(148)	(2,127)
Disposals of fixed asset		659	31,848
Net gain on sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,24	(114,629)	(183,275)
Net loss on instruments at fair value through profit or loss	24	398,816	83,237
Provision for loan losses, net		14,767,706	14,476,138
Provision for investments, net		685,353	66,091
Income tax	30	(2,297,517)	1,947,972
Net interest and commission income	23	(108,176,937)	(106,675,282)
Interest expenses	23	62,583,463	63,483,206
Share option plan for employees	26	(75,030)	75,766
		(14,522,678)	(16,261,016)
Changes in:			
Deposits with maturities greater than 90 days	7	-	12,129,193
Securities purchased under resale agreements		-	21,194
Loans		(88,924,970)	20,673,965
Other assets		(17,572,223)	(30,666,763)
Customer deposits		110,262,963	(4,032,191)
Bank deposits		12,561,113	32,512,281
Other liabilities		7,958,334	32,706,368
Cash provided by operating activities		9,762,539	47,083,031
Income tax paid		(18,676)	(90,632)
Interest received		109,908,207	106,175,608
Interest paid		(54,826,264)	(61,850,213)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		64,825,806	91,317,794
Cash flows from investment activities			
Purchase of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(65,330,281)	(100,329,786)
Sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		108,399,925	201,301,932
Purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss		(15,015,691)	(499,968)
Redemptions of investments at fair value through profit or loss		30,491	185,800
Purchase of investments at amortized cost		(6,157,370)	-
Sales, redemptions and amortizations of investments at amortized cost		6,264,901	400,594
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	11	(3,020,034)	(3,036,107)
Proceeds from sale of property, furniture and equipment		148	2,127
Net cash flows provided by investment activities		25,172,089	98,024,592
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments made for securities sold under repurchase agreements	15	579,546	31,294,928
Obligations received of financial institutions	16	331,497,706	675,393,692
Obligations paid to financial institutions	16	(366,015,786)	(335,552,926)
Payments for redemption of marketable securities	17	-	(6,850,000)
Proceeds from bond issuance	19	600,000	12,451,000
Redemption of bonds	19	(40,094,692)	(426,682,000)
Dividends paid - common shares	22	(6,253,427)	(5,003,581)
Lease payment		(526,105)	(762,356)
Income tax		(328,866)	(240,124)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(80,541,624)	(55,951,367)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		9,456,271	133,391,019
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		415,326,050	473,989,795
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	7	424,782,321	607,380,814

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

1. General information

Global Bank Corporation (the "Bank") is incorporated in the Republic of Panama and began operations in June 1994 under a general banking license issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, which allows it to carry out banking business in Panama or abroad. Its main activity is the commercial and consumer banking business.

The main office is located at Santa Maria Business District, Global Bank Tower, Panama, Republic of Panama.

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of G.B. Group Corporation, an entity incorporated on April 20, 1993 under the laws of the Republic of Panama.

The Bank has an Investment Manager License granted by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama through Resolution SMV 46-17 of February 1, 2017.

Resolution SBP-0077-2019 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama authorized the merger by absorption of the banking entities Global Bank Corporation, Banco Panameño de la Vivienda, S.A. and the company GB, AV INC., all belonging to the same economic group of which Global Bank Corporation is the surviving company. The effective date of the merger was June 1, 2019.

Resolution SBP-0019-2021 of March 10, 2021 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama authorized the merger by absorption of the banking entities Global Bank Corporation and Factor Global, S.A., both belonging to the same economic group of which Global Bank Corporation is the surviving company. The effective date of the merger was June 22, 2021.

The principal activity of the Subsidiaries is described in Note 32.

2. Adoption of the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

2.1 New and amended standards issued but not yet effective

New standards, interpretations and amendments to accounting standards have been issued, but are not mandatory for the period ended September 30, 2022, and have not been adopted early by the Bank.

The main changes of these new standards are presented below:

IFRS 17 - Insurances

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 - *Insurance contracts*.

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.

The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued *Amendments to IFRS 17* to address concerns and implementation challenges after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued the Extension of the Temporary Exemption from the Application of IFRS 9 (*Amendments to IFRS 4*) that extends the fixed expiration date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

This IFRS is mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. Management is in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 on the Bank's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the consolidated statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of «settlement» to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.

<u>Amendments to IFRS 3 *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*</u>

The amendments updated IFRS 3 so that it can refer to the 2018 *Conceptual Framework* instead of the 1989 *Framework*. They also added a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, a buyer applies IAS 37 to determine whether the acquisition date is a present obligation or exists as a result of a past event. For liens that are within the scope of IFRIC 21 - *Liens*, the buyer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligation gives rise to a liability to pay the lien that occurred at the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that the buyer will not recognize a contingent asset acquired from a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations whose acquisition date is on or after the initial period of the first annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2022. With an option for early application if the entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the Conceptual Framework) at the same time or early.

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment—proceeds before intended use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognizes such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 - Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly.' IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The entity shall recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'costs of fulfilling' a contract, comprise 'costs directly related to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of the incremental costs and costs of fulfilling a contract (e.g. labor or materials) and the allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling a contract (such as the allocation of depreciation to items of property, plant and equipment).

Amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all of its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives should not be restated. Instead, an entity should recognize the cumulative effect of the initial application of the amendments as a balance sheet adjustment to retained earnings or such other component of equity, as appropriate, for the date of initial application.

Management does not expect the adoption of the aforementioned standards to have a material impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements in future periods:

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

The *annual improvements* include amendments to four Standards.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a).

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the «10 per cent» test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 16 - Leasing

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

Since the amendment to IFRS 16 only refers to an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Statement of Practice 2 - Making Significance Judgments - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Amendments change the requirements of IAS 1 with respect to the disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policy disclosures". Information about accounting policies is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs of IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions; other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information related to material transactions, other events or conditions is in itself material.

The Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the "four-step materiality process" described in IFRS Statement of Practice 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Statement of Practice 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. According to the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The definition of change in accounting estimates was eliminated. However, the Board retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate resulting from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.
- The effects of a change in an input or measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they are not the result of correction of prior period errors. The Board added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the accompanying Guidance on the implementation of IAS 8. The Board has removed one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with early application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes - Deferred Taxes relating to Assets and Liabilities Arising from Single Transactions

The amendments introduce a new exception to the exemption from initial recognition. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise when recognizing a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset by applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.

Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognize the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.

The Board also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments apply.

The amendments apply to transactions occurring on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, an entity recognizes:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

    - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
    - Dismantling, restoration and similar liabilities and the related amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as applicable) as of that date.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with permitted application.

Management does not expect the adoption of the above standards to have a material impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

3. Basis of presentation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for investments at fair value through profit or loss; investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, assets or liabilities with fair value hedges and derivative instruments which are presented at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Management assuming that the Bank will continue to operate as a going concern.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the Bank and its subsidiaries, in which it has control. Control is achieved when all the following three criteria are met:

- Has power over investment,
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and
- Has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity in which it invests.

The Bank reassesses whether it controls an entity if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Bank has less than the majority of the voting rights over an investee, has control over an investee when the voting rights give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee, which are the activities that significantly affect the return of the investee. The Bank considers all the facts and circumstances to evaluate if the voting rights over an investee are sufficient to have power including:

- The size of the Bank´s participation of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holding of the other vote holders;
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank, other vote holders or other parties;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders´ meeting.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Bank obtains control until the moment the control ends. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the effective date of acquisition or from the disposal effective date, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Bank´s accounting policies.

All balances and transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries have eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Banks' ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Bank's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Bank losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions.

When the Bank loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying value of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Bank had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (reclassified to profit or loss transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

Assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate effective at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, except for those transactions with contractually agreed fixed exchange rates. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates effective at the dates of the transactions. Gains or losses from foreign currency translation are reflected in the accounts of other income or other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. The foreign currency differences arising in the retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except in the case of differences arising from the reconversion of capital instruments available for sale, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in an operation abroad, or qualified cash flow hedges, which are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Functional currency and presentation

Records are carried in Balboas and the consolidated financial statements are expressed in this currency. The Balboa, the monetary unit of the Republic of Panama, is at par and freely exchangeable with the United States dollar. The Republic of Panama does not issue paper money and instead uses the US dollar as legal tender.

3.5 Segment reporting

A business segment is a component of the Bank, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Bank's management for making decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to evaluate its performance, and for which financial information is available for this purpose.

3.6 Financial assets

Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal (SPPI), are later measured at amortized cost. Debt instruments held in a business model, whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows as well as to sell financial assets and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). All other debt instruments (for example, those managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and capital investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

However, the following irrevocable choice or designation may be made in the initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- It is possible to irrevocably choose to present subsequent changes in the fair value of a capital investment that is not held for trading, nor a contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 is applied - *"Business Combinations"*, in other comprehensive income; and
- A debt instrument that meets the amortized cost or the FVTOCI criteria measured at FVTPL can be irrevocably designated if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces causing an accounting asymmetry.

3.6.1 Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets according to its subsequent measurement at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss, based on the Bank's business model for asset management of financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

The Bank classifies all financial liabilities according to their subsequent measurement at amortized cost, except for those liabilities measured through profit or loss, as a result of hedge accounting, as well as liabilities measured at fair value corresponding to non-designated derivatives.

3.6.2 Evaluation of the business model

The Bank carries out an evaluation of the objective of the business model in which the financial asset is held at the portfolio level, as it reflects the way in which the business is managed and information is provided to Management. The information considers the following:

- The Bank's policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of these policies in practice. In particular, if the management strategy is focused on obtaining income from contractual interests, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, adapting the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that finance those assets or making cash flows to through the sale of assets;
- How the portfolio performance is evaluated and informed to the Bank's Management;
- The risk that affects the performance of the business model and how these risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and schedule of sales in previous years, the reason for such sales and their expectations about future sales activity. However, information on sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of a general assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

An evaluation of business models to manage financial assets is essential for the classification of a financial asset. The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how financial asset groups are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The business model does not depend on Management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the evaluation of the business model is carried out at a higher level of aggregation rather than instrument by instrument.

In the initial recognition of a financial asset, it is determined whether the newly recognized financial assets are part of an existing business model or if they reflect the beginning of a new business model. The Bank reassesses its business model in each reporting period to determine if business models have changed since the previous period. For the current and previous reporting period, the Bank has not identified a change in its business model.

3.6.3 Evaluation on contractual cash flows if they are only capital and interest payments

For the purposes of this evaluation, “principal” means the fair value of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition. “Interest” is defined as the consideration for the value of money over time and for the credit risk associated with the outstanding capital for a certain period of time and for other basic risks and costs of the loan, as well as the profit margin.

The contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic loan agreement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in contractual cash flows that are not related to a basic loan agreement, such as exposure to changes in stock prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. A financial asset originated or acquired may be a standard credit agreement regardless of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

In assessing whether contractual cash flows are only payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the schedule or amount of contractual cash flows so that it does not meet this condition. When conducting the evaluation, the Bank considers the following:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and schedule of cash flows;
- Leverage characteristics;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to the cash flows of specified assets (for example, agreements with assets without recourse); and characteristics that modify the consideration of the value of money over time (for example, periodic readjustment of interest rates).

3.6.4 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

These securities are made up of debt instruments not classified as securities at FVTPL or securities at amortized cost and are subject to the same approval criteria as the rest of the loan portfolio. These securities are accounted for at fair value if the following two conditions are met:

- The financial asset is maintained in accordance with a business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets; and,
- The contractual conditions of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are only payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Unrealized gains and losses are reported as net increases or decreases in other comprehensive income ("OCI") in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity until they are realized. Gains and losses made from the sale of securities that are included in the net gain on the sale of securities are determined using the specific identification method.

For an equity instrument designated as measured at FVTOCI, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to gains and losses, but may be transferred within the equity.

3.6.5 Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost represent securities and loans whose objective is to maintain them in order to obtain contractual cash flows during the life of the instrument. These securities and loans are valued at amortized cost if the following two conditions apply:

- The financial asset remains within the business model whose objective is to maintain the financial assets so as to obtain the contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise, on the specified dates, to cash flows that are only payments of the principal and interest on the amount of the outstanding principal.

3.6.6 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include a) assets and liabilities with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; and/or b) assets and liabilities designated in FVTPL using the fair value option; and accounts receivable (unrealized gains) and accounts payable (unrealized losses) related to derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging or that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Unrealized gains and losses made on assets and liabilities for trading are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as profit (loss) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

3.6.7 Reclassification

If the business model, under which the Bank maintains financial assets changes, the affected financial assets are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category are applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model resulting in the reclassification of the Bank's financial assets.

On January 28, 2022, the Bank notified the Superintendency of Banks of Panama of its decision to reclassify the portfolio securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to the category of securities at amortized cost, as a result of a change in the Bank's business model. This decision was approved by the Board of Directors on December 15, 2021. The carrying value of the reclassification was effective January 31, 2022 in the amount of B/.208,434,664. The balance of the unrealized loss in other comprehensive income of the reclassified investments was B/.8,216,350.

Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy of modification and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities described below.

3.6.8 Derecognition of assets

A financial asset (or, where appropriate, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is written off when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive the cash flows of the asset and has either substantially transferred all the risks and benefits of the asset, or has transferred or substantially retained the risks and benefits of the asset, but control has been transferred of the asset.
- The Bank reserves the right to receive the cash flows of the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received in full and without significant delay to a third party under a "pass-through agreement".
- When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a transfer agreement, and neither has substantially transferred or retained all the risks and benefits of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent that the Bank's participation in the asset continues. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the contractual rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

The continued participation that takes the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured by the lower amount between the original carrying value of the asset and the maximum amount of the consideration that the Bank could be required to pay.

The Bank carries out operations through which it transfers recognized assets in its consolidated statement of financial position, but retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred asset or part thereof. In such cases, the transferred assets are not written-off. Examples of these transactions are securities loans and sale and repurchase transactions.

3.6.9 Impairment of financial statements

Measuring the provision for expected credit losses (ECLs) for financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior. Several significant judgments are also required when applying accounting requirements to measure expected losses, such as:

- Determine the criteria for a significant increase in credit risk.
- Choice of appropriate models and assumptions for measuring the expected loss.
- Incorporate future scenarios of macroeconomic conditions for each type of product / market and the associated expected loss, and
- Establish groups of similar financial assets in order to measure the expected loss.

Critical judgments are described in Note 5.

The Bank recognizes provision for ECLs in the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Loans at amortized cost;
- Investment debt securities;
- Accounts receivable from leases;
- Loan commitments issued; and
- Financial collateral contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognized in equity investments.

With the exception of financial assets, ECLs are required to be measured for those impaired financial assets that are acquired through a loss provision at an amount equal to:

- ECLs at 12-months - ECLs during the life time that results from events of default in the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the filing date of the report, (referred to as Stage 1); or

- ECLs during the lifetime - ECLs during the lifetime that result from all possible events of default during the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

The provision for loss by all ECLs during the lifetime is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk in that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the ECLs of 12-months.

These are measures such as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted to the effective interest rate (EIR) of the asset.

- For the signed loan commitments, ECLs are the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment takes the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is taken.
  and,
- For financial guaranteed contracts, ECLs are the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the secured debt instrument holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Bank measures ECLs on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for loan portfolios that compare similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the provision for loss is based on the present value of the expected cash flows of the asset, using the original EIR of the asset, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

3.6.9.1 Impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data of the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- For economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider is granted to the borrower;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset with a huge discount reflecting the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event; instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are credit-impaired on each reporting date. To assess whether sovereign and corporate debt instruments have credit-impaired, the Bank considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the borrower's ability to obtain funds.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to an impairment in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of the granting of the concession, the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has been significantly reduced and there are no other indicators. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated, but have not been granted, the asset is considered credit-impaired when there is observable evidence of credit impairment, including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default (see below) includes the improbability of payment indicators and interruption of support if the amounts are 90 or more days past due.

3.6.9.2 Definition of default

The Bank considers that a financial asset is in default when it has any of the following characteristics:

- The debtor is overdue for more than 90 days in any of his obligations to the Bank, either in the principal of the loan or interest; or when the principal balance with a single payment at maturity is pending payment for more than 30 days;
- Impairment in the client's financial situation, or the existence of other factors to estimate the possibility that the principal balance and interest on the client loans will not be fully recovered. Clients classified in high-risk category when the behavior score and credit rating model meet this criterion.
- However, there is a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of these overdue loans has increased significantly since the initial recognition, if the Bank has reasonable and sustainable information that is available without disproportionate cost or effort, demonstrating that the credit risk has not increased significantly since its initial recognition even though the contractual payments are more than 30 or 90 days past due.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers qualitative and quantitative indicators based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources. Inputs in the evaluation of whether a financial instrument is in default and its importance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

3.6.9.3 Significant increase in credit risk

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument, the evaluation is based on quantitative information and qualitative information. The Bank considers the following factors, although not exhaustive, in measuring the significant increase in credit risk:

- Assets with a default height of more than 30 days.
- Assets restructured by risks, where the client is experiencing financial difficulties, other than liquidity problems considered to be temporary, and until it is proven that his credit risk has improved.
- Customers with a significant increase in risk measured by the performance score for the consumer portfolio and the credit rating for the corporate portfolio, as detailed below, produced by:

    - A real or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results;
    - A significant expected or actual adverse change in the borrower's regulatory, economic or technological environment;
    - Significant changes in the value of the collateral guarantee that supports the obligation;
    - Significant changes, such as reductions in the financial support of a controlling entity or other subsidiary or a significant actual or expected change in the quality of the credit improvement, among other factors incorporated in the Bank's expected credit loss model;
    - Adverse changes existing or foreseen in the business, and financial or economic conditions.

- Significant changes in the external credit risk market indicators for a specific financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life;
- A significant real or expected change in the external credit rating of the financial instrument.

In determining whether there is a significant increase in risk, apply the following models:

- For the consumer portfolio, risk is measured through a behavior scoring model in which historical credit risk behavior variables are aligned on each product based on weighting for each variable until a credit risk score is obtained.
- With respect to the corporate portfolio and other loans, the Bank maintains a system of internal credit quality indicators. These indicators are assigned based on several factors that include: profitability, asset quality, liquidity and cash flows, capitalization and indebtedness, economic environment and positioning, regulatory and/or industry framework, sensitivity scenarios and quality of the management and the shareholders of the borrower.

Through the evaluation of the credit rating on each reporting date, the Bank evaluates whether there is a significant increase in credit risk based on the change in the risk of default that occurs during the expected life of the credit instrument. In order to carry out the evaluation of whether there has been a significant impairment of credit, the Bank considers reasonable and sustainable information that is available without cost or disproportionate effort:

- The risk of default that occurs in the financial instrument on the reporting date, and
- The risk of default that occurs in the financial instrument on the date of its initial recognition.

The Bank incorporates information on the future economic environment in its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition through its forward looking model, complemented with other Management analyses, which take into consideration the projection of macroeconomic variables that attempt to predict the unemployment rate and the rate of past due loans, which is the basis for the expected loss adjustments.

For credit commitments, the Bank considers changes in the risk of default that occurs in the “potential” loan referred to in the credit commitment, and for financial guaranteed contracts, changes are taken into account in the risk that the specific debtor defaults.

3.6.9.4 <u>Modified or renegotiated loans</u>

A modified or renegotiated loan is a loan whose borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, other than liquidity problems considered to be temporary, and renegotiation constitutes a concession to the borrower. A concession may include the modification of terms such as an extension of the maturity term, the reduction in the established interest rate, the rescheduling of future cash flows, and the reduction of the nominal amount of the loan or the reduction of interest accrued, among others.

When a financial asset is modified, the Bank verifies if this modification results in derecognition. According to Bank policies, the modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to significantly different terms. To determine whether the modified terms are significantly different from the original contractual terms, the Bank considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after the modification are no longer SPPI, currency exchange or counterparty change, the extension of the change in interest rate, maturity, and payment agreements. If they do not clearly identify an important modification, then;
- A quantitative valuation is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows according to the original terms with the contractual cash flows, according to the revised terms, with both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result from a derecognition, the Bank determines whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly as of the initial recognition and doing so by comparing:

- The estimated probability of default during the remaining lifetime, based on data on the initial recognition and original contractual terms; with
- The probability of default with the remaining lifetime as of the filing date of the report, based on the modified terms.

In the modification or renegotiation of the contractual cash flows of the loan, the Bank shall:

- Continue with the current treatment for the existing loan that has been modified.
- Recognize a gain or loss on the modification by calculating the gross carrying value of the financial asset as the current value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the loan.
- Evaluate if there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument, comparing the risk of default that occurs on the filing date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of default that occurs in recognition initial (based on the original unmodified contractual terms). The loan that is modified is not automatically considered to have a lower credit risk. The evaluation should consider credit risk through the expected life of the asset based on historical information and prospective vision, including information on the circumstances that led to the modification. The evidence, that the criteria for the recognition of the expected credit losses for the life of the instrument are no longer met, may include a history to date and timely payment in subsequent years. A minimum period of observation will be necessary before a financial asset can qualify to return to an expected credit loss measurement of 12 months.
- Make the adequate quantitative and qualitative disclosures required for renegotiated or modified loans to reflect the nature and effect of such modifications (including the effect on the measurement of expected credit losses) and how the Bank monitors these modified loans.

3.6.9.5 Write-offs

Loans are charged to losses when it is determined that they are unrecoverable for a period not exceeding one year. This determination is made after considering a number of factors such as: the debtor's inability to pay, when the collateral is insufficient or is not properly constituted; or it is established that all resources made to manage the collection for the recovery of the credit were exhausted.

3.6.9.6 Presentation of the provision for ECLs in the consolidated statement of financial position

The provision for ECLs is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying value of the assets;
- For debt instruments measured to FVTOCI: no provision for loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position given that the carrying value is at fair value. However, the provision for loss is included as part of the revaluation amount in the reserve for investment revaluation;
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- When a financial instrument includes both a subscription component and a non-subscription component, the Bank cannot identify ECLs in the loan commitment component separately from the subscription component: The Bank presents a combined loss provision for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying value of the subscription component.

3.6.9.7 Loans at amortized cost

The Bank recognizes a reserve for expected credit losses for a loan that is measured at amortized cost on each reporting date for an amount equal to the credit losses for the entire expected life if the credit risk of that loan has increased significantly since its initial recognition. If on the reporting date, the credit risk of the loan has not increased significantly from initial recognition, the Bank measures the credit loss for that loan in an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses.

The Bank's loan policy applies to all types of loans.

The reserve for credit losses is established to cover the losses derived from the credit granting process, inherent in the loan portfolio and credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts, using the reserve method for expected credit losses. Increases to the reserve for expected credit losses are made with a charge to profits. Expected credit losses are deducted from the reserve, and subsequent recoveries are added. The reserve is also reduced by reversals of the reserve with credit to profit or loss. The reserve attributable to loans at amortized cost is presented as a deduction to loans and the reserve for expected credit losses for credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts, such as letters of credit and guarantees, is presented as a liability.

The Bank measures the expected credit losses in a manner that reflects: a) an unbalanced weighted probability amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; b) the value of money over time; and c) reasonable and sustainable information that is available without disproportionate cost or effort on the presentation date about past events, current conditions and the forecast of future economic conditions.

The expected credit loss model reflects the general pattern of impairment or improvement in the credit quality of the loans. The amount of expected credit losses recognized as a reserve or provision depends on the degree of credit impairment since initial recognition. There are two assessment criteria:

- 12 months of expected credit losses (Stage 1), which applies to all loans (initial recognition), provided there is no significant deterioration in credit quality, and
- Expected credit losses during the lifetime (Stages 2 and 3), which is applied when there has been a significant increase in credit risk individually or collectively. In these Stages 2 and 3, interest income is recognized. In Stage 2 (as in Stage 1), there is a total dissociation between the recognition of interest and impairment and interest income is calculated on the gross carrying value. In Stage 3, when a loan is subsequently converted into impaired credit (where a credit event has occurred), interest income is calculated on the amortized cost (the gross carrying value after deducting the impairment reserve). In subsequent years, if the credit quality of the financial assets improves and the improvement can be objectively related to the occurrence of an event (such as an improvement in the borrower's credit rating), then the Bank must once again perform the calculation of Interest income.

The provision for expected credit losses includes a specific active component and a formula-based component. The specific active component, or of the specific allocation, refers to the provision for losses in credits considered impaired and individually assessed, on a case-by-case basis. A specific provision is established when the discounted cash flows (or observable fair value of the guarantee) of the credit is less than the carrying value of that credit. The component based on the formula (collective basis), covers the normal credit portfolio of the Bank and is established based on a process that estimates the probable loss inherent in the portfolio, based on statistical analysis and qualitative management judgment. This analysis should take into account the complete information that incorporates not only default data, but other relevant credit information, such as prospective macroeconomic information.

The Bank determines the expected loss using two methodologies to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- Individually assessed loans - Impairment losses on individually assessed loans are determined by an evaluation of the exposures on a case by case basis. This procedure applies to all loans that are individually significant or not. If it is determined that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individual loan, this loan is included in a group of loans with similar characteristics and are collectively evaluated to determine whether impairment exists.

  The impairment loss is calculated by comparing the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's original effective interest loan, with its current carrying value and the amount of any loss is charged as a reserve for losses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The carrying amount of impaired loans is reduced using a reserve account.

- Collectively assessed loans - For purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets indicating the ability of borrowers' payment of amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of loans, which are collectively evaluated to determine whether impairment exists, are estimated according to contractual cash flows of the assets in the group, the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the group credit and experienced Management opinions on whether the current economy and credit conditions can change the actual level of historical inherent losses suggested.

3.7 Financial liabilities and issued equity instruments

Client deposits

These instruments are the result of the resources that the Bank receives, and these are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the contractual arrangements.

Perpetual bonds with mandatory interest payment are classified as financial liabilities.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest on the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recorded at the amount received, net of direct issuance costs.

Preferred shares for which there is no contractual maturity and for which the distribution to the holders of the shares is at the discretion of the Bank (“The Issuer”) are classified as an equity instrument.

Liabilities from financial guaranteed contracts

Contracts that an entity is in the obligation to pay specific amounts on behalf of a third party in case of default, regardless of how this obligation is implemented: either by bond, financial or technical guarantee, documented irrevocably credit issued or confirmed by the entity, insurance and credit derivative.

Financial guarantees, regardless of its owner, instrumentation and other circumstances, are regularly analyzed to determine the credit risk they are exposed to and, if necessary, to estimate the needs of an allowance for them. This is determined by applying similar criteria to those established for quantifying impairment losses experienced by debt instruments measured at their amortized cost as detailed in the note of impairment of financial assets.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value at the date on which the guarantee was issued. After initial recognition, bank liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the initial recognition, less amortization calculated for recognition in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from fees earned on a straight-line basis on the life of the guarantee, and best estimate of disbursement required to settle any financial obligation arising as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. These estimates are determined based on the experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by Management's judgment.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, borrowings are recognized at amortized cost; any difference between the net proceeds of the transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the borrowings period using the effective interest method. Those borrowings whose interest rate risk is hedged by a derivative are presented at fair value.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are generally accounted for as financing transactions received with collateral and are recorded at the amount at which the securities were sold, plus accrued interest.

The Bank evaluates the market value of securities sold and releases collateral to counterparties when appropriate.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debts, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an accrual basis. For those whose market risks are hedged at fair value, the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk will adjust the carrying amount of the hedged instrument and will be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, the obligations are settled, cancelled or expired.

Dividends

Dividends on common shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they were approved by the Board of Directors.

3.8 Compensation of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, that is, when the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the dependent entities have the right, legally enforced, to offset the recognized amounts of such instruments, as well as the intention to liquidate the net amount, or to realize the asset and pay the liability simultaneously.

3.9 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments that generate interest using the effective interest method. The method of effective interest rate is the method used to calculate the amortized cost of an asset or financial liability and to distribute the income or interest expense over a period of time. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated cash flows over the expected life of a financial instrument or, when appropriate in a shorter period, to its net carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, cash flows are estimated considering the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but future losses due to credit are not considered.

3.10 Commission income

Generally, commissions on short-term loans, letters of credit and other banking services are recognized as income at the time of its collection due to being short-term transactions. The revenue recognized at the time of its collection is not significantly different from that recognized under the cumulative or accrual method. Commissions on loans and other medium and long-term transactions, net of certain direct costs from granting them, are deferred and amortized over their terms.

3.11 Securities purchased under resale agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements (“repos”) are short-term transactions guaranteed with securities, in which the Bank takes possession of the securities at a discounted market value and agrees to resell them to the debtor at a future date and at determined price. The difference between acquisition and selling value is recognized as income under the effective interest rate method.

Securities received as collateral are not recognized in the financial statement unless a default is given by the counterparty of the contract, which would entitle the Bank to take possession of the securities.

The market prices of the underlying securities are monitored and in case of a significant decline and not temporary in the value of a specific security, the Bank could obtain more collateral, as appropriate.

3.12 Financial leases receivable

Financial leases consist mainly of leases of vehicles, machinery and equipment, whose contracts have a maturity period between thirty-six (36) to sixty (60) months.

The leasing contracts of leases receivable are recorded under the financial method which are classified as part of the loan portfolio, the Bank's net investment in leasing. The difference between the financial lease receivable and the Bank's net investment in the lease is recorded as unearned interest and is amortized to the revenue account during the term of the lease, under the interest method.

3.13 Operating leases

The Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the beginning of the contract. The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a term of 12 months or less) and active low-value leases (such as tablets and personal computers, small office furniture items and telephones). For these leases, the Bank recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which the economic benefit of the leased goods is consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments due at the inception date, discounted using the implicit rate in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental interest rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including fixed payments in substance), less any lease incentive receivables;
- Variable lease payments that are dependent on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the inception date;
- The amount the lessee expects to pay under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Penalty payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of a termination option.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when:

- The term of the lease has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances that results in a change in assessment of the exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payment using a revised discount rate.
- Lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payment using an unchanged discount rate (unless the change in lease payments is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease is amended, and the lease amendment is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the amended lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the amendment.

The Bank did not make such adjustments during the periods presented.

Rights-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the related lease liability, lease payments made on or before the inception date, less lease incentives received and initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Bank incurs an obligation for the costs of dismantling and removing a leased asset, restoring the site where the asset is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 37. To the extent that costs relate to an active right of use, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventory.

Rights-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the life of the underlying asset. Depreciation begins on the start date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Variable rents that are not dependent on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset. Related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the item line "Other expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.14 Property, plant, equipment, and improvements

Property, plant, equipment, and improvements are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Major improvements are capitalized, while other minor repairs and maintenance, which do not increase its useful life or improve the assets, are charged to expenses as incurred.

Depreciation and amortization are charged to current operations under the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the assets:

Property	40 - 50 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment and software	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	3 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	15 years

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever changes in the circumstances indicate that carrying values are not recoverable. The carrying value of fixed assets is immediately written down to its recoverable amount, which is the higher between the fair value less cost and the value in use.

An item of property, plants, equipment, and improvements are written off to their eventual disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or discard of an item of property, furniture, equipment, and improvements are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.15 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

3.16 Foreclosed assets for sale

Foreclosed assets for sale are recorded at the lower between the book value of outstanding loans and their estimated market value less sale costs.

3.17 Goodwill and intangible assets

At the time of an acquisition of a significant portion of the assets of another company or of an asset or business, goodwill represents the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and an impairment test is made annually.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Bank's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Bank annually tests for impairment the Cash Generating Unit (“CGU” or “Unit”) to which goodwill was allocated and to intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and whenever there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, in accordance with the reserve of IAS 36. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to decrease the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit prorated on the basis of the carrying value of each asset in the unit. Impairment losses recognized on goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

The other intangible assets acquired by the Bank are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses and are amortized up to 20 years under the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. Intangible assets are subject to evaluation or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

3.18 Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

On the date of each consolidated statement of financial position, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been an impaired loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). In case the asset does not generate cash flows for itself, that be independent from other assets, the Bank calculates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of sale and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted at their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is immediately recognized as expenses.

When an impairment loss subsequently is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately as income.

As of September 30, 2022, Management had not identified impairment loss of its non-financial assets.

3.19 Employee benefits

Severance fund

Panamanian labor law requires that employers constituted a severance fund to guarantee the payment of seniority premiums and indemnity to employees in cases of unjustified dismissals or upon resignation. For the establishment of this fund, employers have to contribute the fund based on 1.92% of total salaries paid in the Republic of Panama and 5% of the monthly quota part of the indemnity. Payments should be founded on a quarterly basis in a trust. Such contributions are recognized as other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Retirement plan

Retirement benefits are recognized as expenses for the amount that the Bank is committed under the subscribed retirement plan.

On December 13, 2013, retirement plan No.1 was approved and began on March 1, 2014, for executives, who have a minimum of one year in the executive position. The executive can participate voluntarily. The Bank´s contribution is equivalent to 1% to 3% of monthly salary of participating executives based on their respective contribution.

These funds are administered through an external fund´s manager, as required by Law No.1 dated January 5, 1984, amended by the Executive Decrees No.16 of October 3, 1984, and No.53 of December 30, 1985.

3.20 Share-based payments

The Board of Directors of G.B. Group, the holding company owning 100% of the shares of Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries, approved a stock option plan to purchase shares of G.B. Group in favor of the key executives of any G.B. Group subsidiaries.

The fair value of options granted is measured by the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date if it can be reliably estimated. Otherwise, the equity instruments are measured by their intrinsic value, and subsequently, at each reporting date and at the date of final settlement, recognizing the changes in intrinsic value in profit or loss.

In a concession of share options, the share-based payment arrangement will be finally settled when the options are exercised, forfeited (e.g., for retirement) or expired (e.g., at the end of the option period).

3.21 Income tax

Income taxes include the current year tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the results of operations of the current year. The current income tax refers to the estimated income tax payable over taxable income of the fiscal year, using the applicable rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Complementary tax

The complementary tax corresponds to a portion of tax prepaid in advance on dividends on behalf of the shareholders, which is deducted when dividends are paid to shareholders.

3.22 Insurance operations

Unearned premiums and the reinsurers' participation on unearned premiums are calculated using the monthly pro rata method.

Accident claims pending settlement of estimates consist of all claims incurred but not paid at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, whether they are reported or not and related internal and external expenses of claims management.

Fees paid to brokers and taxes paid on premiums are deferred in the consolidated statement of financial position as deferred acquisition costs according to their relationship with unearned premiums net of the reinsurers' participation.

Collective life insurance premiums received for periods longer than one year are deferred as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position according to their maturity dates. The portion corresponding to the current year is carried to revenue as premiums issued on the anniversary dates and the other premiums related to future effective years, will remain in the consolidated statement of financial position as deferred liabilities.

3.23 Trust operations

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary function are not considered part of the Bank and, therefore, such assets and related income are not included in these consolidated financial statements. The commission income from trusts' management is recorded based on the accrual method in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.24 Hedge derivatives

The Bank records its derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract starts, and subsequently when revalued to fair value at each reporting date under the fair value method or cash flows when hedge accounting is used, or as instruments for trading when the derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting. The fair value is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within other assets or other liabilities, as appropriate.

At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. Later, at the date of inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective to offset the changes in cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedging effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item.
- The effect of the credit risk does not dominate the value of the changes resulting from the economic relationship; and
- The hedging ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the amount of the hedged item that the Bank actually hedges and the amount of the hedged instrument that the Bank actually uses to hedge that hedged item amount.

The method of recognizing the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated and qualifies as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedges of fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges).

At the beginning of the hedge relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. Later, at the date of inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective to offset the changes in cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

Fair value hedge

Derivative instruments under the fair value method are hedges of the exposure to changes in fair value of: (a) a portion or all of an asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, (b) a firm commitment or transaction likely to occur. Changes in the valuation of hedging under the fair value method are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If the asset or liability is carried at amortized cost, the carrying value must be adjusted to reflect the changes in fair value as a result of movements in interest rates. These hedged assets and liabilities are recorded at amortized cost as soon as the hedging relationship is ended using the effective yield rate adjusted for the amortization calculation. If the hedged asset is carried at amortized cost is impaired, the loss is calculated based on the difference between the book value, after adjusting for changes in the fair value of the hedged asset, resulting from the hedged risk and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at an adjusted effective yield basis.

Derivative instruments that are not related to a hedging strategy are classified as assets or liabilities at fair value and recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. The changes in the valuation of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Bank discontinues the hedge accounting when is determined that the hedging instrument is no longer highly effective to compensate the changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the hedge item; the hedging instruments expire or are sold or executed; the asset or liability hedged expires or is sold or executed; the derivative is not designated as hedging instrument because the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occurs or Management determines that the derivative designation as hedging instrument is no longer appropriate.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss and is included in the ‘other gains and losses’ line item.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Banco expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to profit or loss when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

The fair values of derivatives used for hedging purposes are described in Note 13.

3.25 Cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Bank considers as cash and cash equivalents, cash and demand deposits and time deposits in unrestricted Banks and/or with original maturities of 90 days or less.

4. Financial risk managemen

4.1 Objectives of financial risk management

The Bank's activities are exposed to multiple financial risks and these activities include the analysis, evaluation, acceptance, and management of certain degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risks is central to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. Therefore, the objective of the Bank is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize the potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial profit. The activities of the Bank are mainly related with the use of financial instruments, and, as such, the consolidated statement of financial position is mainly composed of financial instruments. The Bank is therefore exposed to the following risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operating risk

The Board of Directors of the Bank has the responsibility to establish and overlook the policies of financial instruments risk management. In that effect, it has appointed committees in charge of the periodic management and overlook of the risks to which the Bank is exposed. The committees are the following:

- Audit Committee, under the leadership of the Board of Directors
- Risk Committee
- Credit Committee
- Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO)
- Investment Committee
- Compliance Committee
- Operational Committee

In addition, the Bank is subject to the regulations of the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama and the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, in relation to concentration risks, liquidity and capitalization risk among others. The Superintendency of Banks of Panama regulates the operations of Global Bank Corporation.

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

4.2 Credit and counterparty risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss for the Bank that may take place if a client or a counterparty of a financial instrument fails to meet their contractual obligations arising mainly on loans to clients and investment in equity securities.

For purposes of risk management, the Bank considers and consolidates all the elements of exposure of credit risk, debtor risk, country risk, and segment or industry risk. The credit risk that originates in maintaining securities is managed independently but informed as a component of credit risk exposure.

The respective committees appointed by the Board of Directors periodically monitor the financial condition of the debtors and issuers of negotiable instruments that involve a credit risk for the Bank.

The Bank has established certain policies and procedures to mitigate credit risk summarized as follows:

Issuance of Credit Policies:

Credit policies are issued and revised by recommendation of any member of the Credit Committee or by the Vice-Presidents or Managers of Credit Banking, as well as by the control areas, who must suggest by written considering the following factors:

- Changes in market conditions.
- Risk factors.
- Changes in laws and regulations.
- Changes in financial conditions and credit availability.
- Other factors relevant at the moment.

All changes in policies or the Issue of new policies must be approved by the Credit Committee, who in turn submits them to the Board of Directors for approval, issuing a memorandum of instructions for subsequent disclosure and implementation.

Establishment of Authorization Limits:

The limits for approval of credits depend on the significance of each amount related to the equity of the Bank. These limit levels are presented to the Credit Committee, who in turn submits them for the approval of the Bank's Board of Directors.

Exposure Limits:

To limit exposure, maximum limits have been set out for an individual debtor or economic group based on capital funds of the Bank.

Concentration Limits:

To limit concentration per activity or industry, exposure limits have been approved based on capital distribution and the strategic orientation set for the loan portfolio. The Bank has also limited its exposure in different geographical areas through the country risk policy, the countries in which the Bank is willing to have exposure have been defined based on its strategic plan as well as, the credit and investment limit exposure in such countries based on credit rating of each one.

Counterparty Maximum Limits:

In regard to counterparty exposure, limits have been defined based on risk rating of the counterparty, as a proportion of the Bank's capital.

Review of Compliance Policies:

Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of credit portfolios, as well as the control and monitoring of the risks. However, through its Risk Department, which is independent of the business areas, evaluate the financial conditions of debtors and their payment capacity is assessed regularly, giving attention to major individual debtors. For the rest of the credits that are not individually significant, follow-ups are done based on delinquency of payments and specific conditions of such portfolios.

Review of collateral:

The Bank holds collateral for loans granted to customers related to mortgages on properties and other collaterals. Estimates of fair value are based on current appraisals of the collateral and taking into account the evaluation of support and possibilities of realization of each type of collateral. These collaterals are updated according to the period of credit time and in the credit conditions in which the credit is impaired individually.

Impairment and provisioning policies:

The internal and external systems of classification are focused on the credit quality since the beginning of the loan and investment activities. By contrast, an impairment allowance is recognized for financial reporting purposes based on the expected loss model based on IFRS 9. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of credit losses provided for in the consolidated financial statements are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and banking regulation purposes.

Credit quality analysis

4.2.1 Table of the credit quality of financial assets and the impairment allowance

	September 2022	June 2022
Bank deposits		
Grade 1	375,995,096	370,759,838
Loans		
Grade 1	5,455,493,232	5,412,874,750
Grade 2	390,350,990	389,509,269
Grade 3	98,680,178	68,488,578
Grade 4	81,374,332	85,672,677
Grade 5	281,706,024	264,430,887
Gross amount	6,307,604,756	6,220,976,161
Accrued interest receivable	155,487,939	158,404,104
Allowance for individual and collective impairment	(242,627,591)	(231,039,591)
Discounted unearned interest	(11,001,844)	(10,118,513)
Net carrying value	6,209,463,260	6,138,222,161
Off-balance sheet transactions		
Grade 1		
Letters of credit	153,980,951	117,640,132
Endorsements and collaterals	551,365,134	477,222,821
Promissory notes	251,043,717	248,342,285
Unused credit lines	542,231,823	464,998,977
	1,498,621,625	1,308,204,215
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost		
Grade 1	285,200	285,200
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Grade 1	551,192,342	606,160,562
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Grade 1	56,040,898	41,454,514
Investments at amortized cost		
Grade 1	426,311,117	426,418,648

The aging of the delinquency of the loan portfolio is as follows:

	September 2022		
	Global Bank Corporation	Subsidiaries	Total
Current	5,864,227,172	125,379,198	5,989,606,370
31 to 90 days	105,334,479	-	105,334,479
More than 90 days (principal or interest)	146,786,555	-	146,786,555
More than 30 days overdue (maturity principal)	65,877,352	-	65,877,352
Total	6,182,225,558	125,379,198	6,307,604,756

	June 2022		
	Global Bank Corporation	Subsidiaries	Total
Current	5,815,643,131	123,003,112	5,938,646,243
31 to 90 days	87,181,598	-	87,181,598
More than 90 days (principal or interest)	132,442,894	-	132,442,894
More than 30 days overdue (maturity principal)	62,705,426	-	62,705,426
Total	6,097,973,049	123,003,112	6,220,976,161

4.2.2 Analysis of financial instruments and their respective reserves in the stages of IFRS 9

The internal classification and the “stage” without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit improvements are shown in the following tables according to the analysis of the Bank’s credit risk exposure by class of financial assets. Unless specifically stated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent the gross carrying value.

4.2.2.1 1 Loan portfolio

4.2.2.1.1 Credit quality analysis of loans by stage:

September 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Classification				
Grade 1	5,015,477,165	440,016,067	-	5,455,493,232
Grade 2	-	390,350,990	-	390,350,990
Grade 3	-	98,680,178	-	98,680,178
Grade 4	-	81,374,332	-	81,374,332
Grade 5	-	-	281,706,024	281,706,024
Gross amount	5,015,477,165	1,010,421,567	281,706,024	6,307,604,756
Interest receivable	79,420,373	62,785,672	13,281,894	155,487,939
Reserve for expected credit losses	(18,927,385)	(84,329,518)	(139,370,688)	(242,627,591)
Net carrying value	5,075,970,153	988,877,721	155,617,230	6,220,465,104

June 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Classification				
Grade 1	4,907,080,192	505,794,558	-	5,412,874,750
Grade 2	-	389,509,269	-	389,509,269
Grade 3	-	68,488,578	-	68,488,578
Grade 4	-	85,672,677	-	85,672,677
Grade 5	-	-	264,430,887	264,430,887
Gross amount	4,907,080,192	1,049,465,082	264,430,887	6,220,976,161
Interest receivable	80,257,278	66,741,950	11,404,876	158,404,104
Reserve for expected credit losses	(18,110,121)	(82,566,435)	(130,363,035)	(231,039,591)
Net carrying value	4,969,227,349	1,033,640,597	145,472,728	6,148,340,674

4.2.2.1.2 Movement of the reserve for expected credit losses on loans by stages

The reserve for expected credit losses related to loans at amortized cost is broken down as follows:

September 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	18,110,120	82,566,435	130,363,036	231,039,591
Transferred to Stage 1	12,088,318	(11,488,690)	(599,628)	-
Transferred to Stage 2	(1,721,432)	18,849,930	(17,128,498)	-
Transferred to Stage 3	(103,521)	(7,412,472)	7,515,993	-
Net effect of changes in the reserve for expected credit losses	(10,646,842)	2,833,168	23,198,645	15,384,971
Origination of new financial assets	2,232,598	-	-	2,232,598
Settled loans	(1,031,857)	(1,018,852)	(799,154)	(2,849,863)
Written-off loans	-	-	(4,072,891)	(4,072,891)
Recoveries	-	-	893,185	893,185
Balance at the end of the period	18,927,384	84,329,519	139,370,688	242,627,591

June 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	23,852,733	83,414,021	101,318,828	208,585,582
Transferred to Stage 1	57,574,537	(55,228,037)	(2,346,500)	-
Transferred to Stage 2	(10,295,759)	88,918,025	(78,622,266)	-
Transferred to Stage 3	(8,082,697)	(44,380,985)	52,463,682	-
Net effect of changes in reserve for expected credit losses	(49,688,830)	17,297,962	107,829,648	75,438,780
Origination of new financial assets	8,760,346	-	-	8,760,346
Settled loans	(4,010,210)	(7,454,551)	(13,701,886)	(25,166,647)
Written-off loans	-	-	(39,552,767)	(39,552,767)
Recoveries	-	-	2,974,297	2,974,297
Balance at the end of the year	18,110,120	82,566,435	130,363,036	231,039,591

Incorporation of information with a prospective vision

The Bank uses prospective information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increases in credit risk, as well as in its measurement of expected loss provisions. The Bank's Risk Department uses external and internal information to generate a 'base case' scenario of the future forecast of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible projected scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by government agencies and monetary authorities. These short and medium-term projections are the fundamental basis of the forward-looking model.

The Bank applies probabilities to the identified forecasting scenarios. The base case scenario is the most likely individual outcome. The Bank has identified and documented the analysis of credit risk and expected losses and, using statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated the relationships between macroeconomic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The effects known to Management and which can be reasonably estimated have been recognized in the September 30, 2022 and June 30, 2022 consolidated financial statements.

4.2.2.2 Investment portfolio

The following breakdown analyzes the Bank's investment portfolio that is exposed to credit risk and its corresponding evaluation based on the degree of international rating:

September 2022	With investment rating	Standard monitoring	Without international rating	Total
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	109,055,284	137,339,914	304,797,144	551,192,342
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	21,815,831	-	34,225,067	56,040,898
Investments at amortized cost	367,118,800	39,375,556	19,816,761	426,311,117
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	-	285,200	285,200
Total	497,989,915	176,715,470	359,124,172	1,033,829,557

June 2022	With investment rating	Standard monitoring	Without international rating	Total
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	130,903,719	161,305,670	313,951,173	606,160,562
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	7,078,019	-	34,376,495	41,454,514
Investments at amortized cost	367,068,058	39,533,829	19,816,761	426,418,648
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	-	285,200	285,200
Total	505,049,796	200,839,499	368,429,629	1,074,318,924

To manage the financial risk exposures of the investment portfolio, the Bank uses the rating of external rating agencies, as shown below:

Grade of rating	***External rating***
Investment grade	AAA, AA+, AA–, A+, A–, BBB+, BBB, BBB–
Standard monitoring	BB+, BB, BB–, B+, B, B–
Special monitoring	CCC a C
Default	D
Without rating	–

The following is the analysis of investments by stage:

September 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	472,466,340	78,726,002	-	551,192,342
Investments at amortized cost	406,494,356	19,816,761	-	426,311,117
	878,960,696	98,542,763	-	977,503,459

June 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	551,391,946	54,768,616	-	606,160,562
Investments at amortized cost	406,601,887	19,816,761	-	426,418,648
	957,993,833	74,585,377	-	1,032,579,210

The allowance for expected credit losses related to investments at fair value through other comprehensive income is broken down as follows:

September 2022

Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	2,207,796	1,517,264	-	3,725,060
Transfer from 12 months to total life with no credit impairment	(22,342)	22,342	-	-
Net effect of changes in the reserves for expected credit losses	23,992	689,439	-	713,431
New instruments acquired	50,764	-	-	50,764
Investments cancelled	(78,604)	-	-	(78,604)
Balance at end of the period	2,181,606	2,229,045	-	4,410,651

June 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	2,226,968	-	-	2,226,968
Transfer from 12 months to total life with no credit impairment	(225,098)	225,098	-	-
Transfer from 12 months to total lifetime with credit impairment	(2,044)	-	2,044	-
Net effect of changes in the reserves for expected credit losses	419,554	1,292,166	111,085	1,822,805
New instruments acquired	462,908	-	-	462,908
Investments cancelled	(674,492)	-	-	(674,492)
Paid-off investments	-	-	(113,129)	(113,129)
Balance at the end of the year	2,207,796	1,517,264	-	3,725,060

The allowance for expected credit losses related to investments at amortized cost is broken down as follows:

September 2022

Investments at amortized cost	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of the year	147,498	1,543,806	-	1,691,304
Transfer of 12 months during total life with credit impairment	(1,131)	-	-	(1,131)
New instruments acquired	893	-	-	893
Balance at end of the period	147,260	1,543,806	-	1,691,066

June 2022

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance at beginning of the year	405,466	-	-	405,466
Transfer from 12 months to total life with no credit impairment.	(281,943)	281,943	-	-
Net effect of changes in the reserves for expected credit losses	19,694	1,261,863	-	1,281,557
New instruments acquired	4,281	-	-	4,281
Balance at the end of the year	147,498	1,543,806	-	1,691,304

4.2.2.3 Collaterals to reduce credit risk and its financial impact

The Bank maintains collaterals to reduce credit risk and to ensure the collection of its financial assets exposed to credit risk.

The main types of collaterals taken with respect to different types of financial assets are presented below:

	Consumer				Corporate		
September 2022	**Personal**	**Credit cards**	**Vehicles**	**Mortgages**	**Commercial**	**Overdraft**	**Total loans**
Loans balances	803,085,791	130,659,693	240,801,837	1,891,922,557	3,059,054,408	182,080,470	6,307,604,756
Collateral	362,193,843	3,344,375	326,782,168	2,623,967,656	5,296,036,464	213,928,158	8,826,252,664
% of exposure subject collateral requirements	45%	3%	136%	139%	173%	117%	140%

	Consumer				Corporate		
June 2022	**Personal**	**Credit cards**	**Vehicles**	**Mortgages**	**Commercial**	**Overdraft**	**Total loans**
Loans balances	790,744,216	130,689,684	242,534,952	1,864,102,498	3,015,155,699	177,749,112	6,220,976,161
Collateral	356,136,088	3,334,480	328,791,181	2,586,275,613	5,374,826,530	229,590,768	8,878,954,660
% of exposure subject collateral requirements	45%	3%	136%	139%	178%	129%	143%

Residential mortgage loans

The table below shows the loan portfolio ratio of the mortgage portfolio in relation to the value of the collaterals ("Loan-To-Value" – LTV). The LTV is calculated as a percentage of the gross amount of the loan in relation to the value of the collateral. The gross amount of the loan excludes any impairment loss. The value of the collateral, for mortgages is based on the original value of the collateral at the date of disbursement.

	September 2022	June 2022
Residential mortgage loans:		
Less than 50%	129,713,672	127,383,736
51% - 70%	384,263,654	381,965,997
71% - 90%	961,830,455	950,591,800
Over 90%	416,114,776	404,160,965
Total	1,891,922,557	1,864,102,498

Time deposits placed in banks

As of September 30, 2022, the Bank held time deposits in Banks for B/.109,435,582 (June 2022: B/.170,735,582). Time deposits in banks are kept in domestic and foreign financial institutions. These institutions have domestic and/or international ratings, mostly with an international investment grade of at least BBB- by Fitch Ratings or Standard and Poor's, or Baa3 by Moody's.

4.2.2.4 Concentration of credit risk

The Bank monitors the concentration of credit risk by sector and geographic location. The analysis of the concentration of credit risks as of the date of the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	September 2022		
	Bank deposits	**Loans**	**Investments**
Concentration by sector:			
Corporate	-	3,065,655,364	-
Consumer	-	3,079,687,317	-
Government	69,129,228	-	415,975,312
Other sectors	306,865,868	162,262,075	617,569,045
	375,995,096	6,307,604,756	1,033,544,357
Geographical concentration:			
Panama	126,526,284	5,930,454,097	500,486,634
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,067,990	304,386,968	253,598,950
Europe, Asia and Oceania	65,090,315	72,763,691	13,440,980
United States of America	179,310,507	-	266,017,793
	375,995,096	6,307,604,756	1,033,544,357

	June 2022		
	Bank deposits	**Loans**	**Investments**
Concentration by sector:			
Corporate	-	3,023,795,428	-
Consumer	-	3,041,969,959	-
Government	96,636,132	-	426,389,383
Other sectors	274,123,706	155,210,774	647,644,341
	370,759,838	6,220,976,161	1,074,033,724
Geographical concentration:			
Panama	135,053,634	5,892,257,762	526,854,065
Latin America and the Caribbean	10,070,485	284,196,595	280,410,768
Europe, Asia and Oceania	52,671,522	44,521,804	14,003,444
United States of America	172,964,197	-	252,765,447
	370,759,838	6,220,976,161	1,074,033,724

In concentration by sector, the items of other loans correspond to credit facilities with banks, credit unions, insurance companies, financial companies, government, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

The geographic concentrations of the loan portfolio are based on the debtor's location. As for the geographical concentration for investments, it is based on the address of the investment's issuer.

4.3 Liquidity or financing risk

The liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank may encounter difficulties in obtaining funds to meet its commitments and obligations on time.

The respective Committees appointed by the Board of Directors periodically monitors the availability of liquid funds given that the Bank is exposed to daily requirements, current accounts, time deposits at maturity and loan disbursements. The global liquidity risk of the Bank is managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

Panamanian Banking Regulations require banks with a general license to keep at all times a minimum balance of liquid assets as defined in Agreement No.4-2008 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama of no less than 30% of their deposits. However, due to the severe liquidity policies for covering their operating liabilities, the liquidity of the Bank based on this standard as of September 30, 2022, was 38.10% (June 2022: 40.60%).

Liquidity risk arising from the mismatch between assets and liabilities is measured by using the Liquidity Gap or Financial Mismatch. In this analysis, simulations and “stress” tests are performed based on the difficulties caused by the lack of liquidity, such as, unexpected withdrawals of funds contributed by creditors and clients, impairment in the quality of the loan portfolio, volatility of resources obtained, etc.

Below is the legal liquidity ratio corresponding to the margin of net liquid assets over the Bank’s client deposits at the date of the consolidated financial statements:

	September 2022	**June 2022**
At end of the period	**38.10%**	**40.60%**
Average for the period	38.31%	43.02%
Maximum for the period	40.42%	48.37%
Minimum for the period	36.95%	37.87%

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Bank's financial liabilities based on their remaining maturities with respect to the contractual maturity date. The expected flows of these instruments may vary significantly as a result of this analysis:

September 2022	Carrying value	Discounted cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Deposits	5,365,897,095	5,580,967,743	3,796,721,219	1,173,911,659	606,183,450	4,151,415
Repurchase agreements	94,244,939	96,434,377	96,434,377	-	-	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,456,199,622	1,577,664,213	675,510,624	570,956,611	209,980,215	121,216,763
Marketable securities	16,595,000	16,643,197	16,643,197	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	399,501,458	528,327,750	56,007,667	38,831,863	38,778,669	394,709,551
Perpetual bonds	177,859,991	239,194,974	11,959,212	23,918,425	128,800,954	74,516,383
Lease liabilities	16,751,315	22,136,033	2,995,923	4,890,014	5,528,609	8,721,487
	7,527,049,420	8,061,368,287	4,656,272,219	1,812,508,572	989,271,897	603,315,599

June 2022	Carrying value	Discounted cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Deposits	5,243,073,019	5,430,424,310	3,773,855,129	1,203,576,219	451,356,101	1,636,861
Repurchase agreements	93,665,393	95,197,835	95,197,835	-	-	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,488,606,294	1,605,060,684	653,755,778	581,474,195	229,955,408	139,875,303
Marketable securities	16,595,000	16,721,924	16,721,924	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	439,235,300	579,140,092	47,120,163	75,632,849	40,371,364	416,015,716
Perpetual bonds	177,495,857	241,359,308	11,929,599	23,859,197	130,851,953	74,718,559
Lease liabilities	17,277,420	33,698,737	2,673,700	9,176,207	10,693,995	11,154,835
	7,475,948,283	8,001,602,890	4,601,254,128	1,893,718,667	863,228,821	643,401,274

To manage liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Bank maintains effective liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents and investments with an investment grade for which there is an active market. These assets can be sold easily to meet liquidity requirements. Consequently, the Bank believes that it is not necessary to disclose the maturity analysis related to these assets to allow the assessment of the nature and extent of liquidity risk.

4.4 Market risk

It is the risk that the value of a financial asset may be reduced because of changes in interest rates, in foreign exchange rates, in stock prices, and other financial variables, as well as the reaction of market participants to political and economic events, whether by latent losses as well as potential profits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and monitor the risk exposures and at the same time to make sure that they are maintained within acceptable parameters, optimizing the risk returns.

Risk management policies set compliance with limits by financial instrument and the requirement that, unless approved by the Board of Directors, substantially all assets and liabilities are denominated in United States of America dollar or in balboas.

As part of market risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed to equity risk arising from the financial instruments available for sale.

The Bank manages the market risk of its financial instruments at fair value with changes in OCI through periodic reports to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and the Risk Committee in which changes in the price of each instrument are analyzed in order to take measures regarding the composition of the portfolio.

Within the Bank's investment strategy, duly approved by the Board of Directors, limits exposure are set to individual risks, which are approved, based on risk rating of the issuers of these instruments.

Additionally, as part of the market risk, the Bank and its subsidiaries are mainly exposed to the interest rate risk.

- *Interest rate risk of cash flows and fair value* – The interest rate risk of cash flows and fair value are the risks that will cause future cash flows and the value of financial instruments to fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) periodically reviews the exposure to interest rate risk.

The following table summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. The Bank's assets and liabilities are included in the table at carrying value, categorized by the earlier between the contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever occurs first.

September 2022	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest rate	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and deposits	107,005,167	-	2,430,415	-	322,004,682	431,440,264
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	-	285,200	-	-	-	285,200
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	95,280,145	30,769,488	195,903,382	202,292,626	26,946,701	551,192,342
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	28,313,280	27,727,618	56,040,898
Investments at amortized cost	-	-	119,631,302	306,679,815	-	426,311,117
Loans	4,722,623,560	19,014,614	139,450,211	1,426,516,371	-	6,307,604,756
Total financial assets	4,924,908,872	50,069,302	457,415,310	1,963,802,092	376,679,001	7,772,874,577
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits received	2,373,010,059	862,118,890	1,619,884,246	9,197,503	501,686,397	5,365,897,095
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	41,518,204	52,726,735	-	-	-	94,244,939
Obligations with financial institutions	1,282,704,942	-	44,988,881	128,505,799	-	1,456,199,622
Marketable securities	13,575,000	3,020,000	-	-	-	16,595,000
Corporate bonds	-	34,871,709	-	364,629,749	-	399,501,458
Perpetual bonds	-	-	-	177,859,991	-	177,859,991
Total financial liabilities	3,710,808,205	952,737,334	1,664,873,127	680,193,042	501,686,397	7,510,298,105
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	1,498,621,625	1,498,621,625
Total interest rate sensitivity	1,214,100,667	(902,668,032)	(1,207,457,817)	1,283,609,050	(125,007,396)	262,576,472

June 2022	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest rate	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and deposits	168,305,167	-	2,430,415	-	251,248,411	421,983,993
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	-	285,200	-	-	-	285,200
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	156,456,940	26,816,040	194,585,999	201,422,667	26,878,916	606,160,562
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	28,422,444	13,032,070	41,454,514
Investments at amortized cost	-	-	98,370,617	328,048,031	-	426,418,648
Loans	4,662,160,019	15,727,520	139,516,464	1,403,572,158	-	6,220,976,161
Total financial assets	4,986,922,126	42,828,760	434,903,495	1,961,465,300	291,159,397	7,717,279,078
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits received	2,353,749,321	811,769,865	1,530,229,281	15,799,592	531,524,960	5,243,073,019
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	61,705,325	31,960,068	-	-	-	93,665,393
Obligations with financial institutions	1,207,329,239	6,771,903	146,066,183	128,438,969	-	1,488,606,294
Marketable securities	13,575,000	3,020,000	-	-	-	16,595,000
Corporate bonds	24,799,551	-	34,837,907	379,597,842	-	439,235,300
Perpetual bonds	-	-	-	177,495,857	-	177,495,857
Total financial liabilities	3,661,158,436	853,521,836	1,711,133,371	701,332,260	531,524,960	7,458,670,863
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	1,308,204,215	1,308,204,215
Total interest rate sensitivity	1,325,763,690	(810,693,076)	(1,276,229,876)	1,260,133,040	(240,365,563)	258,608,215

To assess the interest rate risks and impact on the fair value of the assets and liabilities, the Bank performs simulations to determine the sensitivity of assets and liabilities.

Management's monthly analysis is to determine the net impact on the financial instruments subject to market risk, taking into account the specific effects caused by increases and decreases of 100 basis points in interest rates. The results of these simulations are presented monthly in the asset liability committee (ALCO) to determine if the financial instruments of the Bank's portfolio are within acceptable risk parameters for Management.

An analysis of the Bank's sensitivity is performed to determine the impact on assets and liabilities of the increases or decreases in market interest rates, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position is presented as follows:

September 2022	**Increase of 100bps**	**Decrease of 100bps**
Investment in securities	(52,545,246)	60,457,258
Loans	(20,769,922)	22,244,657
Time deposits	46,912,624	(48,539,242)
Obligations with financial institutions	21,219,073	(22,135,385)
Marketable securities	31,244	(31,396)
Corporate bonds	19,948,190	(21,220,243)
Perpetual bonds	2,671,971	(2,733,937)
Net impact	17,467,934	(11,958,288)

June 2022	**Increase of 100bps**	**Decrease of 100bps**
Investment in securities	(57,684,546)	67,154,777
Loans	(20,279,308)	21,703,116
Time deposits	42,556,001	(43,624,115)
Obligations with financial institutions	22,512,456	(23,525,223)
Marketable securities	72,166	(72,609)
Corporate bonds	22,439,592	(23,962,459)
Perpetual bonds	2,892,087	(2,968,070)
Net impact	12,508,448	(5,294,583)

4.5 Operating risk

It is the risk of potential loss, directly or indirectly, related to the processes of the Bank, human resources, technology, infrastructure and other external factors that are not related to credit, market or liquidity risks, such as those arising from legal and of regulatory requirements and generally accepted corporate standards.

The objective of the Bank is to manage operational risk in order to avoid financial losses and damages to the Bank's reputation.

The Bank has established an integral Operational Risk Administration and Management Policy approved by the Risk Committee, General Management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Risk Committee measures liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk and operating risk.

The operating risk management structure has been designed to segregate duties among shareholders operational, control areas and areas in charge of compliance of policies and procedures. The business and services units of the Bank assume an active role in the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of operational risks and is responsible for understanding and managing these risks within their daily activities.

The implementation of this risk management structure has implied the adoption by the Bank of a methodology of business process assessments based on risks, in which the areas and key processes in relation to strategic objectives, business inherent risks, and mapping the cycle process to identified risks and mitigating controls. This is performed with technological tools that allow us to document, quantify and monitor the identified risks in different processes through risk matrixes. The Internal Audit Department through its activities reviews of the compliance with procedures and controls, and together with the Risk Management Department, monitors the severity of the related risks. This methodology has the main objective of adding the maximum value to each activity of the organization by decreasing the possibilities of failures and losses.

In order to establish such methodology, the Bank has assigned resources to enforce internal control and organizational structure allowing independence among business areas, risk control and recordkeeping. It includes a proper operating segregation of duties in the transactional recording, reconciliation and authorization, which is documented through policies, processes and procedures that include control and security standards.

In regard to human resources, the recruitment, evaluation and retention polices have been enforced to maintain highly qualified personnel with professional experience able to accomplish orientation processes in different positions, training, understanding and acceptance of business and conduct policies stated in the Bank’s Code of Ethics.

The Bank has made significant investments in technology to increase efficiency in the different business processes and reduce risk profiles. For such purposes, security policies have been reinforced and policies for technology risk management have been set forth. On the other hand, the Bank is also working on a Contingency Plan to support main applications of information on-line in case of a disruption.

4.6 Insurance risk

The risk inherent in the insurance contract is that which involves the Probability of a sudden event, unforeseeable, unanticipated, and separate from the will of the insured and resulting in a claim by the insured resulting in the reduction of an asset or establishing a liability.

The main risk of the Bank in relation to its insurance contracts is that the benefits and claims payments of the current claims or their occurrence differ from expectations. This risk is influenced by the frequency of claims, benefits and actual claims paid, the development of long-term or long lines of claims, as well as claims for catastrophic events in which a large part of both the internal as well as reinsurer portfolio is affected.

The portfolio of insurance contracts is managed mainly under a strict underwriting policy based on the diversification and analysis of risk concentrations, application of rates, conservative practices in long and short-term investments and retention policies through reinsurance contracts. These reinsurance agreements include “stop loss”, excess loss and catastrophic contracts in each of the branches in which it operates. Current contracts allow the acquisition of additional coverages, if required, in the event of a significant event. However, the Bank's main risk is that current claims and payments of benefits to insured persons may exceed the present value of the accumulated liabilities arising from the frequency and/or severity of the events. To mitigate this, the Bank adopts reasonable estimation policies and through evaluations assisted by statistical techniques and actuarial calculations.

4.7 Capital management

As of September 30, 2022, the Bank analyzes its regulatory capital applying the standards of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama based on the new agreements, Agreement No.1-2015 of February 3, 2015 and Agreement No.3-2016 of March 22, 2016, which modified Agreement No.5-2008 of October 1, 2008, by means of which rules are established to determine assets weighted by credit risk and counterparty risk and the new agreements, Agreements No.11-2018 of September 11, 2018, amended by Agreement No.3-2019 of April 30, 2019, by means of which new provisions are established on Operational Risk and Agreement No.2-2018 of January 23, 2018, by means of which, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama has determined to take into consideration other risks to determine the capital adequacy index, among which are the market risk, the operational risk and the country risk, in order to value the requirement of capital funds.

As a consequence of the global health effects due to the COVID-19 pandemic decreed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the need and convenience of establishing special temporary measures has been emphasized such as the validity of appraisal reports used for establishing guarantees on movable and immovable property by means of General Resolution SBP-GJD-0004-2020 of the Board of Directors. Additionally, for the purposes of Article No.2 of Agreement No.3-2016, all risk assets classified in categories 7 and 8, whose weighting is 125% and 150% respectively, will be temporarily weighted as part of category 6, whose weighting is 100% by means of General Resolution SBP-GJD-0005-2020 of the Board of Directors.

Under the Panamanian Banking Law, banks with a general license are required to maintain a minimum paid-in capital of B/.10,000,000, and shareholders' equity of at least 8% of their risk-weighted assets, including the off-balance sheet financial instruments. For these effects, assets must be considered net of reserve or allowances and are weighted as per the Agreement of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

Based on the regulatory regime, capital requirements are measured as follows:

- *Primary capital* - It comprises ordinary primary capital and secondary primary capital. Ordinary primary capital comprises paid-up capital in shares, declared reserves, other items of comprehensive income and retained earnings. The paid-up capital in shares is that which is represented by common shares and perpetual non-cumulative preferred shares issued and fully paid. Declared reserves are those identified as such by the Bank coming from retained earnings in its books to strengthen its financial position. Additional primary capital comprises financial instruments that are perpetual, that is, they do not have a maturity date.

  Retained earnings are undistributed earnings in the fiscal period and accumulated from prior periods.

- *Secondary capital* – It includes hybrid capital and debt instruments, subordinated debt, general allowances for losses, undeclared reserves and asset revaluation reserves. The general reserves for losses are those reserve that are created voluntarily by the Bank's Management, with the purpose of *covering* losses that have not yet been identified; specific undeclared reserves are those appropriated from profit after tax and are available to cover future unanticipated losses and do not have any liens or encumbrances. Revaluation reserves of assets are comprised as the result of any revaluation performed on the Bank's assets.

- *Dynamic reserve* – As defined in Agreement No.4-2013.

To calculate the amount of the capital funds of a general licensed bank, deductions must be taken into account, which will be made on a quarterly basis, as detailed below:

- Non-consolidated capital assigned to foreign branches.
- Non-consolidated paid-in capital of Bank's subsidiaries.
- Non-banking subsidiaries paid-in capital. The deduction will include recorded assets at higher-paid value, with respect of the carrying value, of permanent investments in local or foreign entities.
- Asset items related to expenses or other items that under generally accepted accounting principles and International Accounting Standards correspond to overvaluations or unrecognized losses; and also losses incurred anytime during the fiscal period.

The Bank maintains a regulatory capital position that is composed as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Primary capital (Tier 1)		
Paid-in share capital	270,202,657	270,202,657
Excess paid in capital	1,899,489	1,974,519
Declared reserves	43,500,385	43,269,167
Retained earnings	386,612,081	380,419,123
Other items of comprehensive income	(49,022,537)	(37,694,923)
Dynamic reserve	87,863,198	87,863,198
Sub total	741,055,273	746,033,741
Less: Regulatory adjustments to the calculation of ordinary primary capital		
Goodwill	(92,014,817)	(92,014,817)
Other intangible assets	(18,988,955)	(19,374,790)
Deferred tax assets	(813,939)	-
Total primary capital funds	629,237,562	634,644,134
Perpetual bonds	177,859,991	177,495,857
Total additional primary capital funds	177,859,991	177,495,857
Total capital funds	807,097,553	812,139,991
Assets weighted by credit risk	5,335,241,916	5,133,890,220
Assets weighted by market risk	52,469,019	52,269,781
Assets weighted by operating risk	205,939,940	189,190,408
Total risk weighted assets	5,593,650,875	5,375,350,409
Capital ratios		
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of risk weighted asset	14.43%	15.11%
Total Tier 1 expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets	14.43%	15.11%

The following is the composition of the calculation of market risk weighted assets based on asset type:

	Assets weighted by market risk	
	September 2022	**June 2022**
Category		
Fixed income	268,802	317,806
Variable income	52,200,217	51,951,975
Assets weighted by market risk	52,469,019	52,269,781

5. Accounting estimates, critical judgments, and contingencies

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are periodically assessed and based on the historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events considered reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Significant increase in credit risk: For Stage 1 assets, expected losses are measured as a provision equal to the expected credit losses for 12 months, or the expected losses during the term for Stage 2 assets or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has increased significantly, the Bank takes into account reasonable and supported forward-looking qualitative and quantitative information.

(b) Establishing the number and relative weights of prospective scenarios and determining the relevant prospective information for each scenario: When measuring ECLs, the Bank uses reasonable and supportive prospective information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic forecasts and how those forecasts will affect each other. See Note 4.2.2.1.2 for further details.

(c) Models and assumptions used: The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring the fair value of financial assets, as well as in estimating expected credit losses. The judgment is applied in the identification of the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as to determine the assumptions used in those models, including the assumptions that relate to the key credit risk indicators.

(d) Allowance for expected credit losses – When determining the reserve for expected credit, Management's judgment is required to evaluate the amount and timing of future cash flows in order to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly from initial recognition, taking into account loan characteristics and default patterns in the past for similar financial instruments.

The changes in the risk of default that occur in the next 12 months may be a reasonable approximation of the changes in the risk measured according to the life of the instrument. The Bank uses the changes in the risk of default that occur in the next 12 months to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, unless the circumstances indicate that an assessment of the life of the instrument is necessary.

(e) Impairment losses on loans at amortized cost - The Bank reviews its individually significant loans on each date of the consolidated statement of financial position to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In particular, Management's judgment in estimating the amount and future cash flows is required to determine the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions regarding a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes in the provision. Loans that have been individually assessed (and are not impaired) are evaluated together with other non-significant loans in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics. This is done to determine whether it is convenient to establish reserves due to loss events incurred for which there is objective evidence, but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes into account the loan portfolio data (such as delinquency levels, credit utilization, loan-guarantee relationships, etc.), and judgments on the effect of risk concentration and economic data (including unemployment levels, consumer price indexes, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

(f) In measuring goodwill impairment, the Bank uses the value in use, whose main inputs are the Bank's financial projections. The budgets include income forecasts, interest costs, provisions and general expenses based on current and anticipated market conditions that have been considered and approved by the Board of Directors. While the Bank has made the projections with the best evidence at the balance sheet date and applying its judgment to future forecasts, the projections are inherently uncertain due to the uncertainty in the economy. The key assumptions to determine recoverable value are disclosed in Note 13.

(g) Fair value and valuation processes of financial instruments – The Bank measures fair value using hierarchy levels that reflect the meaning of data inputs used in the measures. In order to determine fair value, the Bank has established a documented process and policies that assigns responsibilities and the segregation of duties among the different areas responsible involved in this process, which has been approved by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors.

When the Bank uses or contracts third parties as pricing agents to determine the fair value of the instruments, this control unit assesses and documents the evidence obtained from these third parties that support the conclusion that such valuations meet IFRS requirements. This review includes:

- Verifying that the pricing agents have been approved by the Bank;
- Obtaining an understanding of how the fair value was determined and if it reflects current market transactions.

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the information included in such valuation techniques is observable or unobservable. Observable information reflects market data obtained from independent sources; the non-observable information reflects the Bank's market assumptions. These two types of information have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Inputs that are listed market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities to those that the entity can access on the measurement date.

Level 2: Prices listed in active markets for similar financial instruments or use of a valuation technique where all variables are obtained from observable market information for the assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly. In some cases, the Bank uses benchmark information from active markets for similar instruments, and in other instances, it employs discounted flow techniques where all variables and inputs from the model are obtained from observable market information.

Level 3: When inputs are not available and the fair value is required through a valuation model, the Bank relies on entities engaged in the valuation of equity instruments or of the asset management entities or liabilities in question. The models used to determine the fair value are usually through discount of flows or valuations that use historical market observations.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of the period as of September 30, 2022 and June 30, 2022

Some of the financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets/ liabilities	Fair value				Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key data inputs	Significant unobservable input data	Relationship between unobservable input data and fair value
	FVTOCI		FVTPL					
	September 2022	June 2022	September 2022	June 2022				
Investments at fair value:								
Shares issued by companies -domestic	7,072,063	7,065,742	4,994,208	5,145,636	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by companies -domestic	490,850	490,850	-	-	Level 3	Share prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration date.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Shares issued by companies - foreign	490,507	433,107	2,542,551	2,695,575	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by foreign companies, not listed in stock exchange	35,404	31,340	-	-	Level 3	Share prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration date.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Private debt securities - domestic	13,029,645	23,705,170	-	-	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - domestic	32,331,128	65,092,216	-	-	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - domestic	207,815,993	186,273,413	-	-	Level 3	Bond prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration date.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Private debt securities - foreign	221,203,081	244,144,734	4,273,280	4,382,444	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - foreign	-	-	15,000,000	-	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Government debt securities - domestic	11,291,263	21,387,601	-	-	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Government debt securities - domestic not listed in stock exchange	478,126	536,819	-	-	Level 3	Bond prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration date.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Shares issued by domestic companies, not listed in stock exchange	18,812,370	18,812,370	5,190,859	5,190,859	Level 3	Price per share, adjusted for the fair value of the issuer's properties, acquisition cost.	Growth in issuer's assets, liabilities, equity and profits.	If growth increases, the price increases and viceversa.
Private debt securities -domestic not listed in the stock exchange	-	-	24,040,000	24,040,000	Level 3	Present net value	CMS data, Cash flows	If the unobservable data deteriorates, the fair value of the instrument will be lower.
Private debt securities -domestic not listed in the stock exchange	38,141,912	38,187,200	-	-	Level 3	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	If the discount rate is higher than the flows, the fair value of the instrument will be lower.
Total investments at fair value	551,192,342	606,160,562	56,040,898	41,454,514				
Derivative financial instruments:								
Interest rate swaps – fair value	11,602,744	9,491,336	-	-	Level 2	Present value. The valuation of an interest rate swap is achieved by adding the present value of all expected swap flows, and then applying a credit adjustment.	N/A	N/A
Total derivative financial instruments	11,602,744	9,491,336	-	-				

The Bank considers that its valuation methodologies for Level 3 investments are appropriate. However, the use of different estimates of unobservable inputs could give different results as to the fair value of such investments. For investments classified as Level 3, valued by the Bank, adjustments in the credit margin in the case of fixed income (+100 bps and - 100 bps) would result in the following favorable and unfavorable impacts on the Bank's equity.

	September 2022 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income Effect on equity	
	Favorable	(Unfavorable)
Fixed income instruments	11,042,211	(10,410,982)

	June 2022 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income Effect on equity	
	Favorable	(Unfavorable)
Fixed income instruments	10,767,504	(10,126,075)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but that require fair value disclosures) at the end of the period

A summary of the carrying value of main assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position is summarized as follows:

	September 2022		June 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	322,004,682	322,004,682	251,248,411	251,248,411
Time deposits	109,435,582	109,435,582	170,735,582	170,735,582
Securities purchased under resale agreements at amortized cost	285,200	285,200	285,200	285,200
Investments at amortized cost	426,311,117	358,599,882	426,418,648	376,663,165
Loans	6,053,975,321	6,138,103,928	5,979,818,057	6,073,533,508
Total financial assets	6,912,011,902	6,928,429,274	6,828,505,898	6,872,465,866
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	501,686,397	501,686,397	531,524,960	531,524,960
Savings deposits	1,270,168,891	1,270,168,891	1,277,234,887	1,277,234,887
Time deposits	3,594,041,807	3,643,008,003	3,434,313,172	3,492,814,634
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	94,244,939	94,244,939	93,665,393	93,665,393
Obligations with financial institutions	1,456,199,622	1,506,324,312	1,488,606,294	1,526,983,616
Marketable securities	16,595,000	16,610,987	16,595,000	16,566,596
Corporate bonds	399,501,458	374,483,953	439,235,300	418,762,746
Perpetual bonds	177,859,991	178,689,950	177,495,857	177,255,310
Total financial liabilities	7,510,298,105	7,585,217,432	7,458,670,863	7,534,808,142

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Fair value hierarchy September 2022			
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	322,004,682	-	322,004,682	-
Time deposits	109,435,582	-	109,435,582	-
Securities purchased under resale agreements at amortized cost	285,200	-	285,200	-
Investments at amortized cost	358,599,882	340,128,679	-	18,471,203
Loans	6,138,103,928	-	-	6,138,103,928
Total financial assets	6,928,429,274	340,128,679	431,725,464	6,156,575,131
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	501,686,397	-	501,686,397	-
Savings deposits	1,270,168,891	-	1,270,168,891	-
Time deposits	3,643,008,003	-	3,643,008,003	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	94,244,939	-	94,244,939	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,506,324,312	-	1,506,324,312	-
Marketable securities	16,610,987	-	16,610,987	-
Corporate bonds	374,483,953	339,483,953	-	35,000,000
Perpetual bonds	178,689,950	-	132,236,000	46,453,950
Total financial liabilities	7,585,217,432	339,483,953	7,164,279,529	81,453,950

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Fair value hierarchy June 2022			
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	251,248,411	-	251,248,411	-
Time deposits	170,735,582	-	170,735,582	-
Securities purchased under resale agreements at amortized cost	285,200	-	285,200	-
Investments at amortized cost	376,663,165	358,600,187	-	18,062,978
Loans	6,073,533,508	-	-	6,073,533,508
Total financial assets	6,872,465,866	358,600,187	422,269,193	6,091,596,486
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	531,524,960	-	531,524,960	-
Savings deposits	1,277,234,887	-	1,277,234,887	-
Time deposits	3,492,814,634	-	3,492,814,634	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	93,665,393	-	93,665,393	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,526,983,616	-	1,526,983,616	-
Marketable securities	16,566,596	-	16,566,596	-
Corporate bonds	418,762,746	358,941,746	24,821,000	35,000,000
Perpetual bonds	177,255,310	-	113,575,360	63,679,950
Total financial liabilities	7,534,808,142	358,941,746	7,077,186,446	98,679,950

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 2 and Level 3 as shown above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

The fair value of interbank and client deposits is estimated using the discounted cash flow technique, by applying rates offered for deposits with similar terms and maturities. The fair value for demand deposits is the amount payable at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

The movement of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments at fair value through profit or loss in Level 3 is as follows:

	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		Investments at fair value through profit or loss	
	September 2022	June 2022	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	244,331,992	254,349,646	29,230,859	28,904,577
Additions	-	29,624,774	-	-
Reclassifications from Level 2 to Level 3	32,390,154	21,794,884	-	-
Reclassifications from Level 3 to Level 2	(4,850,000)	(26,914,747)	-	-
Net changes in securities	(3,945,568)	(13,489,764)	-	326,282
Redemptions, amortizations and write-offs	(2,151,923)	(21,032,801)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	265,774,655	244,331,992	29,230,859	29,230,859

As of September 30, 2022, investments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income in Level 3 did not affect the Bank's results.

The total unrealized gain or loss for fair value investments through changes in other comprehensive income classified as Level 3 as of September 30, 2022, is B/.18,096,067 (June 2022: B/.14,150,498).

As of September 30, 2022, reclassifications between Level 2 and Level 3 investments in domestic corporate bonds occurred as a result of observed activity in the securities market in which they are listed.

6. Balances and transactions with related parties

A summary of balances and transactions with related parties included in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Transactions with related companies		
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Assets		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,495,714	22,500,372
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	9,525,109	9,672,459
Loans	69,632,918	68,415,730
Accrued interest receivable	2,375,127	2,301,590
Other assets	100,202,347	83,899,254
Liabilities		
Client deposits:		
Demands	35,847,822	33,217,837
Savings	4,116,834	4,400,337
Time	55,674,244	57,479,258
Accrued interest payable	318,738	167,249
Commitments and contingencies	47,199,002	39,134,056

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

	September 2022	September 2021
Income and expenses		
Interest and dividend income	726,904	971,783
Interest expenses	417,480	580,836

	September 2022	June 2022
Transactions with directors and key management personnel		
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Assets		
Loans	14,472,502	13,945,053
Accrued interest receivable	68,833	69,775
Liabilities		
Client deposits:		
Demands	1,731,656	1,404,401
Savings	14,710,488	12,793,758
Time	40,938,687	47,321,530
Accumulated interest payable	257,396	122,508
Commitments and contingencies	671,572	637,763

	September 2022	September 2021
Consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Income and expenses		
Interest income	163,270	142,398
Interest expenses	233,381	447,742

Benefits of key Management personnel	September 2022	September 2021
Salaries	1,519,554	1,557,569
Share option plan for employees	-	75,766
Allowances for Directors	195,900	241,500
	1,715,454	1,874,835

As of September 30, 2022, collaterals guaranteeing loans to related parties amounted to B/.129,054,987 (June 2022: B/.127,071,808), which correspond to property, furniture, and securities.

As of September 30, 2022, no loans with related parties show evidence of impairment. As of September 30, 2022, loans with related parties have maturities between October 2022 and April 2052 and annual interest rates ranging between 2.75% and 8.00% (June 2022: maturities between July 2022 and April 2052 and annual interest rates ranging between 2.75% and 7.25%).

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	September 2022	June 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	55,445,168	51,224,155
Demand deposits	266,559,514	200,024,256
Time deposits	109,435,582	170,735,582
	431,440,264	421,983,993
Interest receivable	257,412	179,238
Cash and bank deposits	431,697,676	422,163,231
Less:		
Interest receivable	(257,412)	(179,238)
Restricted time deposits	(4,227,529)	(4,227,529)
Time deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days	(2,430,414)	(2,430,414)
Cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows	424,782,321	415,326,050

As of September 30, 2022, there are time deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days for B/.2,430,414 (June 2022: B/.2,430,414). In addition, there are restricted time deposits for B/.4,227,529 (June 2022: 4,227,529) which guarantee financial obligations.

8. Securities purchased under resale agreements

As of September 30, 2022, securities purchased under resale agreements for B/.285,200 (June 2022: B/.285,200) with maturities in May and June 2023 (June 2022: With maturity on May and June 2023), are guaranteed by corporate bonds of companies listed in the Panama Stock Exchange.

9. Investments in securities

The breakdown of investments in securities is as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	551,192,342	606,160,562
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	56,040,898	41,454,514
Investments at amortized cost	426,311,117	426,418,648
Interest receivable	7,969,242	6,862,521
Provision for impairment of investments at amortized cost	(1,691,066)	(1,691,304)
Investments in securities, net	1,039,822,533	1,079,204,941

9.1 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

	September 2022	June 2022
Securities listed in stock exchange:		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	7,562,912	7,556,591
Shares issued by companies - foreign	490,508	433,107
Private debt securities - domestic	253,176,766	275,070,800
Private debt securities - foreign	221,203,081	244,144,734
Government debt securities - domestic	11,291,263	21,387,601
	493,724,530	548,592,833
Securities not listed in stock exchange:		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	18,812,371	18,812,371
Shares issued by companies - foreign	35,404	31,340
Private debt securities - domestic	38,141,912	38,187,200
Government debt securities - domestic	478,125	536,818
	57,467,812	57,567,729
	551,192,342	606,160,562

The annual interest rates accruing on investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ranged from 2.50% and 9.375%. (June 2022: 1.00% and 9.375%).

As of September 30, 2022, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.133,325,375 (June 2022: B/.109,470,267), which guarantee obligations with financial institutions. (See Note 16). In addition, as of September 30, 2022, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.69,383,431 (June 2022: B/.56,280,642) which guarantee repurchase agreements. (See Note 15).

As of September 30, 2022, the Bank sold and redeemed investments for B/.108,399,925 (June 2022: B/.438,213,712) and, as a result, recorded a profit of B/.114,629 (September 2021: B/.183,275), which is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

9.2 Securities at fair value through profit or loss

The securities at fair value through profit or loss, are shown below:

	September 2022	June 2022
Securities listed in the stock exchange		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	4,994,208	5,145,636
Shares issued by companies - foreign	17,542,551	2,695,575
Private debt securities - foreign	4,273,280	4,382,444
	26,810,039	12,223,655
Securities not listed in the stock exchange		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	5,190,859	5,190,859
Private debt securities - domestic	24,040,000	24,040,000
	29,230,859	29,230,859
	56,040,898	41,454,514

As of September 30, 2022, investments were sold at fair value with changes in results with a loss of B/.2,255.

9.3 Securities at amortized cost

	September 2022		June 2022	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Securities listed in the stock exchange:				
Private debt securities - foreign	5,978,132	4,588,342	6,102,723	5,009,900
Government debt securities - domestic	116,981,456	104,860,433	111,109,428	104,098,185
Government debt securities - foreign	283,534,768	230,679,904	289,389,736	249,492,102
	406,494,356	340,128,679	406,601,887	358,600,187
Securities not listed in the stock exchange:				
Private debt securities - domestic	19,816,761	18,471,203	19,816,761	18,062,978
	19,816,761	18,471,203	19,816,761	18,062,978
	426,311,117	358,599,882	426,418,648	376,663,165

As of September 30, 2022, the annual interest rate earned by securities at amortized cost ranges between 2.50% and 9.375% (June 2022: 1.00% and 8.875%).

As of September 30, 2022, there are securities at amortized cost for B/.24,180,250 (June 2022: B/.19,793,200), which guarantee obligations with financial institutions. (See Note 16). In addition, as of September 30, 2022, there are investments at amortized cost for B/.43,131,825 (June 2022: B/.47,176,727) that guarantee repurchase agreements. (See Note 15).

10. Loans

	September 2022			June 2022		
	Gross amount	Impairment allowance	Net amount	Gross amount	Impairment allowance	Net amount
Domestic sector:						
Consumer	1,133,683,880	(62,826,741)	1,070,857,139	1,123,293,243	(63,253,413)	1,060,039,830
Commercial	1,365,020,970	(76,074,564)	1,288,946,406	1,363,212,307	(66,926,988)	1,296,285,319
Agricultural	357,384,005	(13,901,278)	343,482,727	351,830,019	(12,341,438)	339,488,581
Pledges	106,620,236	(30,888)	106,589,348	106,519,182	(1,348)	106,517,834
Overdrafts	126,473,694	(6,808,621)	119,665,073	126,833,042	(7,274,871)	119,558,171
Mortages	1,891,922,557	(32,925,933)	1,858,996,624	1,864,102,498	(38,629,365)	1,825,473,133
Industrial	272,302,333	(5,420,794)	266,881,539	271,084,022	(2,569,663)	268,514,359
Construction	392,462,556	(25,716,236)	366,746,320	418,091,228	(20,991,923)	397,099,305
Financial leasings	37,129,666	(1,384,905)	35,744,761	35,758,629	(1,446,753)	34,311,876
Factoring	247,454,200	(9,822,772)	237,631,428	231,533,592	(9,807,995)	221,725,597
Total domestic sector	5,930,454,097	(234,912,732)	5,695,541,365	5,892,257,762	(223,243,757)	5,669,014,005
Foreign sector:						
Commercial	245,750,978	(1,722,350)	244,028,628	223,156,994	(1,669,237)	221,487,757
Industrial	63,587,394	(5,804,147)	57,783,247	42,410,045	(5,968,058)	36,441,987
Construction	1,235,488	(15,972)	1,219,516	1,265,268	(691)	1,264,577
Pledge	10,970,022	-	10,970,022	10,970,022	-	10,970,022
Overdrafts	55,606,777	(172,390)	55,434,387	50,916,070	(157,848)	50,758,222
Total foreign sector	377,150,659	(7,714,859)	369,435,800	328,718,399	(7,795,834)	320,922,565
	6,307,604,756	(242,627,591)	6,064,977,165	6,220,976,161	(231,039,591)	5,989,936,570
Plus: Interest receivable			155,487,939			158,404,104
Less: Discounted unearned interest and commissions			(11,001,844)			(10,118,513)
Total			6,209,463,260			6,138,222,161

As of September 30, 2022, the loan portfolio accrued interest at a rate ranging from 0.25% to 25.99% (June 2022: 0.75% to 25.99%).

As of September 30, 2022, there are loans that guarantee corporate bonds for a total of B/.129,082,572 (June 2022: B/.129,803,846). (See Note 18).

The classification of the loan portfolio by type of interest is as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Fixed rate	831,565,766	804,889,852
Adjustable rate	5,384,162,728	5,260,801,086
Floating rate (Libor or Prime)	91,876,262	155,285,223
	6,307,604,756	6,220,976,161

Financial leasing

The balance of net financial leases and the maturity profile of minimum payments is summarized as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Less than 1 year	4,224,844	4,420,616
1 to 5 years	32,904,822	31,338,013
Total	37,129,666	35,758,629
Less: unearned interest	(4,540,230)	(4,275,182)
Total financial leasings, net	32,589,436	31,483,447

Restructured loans

The restructuring activities include payment agreements, approved external management plans and modification of the payment plan. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in Management's view, indicate that the payment will most likely continue. These policies are reviewed constantly.

As of September 30, 2022, restructured loans that would otherwise be overdue or impaired amount to B/.104,107,135 (June 2022: B/.100,364,155).

	September 2022	June 2022
Consumer:		
Personal loans	18,771,146	17,677,422
Mortgage	37,911,814	35,670,280
Corporate:		
Commercial	47,424,175	47,016,453
Total	104,107,135	100,364,155

11. Property, plant, equipment, and improvements

	September 2022							
	Land	Property	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Projects in progress	Total
Cost:								
At the beginning of the year	16,203,604	145,386,134	34,628,450	90,426,217	3,116,163	14,338,793	25,157,505	329,256,866
Additions or purchases	-	-	9,937	68,830	-	1,600	2,939,667	3,020,034
Reclassifications	-	691,823	206,812	444,553	-	-	(1,343,188)	-
Sales and write-offs	-	-	(76,155)	(37,688)	(35,000)	(1,313,891)	-	(1,462,734)
At the end of the period	16,203,604	146,077,957	34,769,044	90,901,912	3,081,163	13,026,502	26,753,984	330,814,166
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:								
At the beginning of the year	-	30,139,952	29,636,754	61,854,532	2,230,619	7,635,359	-	131,497,216
Expense for the period	-	1,021,217	581,130	1,752,024	100,610	189,456	-	3,644,437
Sales and write-offs	-	-	(75,496)	(37,688)	(35,000)	(1,313,891)	-	(1,462,075)
At the end of the period	-	31,161,169	30,142,388	63,568,868	2,296,229	6,510,924	-	133,679,578
Net balances	16,203,604	114,916,788	4,626,656	27,333,044	784,934	6,515,578	26,753,984	197,134,588

	June 2022							
	Land	Property	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Projects in progress	Total
Cost:								
At the beginning of the year	13,003,604	139,704,947	33,785,297	88,568,905	3,339,374	14,004,967	20,873,115	313,280,209
Additions or purchases	3,200,000	9,412	135,183	788,537	370,400	-	14,534,655	19,038,187
Reclassifications	-	6,223,946	1,125,481	2,119,880	128,000	652,958	(10,250,265)	-
Sales and write-offs	-	(552,171)	(417,511)	(1,051,105)	(721,611)	(319,132)	-	(3,061,530)
At the end of the year	16,203,604	145,386,134	34,628,450	90,426,217	3,116,163	14,338,793	25,157,505	329,256,866
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:								
At the beginning of the year	-	26,619,005	27,430,347	55,300,000	2,525,813	6,374,691	-	118,249,856
Expense for the year	-	3,896,442	2,640,303	7,562,265	415,252	1,579,126	-	16,093,388
Sales and write-offs	-	(375,495)	(433,896)	(1,007,733)	(710,446)	(318,458)	-	(2,846,028)
At the end of the year	-	30,139,952	29,636,754	61,854,532	2,230,619	7,635,359	-	131,497,216
Net balances	16,203,604	115,246,182	4,991,696	28,571,685	885,544	6,703,434	25,157,505	197,759,650

12. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented below:

Building and land	**September 2022**	**June 2022**
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	25,694,588	26,404,100
Additions	-	4,697
Adjustment of right-of-use assets	-	453,002
Write-offs	-	(1,167,211)
Balance at end of the period	25,694,588	25,694,588
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:		
Balance at beginning of the year	10,109,766	6,978,593
Expenses of the period	612,888	3,131,173
Balance at end of the period	10,722,654	10,109,766
Net balance	14,971,934	15,584,822

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	September 2022	**September 2021**
Depreciation expense in right-of-use assets	612,888	860,926
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	144,817	173,189
	757,705	1,034,115

b) Lease liabilities

The following table shows the maturity of contingent operating lease commitments under IFRS 16.

	September 2022	**June 2022**
Up to 1 year	1,930,395	1,980,698
Between 1 and 5 years	6,936,168	6,008,536
5 years or more	7,884,752	9,288,186
Total	16,751,315	17,277,420

The Bank does not face significant liquidity risk with respect to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are maintained in accordance with the Bank's operation.

13. Other assets

	September 2022	June 2022
Accounts receivable - related companies	100,202,347	83,899,254
Goodwill (a)	92,014,817	92,014,817
Accounts receivable - National Treasury	57,420,974	49,722,883
Deferred income tax (b)	55,032,769	51,891,478
Investment properties (c)	52,860,897	52,860,897
Accounts receivable	43,416,300	43,902,257
Repossessed assets	39,818,775	52,358,949
Intangible assets (d)	18,988,955	19,374,790
Prepaid expenses	13,815,414	12,066,373
Hedging derivate (e)	11,602,744	9,491,336
Deposits in collateral	11,279,656	10,897,014
Insurance premiums receivable	9,062,917	9,177,768
Severance fund	8,259,944	8,114,690
Reinsurers' participation	4,936,563	5,080,767
Insurance company claims	4,400,739	4,566,268
Tax credit - agricultural subsidy	3,255,494	3,814,930
Judicial deposits	2,891,674	2,906,333
Customer obligations for acceptances	169,818	161,201
Other	40,412,013	35,074,425
	569,842,810	547,376,430

a) *Goodwill*

The table below summarizes the balance of goodwill generated from the acquired interest in the following entities:

Acquisition date	Company acquired	% of shares acquired	September 2022	June 2022
June 1999	Banco Confederado de América Latina, S.A. (COLABANCO)	100%	8,330,187	8,330,187
December 2004	Afianzadora Colón, S.A.	100%	25,000	25,000
December 2014	PROGRESO - Administradora Nacional de Inversiones, Fondos de Pensiones y Cesantías, S.A.	100%	8,407,500	8,407,500
December 2018	Banco Panameño de la Vivienda, S.A. y Subsidiarias		75,252,130	75,252,130
			92,014,817	92,014,817

b) *Deferred income tax*

Details of deferred income tax can be found in Note 30.

c) *Investment properties*

As of September 30, 2022, investment properties consist of real estate for future development with a value of B/.86,861,200 (June 2022: B/.86,861,200) according to the appraisal performed by Avalúos Inspecciones y Construcciones, an independent appraiser of the Bank with experience and capacity to perform these appraisals. The fair value is based on the market methodology where the sales price per square meter of the land is the most relevant input. Fair value has been classified in level 3 of the IFRS 13 valuation hierarchy.

d) *Intangible assets*

	September 2022	June 2022
Cost:		
Rights to manage HSBC's severance fund portfolio		
Investment Corporation (Panamá, S. A.)	1,389,963	1,389,963
Tradermarks and other intangibles	8,454,809	8,454,809
Intangible assets from the purchase of Banvivienda	15,500,000	15,500,000
	25,344,772	25,344,772
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beginning of the year	5,969,982	4,426,642
Amortization	385,835	1,543,340
	6,355,817	5,969,982
Net balance at end of the period	18,988,955	19,374,790

In order to check for impairment in goodwill or other intangible assets, a periodic valuation is made of the various assets (contracts, portfolios) or businesses acquired by the Bank that have generated such goodwill or intangible assets. The Bank mainly uses the model of discounted future cash flows from the corresponding assets or businesses or valuation alternative methods including business multiples profit or equity, depending on the case.

As of September 30, 2022, and June 30, 2022, there were no impairment losses recognized in goodwill or intangible assets. The valuation made using the discount method of net future cash flows generated by the acquired assets or business, indicates that the present value of these exceeds the carrying value of goodwill or intangible assets.

To carry out the valuation of acquired assets and businesses, expected net cash flows of assets or businesses were projected for periods five years, and also an increase is defined in perpetuity or flow multiples at the end of the projected flow period to estimate the terminal flow. Growth rates in the assets or businesses fluctuate based on their nature, while the perpetual growth rate is 3.5%.

- To determine the growth rates of the assets or businesses, we used as reference the real historical growth, performance, and metrics of the relevant assets or businesses, their future perspectives, the anticipated macroeconomic growth of the country which is between 4% and 5% during the five years of projection. Segments or businesses were evaluated, as well as the Bank's business plans and expected growth rates in general, and also for specific businesses under evaluation.

- To calculate the present value of future cash flows and determine the value of assets and businesses under assessment, the discount rate was used as the estimated average capital cost of the Bank for the periods referred to when the business unit assessed is the Bank. When the flows of asset funds or units are discounted with a profile different from the Bank, the capital cost applicable to that activity is used in case it differs. The Bank’s cost of capital is based on the average interest rates at long-term of AAA instruments in dollars, of the country risk premium and of the return premium for applicable capital investments. The cost of the Bank’s capital is approximately 11%.

- The key assumptions previously described may change as economic and market conditions change. The Bank estimates that the changes reasonably possible under these assumptions do not affect the recoverable amount of the business units or falls below the carrying value.

The amortization expense is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the item line of depreciation and amortization.

e) Hedging derivatives

The Bank reduces its credit risk in relation to these agreements by using financially sound institutions as counterparties. These contracts are recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position using the fair value hedge or cash flow hedge methods, in other assets and other liabilities, as appropriate.

Fair value hedging

In order to manage its position in the consolidated statement of financial position, the Bank has entered into interest rate swap contracts on borrowings with a face value of B/.200,000,000 as of September 30, 2022, and June 30, 2022, which allow it to convert from variable to fixed interest rates during each payment period.

The following is a summary of derivative contracts by maturity and method of accounting:

	September 2022 Remaining maturity of notional amount		
Method of accounting	**Over 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**Total**
Fair value	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
Total	200,000,000	-	200,000,000

	June 2022 Remaining maturity of nominal value		
Method of accounting	**Over 1 year**	**Less than 1 year**	**Total**
Fair value	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
Total	200,000,000	-	200,000,000

The notional amount and estimated fair value of interest rate derivative instruments at September 30, 2022, and June 30, 2022 are presented in the table below. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated using valuation models with observable market data.

	September 2022	
Type	**Notional value**	**Fair value**
Derivatives for fair value hedging (for financing)	200,000,000	11,602,744
Total	200,000,000	11,602,744

	June 2022	
Type	**Notional value**	**Fair value**
Derivatives for fair value hedging (for financing)	200,000,000	9,491,336
Total	200,000,000	9,491,336

14. Client deposits

September 2022	**Demand**	**Savings**	**Time**	**Total**
Economic segment				
Corporate	418,135,144	428,944,714	2,199,750,401	3,046,830,259
Personal	83,551,253	841,224,177	1,317,316,910	2,242,092,340
	501,686,397	1,270,168,891	3,517,067,311	5,288,922,599
Segment				
Domestic	479,425,128	1,202,827,615	3,063,934,977	4,746,187,720
Foreign	22,261,269	67,341,276	453,132,334	542,734,879
	501,686,397	1,270,168,891	3,517,067,311	5,288,922,599

June 2022	**Demand**	**Savings**	**Time**	**Total**
Economic segment				
Corporate	443,921,980	437,053,382	2,059,775,129	2,940,750,491
Personal	87,602,980	840,181,505	1,310,124,660	2,237,909,145
	531,524,960	1,277,234,887	3,369,899,789	5,178,659,636
Segment				
Domestic	502,842,948	1,207,883,094	2,896,147,616	4,606,873,658
Foreign	28,682,012	69,351,793	473,752,173	571,785,978
	531,524,960	1,277,234,887	3,369,899,789	5,178,659,636

15. Securities sold under repurchase agreements

As of September 30, 2022, there are repurchase agreements for B/.94,244,939 (June 2022: B/.93,665,393), secured by investments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income for B/.69,383,431 (June 2022: B/.56,280,642) and securities at amortized cost for B/.43,131,825 (June 2022: B/.47,176,727), at interest rates between 3.85% and 4.42% (June 2022: between 1.00% and 4.17%), maturing on December 2022, June 2023 and August 2023 (June 2022: With maturity on August 2022, September 2022, and June 2023).

Securities sold under repurchase agreements at amortized cost are detailed below:

	September 2022	**June 2022**
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	94,244,939	93,665,393
Accrued interest payable	463,390	105,991
Securities sold under repurchase agreements at amortized cost	94,708,329	93,771,384

16. Obligations with financial institutions

	September 2022	**June 2022**
As of September 30, 2022, there are obligations with other banks for foreign trade financing, with various maturities until November 2023 and annual interest rates between 0.7986% and 6.29% (June 2022: between 0.6231% and 4.9659%).	355,745,153	386,872,730
As of September 30, 2022, there is an obligation with a financial institution for short-term liquidity management, with a renewable maturity beginning in November 2022 and an interest rate between 2.15% and 3.24%, reviewed semianually (June 2022: between 2.15% and 3.24%).	123,147,088	95,006,833
As of September 30, 2022, there are obligations with international organizations for long-term liquidity management, with renewable maturities beginning in November 2022 and September 2025 and interest rates between 5.059% and 6.137% (June 2022: between 3.328% and 3.731%).	70,736,574	84,507,016
As of September 30, 2022, there are obligations with foreign banks for working capital, with various maturities until August 2031 and annual interest rates between 1.50% and 6.17514% (June 2022: between 1.50% and 5.1135%).	789,971,149	799,542,363
As of September 30, 2022, there are obligations with a multilateral financial institutions, with various maturities and final maturities from December 2022 to January 2027, interest rates range between 3.3858% and 5.377%, reviewed semiannually (June 2022: between 2.2546% and 4.885%).	116,599,658	122,677,352
	1,456,199,622	1,488,606,294

As of September 30, 2022, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.133,325,375 (June 2022: B/.109,470,267) and securities at amortized cost for B/.24,180,250 (June 2022: B/.19,793,200) which guarantee these obligations with financial institutions. Additionally, there are restricted time deposits as of September 30, 2022, for B/.4,227,529 (June 2022: B/.4,227,529), which guarantee these obligations with financial institutions.

The Bank is in compliance with the payments of principal and interest due, as well as with contractual clauses regarding their obligations and placements.

Obligations with financial institutions at amortized cost are detailed below:

	September 2022	June 2022
Obligations with financial institutions	1,456,199,622	1,488,606,294
Accrued interest payable	8,806,674	8,752,030
Obligations with financial institutions at amortized cost	1,465,006,296	1,497,358,324

The movement of obligations with financial institutions is broken down as follows for the reconciliation purpose with the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	1,488,606,294	876,325,546
Others movements	2,111,408	9,284,464
Obligations received	331,497,706	1,844,685,880
Payments made	(366,015,786)	(1,241,689,596)
Balance at the end of the period	1,456,199,622	1,488,606,294

17. Marketable securities (VCNs for its initials in Spanish)

Series	Issuance date	Interest rate	Maturity	September 2022	June 2022
D-J	Apr-22	1.75%	Oct-22	6,000,000	6,000,000
D-K	Apr-22	2.00%	Apr-23	2,000,000	2,000,000
D-L	Apr-22	1.75%	Oct-22	5,575,000	5,575,000
D-M	May-22	2.00%	Nov-22	2,000,000	2,000,000
D-N	May-22	2.50%	May-23	1,020,000	1,020,000
				16,595,000	16,595,000

The movement of marketable securities is broken down as follows for the purpose of reconciliation with the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	16,595,000	6,850,000
Proceeds from issuance	-	16,595,000
Redemptions	-	(6,850,000)
Balance at the end of the period	16,595,000	16,595,000

Marketable securities at amortized cost are detailed below:

	September 2022	June 2022
Marketable securities	16,595,000	16,595,000
Accrued interest payable	13,430	13,429
Marketable securities at amortized cost	16,608,430	16,608,429

18. Corporate bonds

Type	Interest rate	Maturity	September 2022	June 2022
B Series - August 2018 Issuance	5.25%	Aug-22	-	24,799,551
C Series - August 2018 Issuance	5.50%	Aug-23	34,871,709	34,837,907
A Series - April 2019 Issuance	5.25%	Apr-29	364,629,749	379,597,842
			399,501,458	439,235,300

The collaterals granted by the Bank for these issuances are described below:

August 2018 issuance - The bond issuance was guaranteed through a Collateral Trust with the Trustee Agent in favor of which Mortgage Loans were assigned with a total value covering at least 120% of the Outstanding Principal Balance of the Bonds issued and outstanding. Interest was payable quarterly and the principal of the bonds at maturity. Series A issue was paid in August 2021.

April 2019 Issuance – The bonds of this issuance constitute direct, unconditional and unsecured obligations. The coupon is paid semiannually at a fixed rate and changes at a variable rate of 3 months plus 3.30% spread in the last year of the issuance.

As of September 30, 2022, there are corporate bonds that held loans as collaterals in a trust totaling B/.129,082,572 (June 2022: B/.129,803,846). (See Note 10).

Corporate bonds at amortized cost are detailed below:

	September 2022	June 2022
Corporate bonds	399,501,458	439,235,300
Accrued interest payable	8,868,807	4,299,929
Corporate bonds at amortized cost	408,370,265	443,535,229

19. Perpetual bonds

Perpetual bonds of any series are unsecured and can be redeemed, totally or partially, at the Issuer's choice staring from the sixth year after the issuance date of the respective series.

Type	Interest rate	September 2022	June 2022
A Series - May 2016 Issuance	6.75%	23,967,142	23,955,318
B Series - July 2016 Issuance	6.75%	90,338,152	90,587,923
C Series - May 2018 Issuance	6.75%	5,191,950	5,191,950
D Series - May 2019 Issuance	6.75%	16,580,747	16,578,666
E Series - June 2020 Issuance	6.75%	4,611,000	4,611,000
F Series - September 2020 Issuance	6.50%	5,299,000	5,299,000
G Series - December 2020 Issuance	6.50%	14,701,000	14,701,000
H Series - September 2021 Issuance	5.75%	15,000,000	15,000,000
I Series - December 2021 Issuance	5.75%	2,171,000	1,571,000
		177,859,991	177,495,857

Perpetual bonds at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Perpetual bonds	177,859,991	177,495,857
Accrued interest payable	40,152	40,037
Perpetual bonds at amortized cost	177,900,143	177,535,894

The movement of corporate, subordinated, and perpetual bonds is broken down as follows for the purpose of reconciliation with the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	616,731,157	1,224,260,988
Proceeds from issuances	600,000	16,601,000
Debt issuance cost / amortization of debt issuance cost	286,966	1,535,719
Redemptions	(40,094,692)	(625,806,718)
Premiums, discounts / discount premium amortization	(161,982)	140,168
Balance at the end of the period	577,361,449	616,731,157

20. Other liabilities

	September 2022	June 2022
Other creditors	32,590,807	28,462,279
Cashiers´ and certified checks	24,291,470	23,595,816
Employee benefits and other labor liabilities	21,345,300	19,843,475
Reserve for insurance operations (Note 21)	15,881,019	15,720,766
Other reserves	9,951,221	9,070,284
Factoring collateral deposits (a)	9,615,739	8,165,251
Legal and other deposits	3,532,388	3,614,713
Accounts payable - Insurance	2,223,449	2,209,411
Special Interest Offsetting Fund (FECI) payable	2,170,026	2,183,656
Income tax payable	441,341	132,016
Pending acceptances	169,818	161,201
Others	5,585,754	5,953,723
	127,798,332	119,112,591

a) Clients' and other withheld collaterals

Clients' withheld collaterals payable consists of a percentage value of each discounted invoice withheld until the time the payment is collected. If, at the end of the contract, the invoice becomes uncollectible, the Bank will decrease the amount receivable by the balance of the factoring collateral deposit of the related transaction.

21. Reserves for insurance operations

Unearned premiums	**September 2022**	**June 2022**
Balance at beginning of the year	7,718,406	7,226,720
Premiums issued	8,337,050	34,530,975
Premiums earned	(4,483,704)	(17,233,547)
Balance at the end of the period	11,571,752	24,524,148
Participation of reinsurers		
Premiums ceded	(327,940)	(13,175,720)
Unearned premiums	(642,031)	(871,475)
Unearned premiums, net	10,601,781	10,476,953

Pending claims to be settled, estimates	**September 2022**	**June 2022**
Balance at beginning of the year	5,243,813	5,611,340
Claims incurred, net	2,965,398	10,226,365
Claims paid	(2,929,973)	(10,593,892)
Balance at the end of the period	5,279,238	5,243,813
	15,881,019	15,720,766

22. Common shares

As of September 30, 2022, the authorized share capital of Global Bank Corporation is comprised of 2,000,000 common shares with no par value, of which 236,600 (June 2022: 236,600) shares are issued and outstanding worth B/.270,202,657 (June 2022: B/.270,202,657).

As of September 30, 2022, a total of B/.6,253,427 (September 2021: B/.5,003,581) was paid as dividends on common shares.

23. Interest and commission income and expenses

	September 2022	September 2021
Interest earned on:		
Loans	97,334,605	97,196,135
Deposits	851,283	310,192
Investments	9,991,049	9,168,955
	108,176,937	106,675,282
Interest expense on:		
Deposits	(38,977,691)	(40,999,995)
Obligations with financial institutions and repurchase agreements	(14,772,808)	(6,155,635)
Marketable securities and bonds	(8,832,964)	(16,327,576)
	(62,583,463)	(63,483,206)
Net interest income	45,593,474	43,192,076
Commissions earned on:		
Loans	7,211,077	6,461,494
Letters of credit	1,944,877	368,619
Savings accounts and debit cards	1,027,075	1,070,422
Fiduciary and management services	2,408,234	3,429,506
Others	3,932,299	3,068,419
	16,523,562	14,398,460
Commission expenses	(5,321,320)	(4,286,367)
Net commissions income	11,202,242	10,112,093
Net interest and commissions income	56,795,716	53,304,169

24. Other income, net

	September 2022	September 2021
Insurance premiums, net	3,230,752	2,981,642
Net gain on sale of securities	114,629	183,275
Fiduciary and brokerage services, net	112,439	210,683
Net loss on sale of investments with changes in results	(2,255)	-
Net loss on instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(398,816)	(83,237)
Other income (expenses)	1,759,396	184,820
	4,816,145	3,477,183

25. Other expenses

	September 2022	September 2021
Reserve for redemption of miles	906,499	625,000
Surveillance	437,433	445,171
Communications and correspondance	411,844	424,859
Public utilities	411,657	392,331
Supplies and stationary	147,046	129,862
Insurance	57,810	32,844
Other operating expenses	2,035,367	2,366,586
Other general expenses	1,884,665	2,228,422
	6,292,321	6,645,075

26. Excess paid-in capital

Employee stock option plan

As of September 30, 2022, key executive officers held stock options over 15,196 common shares of the Parent Company (G.B. Group Corporation) (June 2022: 15,562), of which 15,196 shares may be exercised in 2022 with an average execution price of B/.41.00 as of September 30, 2022 (June 2022: B/.41.00). The Bank recognized income for B/.75,030 (September 2021: B/.75,766) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under miscellaneous income (September 2021: Salaries and other personnel expenses) and the corresponding entry in equity.

Restricted stock plan

On August 2022, the Board of Directors of G.B Group Corporation approved reserving a total of up to 12,351 shares of its authorized common stock to be granted under the Restricted Stock Plan for participants, which will be in effect for the period 2023-2024.

On August 2021, the Board of Directors of G.B Group Corporation approved reserving a total of up to 14,264 shares of its authorized common stock to be granted under the Restricted Stock Plan for participants, which will be in effect for the period 2022-2023.

The number of shares to be granted will be determined annually by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of G.B. Group Corporation based on the performance of the Bank and the participants.

Shares granted to participants are awarded at the average price of the Panama Stock Exchange for the month prior to the award.

Once the restricted shares are granted, the participant will be able to dispose of them as follows: 50% after the first year and 50% in the second year.

Since the restricted stock plan is optional and voluntary, it may be discontinued by the Board of Directors of G.B. Group Corporation at any time.

In 2022-2023, 5,864 (2022-2021: 1,291) shares were granted under the restricted stock plan and an expense of B/.117,699 (2022-2021: B/.51,534) was recorded.

27. Commitments and contingencies

The Bank maintains financial instruments outside the consolidated statement of financial position with credit risks arising in the normal course of business, which involves elements of credit and liquidity risk. Such financial instruments include commercial letters of credit, granted endorsements and collaterals, and promissory notes, which are summarized as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Letters of credit	153,980,951	117,640,132
Endorsements and collaterals	551,365,134	477,222,821
Promissory notes	251,043,717	248,342,285
Unused credit lines	542,231,823	464,998,977
Total	1,498,621,625	1,308,204,215

Commercial letters of credit collaterals issued, and loan commitments include exposure to some credit loss in the event of default by the customer. The Bank's credit policies and procedures to approve credit commitments and financial collaterals are the same as those for granting of loans that are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Collaterals issued have fixed maturity dates and most expire without being drawn upon, and therefore, they generally do not represent a significant liquidity risk to the Bank. With respect to the commercial letters of credit, most are used; however, the majority are on-demand and paid immediately.

Promissory notes represent conditional promises accepted by the Bank, once certain conditions have been met, which have an average maturity of six months and are used basically for disbursements of mortgage loans. The Bank does not anticipate losses as a result of these transactions.

28. Management of trust contracts and investment portfolio

As of September 30, 2022, the Bank held trust contracts at the clients' risk that amounted to B/.3,069,679,560 (June 2022: B/.3,071,833,622).

	September 2022	June 2022
Collateral Trust	2,815,737,589	2,800,981,234
Management Trust	130,190,073	140,869,052
Investment Trust	120,241,939	126,408,057
Pension Trust	2,410,411	2,479,089
Assets - PLICA contract	592,322	588,860
Testamentary Trust	507,226	507,330
	3,069,679,560	3,071,833,622

Considering the nature of these services, Management believes there is no risk for the Bank.

29. Management of pension and severance funds

	September 2022	June 2022
Severance Fund	303,592,547	306,211,842
Pension Fund (under Law No. 10)	220,733,754	223,008,461
Citibank, N. A.	2,541,374	2,727,877
Pribanco and Conase Plus	-	1,484
Other assets under management	28,896,498	30,720,567
	555,764,173	562,670,231

30. Income tax

Income tax returns for the last three years of banks incorporated in the Republic of Panama are subject to examination by the tax authorities, including for the year ended June 30, 2022, according to current fiscal regulations.

According to current Panamanian tax legislation, banks are exempt from payment of income tax on profits derived from foreign operations, interest earned on time deposits placed in local banks, interest earned on Panamanian Government securities and securities issued through Panama's Stock Exchange

The subsidiaries Global Capital Investment Corp. and Global Bank Overseas are not subject to income tax payment in their respective jurisdictions, due to the nature of their foreign operations; however, the income tax on operations that generate taxable income in other jurisdictions is classified within the income tax expense.

As of January 1, 2010, by means of Law No.8 of March 15, 2010, Article No.699 of the Tax Code states that all legal entities whose annual income exceeds one million five hundred thousand balboas (B/.1,500,000) must pay an income tax calculated at 25% on whichever amount is greater: (1) the net taxable income calculated by the standard method established in Title I of the Fourth Book of the Tax Code, or (2) the net taxable income resulting from multiplying the total taxable income by four point sixty-seven percent (4.67%).

The current income tax is broken down as follows:

	September 2022	September 2021
Current income tax	843,774	906,686
Deferred tax for temporary differences	(3,141,291)	1,041,286
(Benefit) income tax	(2,297,517)	1,947,972

The current income tax's average effective rate is 7.84% (September 2021: 12.82%).

The tax effect item that comprises the deferred tax asset included in the consolidated statement of financial position, is mainly the reserve for possible loans losses and the goodwill tax effect, which is broken down below:

	September 2022	**June 2022**
Balance at beginning of the year	51,891,478	46,642,252
Credit to profit or loss during the period	3,141,291	5,249,226
Balance at the end of the period	55,032,769	51,891,478

Deferred assets are recognized based on the deductible tax differences considering their past operations and projected taxable profits, which are influenced by Management's estimates. Based on current and projected results, the Bank's Management considers that there will be sufficient taxable income to absorb the deferred income tax previously described.

A reconciliation of income tax is shown below:

	September 2022	**September 2021**
Profit before income tax	10,764,909	7,072,614
Less: non-taxable income	(26,957,970)	(18,541,257)
Plus: non-deductible expenses	19,567,768	15,094,998
Plus: tax loss in subsidiaries	391	390
Taxable base	3,375,098	3,626,745
Income tax expense	843,775	906,686

The deferred income tax asset is broken down as follows:

	September 2022	**June 2022**
Deferred income tax asset:		
Provision for expected losses	57,501,141	54,452,586
Acquired intangible asset - core deposit	(2,771,694)	(2,852,424)
Other provision	303,322	291,316
Deferred income tax asset	55,032,769	51,891,478

The reconciliation of the deferred income tax from the previous year with the one for the current year is as shown below:

September 2022		**Charged to Profit or Loss**	
Deferred income tax asset:			
Provision for expected losses	54,452,586	3,048,555	57,501,141
Acquired intangible - core deposit	(2,852,424)	80,730	(2,771,694)
Other provision	291,316	12,006	303,322
Deferred income tax asset	51,891,478	3,141,291	55,032,769

June 2022		**Charged to Profit or Loss**	
Deferred income tax asset:			
Provision for expected losses	49,691,816	4,760,770	54,452,586
Acquired intangible - core deposit	(3,175,344)	322,920	(2,852,424)
Other provision	125,780	165,536	291,316
Deferred income tax asset	46,642,252	5,249,226	51,891,478

Transfer pricing:

On August 29, 2012, Law No.52 entered into force, reforming regulations on transfer pricing, a price regime oriented to regulate transactions for tax purposes between related parties, so that the considerations between them are similar to those made between third parties. According to those rules, taxpayers carrying out transactions with related parties that have an impact on income, costs or deductions for determining taxable income for purposes of income tax for the fiscal period to be declared or the transaction taking place, must prepare an annual report on the operations performed within six months following the termination of the relevant tax period (Form 930). These transactions are subject to a review in order to verify that they meet the assumptions established in the Law.

At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank is in the process of contemplating such an analysis, but according to Management, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the estimated income tax for the period.

31. Segment information

Management has prepared the following segment information based on the Bank's businesses for financial analysis:

	September 2022			
	Banking and financial activities	Insurance	Pension and severance funds	Total consolidated
Interest and commission income	121,845,932	619,028	2,235,539	124,700,499
Interest expenses and provisions	83,701,230	(98)	(2)	83,701,130
Other income, net	1,456,143	3,332,279	27,723	4,816,145
Other expenses	28,111,895	1,646,166	649,384	30,407,445
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,600,124	2,910	40,126	4,643,160
Profit before income tax	6,888,826	2,302,329	1,573,754	10,764,909
(Benefit) income tax	(3,072,096)	463,921	310,658	(2,297,517)
Net profit	9,960,922	1,838,408	1,263,096	13,062,426
Total assets	8,359,987,808	65,803,202	37,426,991	8,463,218,001
Total liabilities	7,684,489,132	22,590,688	906,353	7,707,986,173

	September 2021			
	Banking and financial activities	Insurance	Pension and severance funds	Total consolidated
Interest and commission income	117,540,363	531,660	3,001,719	121,073,742
Interest expenses and provisions	82,288,339	56,734	(65)	82,345,008
Other income, net	291,765	3,227,026	(41,608)	3,477,183
Other expenses	27,246,041	1,558,908	1,017,586	29,822,535
Depreciation and amortization expense	5,263,376	2,910	44,482	5,310,768
Profit before income tax	3,034,372	2,140,134	1,898,108	7,072,614
Income tax	1,169,420	411,648	366,904	1,947,972
Net profit	1,864,952	1,728,486	1,531,204	5,124,642

	June 2022			
Total assets	8,300,434,963	64,270,639	35,890,833	8,400,596,435
Total liabilities	7,617,062,816	22,746,001	633,279	7,640,442,096

32. Bank subsidiaries

The following is a breakdown of the Bank's subsidiaries, their main economic activity, date of incorporation, beginning of operations, country of incorporation and percentage of ownership of these companies:

Companies	Main economic activity	Date of incorporation	Begnning of operations	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership
Global Financial Funds Corporation	Fiduciary trust services	Sep-95	1995	Panama	100%
Global Capital Corporation	Corporate finance and financial advisory	May-93	1994	Panama	100%
Global Capital Investment Corporation	Purchase of discounted invoices - factoring	Jun-93	1993	British Virgin Island	100%
Global Valores, S. A.	Stock brokers	Aug-02	2002	Panama	100%
Global Bank Overseas y Subsidiarias	Foreign banking	Aug-03	2003	Montserrat	100%
Aseguradora Global, S. A.	Subscription and issuance of insurance policies	Apr-03	2004	Panama	100%
Durale Holdings, S. A.	Ownership and management of real estate	Jan-06	2006	Panama	100%
Progreso AFPC, S. A.	Pension Fund Management	Oct-98	2014	Panama	100%
Anverli Investments Corporation	Ownership and management of real estate	Jan-17	2017	Panama	100%
Banvivienda Leasing & Factoring	Financial leasing	Oct-06	2007	Panama	100%

33. Regulatory aspects and capital reserve

The following is a breakdown of the regulatory reserves:

	September 2022	June 2022
Regulatory reserves:		
Dynamic reserve	87,863,198	87,863,198
Foreclosed assets reserve	13,950,644	13,864,795
Equity reserve - investments	225,911	255,803
	102,039,753	101,983,796

Agreement No. 4-2013

The classification of the loan portfolio and reserves for loan losses based on Agreement No.4-2013:

September 2022

	Normal	Special mention	Subnormal	Doubtful	Uncollectible	Total
Corporate loans	2,401,390,642	312,537,623	71,147,995	67,467,370	121,701,323	2,974,244,953
Consumer loans	2,720,180,675	30,809,137	26,650,975	16,797,300	35,374,602	2,829,812,689
Other loans	161,952,353	-	-	-	-	161,952,353
Total	5,283,523,670	343,346,760	97,798,970	84,264,670	157,075,925	5,966,009,995
Specific reserve	-	19,437,216	12,750,953	18,050,005	91,373,352	141,611,526

June 2022

	Normal	Special mention	Subnormal	Doubtful	Uncollectible	Total
Corporate loans	2,369,289,585	286,213,983	69,914,548	70,708,587	117,257,072	2,913,383,775
Consumer loans	2,607,972,700	29,088,816	25,775,155	18,365,416	27,224,721	2,708,426,808
Other loans	154,901,052	-	-	-	-	154,901,052
Total	5,132,163,337	315,302,799	95,689,703	89,074,003	144,481,793	5,776,711,635
Specific reserve	-	18,806,109	12,180,772	20,808,176	83,399,438	135,194,495

The classification of the loan portfolio by maturity profile based on Agreement No.4-2013 is as follows:

September 2022

	Current	Delinquent	Overdue	Total
Corporate	2,924,473,411	13,591,862	127,590,091	3,065,655,364
Consumer	2,902,870,884	91,742,617	85,073,816	3,079,687,317
Others	162,262,075	-	-	162,262,075
Total	5,989,606,370	105,334,479	212,663,907	6,307,604,756

June 2022

	Current	Delinquent	Overdue	Total
Corporate	2,900,139,743	6,005,334	117,650,351	3,023,795,428
Consumer	2,883,605,449	81,176,264	77,188,246	3,041,969,959
Others	154,901,052	-	309,722	155,210,774
Total	5,938,646,244	87,181,598	195,148,319	6,220,976,161

As of September 30, 2022, loans that do not accrue interest represented an amount of B/.153,707,524 (June 2022: B/.144,717,567).

Accounting treatment for differences between prudential standards and IFRSs

As indicated in Note 2, the Bank adopted IFRSs for the preparation of its accounting records and the presentation of its consolidated financial statements. According to General Board Resolution SBP GJD-0003-2013, the accounting treatment of the differences between IFRS and prudential standards based on the following methodology is established.

- The respective figures for the calculations of the application of IFRS and prudential regulations issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama (SBP) will be made and compared.

- When the calculation performed in accordance with IFRSs results in a reserve resulting greater than the one resulting from the use of prudential standards, the IFRS figures will be recorded.

- When using prudential standards result in a higher reserve, IFRS figures will also be recorded in profit and loss and the difference will appropriate retained earnings, which will be moved to a regulatory reserve in equity. If the Bank does not have sufficient retained earnings, this difference will be presented as an accumulated deficit account.

- The regulatory reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph cannot be reversed against retained earnings while there are differences between IFRSs and prudential rules that originated it.

Dynamic reserve

According to Agreement No.4-2013, the restrictions on the dynamic reserve establish that the amount cannot be less that the amount established for the previous quarter. As of September 30, 2022, the calculation of the dynamic provision was for B/.87,863,198 (June 2022: B/.87,863,198).

By means of General Resolution SBP-GJD-0007-2020 of the Board of Directors dated July 16, 2020, in Article No.1 the obligation to constitute the dynamic provision established in Articles No.36, 37 and 38 of Agreement No.4-2013 on credit risk is temporarily suspended, in order to provide financial relief to the banks in this market.

Off-balance sheet operations

The Bank has classified off-balance sheet operations and required reserves based on Agreement No.4-2013 issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama and is shown below:

September 2022	Normal	Special mention	Subnormal	Doubtful	Uncollectible	Total
Letters of credit	153,980,951	-	-	-	-	153,980,951
Endorsements and collaterals	551,365,134	-	-	-	-	551,365,134
Promissory notes	251,043,717	-	-	-	-	251,043,717
Unused credit lines	542,231,823	-	-	-	-	542,231,823
Total	1,498,621,625	-	-	-	-	1,498,621,625

June 2022	Normal	Special mention	Subnormal	Doubtful	Uncollectible	Total
Letters of credit	117,640,132	-	-	-	-	117,640,132
Endorsements and collaterals	477,222,821	-	-	-	-	477,222,821
Promissory notes	248,342,285	-	-	-	-	248,342,285
Unused credit lines	464,998,977	-	-	-	-	464,998,977
Total	1,308,204,215	-	-	-	-	1,308,204,215

Letters of credit, collaterals issued, and promissory notes are exposed to credit losses in the event that the customer does not fulfill its payment obligations. Policies and procedures for approving credit commitments, financial collaterals and promissory notes are the same as those used for granting loans recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Most letters of credit are used; however, most of those used are on demand and their payment is immediate.

Credit lines for customer disbursements correspond to outstanding guaranteed loans, which are not shown in the consolidated statement of financial position but are recorded in the Bank's memorandum accounts.

Foreclosed assets

As of September 30, 2022, the regulatory reserve on foreclosed assets totals B/.13,950,644 (June 2022: B/.13,864,795) based on what is established in Agreement No.3-2009 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

Premiums and notes receivable

Article No.156 of Law No.12 of April 3, 2012, specifies:

a) Suspension of coverage: When the contractor has made the payment of the first premium installment and is delayed by more than the grace period stipulated in the payment of any subsequent premium installments, in accordance with the payment plan established in the corresponding policy, it will be understood to have incurred in the default of payment, which will have the immediate legal effect of suspending the policy's coverage for up to sixty days.

b) The suspension of coverage shall remain until the contractor makes the overdue payments, enabling the reestablishment of the policy's coverage from the moment of the premium payments for said period are made, or until the policy has been cancelled in accordance with the reserve of Article No.161.

Article No.161 of Law No.12 of April 3, 2012, specifies:

a) Any policy cancellation notice shall be sent to the contractor at the last physical, postal, or electronic address that appears in the policy file kept by the insurance company. A copy of the cancellation notice must be issued to the insurance broker.

b) Any change in the contractor's address must be notified to the insurance Company; otherwise, the last address on the insurance company's file will remain as the valid address.

c) The cancellation notice of the policy for non-compliance with premium payments must be sent to the contractor in writing, fifteen business days in advance. If the notice is not sent, the contract will remain in force and the reserve in Article No.998 of the Commercial Code will apply.

Laws and Regulations:

a) Banking Law

In the Republic of Panama, banks are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, through Executive Decree No.52 of April 30, 2008, which adopts the sole text of Decree Law No.9 of February 26, 1998, as amended by Decree Law No.2 of February 22, 2008, as well as Resolutions and Agreements issued by that entity. The main aspect of this law includes: authorization of bank licenses, minimum capital and liquidity requirements, consolidated supervision, credit and market risk management procedures, anti-money laundering procedures, banking intervention and liquidation procedures, among other. Likewise, the banks will be subject to at least one inspection every two (2) years by the auditors of Superintendency of Banks of Panama, to determine their compliance with the reserve of Executive Decree No. 52 of April 30, 2008, and Law No. 42 of October 2, 2000, the latter on the prevention of money laundering.

Compliance with the regulatory body

Liquidity ratio

At September 30, 2022, the percentage of the liquidity ratio reported to the regulatory entity, under the parameters of Agreement No.4-2008 was 38.10% (June 2022: 40.60%). (See Note 4.3).

Capital adequacy

The Law demands that Banks with a general license must have a minimum paid-in capital or assigned capital of ten million balboas (B/.10,000,000) and equity funds of no less than 8% of their weighted assets, including off-balance sheet operations. As of September 30, 2022, the Bank has consolidated equity funds of approximately 14.43% (June 2022: 15.11%) of its risk-weighted assets, in accordance with Agreement No.1-2015 and Agreement No.3-2016 and the new agreements: Agreement No.11-2018 and Agreement No.2-2018. (See Note 4.7).

As a consequence of the effects of the global health COVID-19 pandemic decreed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the need and convenience of establishing special temporary measures such as the validity of the appraisal reports used for the constitution of guarantees on movable and immovable goods has been revealed through the General Resolution SBP-GJD-0004-2020 of the Board of Directors. Additionally, for the purposes of Article No.2 of Agreement No.3-2016, all risk assets classified in categories 7 and 8, whose weighting is 125% and 150% respectively, will be temporarily weighted as part of category 6, whose weighting is 100% by means of General Resolution SBP-GJD-0005-2020 of the Board of Directors.

The accounting treatment for the recognition of loan losses, investment securities and foreclosed assets of borrowers in accordance with the prudential standards issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, differs in certain aspects from the accounting treatment under International Financial Reporting Standards, specifically IFRS 9 and IFRS 5. The Superintendency of Banks of Panama requires that general license banks apply these prudential standards.

b) Insurance and Reinsurance Law

Insurance and reinsurance operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama in accordance with the legislation established by the Insurance Law No. 12 of April 3, 2012 and the Reinsurance Law No. 63 of September 19, 1996.

c) Securities Law

Stock Exchange operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of Securities Market of Panama in accordance with the legislation established in Decree Law No.1 of July 8, 1999, amended by Law No.67 of September 1, 2011. The operations of the Stock Exchange are in the process of being aligned with Agreement No.4-2011, modifying certain reserve through Agreement No.8-2013, established by the Superintendency of Securities Market of Panama, which indicate that these are required to comply with the capital adequacy standards and its modalities.

d) Trust Law

Trust operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama in accordance with the legislation established in Law No.1 of January 5, 1984.

e) Financial Leasing Law

Financial leasing operations in Panama are regulated by the Directorate of Financial Companies of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries in accordance with the legislation established in Law No. 7 of July 10, 1990.

Capital reserves

The subsidiary, Global Bank Overseas, in accordance with the Montserrat banking regulator, provides that every licensed financial institution shall maintain a reserve fund and, from its net earnings for each year, shall transfer to that fund an amount equal to not less than 20 percent of such earnings provided that the amount of the reserve fund is less than 100 percent of the paid-up or, as the case may be, assigned capital of the financial institution. As of September 30, 2022, the reserve was of B/.32,324,680 (June 2022: B/.32,324,680).

The capital reserves are as follows:

	September 2022	June 2022
Capital reserve	32,324,680	32,324,680
Insurance reserves:		
Technical reserves	5,426,512	5,195,294
Legal reserve	5,749,193	5,749,193
	43,500,385	43,269,167

Technical reserves

Pursuant to Law No.12 of April 3, 2012, the subsidiary Aseguradora Global, S.A. transferred from liability to equity the reserve for statistical deviations and the reserve for catastrophic risk and/or contingencies.

Assets admitted free of encumbrances must cover such capital reserves.

Such reserved shall be cumulative. The Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama will regulate their use and restitution when the claim rate shows adverse results.

.

	Reserve for statistical deviations		Reserve for catastrophic risk and/or contingencies	
	September 2022	June 2022	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	2,597,647	2,154,517	2,597,647	2,154,517
Additions	115,609	443,130	115,609	443,130
Balance at end of the period	2,713,256	2,597,647	2,713,256	2,597,647

Legal reserve

The legal reserve of the subsidiary Aseguradora Global, S.A. is established in accordance with the provisions of Article No. 213 of Law No.12 of April 3, 2012, which states the following:

Insurance companies are obliged to establish and maintain in the country a reserve fund equivalent to 20% of the net profits before applying income tax, up to constitute a fund of B/.2,000,000 and thereafter 10%, until reaching 50% of the paid-in capital.

The movement of the legal reserve is detailed below:

	September 2022	June 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	5,749,193	5,749,193
Balance at the end of the period	5,749,193	5,749,193

34. Modified loans

Modified special mention category loans

In accordance with the requirements of Article No.8 of Agreement No.6-2021 of December 22, 2021, the following is a detail of the modified special mention category loan portfolio and its respective provisions and regulatory reserves as of September 30, 2022, and June 30, 2022, classified according to the codifications indicated in the General Resolution of the Board of Directors SBP-GJD-0003-2021 and according to the risk stage of IFRS 9:

September 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Modified special mention category loans				
Modified normal	-	37,502,686	12,398	37,515,084
Modified subnormal	82,502,808	137,354,393	3,458,239	223,315,440
Modified doubtful	-	3,373,456	388,886	3,762,342
Modified uncollectible	-	35,230,363	41,771,532	77,001,895
(-) Modified loans secured by pledged deposits in the same bank for up to in the same bank up to the amount guaranteed.	-	65,876	198,642	264,518
(+) Accrued interest receivable	5,503,350	19,778,946	1,926,728	27,209,024
(-) Unearned discounted interest and commissions	12,228	35,578	7,047	54,853
Total portfolio subject to provisions under Agreement No.6-2021	87,993,930	233,138,390	47,352,094	368,484,414
Provisions and reserves				
IFRS 9 provisions	1,029,102	23,459,428	28,526,076	53,014,606
Total provisions and reserves	1,029,102	23,459,428	28,526,076	53,014,606

June 2022

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Modified special mention category loans				
Modified normal	-	68,178,927	94,199	68,273,126
Modified subnormal	107,247,636	170,951,386	4,481,376	282,680,398
Modified doubtful	-	6,550,392	1,472,221	8,022,613
Modified uncollectible	-	41,229,847	44,058,542	85,288,389
(-) Modified loans secured by pledged deposits in the same bank for up to in the same bank up to the amount guaranteed.	27,207	242,602	14,945	284,754
(+) Accrued interest receivable	6,081,675	24,210,201	1,633,765	31,925,641
(-) Unearned discounted interest and commissions	19,643	54,120	11,672	85,435
Total portfolio subject to provisions under Agreement No.6-2021	113,282,461	310,824,031	51,713,486	475,819,978
Provisions and reserves				
IFRS 9 provisions	1,132,603	24,574,082	30,882,137	56,588,822
Total provisions and reserves	1,132,603	24,574,082	30,882,137	56,588,822

As of September 30, 2022, modified special mention loans amounted to B/.341,594,761 (June 2022: B/.444,264,526), representing 5.42% (June 2022: 7.14%) of the total loan portfolio as of that date. The composition of the modified special mention loans consists of 73.15% (June 2022: 75.08%) consumer loans and 26.85% (June 2022: 24.92%) corporate loans.

As of September 30, 2022, the IFRS allowance for special mention category loans as amended, amounts to B/.53,014,606 (June 2022: B/.56,588,822) or 14.39% (June 2022: 11.89%) of the total portfolio subject to provisions.

During the month of September 2022, approximately 35.53% (B/.121,368,725) of the modified portfolio has made all contractual payments for that month. In addition, partial payments have been received on the modified portfolio. The following shows the percentage of the modified portfolio with partial or full payments, with respect to its payment plan, for the months of September 2022 and June 2022.

September 2022

	Personal	Credit cards	Cars	Mortgage	Commercial	Total
% of balance with payments of modified loans	57.42%	32.85%	61.97%	70.01%	42.80%	58.01%

June 2022

	Personal	Credit cards	Cars	Mortgage	Commercial	Total
% of balance with payments of modified loans	65.04%	37.41%	65.31%	73.14%	72.58%	69.18%

As of March 31, 2020, the Bank granted an automatic grace period to borrowers affected in their commercial or personal activities by COVID-19, until June 30, 2020. As of that date, and as a result of an agreement signed between the Government of Panama and the Panamanian Banking Association, as well as the issuance of Moratorium Law No.156, the financial relief was extended until December 31, 2020, to those who were affected by COVID-19 and who so requested. These financial relief measures consisted mainly in the granting of principal and interest grace periods to customers whose income was affected by the pandemic.

COVID-19 has disrupted economic activities that adversely affected, and is likely to continue to affect, the Bank's business. The Bank's cash flows have been diminished as a result of the aforementioned moratoriums, as shown in the following table detailing the percentage of the value of the modified special mention loans, including interest, which as of September 30, 2022, and June 30, 2022 have no installment payments as of the last installment payment recorded at the time of the loan modification:

September 2022	Up to 90 days	Between 91 and 120 days	Between 121 and 180 days	Between 181 days and up
Personal loans	38%	11%	8%	42%
Corporate loans	8%	28%	3%	61%

June 2022	Up to 90 days	Between 91 and 120 days	Between 121 and 180 days	Between 181 days and up
Personal loans	58%	5%	3%	34%
Corporate loans	18%	3%	13%	66%

The duration of the crisis (two years) has also had a negative impact on the economic evolution of the country and the banking activity. A high level of uncertainty remains due to factors that cannot be foreseen, including the duration and development of the pandemic and how it may affect the proper functioning of economic activities in the coming months. However, the Bank's response plans have been effective and it continues to manage to overcome the effects of the pandemic on the Bank's performance. The Bank has been able to identify much of the impact of the pandemic on its customers and counterparties, and this information represents a key factor in managing the resulting crisis.

As part of the bank's risk management, both individual and collective analyses of the condition of the loans have been developed, including the segmentation of the portfolio with the objective of identifying the labor situation or opening of economic activity of each client and defining those who will be able to comply with their banking obligations, those who will have difficulties in doing so and those who will definitely not be able to comply and thus determine if there has been a significant increase in risk and classify such loans according to the corresponding stage of impairment. From this management process, policies, processes, and procedures of continuous evaluation have been derived based on the established strategies. Additionally, different agreements have been reached with clients according to the individual analysis of their capacity to generate the cash flows necessary to meet their obligations.

With respect to the accompaniment programs according to the individual situation of each client, in order to help them resume payment of their loans, the Bank offered financial relief measures that included: extension of payment dates, grace periods to capital, adjustment in installments according to the clients' payment capacities.

Determining significant increased risk of modified loans

The extension of loan payments or modified loans established by Agreement No. 2-2020 does not automatically translate into those loans having suffered a significant increase in credit risk given that a significant portion of these reliefs address temporary liquidity events generated by the closure or economic downturn caused by the pandemic.

As part of the expected loss methodology, the Bank has mechanisms to identify the significant increase in risk generally applicable to the loan portfolio, based on quantitative and qualitative methodologies that incorporate, among other components, behavioral scoring models for consumer debtors and internal rating models for corporate debtors.

The assessment for the recognition of expected credit losses over the life of the modified loans considers credit risk based on the best available quantitative and qualitative information about the current circumstances of the borrowers and the COVID-19 impact.

As time passes, the Bank obtains more information from the borrowers, which will complement the analysis and identification of increased risk for the modified loans, either by segment or on an individual basis. In order to identify the significant increase in credit risk for modified loans, the Bank considers the following factors associated with the current COVID-19 situation:

1. For the consumer portfolio, the affectation of customers is determined through conditions related to the aging of the last payment received and causes such as: termination of contracts, suspended contract and decrease in income.
2. With respect to the corporate portfolio and other loans, customers are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the line of business, the economic activity in which it operates and vulnerability conditions that may be identified in the framework of future economic conditions.

Modified loans collaterals

The Bank maintains collaterals to reduce credit risk and to ensure the collection of its financial assets exposed to credit risk. The main types of collaterals taken with respect to the various modified loans are presented below:

	Consumer				Corporate	
September 2022	**Personal**	**Credit cards**	**Cars**	**Mortgages**	**Commercial**	**Total Loans**
Balance of modified loans	32,779,776	27,571,906	20,951,990	168,687,747	91,603,342	341,594,761
Collaterals	39,947,790	65,140	23,567,607	224,386,091	170,371,656	458,338,284
Exposure % subject to collateral requirements	122%	0%	112%	133%	186%	134%

	Consumer				Corporate	
June 2022	**Personal**	**Credit cards**	**Cars**	**Mortgages**	**Commercial**	**Total Loans**
Balance of modified loans	43,458,996	31,236,927	29,114,129	229,926,801	110,527,673	444,264,526
Collaterals	51,128,571	109,290	33,347,663	307,092,414	234,174,413	625,852,351
Exposure % subject to collateral requirements	118%	0%	115%	134%	212%	141%

On October 21, 2020, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama issued Agreement No.13-2020, which modifies Agreement No.2-2020 where additional, exceptional, and temporary measures on credit risk were established and an additional term for financial relief measures was also established.

Banking entities had until June 30, 2021, to continue evaluating the credits of those debtors whose cash flow and payment capacity had been affected by the COVID-19 situation and that at the original time of its modification were up to 90 days in arrears.

On June 11, 2021, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama issued Agreement No.2-2021, whereby certain parameters and guidelines were established that are applicable to the modified loans.

The provisions of said Agreement were intended to establish guidelines and parameters for the credit and counterparty risk management of those credits modified in accordance with the measures initially established in Agreement No.2-2020, which was subrogated. With the entry into force of the above-mentioned Agreement No.2-2021, the General Resolution of the Board of Directors No.SBP-GJD-0010-2020 of December 29, 2020, was repealed. Agreement No.2-2021 was subsequently amended by Agreement No.3-2021 dated August 10, 2021, and Agreement No.6-2021 dated December 22, 2021.

On December 22, 2021, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama issued Agreement No.6-2021 establishing the parameters and guidelines to determine the provisions applicable to loans in the special mention modified category and other related provisions. This Agreement repealed Article No.8 of Agreement No.2-2021 which required a generic provision of three percent (3%) of the modified loan portfolio and its accrued interest. In its replacement, it establishes that banks must ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as well as the prudential standards set forth in Article No.5 of Agreement No.6-2021. This includes applying consideration of the significant increase in risk derived from the passage of time, and that bank will not be able to reverse the provisions previously constituted (through results or equity) as of the cut-off date of November 2021 for the total portfolio modified as of that date, as established in Article No.8 of Agreement No.2-2021.

Since the percentage level of Global Bank Corporation's IFRS provisions as of September 30, 2022, exceeds the percentage level of the required provisions of IFRS models and regulatory provisions not reversed at the end of November 2021, it is in compliance with the aforementioned prudential standard, and it does not affect the application of IFRS as a whole.

35. Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries for the period ended September 30, 2022 were authorized by Management for issuance on October 26, 2022.

* * * * * *