

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements for the
year ended June 30, 2024 and Independent
Auditors' Report dated July 31, 2024

"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

Independent Auditors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of
Global Bank Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries** ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements fairly represent, in all material aspects, the consolidated financial situation of the Bank as of June 30, 2024 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for the Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities in accordance with these standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent from the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accounting Professionals (IESBA Code) and the Professional Code of Ethics for Authorized Public Accountants in Panama (Chapter IV of Law 280 of December 30, 2021), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Allowance for Loan Losses

See Notes 3.6.9, 4.2.2.1.2 and 5 of the consolidated financial statements

Key audit matter

The estimation of the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on loans is one of the most significant and complex estimates in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements due to the level of judgment applied by Management in measuring loan impairment provisions. As of June 30, 2024, the gross carrying value of the loan portfolio represents 75% of the Bank's assets.

The processes of these models require an increased level of judgment in the determination of ECLs considering factors such as the identification and staged classification of impaired assets or assets with a significant increase in credit risk, development of probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) and the use of assumptions such as macroeconomic scenarios and segmentation criteria, as well as bucket migration criteria to capture the impacts of economic conditions. In addition, disclosures regarding the Bank's application of IFRS 9 are key to explaining key judgments and material inputs into the results of the ECLs.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our work on the estimation of the provision for ECLs in loans was focused on the assessment of internal controls, as well as conducting detailed tests on credit risk provisions. Specifically, our audit procedures in this area include, among others:

- We have evaluated the key controls on the ECL estimation process.
- We involved specialists to determine that the methodologies used by the Bank were appropriate according to the IFRS reference framework. We tested the main models with respect to: i) methodology used for the estimation of expected loss parameters; ii) methodology used for the generation of macroeconomic scenarios; iii) information used in the calculation and generation; and iv) criteria for significant increase in credit risk and classification by stages of the loans.
- We involved specialists to: (a) reprocess the methodologies used by Management to determine allowances for ECLs, (b) in the evaluation the judgments applied by Management on assumptions regarding current economic conditions and forward-looking analysis considerations that may change the level of ECLs, based on our experience and knowledge of the industry.
- We tested a sample of significant loans not identified as impaired and challenged Management's assumptions about its conclusion that the loan was not impaired by reviewing the loan risk profile using the updated credit and financial information of the credit file and taking in consideration, when available, public information that will show an impairment event.
- We tested a sample of impaired loans and evaluated the measurement of impairment made by Management through: a) the assessment of the assumptions and judgments that Management made to determine the value of future cash flows expected to be received and (b) recalculating the value of provisions.

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- Control tests, assisted by our information systems specialists, to test loan portfolio delinquencies and to test the accuracy and completeness of the information used for the computation of the parameters for the establishment of ECLs.
- We assessed whether the disclosures adequately address the uncertainty that exists in determining ECLs. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosure of key judgments and assumptions made are sufficiently clear.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Annual Update Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and the Auditor's Report on the same. The Annual Update Report is expected to be available to us after the date of the Auditor's Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Update Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance of the Bank and the Bank is required to address the misstatement and prepare an amended Annual Update Report for submission to the Superintendent of the Securities Market.

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Management's Responsibilities and of Those in Charge of Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those in charge of the Bank's corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Bank.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

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We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In compliance with Law 280 of December 30, 2021, which regulates the profession of the Certified Public Accountant in the Republic of Panama, we declare the following:

- That the management, execution and supervision of this audit work has been carried out physically in Panamanian territory.
- The audit team that has participated in the audit referred to in this report is comprised by José Araúz, Partner and Doralis Oda, Manager.

(Signed by Deloitte)

Deloitte, Inc.

July 31, 2024
Panama, Republic of Panama

(Signed by José M. Araúz A.)

José M. Araúz A.
CPA No. 0017-2023

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position

as of June 30, 2024

(In balboas)

	Notes	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and bank deposits	7,16	378,198,724	354,965,856
Securities purchased under resale agreements	8	4,956,931	3,547,807
Investments in securities, net	6,9,16	1,049,326,162	1,053,410,069
Loans, net	6,10	6,315,709,567	6,212,554,475
Property, furniture, equipment and improvements	11	191,401,031	190,418,187
Right-of-use assets	12	11,291,589	13,301,035
Other assets	6,13,30	569,398,628	584,781,470
Total assets		8,520,282,632	8,412,978,899
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	6,14	5,264,634,266	5,205,576,287
Deposits from banks		80,815,921	82,919,955
Accrued interest payable		36,197,140	33,051,550
Total deposits		5,381,647,327	5,321,547,792
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	15	47,610,933	70,009,751
Obligations with financial institutions	9,16	1,642,982,215	1,582,877,582
Marketable securities (VCNs)	17	2,000,000	-
Corporate bonds	18	374,440,557	388,450,729
Perpetual bonds	19	178,016,538	177,965,873
Accrued interest payable		25,872,345	25,606,793
Total borrowings		2,270,922,588	2,244,910,728
Lease liabilities	12	12,991,713	15,302,729
Other liabilities	6,20,21	123,345,219	119,464,406
Total liabilities		7,788,906,847	7,701,225,655
Equity			
Common shares	22	270,202,657	270,202,657
Excess paid-in capital	26	2,247,763	2,252,695
Capital reserves	33	45,124,877	44,175,479
Regulatory reserves	33	108,133,638	104,142,557
Fair value reserve		(29,751,677)	(37,365,976)
Net change in hedge instruments	13,20	(69,008)	-
Retained earnings		335,487,535	328,345,832
Total shareholder's equity		731,375,785	711,753,244
Total liabilities and equity		8,520,282,632	8,412,978,899

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 year ended June 30, 2024

(In balboas)

	Notes	2024	2023
Interest earned	6	503,666,534	454,333,887
Interest expense	6	<u>(350,182,264)</u>	<u>(281,836,291)</u>
Net interest income	23	<u>153,484,270</u>	<u>172,497,596</u>
Commission earned		69,992,300	66,344,055
Commission expenses		<u>(24,919,428)</u>	<u>(22,088,949)</u>
Net commission income	23	<u>45,072,872</u>	<u>44,255,106</u>
Net interest and commission income, before allowances	23	<u>198,557,142</u>	<u>216,752,702</u>
Allowance for uncollectible loans	4.2.2.1.2	34,695,854	48,957,742
(Reversal of allowance) allowance for country risk		(326,333)	363,938
(Reversal of allowance) allowance for investments	4.2.2.2	<u>(60,659)</u>	<u>474,038</u>
		<u>34,308,862</u>	<u>49,795,718</u>
Net interest and commission income, after allowances		164,248,280	166,956,984
Other income	24	30,401,234	22,011,709
Other expenses			
Salaries and other compensations	6	63,916,541	61,331,282
Professional fees		10,744,135	10,360,389
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,13	17,607,972	18,258,300
Marketing and advertising		3,474,398	3,117,156
Maintenance and repairs		11,390,367	11,309,827
Leases		5,569,274	4,015,359
Other taxes		6,603,103	6,222,827
Other expenses	25	<u>26,343,807</u>	<u>23,382,723</u>
		<u>145,649,597</u>	<u>137,997,863</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>48,999,917</u>	<u>50,970,830</u>
Income tax			
Current		4,298,464	3,825,471
Deferred		<u>(3,131,334)</u>	<u>(360,567)</u>
Income tax	30	<u>1,167,130</u>	<u>3,464,904</u>
Profit for the year		<u>47,832,787</u>	<u>47,505,926</u>

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 year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

	2024	2023
Profit for the year	47,832,787	47,505,926
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that can be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	(309,926)	(388,602)
Allowance for investments	121,754	340,923
Net change in valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,802,471	376,626
Net change in derivative hedge instruments	(69,008)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	7,545,291	328,947
Total other comprehensive income for the year	55,378,078	47,834,873

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 year ended June 30, 2024**
(In balboas)

	Notes	Total shareholder's equity	Common shares	Excess paid-in capital	Capital reserves	Regulatory reserves	Fair value reserve	Net change in derivative hedge instruments	Retained earnings
Balance as of June 30, 2022		<u>760,154,339</u>	<u>270,202,657</u>	<u>1,974,519</u>	<u>43,269,167</u>	<u>101,983,796</u>	<u>(37,694,923)</u>	-	<u>380,419,123</u>
Profit for the year		47,505,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,505,926
Allowance for investments		340,923	-	-	-	-	340,923	-	-
Net changes in the valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(11,976)	-	-	-	-	(11,976)	-	-
Comprehensive income for the year		<u>47,834,873</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>328,947</u>	-	<u>47,505,926</u>
Excess paid-in capital - employee stock option plan	26	278,176	-	278,176	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid - common shares	22	(96,002,266)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96,002,266)
Complementary tax		(511,878)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511,878)
Regulatory reserves	33	-	-	-	-	2,158,761	-	-	(2,158,761)
Capital reserves	33	-	-	-	906,312	-	-	-	(906,312)
Balance as of June 30, 2023		<u>711,753,244</u>	<u>270,202,657</u>	<u>2,252,695</u>	<u>44,175,479</u>	<u>104,142,557</u>	<u>(37,365,976)</u>	-	<u>328,345,832</u>
Profit for the year		47,832,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,832,787
Allowance for investments		121,754	-	-	-	-	121,754	-	-
Net changes in the valuation of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		7,492,545	-	-	-	-	7,492,545	-	-
Net change in derivative hedge instruments		(69,008)	-	-	-	-	-	(69,008)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>55,378,078</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>7,614,299</u>	<u>(69,008)</u>	<u>47,832,787</u>
Excess paid-in capital - employee stock option plan	26	(4,932)	-	(4,932)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid - common shares	22	(35,336,599)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,336,599)
Complementary tax		(700,955)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700,955)
Regulatory reserves	33	-	-	-	-	3,991,081	-	-	(3,991,081)
Capital reserves	33	-	-	-	949,398	-	-	-	(949,398)
Other charges		286,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,949
Balance as of June 30, 2024		<u>731,375,785</u>	<u>270,202,657</u>	<u>2,247,763</u>	<u>45,124,877</u>	<u>108,133,638</u>	<u>(29,751,677)</u>	<u>(69,008)</u>	<u>335,487,535</u>

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended June 30, 2024
(In balboas)

	Notes	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		47,832,787	47,505,926
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	11,12,13	17,607,972	18,258,300
Gain on sale of property, furniture and equipment		(308,684)	(667,208)
Disposals of property, furniture and equipment		1,241,711	5,296,399
Gain on sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	9,24	(309,926)	(388,602)
Gain on instruments at fair value through profit or loss, net	24	(2,840,346)	(60,788)
Allowance for loan losses, net		34,695,854	48,957,742
(Reversal of allowance) allowance for investments, net		(60,659)	474,038
Income tax	30	1,167,130	3,464,904
Interest earned	23	(503,666,534)	(454,333,887)
Interest expense	23	350,182,264	281,836,291
Plan for restricted shares	26	(4,932)	278,176
		(54,463,363)	(49,378,709)
Changes in:			
Deposits over 90 days and restricted	7	(15,140,695)	(1,048,266)
Securities purchased under resale agreements		(1,409,124)	(3,262,607)
Loans		(130,986,477)	(127,381,949)
Other assets		13,988,370	(37,063,725)
Customer deposits		59,057,979	26,916,651
Bank deposits		(2,104,034)	18,506,572
Other liabilities		(1,335,423)	(4,230,079)
Cash used in operations		(132,392,767)	(176,942,112)
Income tax paid		(3,273,502)	(2,577,066)
Interest received		492,474,302	458,708,013
Interest paid		(346,771,122)	(268,559,170)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		10,036,911	10,629,665
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of securities through other comprehensive income		(219,717,165)	(251,465,189)
Sales of securities through other comprehensive income		217,377,000	301,697,831
Purchase of investments through profit or loss		(2,701,032)	(27,239,077)
Sales and redemptions of investments through profit or loss		2,506,131	157,944
Purchase of investments at amortized cost		(4,999,950)	(16,311,184)
Redemptions and amortization of investments at amortized cost		26,521,562	18,866,685
Purchase of property, furniture and equipment	11	(16,279,740)	(12,386,108)
Proceeds from sales of property, furniture and equipment		308,684	667,208
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		3,015,490	13,988,110
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payments made under repurchase agreement transactions	15	(70,009,751)	(23,655,642)
Proceeds from securities sold under repurchase agreements	15	47,610,933	-
Obligations received from financial institutions	16	2,262,358,381	1,766,870,623
Obligations paid to financial institutions	16	(2,194,963,355)	(1,670,398,393)
Proceeds from issuance of marketable securities	17	2,000,000	9,545,000
Payments on redemption of marketable securities	17	-	(26,140,000)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	19	64,489,000	600,000
Redemption of bonds	19	(78,347,220)	(51,306,097)
Dividends paid on common shares	22	(35,336,599)	(96,002,266)
Lease payment		(2,311,016)	(1,974,691)
Complementary tax		(700,955)	(511,878)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		(5,210,582)	(92,973,344)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,841,819	(68,355,569)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		346,970,481	415,326,050
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	354,812,300	346,970,481

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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 in accordance to 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., all 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 International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs" or "IASs") that are mandatory for the current year*

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Bank has applied amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2023. Their adoption has not had a material impact on the disclosures or amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements and Practice Paper 2 Making Materiality Judgments - Disclosures of Accounting Policies - The Bank has adopted the IAS 1 amendments for the first time this year. The amendment changes the requirements in IAS 1 with respect to accounting policy disclosures. The amendment replaces all references to the term “significant accounting policies” with “material accounting policy information.”

Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in the consolidated financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that primary users of general purpose consolidated financial statements make, based on those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that information related to accounting policies for transactions, other immaterial events or conditions, need not be disclosed.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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 by itself material.

The IASB has developed guides and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the four-step process outlined in Practice Paper 2.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred taxes related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - The Bank has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time this year. The amendments introduce an additional exception to the initial recognition exception. According to the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that result in equal cumulative and deductible time differences, for tax purposes. Depending on applicable tax law, cumulative and deductible temporary differences may arise at the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect the accounting or tax results.

The amendments to IAS 12 provide that an entity is required to recognize deferred tax assets and relative liabilities, considering that the recognition of any active deferred tax is subject to the recoverability criteria of IAS 12.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - International Tax Reform - Pillar 2 - The Bank has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time this year. The IASB amended the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the standard applies to taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantially enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), including tax laws that implement additional minimum qualifying domestic taxes as described in those rules.

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the deferred tax requirements in IAS 12, so that an entity does not recognize or disclose information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to taxes arising from the application of Pillar 2.

Continuing with the amendments, the Bank is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to separately disclose its current tax expense or income related to the application of Pillar 2.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Errors – Definition of Accounting Estimate. The Bank has adopted the amendments to IAS 8 for the first time this year. The amendments replace the definition of a “change in accounting estimate” with the definition of “accounting estimate.” Under the new definition, accounting estimates are monetary amounts in consolidated financial statements that are not subject to certainty in their measurement. The definition of a change in accounting estimate was eliminated.

2.2 IFRS standards issued that are not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

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At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments)	<i>Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.</i>
Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Non-current liabilities with covenants.</i>
Amendments to IAS 7	<i>Suppliers finance arrangements</i>
Amendments to IFRS 16	<i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>

The Bank's 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, except as indicated below:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognized in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognized in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has not yet been set by the IASB; however, early application is permitted. The Bank's Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of consolidated financial statements - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 issued in January 2020, affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the 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, 2024, with early application permitted. The IASB has aligned the effective date with the 2022 amendments to IAS 1. If an entity applies the 2020 amendments early, it is also required to apply the 2022 amendments early.

The Bank's Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

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Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements - Non-current liabilities with covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period, affect the entity's right to defer payment of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore should be considered in assessing the classification of a liability as current and non-current). Such covenants affect whether the rights exist at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer payment of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if the entity is only required to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if an entity's right to defer payment of a liability is subject to the satisfaction of covenants within twelve months after the reporting date, the entity discloses information that causes users of consolidated financial statements to understand the risk that the liabilities will be paid within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying value of the related liabilities and the facts and circumstances, if any, indicating that the entity may have difficulty in complying with the covenants.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted. If an entity applies the amendments for a prior period, it is also required to apply the 2020 amendments early.

The Bank's Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank for future periods.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial statements: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements.

The amendments add a disclosure in IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about supplier finance arrangements that enables the user of the consolidated financial statements to evaluate the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements for disclosing information about an entity's exposure to concentration and liquidity risks.

The term "supplier finance arrangements" is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity is required to disclose in aggregate for its funding provider arrangements:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements.
- The carrying value and other items in the entity's statements of financial position in which the liabilities relating to the arrangements are presented.
- The carrying value and other items for which the suppliers have received payment from the finance providers.
- Payment day ranges for both financial liabilities that are part of the supplier finance arrangement and comparable payables that are not part of the supplier finance arrangements.
- Liquidity risk information.

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The amendments contain specific transition considerations for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments. It is applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases - Lease liability on a sale and leaseback

The Amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that meet the IFRS 15 requirements to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine lease payments or revised lease payments so that the seller-lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee after the lease commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or total termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee could have recognized a gain on the right-of-use it retains, only by remeasuring the lease liability (for example, after a modification to a lease or change in the term of a lease) by applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have occurred particularly in the case of leasebacks that include lease payments and are not dependent on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB modified an illustrative example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale under IFRS 15 is a lease liability.

Early application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies the amendments early, this fact must be disclosed.

A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 for sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the initial date of application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity initially applied IFRS 16.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and S2 - Climate-related disclosures:

In June 2023, the “International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)” issued IFRS S1 and S2, the main objective of which is for companies to disclose how sustainability (and climate) risks and opportunities are expected to affect their operations, cash flows, access to borrowing, cost of capital, among other aspects, in the short, medium and long term.

These standards will become effective as of January 1, 2024, although each jurisdiction will define the mandatory date for their adoption. To date, these standards have been voluntarily adopted in Panama, likewise, the Bank is in the process of reviewing and evaluating the impacts that the adoption of these standards will bring.

The Bank's Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements in future periods if such transactions arise.

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IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

The Standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts that are within the scope of the Standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides consistent, principles-based accounting for insurance contracts. This information provides a basis for users to assess the effect of insurance contracts on the financial statements.

The International Accounting Standards Board established January 1, 2023 as the effective date. The Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama, through Circular No.SSRP-DSES-025-2022, dated July 20, 2022, agreed to move the effective date to January 1, 2024. By Circular SBP-DR-0070-2023 dated September 23, 2022, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama leaves to the discretion of each Banking Group, the adoption decision for the purposes of its consolidated financial statements for periods beginning on January 1, 2023. On January 12, 2024, the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama issued Agreement 01-2024, which establishes the provisions for the adoption and application of IFRSs applicable to insurance and reinsurance operations and other related operations and the solvency capital requirement, solvency margin and minimum liquidity requirement. Under this Agreement, July 1, 2024 is maintained as the adoption date, but it is specified that the first public and audited financial statements prepared adopting IFRS 17 will be the financial statements as of June 30, 2026. Thus, the financial statements as of June 30, 2024 and 2025 must still be prepared under IFRS 4.

The Bank has decided to take advantage of the extension granted by its regulators in Panama. Due to the nature of the Bank's financial operations, the adoption of this standard does not imply significant changes to the financial information as of June 30, 2024.

3. Basis of presentation

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (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 (FVTPL); investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), assets or liabilities with fair value hedges and derivative instruments which are presented at fair value.

The 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.

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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 been 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 IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, when applicable, the cost at the beginning of the transaction of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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 and presentation currency

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 it, 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.

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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).

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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:

- 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.

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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 Asset write-off

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 withheld.

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 allowance 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.
- Choose 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 allowance 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 guarantee contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognized in equity investments.

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With the exception of financial assets, ECLs are required to be measured for those impaired financial assets that are acquired through a loss allowance 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 allowance 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 (type of instrument, credit rating group and date of origination). The measurement of the allowance 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.

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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:
 - o A real or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results;
 - o A significant expected or actual adverse change in the borrower's regulatory, economic or technological environment;
 - o Significant changes in the value of the collateral guarantee that supports the obligation;
 - o 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.
 - o Adverse changes existing or foreseen in the business, and financial or economic conditions;

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- 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 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 Modified or renegotiated loans

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.

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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 allowance for ECLs in the consolidated statement of financial position

The allowance 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 allowance for loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position given that the carrying value is at fair value. However, the allowance 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 allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying value of the subscription component.

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3.6.9.7 Loans at amortized cost

The Bank recognizes an allowance 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 allowance 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 allowance 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 allowance 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 allowance 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.

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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 rate, 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.

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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.

Obligations

Obligations 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 period of obligations using the effective interest method. Those obligations 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 guarantees, 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 guarantees 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.

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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 guarantees, 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.

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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.

Right-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.

Right-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.

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Variable incomes 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 properties

Investment properties which are held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), are 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.

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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 its 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 June 30, 2024, Management has not identified impairment loss of its non-financial assets.

3.19 Employee benefits

Labor benefits

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.

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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 and restricted stock plan

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 subsidiary.

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).

The fair value of restricted shares granted annually to participants is recognized as an expense for the year by the Bank.

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.

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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.

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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:

- Fair value hedges of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments.
- Cash flow 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 it 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 occur 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 income" line item.

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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 Notes 13 and 20.

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 management

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

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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.

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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 guarantees:

The Bank holds collaterals for loans granted to customers related to mortgages on properties and other guarantees. 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 guarantee. These guarantees 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.

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Credit quality analysis

4.2.1 Table of credit quality of financial assets and impairment allowance

	2024	2023
<u>Bank deposits</u>		
Grade 1	<u>323,441,828</u>	<u>303,864,284</u>
<u>Loans</u>		
Grade 1	5,518,361,505	5,331,231,491
Grade 2	422,793,909	459,358,530
Grade 3	96,094,164	119,505,701
Grade 4	105,492,221	112,739,798
Grade 5	<u>256,892,761</u>	<u>281,428,774</u>
Gross amount	6,399,634,560	6,304,264,294
Accrued interest receivable	161,176,680	154,312,211
Allowance for expected credit loss	(225,426,527)	(230,229,315)
Unearned discounted interest and commissions	<u>(19,675,146)</u>	<u>(15,792,715)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>6,315,709,567</u>	<u>6,212,554,475</u>
<u>Off-balance sheet transactions</u>		
Grade 1		
Letters of credit	171,330,553	176,006,674
Endorsements and guarantees	397,310,914	610,223,411
Promissory notes	89,628,082	200,699,607
Unused credit lines	<u>451,817,275</u>	<u>557,564,622</u>
	<u>1,110,086,824</u>	<u>1,544,494,314</u>
<u>Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost</u>		
Grade 1	<u>4,956,931</u>	<u>3,547,807</u>
<u>Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Grade 1	<u>566,447,182</u>	<u>556,304,546</u>
<u>Investments at fair value through profit or loss</u>		
Grade 1	<u>71,631,682</u>	<u>68,596,435</u>
<u>Investments at amortized cost</u>		
Grade 1	<u>402,341,535</u>	<u>423,863,147</u>

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The aging of the loan portfolio delinquency is presented below:

	2024		
	<u>Global Bank Corporation</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current	6,020,131,031	92,050,165	6,112,181,196
31 to 90 days	93,504,349	-	93,504,349
More than 90 days (principal and interest)	146,905,700	-	146,905,700
More than 30 days past due (maturity principal)	<u>47,043,315</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,043,315</u>
Total	<u>6,307,584,395</u>	<u>92,050,165</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>

	2023		
	<u>Global Bank Corporation</u>	<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current	5,941,989,103	60,704,438	6,002,693,541
31 to 90 days	88,776,840	-	88,776,840
More than 90 days (principal and interest)	155,001,959	-	155,001,959
More than 30 days past due (maturity principal)	<u>57,791,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,791,954</u>
Total	<u>6,243,559,856</u>	<u>60,704,438</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>

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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 Loan Portfolio

4.2.2.1.1 Credit quality analysis of loans by stage:

	2024			
	<u>Stage1</u>	<u>Stage2</u>	<u>Stage3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Classification</u>				
Grade 1	5,307,408,088	210,953,417	-	5,518,361,505
Grade 2	-	422,793,909	-	422,793,909
Grade 3	-	96,094,164	-	96,094,164
Grade 4	-	105,492,221	-	105,492,221
Grade 5	-	-	256,892,761	256,892,761
Gross amount	<u>5,307,408,088</u>	<u>835,333,711</u>	<u>256,892,761</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>
Interest receivable	79,654,549	62,814,326	18,707,805	161,176,680
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(20,286,686)</u>	<u>(65,496,659)</u>	<u>(139,643,182)</u>	<u>(225,426,527)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>5,366,775,951</u>	<u>832,651,378</u>	<u>135,957,384</u>	<u>6,335,384,713</u>
	2023			
	<u>Stage1</u>	<u>Stage2</u>	<u>Stage3</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Classification</u>				
Grade 1	5,127,467,652	203,763,839	-	5,331,231,491
Grade 2	-	459,358,530	-	459,358,530
Grade 3	-	119,505,701	-	119,505,701
Grade 4	-	112,739,798	-	112,739,798
Grade 5	-	-	281,428,774	281,428,774
Gross amount	<u>5,127,467,652</u>	<u>895,367,868</u>	<u>281,428,774</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>
Interest receivable	83,113,353	51,238,800	19,960,058	154,312,211
Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(21,705,616)</u>	<u>(76,040,604)</u>	<u>(132,483,095)</u>	<u>(230,229,315)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>5,188,875,389</u>	<u>870,566,064</u>	<u>168,905,737</u>	<u>6,228,347,190</u>

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

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

	2024			
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	21,705,615	76,040,605	132,483,095	230,229,315
Transfer to Stage 1	23,820,205	(21,617,698)	(2,202,507)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(6,394,108)	45,188,980	(38,794,872)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(425,475)	(23,283,471)	23,708,946	-
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	(24,084,592)	(6,608,115)	73,427,918	42,735,211
Origination of new financial assets	11,376,145	-	-	11,376,145
Loans paid	(5,711,105)	(4,223,642)	(9,480,755)	(19,415,502)
Subtotal	(1,418,930)	(10,543,946)	46,658,730	34,695,854
Loans written-off	-	-	(42,699,089)	(42,699,089)
Recoveries	-	-	3,200,447	3,200,447
Balance at end of the year	<u>20,286,685</u>	<u>65,496,659</u>	<u>139,643,183</u>	<u>225,426,527</u>
	2023			
	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	18,110,120	82,566,435	130,363,036	231,039,591
Transfer to Stage 1	37,898,589	(35,172,888)	(2,725,701)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(6,198,209)	53,731,660	(47,533,451)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(534,029)	(28,011,411)	28,545,440	-
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	(31,169,269)	11,868,713	78,563,670	59,263,114
Origination of new financial assets	9,061,450	-	-	9,061,450
Loans paid	(5,463,037)	(8,941,904)	(4,961,881)	(19,366,822)
Subtotal	3,595,495	(6,525,830)	51,888,077	48,957,742
Loans written-off	-	-	(53,524,753)	(53,524,753)
Recoveries	-	-	3,756,735	3,756,735
Balance at end of the year	<u>21,705,615</u>	<u>76,040,605</u>	<u>132,483,095</u>	<u>230,229,315</u>

Incorporation of information with 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 allowances. 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.

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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 following table lists the macroeconomic assumptions used, under the base, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios and considers an average forecast period of two years. In addition, a sensitivity of the differential between the expected loss allowance selected based on the weighting of the different scenarios and the expected loss allowance of each scenario is included.

Scenario	2024			2023	
	IMAE	CPI	Sensitivity	GDP	Sensitivity
	Growth	Growth	on the reserve selected	Growth	on the reserve selected
Optimistic	3.75%	(2.47%)	(247,102)	6.00%	(773,610)
Base	2.50%	1.90%	(9,617)	5.00%	404,937
Pessimistic	0.00%	5.20%	180,764	4.00%	1,154,377

Relationships predicted between key indicators and default rates and loss rates have been developed based on the historical data analysis over the past 10 years.

The effects known to Management and which can be reasonably estimated have been recognized in the June 30, 2024 and 2023 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:

2024	With	Standard	Without	Total
	investment rating	monitoring	international rating	
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	81,677,632	212,629,893	272,139,657	566,447,182
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	23,251,069	-	48,380,613	71,631,682
Investments at amortized cost	234,118,086	148,406,688	19,816,761	402,341,535
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	-	4,956,931	4,956,931
Total	339,046,787	361,036,581	345,293,962	1,045,377,330

2023	With	Standard	Without	Total
	investment rating	monitoring	international rating	
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	138,060,233	133,433,104	284,811,209	556,304,546
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	22,335,722	-	46,260,713	68,596,435
Investments at amortized cost	365,154,207	38,892,179	19,816,761	423,863,147
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	-	3,547,807	3,547,807
Total	525,550,162	172,325,283	354,436,490	1,052,311,935

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

<u>Grade of rating</u>	<u>External rating</u>
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:

2024

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	497,525,173	68,922,009	-	566,447,182
Investments at amortized cost	382,524,774	19,816,761	-	402,341,535
	<u>880,049,947</u>	<u>88,738,770</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>968,788,717</u>

2023

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	479,801,681	76,502,865	-	556,304,546
Investments at amortized cost	404,046,386	19,816,761	-	423,863,147
	<u>883,848,067</u>	<u>96,319,626</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>980,167,693</u>

The allowance for expected credit losses related to investments at fair value through other comprehensive income is detailed below:

2024

<u>Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	2,721,066	1,344,917	-	4,065,983
Transfer from 12 months to total life without credit impairment	(23,726)	23,726	-	-
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	(382,408)	508,533	-	126,125
New instruments acquired	202,812	-	-	202,812
Investments paid	(100,977)	(106,206)	-	(207,183)
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,416,767</u>	<u>1,770,970</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,187,737</u>

2023

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	2,207,796	1,517,264	-	3,725,060
Transfer from 12 months to total life without credit impairment	(22,342)	22,342	-	-
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	745,307	(144,521)	-	600,786
New instruments acquired	92,735	-	-	92,735
Investments paid	(302,430)	(50,168)	-	(352,598)
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,721,066</u>	<u>1,344,917</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,065,983</u>

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

2024

Investments at amortized cost	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	290,045	1,534,374	-	1,824,419
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	(174,408)	(9,743)	-	(184,151)
New instruments acquired	5,177	-	-	5,177
Investments cancelled	(3,439)	-	-	(3,439)
Balance at end of the year	<u>117,375</u>	<u>1,524,631</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,642,006</u>

2023

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	147,498	1,543,806	-	1,691,304
Net effect of changes in the allowance for expected credit losses	140,244	(9,432)	-	130,812
New instruments acquired	2,303	-	-	2,303
Balance at end of the year	<u>290,045</u>	<u>1,534,374</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,824,419</u>

4.2.2.3 Guarantees to reduce credit risk and its financial impact

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

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

	<u>Consumer</u>				<u>Corporate</u>		<u>Total loans</u>
	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Credit cards</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Overdraft</u>	
2024							
Loan balances	861,479,942	132,114,806	217,787,584	1,918,375,745	3,131,869,598	138,006,885	6,399,634,560
Guarantees	<u>361,562,951</u>	<u>3,669,559</u>	<u>285,969,666</u>	<u>2,749,907,558</u>	<u>5,578,385,036</u>	<u>247,538,023</u>	<u>9,227,032,793</u>
% of exposure subject to guarantee requirements	<u>26%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>96%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>74%</u>	<u>65%</u>	<u>74%</u>
	<u>Consumer</u>				<u>Corporate</u>		
	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Credit cards</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Overdraft</u>	<u>Total loans</u>
2023							
Loan balances	838,501,674	127,844,205	227,071,591	1,950,815,573	3,035,941,980	124,089,271	6,304,264,294
Guarantees	<u>360,139,287</u>	<u>3,787,386</u>	<u>307,947,708</u>	<u>2,706,410,013</u>	<u>5,358,377,749</u>	<u>215,742,466</u>	<u>8,952,404,609</u>
% of exposure subject to guarantee requirements	<u>27%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>74%</u>	<u>70%</u>	<u>75%</u>

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Residential mortgage loans

The table below shows the loan portfolio ratio of the mortgage portfolio in relation to the value of the guarantees ("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 guarantee. The gross amount of the loan excludes any impairment loss. The value of the guarantee, for mortgages is based on the original value of the guarantee at the date of disbursement.

	2024	2023
Residential mortgage loans:		
Less than 50%	199,461,694	141,990,600
51% - 70%	374,830,538	399,029,670
71% - 90%	827,052,209	950,916,051
Over 90%	<u>517,031,304</u>	<u>458,879,252</u>
Total	<u>1,918,375,745</u>	<u>1,950,815,573</u>

Time deposits placed in banks

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank held time deposits in Banks for B/.150,084,128 (2023: B/.136,670,398). Time deposits in banks are held in local and foreign financial institutions. These institutions have local and/or international ratings, most of them with international investment grade ratings of at least BBB- according to Fitch Ratings or Standard and Poors, or Baa3 by Moody's.

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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:

	2024		
	Bank deposits	Loans	Investments
Concentration by sector:			
Corporate	-	3,062,104,963	-
Consumer	-	3,141,636,346	-
Government	61,163,714	-	452,372,907
Other sectors	262,278,114	195,893,251	588,047,492
	<u>323,441,828</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>	<u>1,040,420,399</u>
Geographic concentration:			
Panama	113,814,984	5,935,374,786	540,586,755
Latin America and the Caribbean	25,009,305	369,322,358	234,143,803
Europe, Asia and Oceania	70,252,460	94,937,416	16,926,224
United States of America	114,365,079	-	248,763,617
	<u>323,441,828</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>	<u>1,040,420,399</u>
	2023		
	Bank deposits	Loans	Investments
Concentration by sector:			
Corporate	-	3,019,412,494	-
Consumer	-	3,156,181,590	-
Government	57,001,442	-	465,035,394
Other sectors	246,862,842	128,670,210	583,728,734
	<u>303,864,284</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>	<u>1,048,764,128</u>
Geographic concentration:			
Panama	125,287,233	5,933,420,769	498,555,042
Latin America and the Caribbean	10,062,341	269,325,918	234,464,720
Europe, Asia and Oceania	48,297,034	101,517,607	15,564,596
United States of America	120,217,676	-	300,179,770
	<u>303,864,284</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>	<u>1,048,764,128</u>

In the 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.

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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 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 June 30, 2024 was 36.59% (2023: 36.34%).

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:

	2024	2023
At end of the year	36.59%	36.34%
Average for the year	37.78%	37.94%
Maximum for the year	40.49%	41.68%
Minimum for the year	34.88%	35.51%

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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:

2024	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Deposits	5,345,450,187	5,568,302,123	3,968,301,573	1,267,889,105	331,225,619	885,826
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	47,610,933	49,670,999	49,670,999	-	-	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,642,982,215	1,787,280,609	1,093,740,308	512,762,649	149,189,460	31,588,192
Marketable securities	2,000,000	2,089,431	2,089,431	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	374,440,557	453,765,675	16,562,713	97,260,130	339,942,832	-
Perpetual bonds	178,016,538	218,342,954	11,964,397	130,885,406	29,534,058	45,959,093
Lease liabilities	12,991,713	17,121,434	2,320,165	5,755,812	2,490,024	6,555,433
	<u>7,603,492,143</u>	<u>8,096,573,225</u>	<u>5,144,649,586</u>	<u>2,014,553,102</u>	<u>852,381,993</u>	<u>84,988,544</u>
2023	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Deposits	5,288,496,242	5,512,107,429	3,793,315,214	1,218,212,122	497,503,874	3,076,219
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	70,009,751	72,419,208	72,419,208	-	-	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,582,877,582	1,727,060,636	1,092,270,161	401,763,904	180,095,938	52,930,633
Corporate bonds	388,450,729	497,879,016	54,164,040	37,590,104	37,641,668	368,483,204
Perpetual bonds	177,965,873	230,337,782	11,996,256	47,824,828	104,214,610	66,302,088
Lease liabilities	15,302,729	19,870,202	2,748,768	4,506,488	3,569,489	9,045,457
	<u>7,523,102,906</u>	<u>8,059,674,273</u>	<u>5,026,913,647</u>	<u>1,709,897,446</u>	<u>823,025,579</u>	<u>499,837,601</u>

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.

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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.

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The following table below 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.

2024	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest rate	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and deposits	147,403,714	1,680,414	1,000,000	-	227,575,076	377,659,204
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	400,000	4,556,931	-	-	-	4,956,931
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,862,422	6,008,352	355,573,202	125,993,324	28,009,882	566,447,182
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,582,997	-	-	24,040,000	43,008,685	71,631,682
Investments at amortized cost	-	30,078,315	96,346,273	275,916,947	-	402,341,535
Loans	4,736,857,208	19,006,102	171,712,974	1,472,058,276	-	6,399,634,560
Total financial assets	4,940,106,341	61,330,114	624,632,449	1,898,008,547	298,593,643	7,822,671,094
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits received	2,367,319,563	1,031,498,944	1,474,697,927	4,698,593	467,235,160	5,345,450,187
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,987,645	31,623,288	-	-	-	47,610,933
Obligations with financial institutions	418,653,601	432,797,205	703,100,446	88,430,963	-	1,642,982,215
Marketable securities	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Corporate bonds	-	-	64,208,852	310,231,705	-	374,440,557
Perpetual bonds	-	-	-	178,016,538	-	178,016,538
Total financial liabilities	2,801,960,809	1,497,919,437	2,242,007,225	581,377,799	467,235,160	7,590,500,430
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	1,110,086,824	1,110,086,824
Total interest rate sensitivity	2,138,145,532	(1,436,589,323)	(1,617,374,776)	1,316,630,748	(168,641,517)	232,170,664
2023						
	Up to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest rate	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and deposits	129,708,433	4,281,551	2,680,414	-	218,006,292	354,676,690
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	-	3,547,807	-	-	-	3,547,807
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	109,741,578	33,490,300	226,874,771	158,144,566	28,053,331	556,304,546
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,664,339	-	28,419,496	38,512,600	68,596,435
Investments at amortized cost	-	10,360,164	121,697,907	291,805,076	-	423,863,147
Loans	4,636,541,655	15,065,412	152,874,050	1,499,783,177	-	6,304,264,294
Total financial assets	4,875,991,666	68,409,573	504,127,142	1,978,152,315	284,572,223	7,711,252,919
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits received	2,420,289,810	815,987,412	1,564,328,733	7,715,049	480,175,238	5,288,496,242
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	38,068,393	31,941,358	-	-	-	70,009,751
Obligations with financial institutions	1,266,256,219	123,247,560	69,278,762	124,095,041	-	1,582,877,582
Corporate bonds	34,976,155	-	-	353,474,574	-	388,450,729
Perpetual bonds	-	-	-	177,965,873	-	177,965,873
Total financial liabilities	3,759,590,577	971,176,330	1,633,607,495	663,250,537	480,175,238	7,507,800,177
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	1,544,494,314	1,544,494,314
Total interest rate sensitivity	1,116,401,089	(902,766,757)	(1,129,480,353)	1,314,901,778	(195,603,015)	203,452,742

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.

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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:

	2024	Increase of 100bps	Decrease of 100bps
Investments in securities		(47,033,998)	53,911,232
Loans		(22,530,800)	24,100,402
Time deposits		39,619,078	(40,764,729)
Obligations with financial institutions		15,242,259	(15,732,954)
Marketable securities		14,807	(14,930)
Corporate bonds		14,322,492	(14,977,428)
Perpetual bonds		1,982,933	(2,009,908)
Net impact		<u>1,616,771</u>	<u>4,511,685</u>
	2023	Increase of 100bps	Decrease of 100bps
Investments in securities		(50,288,120)	58,062,528
Loans		(21,465,781)	22,936,719
Time deposits		43,394,685	(44,796,774)
Obligations with financial institutions		15,412,112	(15,973,927)
Corporate bonds		17,299,532	(18,291,927)
Perpetual bonds		2,326,541	(2,369,653)
Net impact		<u>6,678,969</u>	<u>(433,034)</u>

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.

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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 policies 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.

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4.7 Capital management

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank analyzes its regulatory capital applying the standards of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama based on the new agreements, Agreement 1-2015 of February 3, 2015 and Agreement 3-2016 of March 22, 2016, which modified Agreement 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 11-2018 of September 11, 2018, amended by Agreement 3-2019 of April 30, 2019, by means of which new provisions are established on Operational Risk and Agreement 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.

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 4-2013.

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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:

	2024	2023
Primary capital (Tier 1)		
Paid-in share capital	270,202,657	270,202,657
Excess paid-in share capital	2,247,763	2,252,695
Declared reserves	45,124,877	44,175,479
Retained earnings	335,487,535	328,345,832
Other items of comprehensive income	(29,820,685)	(37,365,976)
Dynamic reserve	87,863,198	87,863,198
Subtotal	<u>711,105,345</u>	<u>695,473,885</u>
Less: Regulatory adjustments to the calculation of ordinary primary capital		
Goodwill	(92,014,817)	(92,014,817)
Other intangible assets	(16,288,108)	(17,831,449)
Hedging reserves of cash flows	69,008	-
Deferred tax assets	(3,882,556)	(2,475,602)
Total primary capital funds	<u>598,988,872</u>	<u>583,152,017</u>
Perpetual bonds	178,016,538	177,965,873
Total additional primary capital fund	<u>178,016,538</u>	<u>177,965,873</u>
Total capital funds	<u>777,005,410</u>	<u>761,117,890</u>
Assets weighted by credit risk	5,409,739,171	5,529,013,583
Assets weighted by market risk	56,362,403	56,414,370
Operational risk-weighted assets	193,817,742	214,916,253
Total risk-weighted assets	<u>5,659,919,316</u>	<u>5,800,344,206</u>
Capital ratios		
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	<u>13.73%</u>	<u>13.12%</u>
Total Tier 1 expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	<u>13.73%</u>	<u>13.12%</u>

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

Category	Assets weighted by market risk	
	2024	2023
Fixed income	4,514,062	3,474,833
Variable income	<u>51,848,341</u>	<u>52,939,537</u>
Assets weighted by market risk	<u>56,362,403</u>	<u>56,414,370</u>

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.

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(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.

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Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of the year as of June 30, 2024 and 2023

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					
	2024	2023	2024	2023				
Investments at fair value:								
Shares issued by companies -domestic	7,892,734	8,180,327	5,128,898	4,926,749	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by companies -domestic	638,830	490,850	-	-	Level 3	Share prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration dates.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Shares issued by companies - foreign	317,646	448,732	3,167,872	2,941,441	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by foreign companies, not listed in stock exchange	-	83,434	15,500,201	15,014,785	Level 2	Value of net assets	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by foreign companies, not listed in stock exchange	130,207	37,619	2,000,000	-	Level 3	Share prices in non-liquid markets.	Calibration prices and calibration dates.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Private debt securities - domestic	11,853,301	12,023,482	-	-	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - domestic	33,803,560	12,495,971	-	-	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - domestic	175,181,190	207,910,260	-	1,664,339	Level 3	Bond price in the non-liquid market.	Calibration prices and calibration dates.	If unobservable data increases, the fair value of the instruments will decrease.
Private debt securities - foreign	205,760,040	196,259,326	4,582,996	4,379,496	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Private debt securities - foreign	5,000,000	-	-	-	Level 2	Observable market prices in non-active markets.	N/A	N/A
Government debt securities - domestic	70,178,245	19,048,642	-	-	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Government debt securities - domestic not listed in stock exchange	213,980	348,722	-	-	Level 3	Value of the instrument's quota.	N/A	N/A
Government debt securities - foreign	982,463	43,362,638	-	-	Level 1	Observable market prices in active markets.	N/A	N/A
Shares issued by domestic companies, not listed in stock exchange	19,030,465	18,812,370	17,211,715	15,629,625	Level 3	Price per share, adjusted for the fair value of the issuer's properties.	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	35,464,521	36,802,173	-	-	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	566,447,182	556,304,546	71,631,682	68,596,435				
Derivative financial instruments								
Interest rate swaps – fair value	-	7,290,393	-	-	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
Interest rate swaps - cash flows	(69,008)	-	-	-	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	(69,008)	7,290,393	-	-				

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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.

	2024	
	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	<u>Effect on equity</u>	
	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Fixed income instruments	7,172,822	(6,818,725)

	2023	
	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	<u>Effect on equity</u>	
	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>(Unfavorable)</u>
Fixed income instruments	9,716,574	(9,186,004)

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 year

The carrying value of main assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position is summarized below:

	2024		2023	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	227,575,076	227,575,076	218,006,292	218,006,292
Time deposits	150,084,128	150,084,128	136,670,398	136,670,398
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	4,956,931	4,956,931	3,547,807	3,547,807
Investments at amortized cost	402,341,535	338,517,333	423,863,147	364,195,119
Loans	6,154,532,887	6,219,689,740	6,058,242,264	6,126,313,419
Total financial assets	<u>6,939,490,557</u>	<u>6,940,823,208</u>	<u>6,840,329,908</u>	<u>6,848,733,035</u>
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	467,235,160	467,235,160	480,175,238	480,175,238
Savings deposits	1,081,312,202	1,081,312,202	1,138,528,545	1,138,528,545
Time deposits	3,796,902,825	3,835,237,233	3,669,792,459	3,699,532,731
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	47,610,933	47,610,933	70,009,751	70,009,751
Obligations with financial institutions	1,642,982,215	1,650,186,140	1,582,877,582	1,601,210,196
Marketable securities	2,000,000	2,028,623	-	-
Corporate bonds	374,440,557	351,371,714	388,450,729	357,916,085
Perpetual bonds	178,016,538	172,789,760	177,965,873	177,128,238
Total financial liabilities	<u>7,590,500,430</u>	<u>7,607,771,765</u>	<u>7,507,800,177</u>	<u>7,524,500,784</u>

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	Fair value hierarchy			
	<u>Total</u>	2024		<u>Level 3</u>
<u>Level 1</u>		<u>Level 2</u>		
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	227,575,076	-	227,575,076	-
Time deposits	150,084,128	-	150,084,128	-
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	4,956,931	-	4,956,931	-
Investments at amortized cost	338,517,333	319,434,291	-	19,083,042
Loans	6,219,689,740	-	-	6,219,689,740
Total financial assets	6,940,823,208	319,434,291	382,616,135	6,238,772,782
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	467,235,160	-	467,235,160	-
Savings deposits	1,081,312,202	-	1,081,312,202	-
Time deposits	3,835,237,233	-	3,835,237,233	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	47,610,933	-	47,610,933	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,650,186,140	-	1,650,186,140	-
Marketable securities	2,028,623	-	2,028,623	-
Corporate bonds	351,371,714	286,882,714	59,938,000	4,551,000
Perpetual bonds	172,789,760	-	134,092,643	38,697,117
Total financial liabilities	7,607,771,765	286,882,714	7,277,640,934	43,248,117
Fair value hierarchy				
	2023			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Assets				
Cash and deposits in banks	218,006,292	-	218,006,292	-
Time deposits	136,670,398	-	136,670,398	-
Securities purchased under resale agreements - at amortized cost	3,547,807	-	3,547,807	-
Investments at amortized cost	364,195,119	345,499,194	-	18,695,925
Loans	6,126,313,419	-	-	6,126,313,419
Total financial assets	6,848,733,035	345,499,194	358,224,497	6,145,009,344
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	480,175,238	-	480,175,238	-
Savings deposits	1,138,528,545	-	1,138,528,545	-
Time deposits	3,699,532,731	-	3,699,532,731	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	70,009,751	-	70,009,751	-
Obligations with financial institutions	1,601,210,196	-	1,601,210,196	-
Corporate bonds	357,916,085	322,916,085	-	35,000,000
Perpetual bonds	177,128,238	-	133,073,118	44,055,120
Total financial liabilities	7,524,500,784	322,916,085	7,122,529,579	79,055,120

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.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	264,401,994	244,331,992	41,333,964	29,230,859
Additions	8,000,000	-	2,000,000	12,110,767
Reclassifications from Level 2 to Level 3	622,384	48,481,332	-	-
Reclassifications from Level 3 to Level 2	(23,110,709)	-	-	-
Net changes in securities	861,765	(2,315,207)	1,589,751	(7,662)
Redemptions, amortizations and write-offs	(20,116,241)	(26,096,123)	(1,672,000)	-
Balance at end of the year	<u>230,659,193</u>	<u>264,401,994</u>	<u>43,251,715</u>	<u>41,333,964</u>

As of June 30, 2024, investments at fair value through other comprehensive income in Level 3 did not affect the Bank's results.

The total unrealized loss for investments at fair value through other comprehensive income classified as Level 3 as of June 30, 2024 is B/.15,603,940 (2023: B/.16,465,705).

As of June 30, 2024, the reclassifications between Level 2 and Level 3 of investments in local corporate bonds occurred as a result of the activity observed in the stock market in which they are listed.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

6. Balances and transactions with related parties

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

	2024	2023
<i>Transactions with related companies</i>		
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Assets		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,913,279	17,317,747
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	11,165,756	9,440,792
Loans	38,512,529	31,638,133
Accrued interest receivable	111,761	1,903,425
Other assets	123,946,549	104,162,869
Liabilities		
Client deposits:		
Demand	25,779,744	24,388,982
Savings	4,287,504	3,069,104
Time	48,462,220	46,831,438
Accrued interest payable	1,972,972	1,158,274
Commitments and contingencies	3,446,745	7,014,723
Consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Income and expenses		
Interest and dividend income	4,100,033	2,210,485
Interest expenses	2,208,234	1,119,699

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	2024	2023
<i>Transactions with directors and key management personnel</i>		
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Assets		
Loans	19,048,715	15,210,623
Accrued interest receivable	57,809	55,528
Liabilities		
Client deposits:		
Demand	870,804	539,213
Savings	1,891,576	3,210,703
Time	25,144,571	22,866,776
Accrued interest payable	422,295	330,089
Commitments and contingencies	340,885	454,609
Consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Income and expenses		
Interest income	777,944	647,342
Interest expenses	1,284,871	722,415
Benefits of key Management personnel		
Salaries	6,223,321	5,953,032
Profit sharing	1,510,775	1,407,667
Plan of restricted shares	500,796	470,796
Directors fees	900,600	986,860
	9,135,492	8,818,355

As of June 30, 2024, collateral securing loans to related parties amounted to B/.96,234,479 (2023: B/.80,213,343), which correspond to real estate, furniture and securities.

As of June 30, 2024, there are no loans with related parties with indications of impairment. As of June 30, 2024, loans with related parties mature between July 2024 and June 2054 and have annual interest rates ranging between 3.50% and 8.75% (2023: maturing between July 2023 and June 2052 and annual interest rates ranging between 2.75% and 8.00%).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	54,217,376	50,812,406
Demand deposits	173,357,700	167,193,886
Time deposits	150,084,128	136,670,398
	<u>377,659,204</u>	<u>354,676,690</u>
Interest receivable	539,520	289,166
Cash and bank deposits	<u>378,198,724</u>	<u>354,965,856</u>
Less:		
Interest receivable	(539,520)	(289,166)
Restricted time deposits	(7,076,490)	(3,025,795)
Time deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days	<u>(15,770,414)</u>	<u>(4,680,414)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows	<u>354,812,300</u>	<u>346,970,481</u>

As of June 30, 2024, there are time deposits with original maturities greater than 90 days for B/.15,770,414 (2023: B/.4,680,414). In addition, there are restricted time deposits for B/.7,076,490 (2023: B/.3,025,795) that guarantee financial obligations.

8. Securities purchased under resale agreements

As of June 30, 2024, securities purchased under resale agreements for B/.4,956,931 (2023: B/.3,547,807) maturing in August 2024, January 2025, March 2025, May 2025 and June 2025 (2023: maturing in March 2024, May 2024 and June 2024), are collateralized by shares and bonds of companies listed in the Panama Stock Exchange.

9. Investments in securities, net

The breakdown of investments in securities is detailed below:

	2024	2023
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	566,447,182	556,304,546
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	71,631,682	68,596,435
Investments at amortized cost	402,341,535	423,863,147
Interest receivable	10,547,769	6,470,360
Provision for impairment of investments at amortized cost	<u>(1,642,006)</u>	<u>(1,824,419)</u>
Investments in securities, net	<u>1,049,326,162</u>	<u>1,053,410,069</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

9.1 Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
<u>Securities listed in the stock exchange:</u>		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	8,531,564	8,671,177
Shares issued by companies - foreign	317,646	448,732
Private debt securities - domestic	220,838,051	232,429,713
Private debt securities - foreign	210,760,040	196,259,326
Government debt securities - domestic	70,178,245	19,048,642
Government debt securities - foreign	982,463	43,362,638
	<u>511,608,009</u>	<u>500,220,228</u>
<u>Securities not listed in stock exchange:</u>		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	19,030,465	18,812,370
Shares issued by companies - foreign	130,207	121,053
Private debt securities - domestic	35,464,521	36,802,173
Government debt securities - domestic	213,980	348,722
	<u>54,839,173</u>	<u>56,084,318</u>
	<u>566,447,182</u>	<u>556,304,546</u>

The annual interest rates accrued by the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ranged between 2.50% and 9.599% (2023: 2.50% and 9.375%).

As of June 30, 2024, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.134,853,879 (2023: B/.153,404,683), which guarantee obligations with financial institutions (See Note 16). In addition, as of June 30, 2024, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.61,331,722 (2023: B/.63,689,175) that guarantee repurchase agreements. (See Note 15).

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank sold and redeemed investments for B/.217,377,000 (2023: B/.301,697,831) and as a result recorded a gain of B/.309,926 (2023: B/.388,602), which is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

9.2 Securities at fair value through profit or loss

Securities at fair value through profit or loss are presented below:

	2024	2023
<u>Securities listed in the stock exchange:</u>		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	5,128,898	4,926,749
Shares issued by companies - foreign	3,167,872	2,941,441
Private debt securities - domestic	-	1,664,339
Private debt securities - foreign	4,582,996	4,379,496
	<u>12,879,766</u>	<u>13,912,025</u>
<u>Securities not listed in the stock exchange:</u>		
Shares issued by companies - domestic	17,211,715	15,629,625
Shares issued by companies - foreign	17,500,201	15,014,785
Private debt securities - domestic	24,040,000	24,040,000
	<u>58,751,916</u>	<u>54,684,410</u>
	<u>71,631,682</u>	<u>68,596,435</u>

As of June 30, 2024, there were sales of investments at fair value through profit or loss with a gain of B/.31,674 (2023: loss of B/.6,260).

9.3 Securities at amortized cost

	2024		2023	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<u>Securities listed in the stock exchange:</u>				
Private debt securities - foreign	5,366,005	4,034,504	5,715,344	4,395,807
Government debt securities - domestic	120,132,554	109,601,987	116,364,772	108,086,937
Government debt securities - foreign	257,026,215	206,001,418	281,966,270	233,016,450
	<u>382,524,774</u>	<u>319,637,909</u>	<u>404,046,386</u>	<u>345,499,194</u>
<u>Securities not listed in the stock exchange:</u>				
Private debt securities - domestic	19,816,761	18,879,424	19,816,761	18,695,925
	<u>19,816,761</u>	<u>18,879,424</u>	<u>19,816,761</u>	<u>18,695,925</u>
	<u>402,341,535</u>	<u>338,517,333</u>	<u>423,863,147</u>	<u>364,195,119</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the annual interest rate accrued by securities at amortized cost ranges between 1.00% and 9.375% (2023: 1.00% and 9.375%).

As of June 30, 2024, there are securities at amortized cost for B/.105,384,604 (2023: B/.29,208,650), which guarantee obligations with financial institutions (See Note 16). In addition, as of June 30, 2023, there were investments at amortized cost for B/.21,183,781 that guaranteed repurchase agreements (See Note 15).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

10. Loans, net

	2024			2023		
	Gross amount	Impairment allowance	Net amount	Gross amount	Impairment allowance	Net amount
<i>Domestic sector:</i>						
Consumer	1,164,047,707	(55,480,404)	1,108,567,303	1,150,979,532	(56,908,586)	1,094,070,946
Commercial	1,187,948,076	(77,589,805)	1,110,358,271	1,275,097,314	(87,703,025)	1,187,394,289
Agricultural	339,486,359	(19,602,220)	319,884,139	356,141,355	(17,509,248)	338,632,107
Pledges	148,156,201	(2,648)	148,153,553	131,488,253	(4,857)	131,483,396
Overdrafts	118,731,610	(2,437,297)	116,294,313	105,313,456	(4,446,340)	100,867,116
Mortgages	1,918,375,745	(19,625,376)	1,898,750,369	1,950,815,572	(19,614,038)	1,931,201,534
Industrial	305,881,168	(2,272,864)	303,608,304	270,582,965	(2,081,509)	268,501,456
Construction	401,298,736	(34,615,973)	366,682,763	405,354,778	(26,938,245)	378,416,533
Financial leasings	47,163,874	(1,618,326)	45,545,548	45,587,281	(1,758,123)	43,829,158
Factoring	304,285,310	(3,479,337)	300,805,973	242,060,263	(4,841,423)	237,218,840
Total domestic sector	<u>5,935,374,786</u>	<u>(216,724,250)</u>	<u>5,718,650,536</u>	<u>5,933,420,769</u>	<u>(221,805,394)</u>	<u>5,711,615,375</u>
<i>Foreign sector:</i>						
Commercial	282,077,170	(2,330,719)	279,746,451	251,410,815	(1,971,725)	249,439,090
Industrial	151,560,596	(5,900,925)	145,659,671	89,004,576	(5,973,649)	83,030,927
Construction	1,876,711	(467,494)	1,409,217	2,182,297	(431,537)	1,750,760
Pledges	9,470,022	-	9,470,022	9,470,022	-	9,470,022
Overdrafts	19,275,275	(3,139)	19,272,136	18,775,815	(47,010)	18,728,805
Total foreign sector	<u>464,259,774</u>	<u>(8,702,277)</u>	<u>455,557,497</u>	<u>370,843,525</u>	<u>(8,423,921)</u>	<u>362,419,604</u>
	<u>6,399,634,560</u>	<u>(225,426,527)</u>	<u>6,174,208,033</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>	<u>(230,229,315)</u>	<u>6,074,034,979</u>
Plus - Interest receivable			161,176,680			154,312,211
Less - Discounted unearned interest and commissions			(19,675,146)			(15,792,715)
Total			<u>6,315,709,567</u>			<u>6,212,554,475</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the loan portfolio accrues interest at a rate range of 1.00% to 25.99% (2023: 0.25% to 25.99%).

As of June 30, 2023, there were loans that guaranteed corporate bonds for a total of B/.125,275,182 (See Note 18).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

The classification by type of interest rate of the loan portfolio is detailed below:

	2024	2023
Fixed rate	934,173,318	856,047,401
Adjustable rate	5,213,852,097	5,281,131,798
Variable rate (Libor or Prime)	251,609,145	167,085,095
	<u>6,399,634,560</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>

Finance leases

The balance of net finance leases and the maturity profile is summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
Up to 1 year	7,922,466	8,242,262
1 to 5 years	39,241,408	37,345,019
Total	47,163,874	45,587,281
Less: unearned interest	(8,031,655)	(7,101,759)
Total finance leases, net	<u>39,132,219</u>	<u>38,485,522</u>

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 June 30, 2024, renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired totaled B/.178,155,007 (2023: B/.174,973,688).

	2024	2023
<i>Consumer loans:</i>		
Personal loans	28,127,112	33,507,226
Mortgage	92,691,949	85,038,995
<i>Corporate:</i>		
Commercial	57,335,946	56,427,467
Total	<u>178,155,007</u>	<u>174,973,688</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

11. Property, furniture, equipment and improvements

	2024							Total
	Land	Property	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Projects in progress	
Cost:								
At beginning of the year	12,132,412	145,069,273	34,579,319	99,600,785	2,981,454	12,404,110	24,969,415	331,736,768
Additions or purchases	-	-	104,444	964,162	298,700	-	14,912,434	16,279,740
Reclassifications	-	2,837,779	869,255	10,578,228	4,624	158,411	(14,448,297)	-
Sales and write-offs	(690,769)	(975,070)	(717,281)	(684,584)	(506,902)	(114,991)	-	(3,689,597)
At end of the year	<u>11,441,643</u>	<u>146,931,982</u>	<u>34,835,737</u>	<u>110,458,591</u>	<u>2,777,876</u>	<u>12,447,530</u>	<u>25,433,552</u>	<u>344,326,911</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:								
At beginning of the year	-	33,486,319	31,243,297	68,301,058	2,145,587	6,142,320	-	141,318,581
Expense for the year	-	3,919,193	2,009,671	7,077,246	445,387	603,688	-	14,055,185
Sales and write-offs	-	(446,907)	(698,651)	(681,280)	(506,902)	(114,146)	-	(2,447,886)
At end of the year	-	<u>36,958,605</u>	<u>32,554,317</u>	<u>74,697,024</u>	<u>2,084,072</u>	<u>6,631,862</u>	-	<u>152,925,880</u>
Net balances	<u>11,441,643</u>	<u>109,973,377</u>	<u>2,281,420</u>	<u>35,761,567</u>	<u>693,804</u>	<u>5,815,668</u>	<u>25,433,552</u>	<u>191,401,031</u>

	2023							Total
	Land	Property	Furniture and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Projects in progress	
Cost:								
At 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	-	-	116,416	520,086	345,000	1,600	11,403,006	12,386,108
Reclassifications	-	1,182,575	614,957	9,479,526	-	314,038	(11,591,096)	-
Sales and write-offs	(4,071,192)	(1,499,436)	(780,504)	(825,044)	(479,709)	(2,250,321)	-	(9,906,206)
At end of the year	<u>12,132,412</u>	<u>145,069,273</u>	<u>34,579,319</u>	<u>99,600,785</u>	<u>2,981,454</u>	<u>12,404,110</u>	<u>24,969,415</u>	<u>331,736,768</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:								
At 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 year	-	4,008,177	2,206,586	7,199,143	391,742	625,524	-	14,431,172
Sales and write-offs	-	(661,810)	(600,043)	(752,617)	(476,774)	(2,118,563)	-	(4,609,807)
At end of the year	-	<u>33,486,319</u>	<u>31,243,297</u>	<u>68,301,058</u>	<u>2,145,587</u>	<u>6,142,320</u>	-	<u>141,318,581</u>
Net balances	<u>12,132,412</u>	<u>111,582,954</u>	<u>3,336,022</u>	<u>31,299,727</u>	<u>835,867</u>	<u>6,261,790</u>	<u>24,969,415</u>	<u>190,418,187</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

12. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

a) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented below:

Building and land	2024	2023
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>25,694,588</u>	<u>25,694,588</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>25,694,588</u>	<u>25,694,588</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:		
Balance at beginning of the year	12,393,553	10,109,766
Expenses for the year	<u>2,009,446</u>	<u>2,283,787</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>14,402,999</u>	<u>12,393,553</u>
Net balance	<u>11,291,589</u>	<u>13,301,035</u>

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	2024	2023
Depreciation expenses in right-of-use assets	2,009,446	2,283,787
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	<u>489,759</u>	<u>553,288</u>
	<u>2,499,205</u>	<u>2,837,075</u>

b) Lease liabilities

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

	2024	2023
Up to 1 year	1,475,110	1,777,588
Between 1 and 5 years	5,466,019	5,447,260
5 years or more	<u>6,050,584</u>	<u>8,077,881</u>
Total	<u>12,991,713</u>	<u>15,302,729</u>

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.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

13. Other assets

	2024	2023
Accounts receivable related companies	123,946,549	104,162,869
Goodwill (a)	92,014,817	92,014,817
Reposessed assets	73,246,570	52,584,396
Deferred income tax (b)	55,383,379	52,252,045
Accounts receivable	44,603,176	53,932,947
Investment properties (c)	42,850,897	52,860,897
Accounts receivable National Treasury	30,179,522	60,715,664
Intangible assets (d)	16,288,108	17,831,449
Prepaid expenses	13,744,053	13,761,249
Guarantee deposits	11,619,481	8,971,154
Severance fund	9,538,060	8,699,183
Insurance premiums receivable	8,172,332	9,055,136
Reinsurers' participation	4,647,056	5,146,661
Tax credit - agricultural subsidy	4,582,090	3,920,702
Insurance company claims	3,702,734	3,997,339
Customer obligations for acceptances	2,056,643	1,309,166
Judicial deposits	759,985	772,817
Hedging derivative (e)	50,586	7,290,393
Others	32,012,590	35,502,586
	<u>569,398,628</u>	<u>584,781,470</u>

(a) Goodwill

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

<u>Acquisition date</u>	<u>Company acquired</u>	<u>% of interest acquired</u>	2024	2023
June 1999	Banco Confederado de América Latina, S.A. (COLABANCO)	100%	8,330,187	8,330,187
December 2004	Afianzadora Colón, S.A. PROGRESO - Administradora Nacional de Inversiones, Fondos de	100%	25,000	25,000
December 2014	Pensiones y Cesantías, S.A.	100%	8,407,500	8,407,500
December 2018	Banco Panameño de la Vivienda, S.A. y Subsidiarias	99.972%	75,252,130	75,252,130
			<u>92,014,817</u>	<u>92,014,817</u>

(b) Deferred income tax

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

(c) Investment properties

As of June 30, 2024, the investment properties consist of real estate for future development with a value of B/.86,861,200 (2023: B/.86,861,200) according to the appraisal performed by Avalúos Inspecciones y Construcción, 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.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

(d) Intangible assets

	2024	2023
Cost:		
Right to manage HSBC's severance fund portfolio		
Investment Corporation (Panama, S. A.)	1,389,963	1,389,963
Trademark rights and other intangibles	8,454,809	8,454,809
Intangible assets from the purchase of Banvivienda	15,500,000	15,500,000
	<u>25,344,772</u>	<u>25,344,772</u>
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance at beginning of the year	7,513,323	5,969,982
Amortization	1,543,341	1,543,341
	<u>9,056,664</u>	<u>7,513,323</u>
Net balance at end of the year	<u>16,288,108</u>	<u>17,831,449</u>

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 June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 rates 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.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

(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 nominal amount of B/.200,000,000 as of June 30, 2023, which allow it to convert from variable to fixed interest rates during each payment period. On March 22, 2024, the interest rate swap contract for a nominal amount of B/.200,000,000 matured, which did not generate any effect on results.

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

<u>Method of accounting</u>	2023		
	Remaining maturity of nominal amount		
	<u>Over 1 year</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fair value	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total	-	200,000,000	200,000,000

The nominal amount and estimated fair value of interest rate derivative instruments as of June 30, 2023 are presented in the table below. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated using valuation models with observable market data.

<u>Type</u>	2023	
	<u>Nominal value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Derivatives for fair value hedging (for financing)	200,000,000	7,290,393
Total	200,000,000	7,290,393

Cash flow hedges

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank has entered into "interest rate swap" contracts to hedge borrowings with variable rates and a nominal value of B/.50,000,000, amortizable. These instruments were designated as cash flow hedges in order to protect the variable disbursements related to the liability.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

The "swap" instrument results from applying the net amount between receiving variable interest and payment of a fixed rate during each payment period, which began in March 2024 and ends in March 2029. Interest rate "swap" payments and financing interest payments are made semiannually.

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

<u>Accounting method</u>	2024		
	Remaining maturity of nominal value		
	<u>More than 1 year</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash flows	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Total	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>

The nominal value and estimated fair value of interest rate derivative instruments as of June 30, 2024 is presented in the table below. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated using valuation models from a pricing provider and observable market data.

<u>Type</u>	2024	
	<u>Nominal value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Derivatives for cash flow hedges (for financing)	50,000,000	50,586
Total	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,586</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank recognized B/.50,586 in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, resulting from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments used in cash flow hedges.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

14. Client deposits

2024	Demand	Savings	Time	Total
Economic sector				
Corporate	391,783,176	354,306,405	2,131,262,449	2,877,352,030
Personal	75,451,984	727,005,797	1,584,824,455	2,387,282,236
	<u>467,235,160</u>	<u>1,081,312,202</u>	<u>3,716,086,904</u>	<u>5,264,634,266</u>
Sector				
Domestic	444,036,213	1,031,079,907	3,354,183,463	4,829,299,583
Foreign	23,198,947	50,232,295	361,903,441	435,334,683
	<u>467,235,160</u>	<u>1,081,312,202</u>	<u>3,716,086,904</u>	<u>5,264,634,266</u>
2023	Demand	Savings	Time	Total
Economic sector				
Corporate	397,897,889	359,399,246	2,168,264,354	2,925,561,489
Personal	82,277,349	779,129,299	1,418,608,150	2,280,014,798
	<u>480,175,238</u>	<u>1,138,528,545</u>	<u>3,586,872,504</u>	<u>5,205,576,287</u>
Sector				
Domestic	455,817,928	1,076,666,537	3,235,019,868	4,767,504,333
Foreign	24,357,310	61,862,008	351,852,636	438,071,954
	<u>480,175,238</u>	<u>1,138,528,545</u>	<u>3,586,872,504</u>	<u>5,205,576,287</u>

15. Securities sold under repurchase agreements

As of June 30, 2024, there are repurchase agreements for B/.47,610,933 (2023: B/.70,009,751), guaranteed by investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.61,331,722 (2023: B/. 63,689,175) (2023: collateralized by investment securities at amortized cost for B/.21,183,781), at interest rates between 6.05% and 6.39% (2023: 4.42% and 6.34%), maturing in August 2024 and June 2025 (2023: maturing in August 2023, September 2023 and June 2024).

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

	2024	2023
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	47,610,933	70,009,751
Accrued interest payable	922,321	745,861
Securities sold under repurchase agreements at amortized cost	<u>48,533,254</u>	<u>70,755,612</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

16. Obligations with financial institutions

	2024	2023
As of June 30, 2024, there are obligations with other banks for financing foreign trade, with various maturities until November 2025 and annual interest rates between 4.8478% and 7.8323% (2023: between 2.40% and 7.50%).	526,087,484	406,921,939
As of June 30, 2024, there is an obligation with a financial institution for short-term liquidity management, with renewable maturity beginning as of October 2024 and interest rates between 2.15% and 6.8284%, reviewed semiannually (2023: between 2.15% and 6.75%).	215,126,917	138,254,393
As of June 30, 2024, there are obligations with international organizations for long-term liquidity management, with various maturities until March 2029 and interest rates of 7.27% reviewed quarterly (2023: between 7.351% and 7.651%).	101,559,898	53,207,262
As of June 30, 2024, there are obligations with foreign banks for working capital, with various maturities until August 2031 and annual interest rates between 1.50% and 8.65518% (2023: between 1.50% and 9.37518%).	517,580,782	829,158,492
As of June 30, 2024, there are obligations with multilateral financial institutions, with various terms and final maturities from July 2024 to September 2028; interest rates are between 3.50% and 7.344% and are reviewable semiannually (2023: between 3.50% and 7.74%).	282,627,134	155,335,496
	<u>1,642,982,215</u>	<u>1,582,877,582</u>

As of June 30, 2024, there are investments at fair value through other comprehensive income for B/.134,853,879 (2023: B/.153,404,683) and securities at amortized cost for B/.105,384,604 (2023: B/.29,208,650) that guarantee these obligations with financial institutions. In addition, there are restricted time deposits as of June 30, 2024 for B/.7,076,490 (2023: B/.3,025,795), which guarantee these obligations with financial institutions.

The Bank is in compliance with the maturity payments of principal and interest, as well as the contractual clauses in relation to its obligations and placements.

Obligations with financial institutions at amortized cost are detailed below:

	2024	2023
Obligations with financial institutions	1,642,982,215	1,582,877,582
Accrued interest payable	21,722,303	20,865,348
Obligations with financial institutions at amortized cost	<u>1,664,704,518</u>	<u>1,603,742,930</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	1,582,877,582	1,488,606,294
Other movements	(7,290,393)	(2,200,942)
Obligations received	2,262,358,381	1,766,870,623
Payments made	<u>(2,194,963,355)</u>	<u>(1,670,398,393)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>1,642,982,215</u>	<u>1,582,877,582</u>

17. Marketable securities (VCNs)

<u>Serie</u>	<u>Issuance date</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	2024	2023
D-R	Apr-24	5.875%	Mar-25	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
				<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	-	16,595,000
Proceeds from issuance	2,000,000	9,545,000
Redemptions	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,140,000)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Marketable securities at amortized cost are detailed below:

	2024	2023
Marketable securities	2,000,000	-
Accrued interest payable	<u>8,486</u>	<u>-</u>
Marketable securities at amortized cost	<u>2,008,486</u>	<u>-</u>

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18. Corporate bonds

<u>Type</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	2024	2023
Series C - August 2018 issue	5.50%	Aug-23	-	34,976,155
Series A - April 2019 issue	5.25%	Apr-29	310,231,705	353,474,574
Series A - October 2023 issue	7.00%	Nov-26	49,719,852	-
Series B - October 2023 issue	7.00%	Nov-26	9,938,000	-
Series C - October 2023 issue	7.00%	Dec-26	4,551,000	-
			<u>374,440,557</u>	<u>388,450,729</u>

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

August 2018 issuance - The bond issuance was guaranteed through a Guarantee 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 C issue was paid in August 2023.

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.

October 2023 issuance - The bonds of this issue represent direct, unconditional and unsecured obligations. The bonds may be redeemed at its sole discretion, in whole or in part, on any business day. The terms of early redemption of each series of the bonds will be determined by the Issuer in the Information Supplement for each series.

As of June 30, 2023, there were corporate bonds that held loan guarantees in trust for a total of B/.125,275,182 (See Note 10).

The corporate bonds at amortized cost are detailed below:

	2024	2023
Corporate bonds	374,440,557	388,450,729
Accrued interest payable	<u>3,179,671</u>	<u>3,955,433</u>
Corporate bonds at amortized cost	<u>377,620,228</u>	<u>392,406,162</u>

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19. Perpetual bonds

Perpetual bonds of any series are unsecured and can be redeemed, totally or partially, at the Issuer's choice starting from the sixth year after the issuance date of the respective series and have no guarantee.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	2024	2023
Series A - May 2016 issue	6.75%	24,055,778	24,003,842
Series B - July 2016 issue	6.75%	90,489,499	90,400,883
Series C - May 2018 issue	6.75%	5,191,950	5,191,950
Series D - May 2019 issue	6.75%	16,596,311	16,587,198
Series E - June 2020 issue	6.75%	4,611,000	4,611,000
Series F - September 2020 issue	6.50%	5,299,000	5,299,000
Series G - December 2020 issue	6.50%	14,701,000	14,701,000
Series H - September 2021 issue	5.75%	14,901,000	15,000,000
Series I - December 2021 issue	5.75%	2,171,000	2,171,000
		<u>178,016,538</u>	<u>177,965,873</u>

Perpetual bonds at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

	2024	2023
Perpetual bonds	178,016,538	177,965,873
Accrued interest payable	39,564	40,151
Perpetual bonds at amortized cost	<u>178,056,102</u>	<u>178,006,024</u>

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

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	566,416,602	616,731,157
Proceeds from issuance	64,489,000	600,000
Debt issuance cost / amortization of debt issuance cost	719,329	799,005
Redemptions	(78,347,220)	(51,306,097)
Premium, discount/amortization of discount premium	(820,616)	(407,463)
Balance at end of the year	<u>552,457,095</u>	<u>566,416,602</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

20. Other liabilities

	2024	2023
Other creditors	23,808,515	24,684,922
Cashier's checks and certificates	22,267,497	26,212,058
Employee benefits and other labor liabilities	21,954,721	21,757,063
Reserves from insurance operations (Note 21)	13,838,661	15,678,014
Other provisions	10,317,112	10,002,479
Factoring guarantee deposits (a)	7,219,171	6,310,653
Judicial and other deposits	3,114,472	3,427,953
Insurance accounts payable	2,767,461	2,316,930
Acceptances outstanding	2,056,643	1,309,166
Special Interest Compensation Fund (FECI) payable	1,828,600	1,892,616
Income tax payable	289,019	531,062
Hedging derivative (b)	119,594	-
Others	13,763,753	5,341,490
	<u>123,345,219</u>	<u>119,464,406</u>

a) Guarantees withheld by customers and others

Guarantees withheld by customers consist of a percentage value of each discounted invoice withheld until collection is effective. If at the end of the contract the invoice becomes uncollectible, the Bank reduces the account receivable by the balance of the factoring guarantee deposit of the related transaction.

b) Hedging derivative

Cash flow hedge

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank has entered into interest rate swap contracts to hedge borrowings with variable rates and a nominal value of B/.153,000,000, amortizable. These instruments were designated as cash flow hedges in order to protect the variable disbursements related to the liability.

The "swap" instrument results from applying the net amount between receiving variable interest and the payment of a fixed rate during each payment period, which began in March 2024 and ends in March 2027. Interest rate "swap" payments and financing interest payments are made on a quarterly basis.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

Below is a summary of the derivative contract by maturity and method of accounting:

<u>Accounting method</u>	2024		
	Remaining maturity of the nominal value		
	<u>More than 1 year</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash flows	153,000,000	-	153,000,000
Total	<u>153,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>153,000,000</u>

The nominal value and estimated fair value of interest rate derivative instruments as of June 30, 2024 is presented in the table below. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated using valuation models from a pricing provider and observable market data.

<u>Type</u>	2024	
	<u>Nominal value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Derivatives for cash flow hedges (for financing)	153,000,000	119,594
Total	<u>153,000,000</u>	<u>119,594</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank recognized B/(119,594) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, resulting from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments used in cash flow hedges.

For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument is included in net change in hedging instruments. The ineffective portion (indicated by the excess of the cumulative change in the fair value of the derivative over the amount necessary to offset the cumulative change in the expected future cash flows of the hedged transactions) is included in other income (expense). During the year, the hedge was highly effective in covering the risk of variability in interest rates that could affect the Bank's cash flows.

For fair value hedging derivative instruments, gains or losses from changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument including the non-performance risk as the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are included in other income (expense).

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

21. Reserves from insurance operations

Unearned premiums

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	10,635,411	10,476,953
Premiums issued	35,126,329	34,440,559
Premiums earned	<u>(19,031,719)</u>	<u>(17,975,119)</u>
Balance at end of the year	26,730,021	26,942,393
Reinsurers' participation		
Premiums ceded	(14,912,589)	(15,555,860)
Unearned premiums	<u>(738,210)</u>	<u>(751,122)</u>
Unearned premiums, net	<u>11,079,222</u>	<u>10,635,411</u>

Estimation of outstanding claims

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	5,042,603	5,243,813
Incurred claims	10,102,594	10,738,764
Claims paid	<u>(12,385,758)</u>	<u>(10,939,974)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,759,439</u>	<u>5,042,603</u>
	<u>13,838,661</u>	<u>15,678,014</u>

The reserves of insurance operations have been certified by an independent actuary of the Bank.

22. Common shares

As of June 30, 2024, the authorized capital of Global Bank Corporation consists of 2,000,000 common shares without par value, of which 236,600 (2023: 236,600) shares are issued and outstanding for a value of B/.270,202,657 (2023: B/.270,202,657).

As of June 30, 2024, dividends were paid on common shares approved by the Board of Directors for a total of B/.35,336,599 (2023: B/.96,002,266).

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

23. Interest and commission income and expense

	2024	2023
Interest earned on:		
Loans	450,192,335	407,348,751
Deposits	12,926,513	7,633,467
Investments	40,547,686	39,351,669
	<u>503,666,534</u>	<u>454,333,887</u>
Interest expense:		
Deposits	(205,829,850)	(168,071,700)
Obligations with financial institutions and repurchase agreements	(111,414,701)	(79,821,773)
Marketable securities and bonds	(32,937,713)	(33,942,818)
	<u>(350,182,264)</u>	<u>(281,836,291)</u>
Net interest income	<u>153,484,270</u>	<u>172,497,596</u>
Commissions earned on:		
Loans	29,925,463	29,347,204
Letters of credit	3,738,780	3,949,560
Savings and debit card accounts	3,483,380	4,003,016
Trust and administration services	11,336,682	10,477,228
Others	21,507,995	18,567,047
	69,992,300	66,344,055
Commission expenses	<u>(24,919,428)</u>	<u>(22,088,949)</u>
Net commission income	<u>45,072,872</u>	<u>44,255,106</u>
Net interest and commission income	<u>198,557,142</u>	<u>216,752,702</u>

24. Other income, net

	2024	2023
Insurance premiums, net	16,660,888	14,701,494
Gain on instruments at fair value through profit or loss, net	2,840,346	60,788
Trust services and securities brokerage, net	1,655,248	302,931
Gain on sale of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	309,926	388,602
Gain (loss) on sale of investments through profit or loss	31,674	(6,260)
Other income (expense)	8,903,152	6,564,154
	<u>30,401,234</u>	<u>22,011,709</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

25. Other expenses

	2024	2023
Allowance for mileage redemption	3,626,035	3,626,025
Communications and mail	1,925,584	1,751,844
Surveillance	1,780,490	1,795,984
Utility services	1,689,232	1,588,685
Supplies and stationery	558,876	529,670
Insurance	319,204	261,405
Other operating expenses	8,985,467	6,720,892
Other general expenses	7,458,919	7,108,218
	<u>26,343,807</u>	<u>23,382,723</u>

26. Excess paid-in capital

Restricted stock plan

In August 2023, the Board of Directors of G.B. Group Corporation approved to reserve a total of up to 15,561 shares of its authorized common shares to be awarded under the Restricted Stock Plan for participants, which will be in effect for the 2024-2023 period.

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

The number of shares to be vested 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 vested to participants are awarded at the average price on the Panama Stock Exchange for the month prior to the award.

Once the restricted shares are vested, the participant may dispose of them as follows: 50% as of the first year and 50% as of the second year.

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

In the period 2024-2023, 14,048 (2023-2022: 5,864) shares were granted under the restricted stock plan and an expense of B/.500,796 (2023-2022: B/.470,796) was recorded.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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 guarantees and promissory notes, which are summarized below:

	2024	2023
Letters of credit	171,330,553	176,006,674
Endorsements and guarantees	397,310,914	610,223,411
Promissory notes	89,628,082	200,699,607
Unused credit lines granted	451,817,275	557,564,622
Total	<u>1,110,086,824</u>	<u>1,544,494,314</u>

Letters of credit, endorsements, guarantees issued, promissory notes 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, financial guarantees and promissory notes are the same as those used for granting of loans that are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Guarantees 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 June 30, 2024, the Bank held in administration trust contracts at the account and risk of customers amounting to B/.2,896,704,349 (2023: B/.2,934,842,204).

	2024	2023
Guarantee trust	2,610,096,325	2,661,669,988
Administration trust	184,352,474	152,301,601
Investment trust	96,181,717	113,904,289
Escrow assets	4,330,843	4,863,233
Pension trust	1,742,990	2,103,093
	<u>2,896,704,349</u>	<u>2,934,842,204</u>

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

29. Pension and severance fund management

	2024	2023
Severance fund	333,402,570	319,094,430
Pension Fund (under Law No. 10)	231,401,161	227,237,564
Citibank, N. A.	1,346,957	2,047,054
Other assets under management	40,314,607	34,426,299
	<u>606,465,295</u>	<u>582,805,347</u>

30. Income tax

Income Tax returns of banks incorporated in the Republic of Panama are subject to review by the tax authorities for the last three years, including the year ended June 30, 2024, in accordance with current tax regulations.

According to current Panamanian Tax Legislation, banks are exempt from paying income tax on foreign source earnings. Also exempt from income tax are interest earned on time deposits in local banks, interest earned on Panamanian government securities and investments in securities issued through the Panamanian Stock Exchange.

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

As of January 1, 2010, with the entry into force of Law No.8 of March 15, 2010, Article No.699 of the Tax Code states that legal entities whose taxable income exceeds one million five hundred thousand balboas (B/.1,500,000) per year must pay income tax at a rate of 25% on the greater of: (1) the net taxable income calculated by the traditional method established in Title I of Book Four of the Tax Code, or (2) the net taxable income resulting from applying four point sixty seven percent (4.67%) to the total taxable income.

The current income tax expense is detailed below:

	2024	2023
Current income tax	4,298,464	3,825,471
Deferred income tax on temporary differences	<u>(3,131,334)</u>	<u>(360,567)</u>
Income tax	<u>1,167,130</u>	<u>3,464,904</u>

As of June 30, 2024, the average effective current income tax rate is 8.77% (2023: 7.51%).

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

The item with tax effect that composes the deferred tax asset included in the consolidated statement of financial position is mainly the allowance for possible loan losses and the tax effect of goodwill, which is detailed below:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	52,252,045	51,891,478
Other charges	5,225,291	-
Credit to profit or loss during the year	<u>(2,093,957)</u>	<u>360,567</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>55,383,379</u>	<u>52,252,045</u>

The deferred asset is recognized based on deductible tax differences considering its past operations and projected taxable income, which are influenced by Management's estimates. Based on current and projected results, the Bank's Management believes that there will be sufficient taxable income to absorb the deferred income tax detailed above.

A reconciliation of income taxes is presented as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit before income tax	48,999,917	50,970,830
Less: non-taxable income	(154,410,319)	(165,862,132)
Plus: non-deductible expenses	122,596,081	130,123,652
Plus: tax loss in subsidiaries	4,968	69,418
Taxable income	<u>17,190,647</u>	<u>15,301,768</u>
Income tax computation at 25%	4,297,662	3,825,442
Remittance income tax	802	29
Current income tax expense	<u>4,298,464</u>	<u>3,825,471</u>

The deferred income tax asset is detailed below:

	2024	2023
Deferred income tax asset:		
Allowance for expected losses	53,149,259	54,433,116
Acquired intangible assets - core deposit	(2,206,599)	(2,529,507)
Other provision	4,440,719	348,436
Deferred income tax asset	<u>55,383,379</u>	<u>52,252,045</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

The reconciliation of prior year deferred income taxes to current year is as follows:

2024	Charge to profit or loss	Other charges
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowance for expected losses	54,433,116	(1,283,857)
Acquired intangible assets - core deposit	(2,529,507)	322,908
Other provision	348,436	(1,133,008)
Deferred income tax asset	<u>52,252,045</u>	<u>(2,093,957)</u>
		<u>5,225,291</u>
		<u>4,440,719</u>
		<u>55,383,379</u>
		<u>53,149,259</u>
		<u>(2,206,599)</u>
		<u>55,383,379</u>

2023	Charge to profit or loss	Other charges
Deferred income tax asset:		
Allowance for expected losses	54,452,586	(19,470)
Acquired intangible assets - core deposit	(2,852,424)	322,917
Other provision	291,316	57,120
Deferred income tax asset	<u>51,891,478</u>	<u>360,567</u>
		<u>-</u>
		<u>54,433,116</u>
		<u>-</u>
		<u>(2,529,507)</u>
		<u>-</u>
		<u>348,436</u>
		<u>52,252,045</u>

Transfer Pricing:

On August 29, 2012, Law No.52 came into force, which reforms the regulations regarding Transfer Pricing, a pricing regime oriented to regulate the transactions carried out between related parties for tax purposes, so that the considerations between them are similar to those carried out between independent parties. According to such rules, taxpayers that carry out transactions with related parties that have effects on income, costs or deductions to determine the taxable income for income tax purposes of the tax period in which the transaction is declared or carried out, must prepare annually a report of the transactions carried out within the six months following the end of the corresponding tax period (Form 930). Said operations must be submitted to a study in order to establish their compliance with the assumption contemplated in the Law.

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

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

31. Segment information

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

	2024			
	Banking and financial activities	Insurance	Pension and severance funds	Consolidated total
Interest and commission income	560,691,775	3,222,690	9,744,369	573,658,834
Interest expense and provisions	409,405,375	4,633	546	409,410,554
Other income, net	13,283,238	16,752,852	365,144	30,401,234
Other expenses	116,429,340	8,659,135	2,953,150	128,041,625
Depreciation and amortization expenses	17,477,519	11,520	118,933	17,607,972
Profit before income tax	30,662,779	11,300,254	7,036,884	48,999,917
Income tax (benefit)	(2,418,543)	2,337,452	1,248,221	1,167,130
Net income	<u>33,081,322</u>	<u>8,962,802</u>	<u>5,788,663</u>	<u>47,832,787</u>
Total assets	<u>8,393,790,459</u>	<u>80,184,373</u>	<u>46,307,800</u>	<u>8,520,282,632</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,769,366,618</u>	<u>19,132,595</u>	<u>407,634</u>	<u>7,788,906,847</u>
	2023			
	Banking and financial activities	Insurance	Pension and severance funds	Consolidated total
Interest and commission income	509,084,428	2,602,841	8,990,673	520,677,942
Interest expense and provisions	353,682,597	16,856	21,505	353,720,958
Other income, net	6,811,331	14,928,027	272,351	22,011,709
Other expenses	110,185,318	6,893,466	2,660,779	119,739,563
Depreciation and amortization expenses	18,093,618	11,641	153,041	18,258,300
Income before income tax	33,934,226	10,608,905	6,427,699	50,970,830
Income tax	55,732	2,202,186	1,206,986	3,464,904
Net income	<u>33,878,494</u>	<u>8,406,719</u>	<u>5,220,713</u>	<u>47,505,926</u>
Total assets	<u>8,298,521,727</u>	<u>73,934,911</u>	<u>40,522,261</u>	<u>8,412,978,899</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,677,993,502</u>	<u>23,019,838</u>	<u>212,315</u>	<u>7,701,225,655</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

32. Subsidiaries of the Bank

The following are the Bank's subsidiaries, their main economic activity, date of incorporation, beginning of operations, country of incorporation and percentage of ownership of such companies:

Companies	Main economic activity	Date of incorporation	Beginning 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.	Stockbrokers	Aug-02	2002	Panama	100%
Global Bank Overseas and Subsidiaries	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.	Holding and management of real estate	Jan-06	2006	Panama	100%
Progreso AFPC, S.A.	Pension Fund Management	Oct-98	2014	Panama	100%
Anverli Investment Corporation	Holding 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 detail of the regulatory reserves:

	2024	2023
Regulatory reserves:		
Dynamic reserve	87,863,198	87,863,198
Foreclosed assets reserve	19,313,175	15,637,168
Equity reserve - investments	957,265	642,191
	<u>108,133,638</u>	<u>104,142,557</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

Agreement No.4-2013

Loan portfolio classification and allowance for loan losses based on Agreement No.4-2013:

2024						
	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special Mention</u>	<u>Subnormal</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Uncollectible</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate loans	2,519,594,727	317,013,857	67,765,488	54,836,797	102,894,094	3,062,104,963
Consumer loans	2,802,230,934	233,617,738	24,890,127	18,795,828	62,101,719	3,141,636,346
Other loans	<u>195,892,812</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,893,251</u>
Total	<u>5,517,718,473</u>	<u>550,631,924</u>	<u>92,655,725</u>	<u>73,632,625</u>	<u>164,995,813</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>
Specific provision	-	24,915,669	15,907,817	20,746,372	120,309,116	181,878,974
2023						
	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special Mention</u>	<u>Subnormal</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Uncollectible</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate loans	2,408,102,317	339,277,338	78,902,051	67,142,622	125,988,166	3,019,412,494
Consumer loans	2,957,385,758	95,189,798	24,945,937	18,198,211	60,461,886	3,156,181,590
Other loans	<u>128,360,368</u>	<u>309,760</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>128,670,210</u>
Total	<u>5,493,848,443</u>	<u>434,776,896</u>	<u>103,848,070</u>	<u>85,340,833</u>	<u>186,450,052</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>
Specific provision	-	22,846,236	15,188,911	22,340,773	109,060,100	169,436,020

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

2024				
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Delinquent</u>	<u>Overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate	2,949,222,112	5,029,673	107,853,178	3,062,104,963
Consumer	2,967,066,273	88,474,347	86,095,726	3,141,636,346
Others	<u>195,892,812</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>195,893,251</u>
Total	<u>6,112,181,197</u>	<u>93,504,349</u>	<u>193,949,014</u>	<u>6,399,634,560</u>
2023				
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Delinquent</u>	<u>Overdue</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate	2,880,527,395	6,258,880	132,626,219	3,019,412,494
Consumer	2,993,805,778	82,517,960	79,857,852	3,156,181,590
Others	<u>128,360,368</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,842</u>	<u>128,670,210</u>
Total	<u>6,002,693,541</u>	<u>88,776,840</u>	<u>212,793,913</u>	<u>6,304,264,294</u>

As of June 30, 2024, loans in nonaccrual status represent B/.137,261,861 (2023: B/.151,038,705).

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

Accounting treatment of the 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 the General Resolution of the SBP Board of Directors GJD-0003-2013, the accounting treatment of the differences between prudential standards and IFRSs is established based on the following methodology.

- The respective figures of the calculations of the IFRSs application and prudential standards issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama (SBP) will be made and compared.
- When the calculation made in accordance with IFRS results in a provision greater than the one resulting from the use of prudential standards, the IFRS figures shall be accounted for.
- When the use of prudential standards results in a higher provision, the IFRS figures will also be recorded in profit or loss and the difference will be taken from retained earnings, which will be transferred to a regulatory reserve in equity. In the event that the Bank does not have sufficient retained earnings, this difference will be presented as an accumulated deficit account.
- The regulatory reserve mentioned in the previous point cannot be reversed against retained earnings, as long as the differences between IFRSs and the prudential standards that originated it, exist.

Dynamic reserve

According to Agreement No.4-2013, the restrictions of the dynamic provision establish that the amount cannot be less than the amount established in the previous quarter. As of June 30, 2024, the dynamic provision was for B/.87,863,198 (2023: B/.87,863,198).

By means of General Resolution of the Board of Directors SBP-GJD-R-2023-01125 of June 6, 2023, the General Resolution of the Board of Directors SBP-GJD-0007-2020 of July 16, 2020, which temporarily suspended the obligation to constitute the dynamic provision, was repealed in all its parts.

Off-balance sheet transactions

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, as shown below:

2024	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special mention</u>	<u>Subnormal</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Uncollectible</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Letters of credit	171,330,553	-	-	-	-
Endorsements and guarantees	397,310,914	-	-	-	-	397,310,914
Promissory notes	89,628,082	-	-	-	-	89,628,082
Unused credit lines granted	451,817,275	-	-	-	-	451,817,275
Total	<u>1,110,086,824</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,110,086,824</u>

2023	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Special mention</u>	<u>Subnormal</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Uncollectible</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Letters of credit	176,006,674	-	-	-	-
Endorsements and guarantees	610,223,411	-	-	-	-	610,223,411
Promissory notes	200,699,607	-	-	-	-	200,699,607
Unused credit lines granted	557,564,622	-	-	-	-	557,564,622
Total	<u>1,544,494,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,544,494,314</u>

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

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Letters of credit, guarantees issued and promissory notes are exposed to credit losses in the event that the customer does not comply with its obligation to pay. The Bank's policies and procedures for approving commitments of credit, financial guarantees and promissory notes are the same as those used for granting loans recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

However, letters of credit, most of which are utilized, the majority are on demand and their payment is immediate.

Lines of credit for customer disbursements correspond to secured loans pending disbursement, which are not shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are recorded in the Bank's memorandum accounts.

Foreclosed assets

As of June 30, 2024, the regulatory provision on foreclosed assets totals B/.19,313,175 (2023: B/.15,637,168) based on the provisions of 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 states:

- a) Suspension of coverage: when the contracting party has made the payment of the first fraction of the premium and is delayed for more than the end of the grace period stipulated in the payment of any of the fractions of subsequent premiums, it will be understood that it has incurred in default of payment, according to the payment schedule established in the corresponding policy, which has the immediate legal effect of suspending the coverage of the policy for up to sixty days.
- b) The suspension of coverage shall be maintained until the default ceases, and may be reinstated upon payment of the premium not paid during said period or until the policy is cancelled, in accordance with the provisions of Article No.161.

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

- a) Any notice of cancellation of the policy shall be notified by mailing to the contracting party at the last physical, postal or electronic address recorded in the policy file maintained by the insurer. A copy of the notice of cancellation shall be issued to the insurance broker.
- b) Any change of address of the contracting party must be notified to the insurer, otherwise the last address on file with the insurer shall be considered valid.
- c) The notice of cancellation of the policy for non-payment of the premium must be sent to the contracting party in writing, fifteen working days in advance. If the notice is not sent, the contract shall remain in force and the provisions of Article No. 998 of the Code of Commerce shall apply.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

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. Among the main aspects of this Law are the following: authorization of banking licenses, minimum capital and liquidity requirements, consolidated supervision, credit and market risk management procedures, money laundering prevention, and bank intervention and liquidation procedures, among others. Likewise, banks will be subject, at least, to an inspection every two (2) years by the auditors of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, to determine compliance with the provisions 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.

Regulatory compliance

Liquidity Ratio

As of June 30, 2024, the liquidity ratio percentage reported to the regulator under the parameters of Agreement No.4-2008 was 36.59% (2023: 36.34%) (See Note 4.3).

Capital Adequacy

The Law requires general license banks to maintain a minimum paid-in share capital or assigned capital of ten million balboas (B/.10,000,000) and capital funds of not less than 8% of their weighted assets, including off-balance sheet operations. As of June 30, 2024, it presents consolidated capital funds of approximately 13.73% (2023: 13.12%) over its risk-weighted assets, according to Agreement No.1-2015, Agreement No.3-2016 and the new agreements, Agreement No.11-2018 and Agreement No.2-2018. (See Note 4.7).

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

b) Insurance and reinsurance laws

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

c) Securities Law

The operations of brokerage firms in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama according to 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 Securities Brokerage Firms are in the process of adaptation to Agreement No.4-2011, modified in certain provisions through Agreement No.8-2013, established by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama, which indicate that they are obliged to comply with the rules of capital adequacy and its modalities.

Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

d) Trust Law

Trust operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama according to 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 Global Bank Overseas subsidiary, in accordance with the Montserrat banking regulator, establishes that every licensed financial institution shall maintain a reserve fund and, from its net profits for each year, shall transfer an amount equal to not less than 20 percent of such profits to that fund, provided that the amount of the reserve fund is less than 100 percent of the paid-in or, as the case may be, assigned capital of the financial institution. As of June 30, 2024, the reserve is B/.32,324,680 (2023: B/.32,324,680).

The following are the capital reserves:

	2024	2023
Capital reserve	32,324,680	32,324,680
Insurance reserves:		
Technical reserve	7,051,004	6,101,606
Legal reserve	5,749,193	5,749,193
	<u>45,124,877</u>	<u>44,175,479</u>

Technical reserves

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

These capital reserves must be covered with admitted assets free of encumbrances.

These reserves shall be cumulative. Their use and restitution will be regulated by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama when the loss ratio shows adverse results.

	Reserves for statistical deviations		Reserves for catastrophic and/or contingency risks	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	3,050,803	2,597,647	3,050,803	2,597,647
Additions	<u>474,699</u>	<u>453,156</u>	<u>474,699</u>	<u>453,156</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>3,525,502</u>	<u>3,050,803</u>	<u>3,525,502</u>	<u>3,050,803</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 (In balboas)

Legal reserve

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

Insurers are obliged to form and maintain a reserve fund in the country equivalent to 20% of net profits before income tax, until constituting 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:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>5,749,193</u>	<u>5,749,193</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>5,749,193</u>	<u>5,749,193</u>

34. Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Global Bank Corporation and Subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors for issuance on July 31, 2024.

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