FREE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH VERSION

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries

(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 and Independent Auditors' Report dated October 14, 2022

"This document has been prepared with the knowledge that its content will be made available to the public investor and the general public"

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Independent Auditors' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements 2022

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FREE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH VERSION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries** (the "Bank"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2022, 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, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries as at June 30, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the Professional Code of Ethics for Certified Professional Accountants of Panama (Chapter IV of Law 280 of December 30, 2021), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 expected credit losses in loans
See Note 3.9 (Impairment identification and measurement), Note 6 (Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty) and Note 11 (Loans) in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

The estimation for the provision for expected credit losses (ECLs) in loans is one of the most significant and complex estimates in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, due to the judgment level applied by Management in measuring loan impairment provisions. As at June 30, 2022, the gross carrying value of the loan portfolio represents 40% of the Bank's assets.

The processes of these models require an increased level of judgment in determining ECLs considering factors such as the identification and classification by stages of the impaired assets or with a significant increase in credit risk, development of the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) and the use of assumptions such as macroeconomic scenarios and segmentation criteria.

This is a challenge from an audit perspective due to the complexity of estimating the components used to make these calculations and the application of Management's judgment.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our work over the estimation of the allowance for ECL in loans has focused on the evaluation of internal controls, as well as the performance of tests of details over credit risk provisions. Specifically, our audit procedures in this area included, among others:

- We have evaluated the key controls over the estimation process of the ECLs.
- Involving specialists to determine that the methodologies used by the Bank were appropriate according to the IFRS' framework.
- We tested a sample of significant loans not identified as impaired and challenged the assumptions made by Management on their conclusion that the credit was not impaired through reprocessing the credit rating using the updated credit and financial information of the credit file and considering public information, when available, which showed an impairment event.
- We tested a sample for impaired loans and evaluated the measurement of the impairment made by Management through: (a) the value assessment of the cash flows by guarantee through the review of the information, which gives the Bank the right on the guarantee and the review of their independent appraisers, (b) the net realization value assessment of the appraisal and (c) recalculating the value of the ECLs.
- We involved specialists to reprocess the methodologies used by Management in determining the allowance for ECLs.
- We involved specialists to test the main models with respect to:

  i) Methodology utilized for the estimation of the expected loss parameters;
  ii) Methodology used for the generation of the macroeconomic scenarios;

iii) Information used in the calculation and generation and
iv) Criteria for significant increase in credit risk and loan staging classification.

- We assessed whether the disclosures adequately revealed and addressed the uncertainty that exists in determining the PCE. In addition, we assessed whether the disclosure made of key judgments and assumptions was sufficiently clear.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Annual Update Report and the information included in Annexes I, II and III, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. 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.

Together 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. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there is a material error in this other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard about the information included in Annexes I, II and III.

After reading the Annual Update Report, if we conclude that there is a material error in the report, we are required to communicate the matter to those in charge of corporate governance and the Bank is required to address the error and prepare a modified Annual Update Report to be submitted to the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama.

Management's Responsibilities and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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 charged with corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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 control.

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 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.

- 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.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate to 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 to those charged with governance, we determined 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 Luis Castro, Partner and Gleen Arispe, Senior Manager.

Deloitte.

Deloitte, Inc.

Luis Antonio Castro R.
CPA No.6670

October 14, 2022
Panama Republic of Panama

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

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

	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	122,870,177	140,022,121
Securities purchased under resale agreement	9	414,028	295,519
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	11,598,521	7,714,691
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7, 10	234,676,017	215,547,298
Loans, net	7, 11	339,887,171	386,959,951
Investments in other entities	7, 13	235,000	225,000
Property, furniture, equipment and improvements	14	36,265,771	30,222,550
Intangible assets and goodwill	15	17,091,672	16,350,143
Right-of-use asset	38	794,436	1,554,205
Deferred income tax	39	2,197,708	1,640,523
Investment properties	16	5,731,534	5,075,556
Foreclosed assets for sale, net	17	7,258,604	7,562,935
Other assets	7, 18	65,105,460	56,376,116
Total assets		844,126,099	869,546,608
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	7, 19	613,009,867	586,039,295
Interbank deposits	20	10,531,499	18,218,101
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	21	-	563,364
Borrowings received	22	-	5,235,703
Bonds payable	23	47,067,047	59,347,851
Marketable securities	24	14,344,230	34,331,228
Lease liabilities	38	840,129	1,611,222
Allowance for expected credit losses on commitments and contingencies		129,535	162,860
Deferred income tax	39	989,825	509,293
Insurance operation reserve	26	22,162,943	22,839,003
Other liabilities	7, 27	30,919,339	24,933,069
Total liabilities		739,994,414	753,790,989
Equity			
Common shares	28	25,000,000	25,000,000
Preferred shares	29	1,764,000	1,764,000
Additional paid-in capital		30,940,000	30,940,000
Legal reserve		10,394,118	16,329,661
Change in other comprehensive income		(9,073,184)	1,170,462
Retained earnings		33,341,590	29,217,466
Total controlling equity		92,366,524	104,421,589
Non-controlling interest		11,765,161	11,334,030
Total equity		104,131,685	115,755,619
Total liabilities and equity		844,126,099	869,546,608

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

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

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

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest income	7, 30	35,522,055	38,325,719
Interest expenses	7, 32	(18,093,874)	(20,700,114)
Net financial income		17,428,181	17,625,605
Commission income	7, 33	2,675,997	2,582,553
Income from brokerage and restructuring services	7, 31	24,297,840	18,410,832
Commission expenses	33	(7,628,840)	(6,174,901)
Net gain from commissions, brokerage and structuring services		19,344,997	14,818,484
Realized (loss) gain in financial assets at FVTPL		(12,062)	281,556
Unrealized (loss) gain in financial assets at FVTPL, net		(389,567)	276,382
Realized gain in financial assets at FVTOCI		1,086,525	3,551,417
Income from ordinary activities		37,458,074	36,553,444
Insurance income		5,748,476	5,538,781
Other income		1,593,230	1,412,628
Allowance for expected credit losses		1,530,202	(332,353)
Provision for losses on foreclosed assets for sale		-	(377,699)
Personnel expenses	7, 34	(17,434,201)	(16,156,478)
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15, 38	(3,418,095)	(3,328,420)
Other expenses	35	(11,745,482)	(11,307,100)
Profit before income tax		13,732,204	12,002,803
Income tax expense	39	(2,653,670)	(2,802,255)
Profit for the year		11,078,534	9,200,548
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Controlling interest		10,511,605	8,810,866
Non-controlling interest		566,929	389,682
Profit for the year		11,078,534	9,200,548
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that can later be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net realized gain in financial assets at FVTOCI transferred to profit or loss		(1,086,525)	(3,551,417)
Credit risk valuation		158,354	(51,759)
Net unrealized gain (loss)		(9,451,273)	6,919,040
Net changes in financial assets at FVTOCI		(10,379,444)	3,315,864
Total comprehensive income		699,090	12,516,412
Controlling owners		267,959	12,093,494
Non-controlling interest		431,131	422,918
Total comprehensive interest		699,090	12,516,412

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

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended June 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Common shares	Preferred shares	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Changes in other compehensive income	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to the owners	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at July 1, 2020	25,000,000	1,764,000	30,940,000	13,156,552	(2,112,166)	29,150,073	97,898,459	10,662,131	108,560,590
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,810,866	8,810,866	389,682	9,200,548
Other comprehensive income:									
Credit risk valuation	-	-	-	-	(70,342)	-	(70,342)	18,583	(51,759)
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,352,970	-	3,352,970	14,653	3,367,623
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	3,282,628	8,810,866	12,093,494	422,918	12,516,412
Transactions attributable to the shareholder									
directly recorded in equity:									-
Complementary tax	-	-	-	-	-	87,058	87,058	-	87,058
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	192,578	192,578	248,981	441,559
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,850,000)	(5,850,000)	-	(5,850,000)
Total transactions attributable to the shareholder directly recorded in equity	-	-	-	-	-	(5,570,364)	(5,570,364)	248,981	- 5,321,383
Other equity transactions:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	3,173,109	-	(3,173,109)	-	-	-
Reserve 9-2020				-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2021	25,000,000	1,764,000	30,940,000	16,329,661	1,170,462	29,217,466	104,421,589	11,334,030	115,755,619
Balance as at July 1, 2021	25,000,000	1,764,000	30,940,000	16,329,661	1,170,462	29,217,466	104,421,589	11,334,030	115,755,619
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	10,511,605	10,511,605	566,929	11,078,534
Other comprehensive income:									
Credit risk valuation	-	-	-	-	158,354	-	158,354	-	158,354
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(10,402,000)	-	(10,402,000)	(135,798)	(10,537,798)
Total comprehensive income of the year	-	-	-	-	(10,243,646)	10,511,605	267,959	431,131	699,090
Transactions attributable to the shareholder directly recorded in equity:									
Complementary tax	-	-	-	-	-	292,914	292,914	-	292,914
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(12,621,251)	(12,621,251)	-	(12,621,251)
Total transactions attributable to the shareholder directly recorded in equity	-	-	-	-	-	(12,328,337)	(12,328,337)	-	(12,328,337)
Other equity transactions:									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	(5,935,543)	-	5,940,856	5,313	-	5,313
Balance as at June 30, 2022	25,000,000	1,764,000	30,940,000	10,394,118	(9,073,184)	33,341,590	92,366,524	11,765,161	104,131,685

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

Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended June 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		11,078,534	9,200,548
(Allowance reversal) allowance for expected credit losses		(1,530,202)	332,353
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15, 38	3,418,095	3,328,420
Income tax expense	39	2,653,670	2,802,255
Realized loss (gain) in financial assets at FVTPL		12,062	(281,556)
Unrealized loss (gain) in financial assets at FVTPL		389,567	(276,382)
Realized gain in financial assets at FVTOCI		(1,086,525)	(3,551,417)
Interest income		(35,522,055)	(38,325,719)
Interest expenses		18,093,874	20,700,114
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Financial instruments at FVTPL		(4,270,198)	3,323,301
Loans receivable		44,940,305	46,523,586
Other assets		(10,142,078)	(1,862,141)
Foreclosed assets for sale		304,331	-
Deposits from customers		19,656,234	32,463,999
Other liabilities		5,775,520	(2,354,319)
Income tax paid		(2,802,255)	(911,719)
Interest received		38,383,452	36,838,740
Interest paid		(18,685,585)	(20,642,305)
Net cash provided by operating activities		70,666,746	87,307,758
Cash flows from investment activities:			
Time deposits in banks with maturities over three months		(5,068,510)	2,899,288
Demand and restricted time deposits		9,585,566	1,570,475
Purchase of financial assets at FVTOCI		(188,409,828)	(165,542,103)
Proceeds from the sale of financial assets at FVTOCI		160,910,000	95,724,074
Securities purchased under resale agreements		(118,502)	(295,506)
Investment in associates		(10,000)	(100,000)
Acquisition of property, furniture, equipment and improvements	14	(6,715,853)	(2,079,706)
Acquisition of intangibles	15	(2,527,654)	(858,152)
Net cash used in investment activities		(32,354,781)	(68,681,630)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	25	1,256,968	10,719,528
Cancellations of securities sold under repurchase agreement	25	(1,819,637)	(22,571,428)
Proceeds from borrowings	25	-	14,580,624
Payment of borrowings	25	(5,229,848)	(44,224,249)
Bonds payable	25	7,329,893	39,659,006
Redemption of placements	25	(19,497,800)	(32,294,251)
Proceeds from notes payable	25	-	319,000
Payment of notes payable	25	-	(13,425,000)
Proceeds from marketable securities	25	39,471,000	50,729,000
Payment of marketable securities	25	(59,358,000)	(16,566,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(771,092)	(882,332)
Dividends paid		(12,209,032)	(5,641,146)
Complementary tax		(119,304)	(121,795)
Net cash used in financing activities		(50,946,852)	(19,719,043)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(12,634,887)	(1,092,915)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		115,312,656	116,405,571
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	102,677,769	115,312,656
Non-monetary transactions in investment and financing activities:			
Other assets held for sale		-	1,006,721

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

1. General information

Prival Bank, S.A., together with its subsidiaries (the "Bank"), formerly called Keen Holding, S.A., was incorporated by Public Deed No.18876 of January 20, 2008 in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Panama and started operations on April 2009. Through Public Deed No.1082 of January 21, 2010, the name of the company Keen Holding, S.A. was changed to Banco Prival, S.A. (in Spanish) - Prival Bank, S.A. (in English).

A General License was granted to Prival Bank, S.A. issued through Resolution No.048-2010 of February 25, 2010 by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama to operate the banking business throughout the Republic of Panama and transactions to be perfected, executed, or having effect abroad, and perform such other activities authorized by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama. The Bank started operations on March 24, 2010 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A., an entity incorporated on April 8, 2009 in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Panama.

The main activities of the Bank are described in Note 12.

The Bank's main offices are located at 50th Street and 71st Street, San Francisco, Panama City.

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

2.1 Standards and interpretations adopted without effect on the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the following IFRS standards and interpretations of IFRS ("IFRIC") became effective, which did not have an impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

Initial impact of the application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

Globally, there is a process to replace the use of the main interbank received interest rates (IBORs) with risk-free interest rates. This reform has an impact on the products referenced with IBOR.

In the previous year, the Bank adopted amendments to Phase 1 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: amendments to IFRS 9 / IAS 39 and IFRS 7. These amendments modify the specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for hedges affected during the previous period of uncertainty. The hedged items or hedging instruments are modified as a result of the reform of the reference interest rate.

Phase 1 of this amendment was not relevant for the Bank given that it does not maintain interest rate hedging relationships.

In the current year, the Bank adopted the amendments of Phase 2 Interest rate Benchmark Reform: amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. The adoption of these amendments allows the Bank to reflect the effects of the transition from interbank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative benchmark interest rates (also referred to as 'risk-free rates' or RFR) without giving rise to accounting impacts that would not provide useful information to users of the consolidated financial statements.

Phase 2 of this amendment does not apply because the Bank does not have assets or liabilities referenced to IBOR rates.

Impact of the initial application of Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - after June 30, 2021 - Amendment to IFRS 16

In the prior year, the Bank adopted early COVID-19 related lease concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) which provided practical relief to lessees in the accounting for lease concessions arising as a direct consequence of COVID-19 by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS. This practical expedient was available for lease concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affected payments originally payable on or before June 30, 2021.

In March 2021, the Board issued lease concessions related to COVID-19 beyond June 30, 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16) which extended the practical expedient to apply to the reduction in lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022***.***

In the current year, the Bank has applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (issued by the Board in May 2021) prior to its effective date.

The practical expedient allows a lessee to choose not to assess whether a lease concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election will account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rental concession by applying IFRS 16 as if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to lease concessions that occur as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in a revised lease consideration that is substantially equal to or less than the lease consideration immediately prior to the change.
- Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally payable prior to June 30, 2022 (a lease concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments prior to June 30, 2022 and higher lease payments that extend beyond June 30, 2022).
- There are no material changes to other terms and conditions of the lease.

This amendment has no impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements because the Bank does not maintain leases that comply with the terms of the practical expedient.

2.2 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards issued, but not yet effective

The Bank has not adopted the following new and revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 17 – *Insurance contracts*

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

The Standard outlines a General Model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the Variable Fee Approach. The General Model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach.

The General Model will use current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it will explicitly measure the cost of that uncertainty, it takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

The Standard is applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied. A draft of the changes to IFRS 17 addresses the implementation concerns and difficulties that were identified after the publication of IFRS 17. One of the major changes proposed is to defer the initial application date of IFRS 17 by one year to reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

In accordance with the transition requirements, the initial application date is the start of the annual reporting period in which the Bank first applies the Standard and, the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sales or contributions 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 yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The directors of the Bank 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 IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update IFRS 3 to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. It also adds to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations under IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether a current obligation exists on the date of acquisition as a result of past events. For a lien that would fall within the scope of IFRIC 21 Encumbrances, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligation giving rise to a liability for payment of the lien occurred before the date of acquisition.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The modifications are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the start of the first annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is allowed if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of liabilities as Current and Non-Current

Amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the consolidated statement of financial position and not the balance or time of recognition of any assets, liabilities, income or expenditure, or information disclosed on those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that exist at the end of the reporting period, specifies that the classification is not affected by expectations as to whether an entity will exercise its right to defer the settlement of liability, explains that rights exist if the agreements are fulfilled at the end of the reporting period and introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make it clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The modifications apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with advance application permitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The modifications are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022 with the option of early application.

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

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

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

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

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

<u>IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</u>

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a). The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

<u>IFRS 9 – Financial instruments</u>

The amendment clarifies that in applying the «10 per cent» test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. The amendment is applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early application permitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
    - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
    - Dismantling, restoration and similar liabilities and the related amounts recognized as part of the cost of the related asset.

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

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

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

3. Most significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation

The Bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

General Management and the Board of Directors have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Bank has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Therefore, they continue to adopt the ongoing business accounting basis when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment securities, which are presented at fair value.

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

The 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 when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement and disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements are determined on this basis, except for transactions based on shares payments 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 considered as such, as the net realizable value in IAS 2 or measuring the value in use of IAS 36.

3.2 Basis of consolidation

3.2.1 Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, equity and operations results of Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries controlled by the Bank. Control is achieved when all the criteria shown below are met:

- Has power over investment;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns derived from its participation 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 or not it controls an entity if 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 a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Bank voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Bank’s holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings 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' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Bank gains control until the date when the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. The total comprehensive result of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other Bank members.

All significant intercompany balances, transactions, revenues and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

3.2.1.1 Changes in the Bank's 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.

The carrying amounts of the Bank's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Bank.

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 fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount 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 (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRS). 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, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.2.2 Investment companies and separate vehicles

The Bank manages and administers assets held in trusts and other investment vehicles in support of investors. The financial statements of these entities are not part of these consolidated financial statements, except when the Bank has control over the entity.

3.2.3 Investments in other entities

It is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence, but does not have control or joint control over financial or operating policies. Investments in other entities are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs.

The consolidated financial statements include the participation on the profit or loss and other comprehensive income under the equity method, after adjustments to present them consistently with the accounting policies, as of the date on which the significant influence began until the date on which the same ceases.

When the participation in an associate's losses equals or exceeds its participation in the associate, participation in the additional losses is no longer recognized. The carrying amount of the investment, together with any long-term interest that, in essence, forms part of the investee's net investment, is reduced to zero, except if the Bank has an obligation or payments to make on behalf of the investee.

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 fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous book 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 (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRS). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date the control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 or, when applicable, the cost of the initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is the United States dollar.

The functional currency of the subsidiaries is:

- United States Dollars for Panama.
- Colones for Costa Rica.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities members of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates in which operations are conducted. At the end of each reporting period under review, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rates prevailing at the date on which such fair values were determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not reconverted.

Exchange differences on non-monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences from borrowings denominated in foreign currencies related to assets under construction for productive use future, which are included in the cost of such assets to be considered as an adjustment to interest costs on such loans denominated in currency foreign;
- Exchange differences from transactions related with exchange rate hedges; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to related to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of non-monetary items.

For presentation purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign currency transactions of the Bank are converted into the presentation currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses items of are translated at average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates transactions are used. Exchange differences arising are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Bank's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset) all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to owners of the Bank are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, with respect to a partial disposal of a subsidiary (including a foreign operation), the entity shall re-attribute the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences to non-controlling interests amount and are not recognized in profit or loss. In any other partial disposal (i.e. partial disposal of associates or joint agreements that do not involve the loss of significant influence and joint control by the Bank) the entity will reclassify to profit or loss only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of exchange differences.

Adjustments for goodwill and fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.4 Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets and liabilities at the time of initial recognition in the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities as discussed below.

When applying that classification, a financial asset or liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- It is acquired or incurred primarily for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- On the initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are jointly managed and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of obtaining short-term profit-taking, or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

The Bank classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value with changes in profit or loss based on:

- The entity's business model for the management of financial assets.
- The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

3.4.1 Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A debt instrument is measured at amortized cost if it is maintained within a business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets to collect cash flows and their contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are only payments of principal and interest on the principal pending payment.

The Bank includes loans receivable, earned income and other accounts receivable in this category.

Loans

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, except (a) those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as negotiable, and those that the Bank in its initial recognition designates as fair value through profit and loss; (b) those that the Bank in its initial recognition designates as available for sale; or (c) those for which the holder does not recover substantially all of its initial investment, unless due to credit impairment.

Loans are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with income recognized on an effective rate basis.

3.4.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specific dates that are only principal and interest payments (SPPI) on the amount of outstanding capital, or
- It is not maintained within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, or
- In the initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured in FVTPL and when doing so, it eliminates or significantly reduces an inconsistency in the measurement or recognition that would otherwise arise when measuring assets or liabilities or when recognizing gains and losses.

In this category, the Bank includes:

- Debt instruments: These include investments that are maintained under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.
- Instruments held for trading: This category includes capital instruments and debt instruments that are acquired primarily in order to generate a benefit from short-term price fluctuations.

3.4.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and has not been designated as FVTPL:

- The asset is maintained within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and sell these financial assets, and;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset establish specific dates for cash flows derived only from payments of principal and interest on the current balance.

3.4.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset expire; or when the Bank has transferred financial assets and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank does not transfer or retain substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associate liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets transferred, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss should be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Bank carries out transactions by which it transfers assets recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, but conserves all or substantially all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a part of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized. Examples of this type of operations are securities lending transactions and sale and repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and control of the asset is retained, the asset continues to be recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to the changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the Bank retains the obligation to recognize a transferred financial asset by which a commission is received. The transferred assets are derecognized at the time of transfer if they have met the characteristics that allow it. An asset or liability is recognized for the service contract depending on the management fee, if this is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the service.

3.5 Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued

3.5.1 Classification

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it meets the definition of held for trading. The Bank includes short-term capital and debt instruments in this category, since they are classified as held for trading.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**:** This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Bank includes in this category customer deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, obligations and other short-term accounts payable.

3.5.2 Amortized cost

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus payments to the principal, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount initial recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

3.5.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are liquidated, cancelled or expired.

3.5.4 Dividends

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

3.6 Offsetting 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, to offset the recognized amounts in the mentioned instruments, as well as the intention to liquidate the net amount, or to realize the asset and pay the liability simultaneously.

Interest income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains or losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

3.7 Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs, fees and commissions paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of an asset or a financial liability.

3.8 Commission income

Fees, income and commission expenses that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the effective interest rate measurement.

Interest income and commissions of the loan portfolio and other medium and long term transactions are recorded using the effective interest method, on an accrual basis. Loans and advances accrue interest until they are collected or deemed uncollectible credit, at which time they are written off; fees for loan origination, net of costs arising from direct loans, are deferred and recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to yield using the effective interest rate. Interest income and commissions at the time the receivables are paid in full, any unamortized amounts of administrative loan fees, net of costs arising from direct loans, are recognized as income by interest. Deferred income net of costs, are presented under the heading of Loan in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position.

Other income and expenses from fees and commissions are mainly related to fees for transactions and services, which are recorded as income and expenses as they give or receive services.

Commissions on loans and other transactions, net of certain direct costs from providing them, are deferred and amortized during their lives.

On the other hand, revenues from brokerage services and issuance structuring correspond to fees charged for the purchase and sale of securities on behalf of clients and debt structuring. These revenues are recognized in the Bank's results on the settlement date of the transaction.

3.9 Impairment identification and measurement

The Bank recognizes a provision for ECLs (Expected Credit Losses) in the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Loans receivable;
- Investment debt securities;
- Other accounts receivable.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

Expected credit losses are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL: the expected credit losses resulting from possible default events within 12 months after the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements, (referred to as Bucket 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL: these are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events during the expected life of the financial asset, (referred to as Bucket 2 and Bucket 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL 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 12-month ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate (EIR).

Impaired financial assets

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganization.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single specific event; instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused the financial asset to become credit impairment. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, are impaired at each reporting date of the consolidated financial statements. To assess whether sovereign and corporate debt instruments are impaired, the Bank considers credit risk ratings. Credit risk ratings are defined using quantitative and qualitative factors that are indicative of loss risk. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. With regard to foreign investments, the Bank uses the international risk ratings from Fitch, Standard and Poor’s or Moody’s.

A loan is considered impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has been reduced significantly and there are no other indicators. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is considered impaired when there is observable evidence of credit impairment, including meeting with the definition of default. The definition of default includes the unlikeliness to pay indicators and a back-stop if the amounts are overdue for 90 days or more.

Definition of default

The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability default (PD = probability of default) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

When assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers the following indicators:

- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation.
- Breach of contractual clauses or legal situation.

The definition of default is tailored to reflect the different characteristics of different types of assets. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached the limit granted and does not correct his situation in a period of 30 days.

When assessing whether the borrower is unlikely to pay all of his credit obligations, the Bank takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of asset; for example, in corporate lending a qualitative indicator used is the breach of covenants, which is not relevant for consumer loans. Quantitative factors, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty, are key inputs in this analysis.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank monitors all financial assets, which are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on ECL during the lifetime.

Economic scenarios form the basis for determining the probability of default on initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different probability of default. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average probability of default that is used to determine whether the credit risk has significantly increased.

For corporate lending, forward looking information includes forecasts of economic indicators of the industries in which the Bank's counterparties operate, as well as internally generated information on the customer's payment behavior. The Bank assigns its counterparties to the relevant internal degree of credit risk depending on the quality of its credit. Quantitative information is a primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and is based on the change in the debtor's credit rating through the rating as of the initial recognition.

Qualitative factors that indicate a significant increase in credit risk are reflected in the probability of default models on a timely basis. However, the Bank considers some qualitative factors separately to assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the probability of default will be more important for a financial instrument with a lower initial probability of default than compared to a financial instrument with a higher probability of default.

Measurement of ECLs

The key inputs used for the measurement of ECLs are:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD); and
- Exposure at default (EAD).

The measurement of ECLs is derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data and is adjusted to reflect probability-weighted forward-looking information.

The probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated at one point of time. The calculation is based on statistical classification models, and assessed using classification tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures.

These statistical models are based on market data (where available), as well as internal data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates. The estimate is based on current conditions, adjusted to take into account future conditions that will impact PD.

The loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral. The LGD models for secured assets consider forecast of future collateral valuation taking into account sale discounts, time to realization of collateral and cost of realization of collateral. The LGD models for unsecured assets consider time of recovery and recovery rates. The calculation is based on discounted cash flows, where the cash flows are discounted by the effective interest rate (EIR) of the asset.

Exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account the expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on compromised facilities. The Bank's modeling approach reflects the expected changes in the outstanding balance over the lifetime of the loan exposure that is permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilization of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

The Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if contract extension or renewal is common business practice.

However, for financial instruments such as credit cards, revolving credit facilities and overdraft facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit Bank exposure to credit losses for the contractual notice period. For such financial instruments, the Bank measures the ECL over the period in which it is exposed to credit risk and ECL would not be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. These financial instruments do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and have a short contractual cancellation period.

The measurement of ECLs is based on probability weighted average credit loss. As a result, the measurement of the loss allowance should be the same regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Groupings based on shared risks characteristics

When ECL are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics, such as:

- Instrument type;
- Credit risk grade;
- Collateral type;
- Date of initial recognition;
- Remaining term to maturity;
- Industry;
- Geographic location of the borrower;
- Income bracket of the borrower; and
- The value of collateral relative to the financial asset if it has an impact on the probability of a default occurring (LTV = loan-to-value ratios).

The groupings are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that each group is comprised of homogeneous exposures.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position:

Loss allowance for ECL 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 amount of the assets;

- For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position given that the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investment revaluation reserve;

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Bank determines that the borrower has no assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to reimburse the amounts subject to the penalty. A write-off constitutes an event of derecognition. The Bank may apply activities that enforce compliance with the financial assets written-off. Recoveries resulting from Bank activities that enforce compliance will result in impairment gains.

3.10 Property , furniture, equipment and improvements

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

Depreciation and amortization are charged to expenses and are calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of assets:

Building	
Furniture and office equipment	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment	3 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	3 - 5 years
Improvements	7 - 10 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 selling cost and the value in use.

An item of property, furniture, 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 and other comprehensive income.

3.11 Repossessed assets for sale

Non-current assets received by the Bank’s consolidated entities for the satisfaction, in whole or in part, of the payment obligations of its debtors are considered assets received in lieu of payment, unless the consolidated entities have decided to make continuing use of these assets and they are recognized by the lowest value between the carrying amount of loans not paid or fair value, less selling costs.

Management considers it prudent to maintain an allowance to recognize the risks associated with the devaluation of assets that could not be sold, which is recorded against results of operations.

3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

At 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 suffered an impairment 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 are independent of 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 sale costs and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate before tax that reflects current market assessments with respect to the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset to which estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If it is estimated that the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Immediately an impairment loss is recognized as expense.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but in such a way that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss would not have been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. Immediately a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income.

At June 30, 2022, Management has not identified any impairment of non-financial assets.

3.13 Business combination

A business combination should be accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Bank in exchange for control of the acquiree. Costs related to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value, except that:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 respectively*;*

Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Bank entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 at the acquisition date.

- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of the equity interest previously held by the acquirer in the acquiree (if any) on the net at the date of acquisition of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed amounts . If, after reassessment, the net amounts at the date of acquisition of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the stake previously maintained by the acquirer in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a gain on purchase value below the market price.

Non-controlling interests that represent ownership interests and guarantee their holders a proportionate share of the net assets of the entity in liquidation may be initially measured at fair value or the proportionate share of the non-controlling of the amounts recognized in the net identifiable. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction based on transaction. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Bank in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and is included as part of the consideration transferred in a combination of business. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments to goodwill. The settings of the measurement period are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9, or IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognized in profit or loss.

In the cases of business combinations achieved in stages, the Bank's participation in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date on which the Bank obtained control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, it is recognized in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Bank reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

3.14 Goodwill

At acquisition date, goodwill is calculated as the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of identified net assets. Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, it is reviewed annually to determine whether there are indicators of impairment in carrying value. If such indicators exist, the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount of goodwill is recognized in profit or loss of the period. Goodwill is presented at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of assessing impairment.

3.15 Intangible assets

Software licenses are stated at amortized cost. Amortization is calculated on the cost of the license based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of three years.

Subsequent to their initial recognition, these intangible assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

3.16 Employee benefits

Panamanian legislation:

Current labor regulations require that on completion of the employment relationship, regardless of the cause, the employer must recognize in favor of the employee a seniority premium rate of one week's salary for each year of service. Additionally, the Bank is required to pay termination benefits to those employees terminated without cause. There is no material reduction plan making it necessary to create a reserve for the percentage required by the labor regulations for this item.

The Bank has established reserve for the seniority premiums of workers, consisting of 1.92% of all wages earned, required by the existing labor regulations. These are deposited in a trust fund administered by a private, independent trustee to the Bank; said funds are included in the figures for other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Costa Rican legislation:

Costa Rican law requires payment of a severance fund for employees in cases of unjustified dismissal, retirement or death. The legislation provides for the payment of 7 days for employees with 3 or 6 months of employment, 14 days for those with more than 6 months and less than a year and finally for those with more than a year a maximum of 8 years in accordance with a rate established by the Worker Protection Act.

In accordance with Worker Protection Act, during the time that the employment relationship is maintained all employers have to contribute the fund based of 3% of monthly salaries paid to the Supplementary Pension Scheme. This fund will be collected by the Costa Rican Social Security Fund and transferred to entities authorized by the employee. Besides, 3% of wages paid is transferred to the Employees Solidarity Association, which is recorded as an expense when incurred. Both contributions are considered as advances to the unemployment fund.

3.17 Leases

Financial leases consist primarily of equipment and vehicle leases, which are reported as part of the loan portfolio.

The Bank as lessor

The Entity enters into leasing contracts as lessor with respect to some of the investment properties.

When the terms of the contract substantially transfer all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a financial lease. All other contracts are classified as operating contracts.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying value of the leased asset and are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Outstanding amounts of finance leases are recognized as lease receivables in the amount of the net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

The Bank as lessee

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 in relation to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a term of 12 months or less) and low-value asset leases. 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 benefits of the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the inception date, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rates.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities consist of:

- Fixed payments (including fixed payments in substance), less any lease incentive received;
- Variable payments that are based on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate on the start date;
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee as residual value guarantee;
- Price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise it; and
- Penalties for termination of the lease, whether the lease period reflects the exercise of a lease termination option.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective rate method. 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 re-measures the lease liability (and makes appropriate adjustments related to the right-of-use asset) provided that:

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

The Bank has not made these adjustments during the period presented.

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

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-to-use asset is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Bank applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-to-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the policy “Property , furniture, equipment and improvements”.

Variable rentals that are not dependent on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset. The 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 - rent" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 allows not to separate the non-lease components and instead to account for any lease and its associated non-lease components as a single agreement. The Bank has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain both lease components and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Bank assigns the contract consideration to each lease component under the method of the relative sale price separate from the lease component and relative sale price added for all non-lease components.

3.18 Income tax

The annual income tax includes both current tax and deferred tax. The income tax is recognized in results of operations for the current year. The current income tax refers to the estimated tax payable on taxable income of the period, using the rate prevailing at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred tax

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

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

Complementary tax

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

3.19 Trust operations

Assets held in trust or in trust function are not considered part of the Bank, and accordingly, such assets and related income are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Commission income generated from management of trusts are recorded under the accrual method, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.20 Policies applicable to insurance

3.20.1 Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

3.20.1.1 General insurance business

The general insurance business includes the following branches: fire, multi-risk, transportation, automobile, hull, civil liability, theft, miscellaneous and technical insurance. General insurance contracts protect clients against risks caused by an uncertain event on third parties or on the insured itself.

The premiums issued from the general insurance business are composed of the contracts' premiums that have been agreed upon during the year, regardless of whether they relate totally or partially to a subsequent accounting period. The accrued portion of premiums subscribed is recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Premiums are accrued from the date the risk is fixed for the coverage period. Premiums ceded in reinsurance are recognized in the statement of income and other comprehensive income as expenses in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance service received.

Premiums corresponding to personal insurance policies are handled in accordance with the basis of the general insurance business, except for individual life, whose income is recognized on the basis of cash received.

3.20.1.2 Personal insurance business

Personal insurance business includes: individual term life, collective life and personal accident. Personal insurance contracts protect clients from the consequences of events such as accidents, temporary or permanent disability and even death.

3.20.1.3 Financial guarantee or bond contracts

The Bank has previously and explicitly stated that it considers such contracts as insurance contracts and that it has used the accounting applicable to insurance contracts, and therefore, they are not subject to the application of IAS 32, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.

Financial guarantees are those contracts by which the Bank undertakes to pay specific amounts on behalf of a third party in case the latter does not do so, regardless of the form in which the bond obligation is established: guarantee, financial or technical endorsement, irrevocably documented credit issued or confirmed by the Bank, insurance and credit derivative.

3.20.1.4 Written premiums

Written premiums comprise premiums for contracts that have been agreed during the year, regardless of whether they relate in whole or in part to a subsequent accounting period. The accrued portion of written premiums is recognized as income. Written premiums are accrued as of the risk assessment date, over the term of the contract.

Unearned premiums are the proportions of written premiums issued in a year that refer to periods of risk after the closing date of the consolidated financial statements. Unearned premiums are deferred over the life of the policies using the daily pro-rata method.

3.20.1.5 Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums comprise premiums assigned to reinsurers for the coverage provided in the contracts held in the period and are recorded on the date the policy is issued. The accrued portion of reinsurance premiums is recognized as costs. Reinsurance premiums are accrued as of the date the risk is fixed, over the term of the contract.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are the proportions of reinsurance premiums issued in a year that refer to the risk periods subsequent to the closing date of the consolidated financial statements. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the life of the policies using the daily pro-rata model.

3.20.1.6 Commissions

Income from reinsurance commissions is recognized according to the term of the policy, under the pro-rata temporis method.

In the normal course of business, the Insurer enters into automatic non-proportional (excess of loss) and facultative proportional contracts for assigned premiums, in order to limit its risk exposure to each of the insured and to recover a portion of the benefits paid.

Automatic non-proportional (excess of loss) contracts for fire, general and other classes of insurance are recognized in the results of the period as they accrue. The characteristics of these contracts are that they establish a maximum coverage capacity in favor of the insured and a fixed withholding amount for the Insurer, they have annual coverage and are renewed mostly every year.

The Insurer recognizes one hundred percent (100%) of the reserve for incurred claims, net of the reinsurer's share pending settlement or payment at the end of the fiscal year. Claims are reported to the reinsurer and credited to the statements when they are paid, except for those that exceed the minimum claim notice amount included in the reinsurance contracts.

3.20.1.7 Reserve for unearned premiums

The reserve for unearned premiums consists of the proportion of net premiums retained (net of reinsurance ceded and retrocessions) that is estimated to be earned in subsequent months. This is calculated separately for each insurance contract using the daily pro-rata method.

The Insurance Company recognizes the reserve of unearned premiums at the moment of the issuance of the policy/endorsement according to the effective date of the same. This unearned premium reserve is recognized gross in the balance sheet where the portion corresponding to the unearned premiums for the insurance contracts issued and in force at the valuation date are presented under the heading of provisions for insurance contracts and the unearned portion corresponding to the related reinsurance on such contracts is presented under the item line of reinsurers' participation in the provisions for insurance contracts.

3.20.1.8 Liabilities subject to the liability adequacy test

Where a deficit is identified in an insurance business provision, an additional provision is accumulated and the Insurer recognizes the deficiency in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year.

3.20.1.9 Claims

Claims are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income based on an estimate of the liabilities expected to be settled to policyholders and/or third parties, in accordance with the coverage of the policy. These include direct or indirect claims and settlement costs that have occurred up to the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, even when they have not been reported to the Insurer. The Insurer does not discount liabilities for claims that have not been paid. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using individual assessment inputs for cases that have been reported to the Insurer and statistical actuarial analyses for incurred claims that have not been reported.

Liabilities for incurred but unreported claims are estimated using standard actuarial methods accepted worldwide in the market.

The results of this study are calculated by an independent actuary. Any adjustments arising after a study or review are applied to the current operation.

Claims in process and payment of future benefits

Claims arising from general insurance business consist of claims and their handling expenses paid during the year along with the movement in the provision for claims receivable. Claims in process consists of the accumulation of final costs to settle all reported and incurred claims as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are analyzed on an individual basis and through provisions for claims incurred but not yet reported. Incurred but unreported claims are those that occur at a time interval during the life of the policy, but are known subsequent to the closing or valuation date of an accounting period.

The Insurance Company incorporates the expenses of the liquidation of the claims in the valuation of the claims reserve, in order to effectively reflect the total expense that will be incurred by the obligations derived from the insurance contracts. The gross reserve for claims in process is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under insurance liabilities. In the event that the claim involves reinsurers, such recoveries should also be considered "gross" and recognized as an asset presented in the statement of financial position in the reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities. Reinsurance and other recoveries are evaluated in a similar manner to the evaluation of claims in process.

The Insurer believes that gross provisions for claims in process and associated amounts recoverable from reinsurers are reasonably presented based on information that is available, the final liability may vary as a result of subsequent information and could result in significant adjustments to the provision amounts. The method used and the estimates made are reviewed regularly; any adjustments arising after a study or review are applied to the current operation.

Recoveries, salvages and subrogations

The Insurance Company recognizes the recoveries and/or subrogations of third parties in its financial statements, as a reduction of the cost of the loss as well as the salvage that is generated in the sale of damaged goods, which are normally applied against payment of the loss.

3.20.1.10 Reinsurance claims

Reinsurance claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized in accordance with the terms of the respective contract.

3.20.1.11 Policy acquisition costs

Commissions and other policy acquisition costs that are related to the acquisition of a contract or renewal of an existing contract are capitalized and presented as deferred policy acquisition costs. Other costs are charged against expenses when incurred. Deferred costs are subsequently amortized over the life of the contract.

Any deferred costs or intangible assets derecognized are not subsequently reversed.

3.20.1.12 Classification of reinsurance contracts

In the normal course of business, the Insurer seeks to limit its loss exposure to each policyholder and to recover a portion of the benefits paid through reinsurance assignments to other insurance or reinsurance entities under proportional, non-proportional and co-insurance contracts.

On proportional contracts of patrimonial, personal, bonds and automobile line of business, the Insurer assigns in reinsurance under part and surplus quota contracts up to the limits established in the contracts.

For the miscellaneous line of business of civil liability, theft, fidelity/3D, various risks, maritime hull and transport, the Company maintains a non-proportional risk contract with maximum withholdings established from B/.500,000 to B/.2,000,000.

Additionally, the Insurer maintain protection for excess of loss for risks of a catastrophic nature in patrimonial line of business and an excess of catastrophe loss people´s line of business

As established in the reinsurance agreements, reinsurance premiums assigned are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred and reported to the reinsurer in the period underwritten. The difference between the reported assigned premium and the incurred assigned reinsurance premium is presented under the reinsurers' share of liabilities on insurance contracts in the statement of financial position. Claims are reported to the reinsurer and credited to the statements of account when they are paid, except for those that exceed the minimum claim notice amount included in the reinsurance contracts. The insurer's profits to compensate for losses from incurred and unpaid claims are recognized as an asset for reinsurers' share of the liabilities on the insurance contracts.

At each reporting date, the Insurer assesses the impairment on assets for reinsurance contracts. If there is objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired, the Insurer reduces the carrying value of its reinsurance asset to the recoverable amount and recognizes an impairment loss. The impairment analysis factors used by the Insurer are the same as those used for the evaluation of financial assets.

3.20.1.13 Accounts receivable and payable for reinsurance contracts

The Insurer has reinsurance contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. The Insurer assigns insurance risks by reinsurance in the normal course of business, with settlement and withholding limits varying by product line. Outgoing reinsurance premiums are generally accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct business being reinsured.

Reinsurance recoveries are accounted for in the same accounting period as the direct claims to which they relate.

Reinsurance assets include balances due from reinsurance companies for assigned insurance liabilities. The amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated consistently with the reserves of claims in process or settled claims associated with the reinsured policies and in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contract.

A reinsurance bad debt provision is assessed with respect to reinsurance debtors to allow for the risk that the reinsurance asset may not be collected or when the reinsurer's credit rating has been significantly lowered. This also includes an assessment of the assigned portion of the claim reserves to reflect the counterparty risk exposure of the long-term reinsurance assets, particularly in relation to periodic payments. Increases in this provision affect the Insurer by reducing the carrying value of the asset and the impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

3.21 Segment information

A business segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities in which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with the other components of the Bank, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Bank's Board of Directors, for decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to evaluate its performance, and for which financial information is available for this purpose.

3.22 Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the participation of minority shareholders in consolidated subsidiaries and includes the amount of equity, including the portion of the year's result attributed to them. When the losses attributable to the non-controlling interest exceed the value of their interest in the equity of the corresponding entity, such excess is allocated to the controlling interest even if this results in a deficit balance. If such subsidiary subsequently obtains operating profits, these will be allocated to the controlling interest until the amount of the non-controlling interest is recovered in the losses that were previously absorbed in its capacity as majority interest.

3.23 Cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Bank considers as cash and cash equivalents, cash, demand and time deposits in banks with original maturities of three months or less.

3.24 Fair value measurement and valuation process

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants of the main market at the measurement date, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects the risk of default.

To estimate the fair value of an asset or liability, the Bank uses observable data when they are available. Periodically, Management informs the Board of Directors the reasons of the most significant fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities, to report on the valuation techniques and inputs used in the fair value of assets and liabilities. (See Note 6).

The Bank discloses transfers between fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the period during which the change occurred.

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Objectives of financial risks management

The activities of the Bank are exposed to a variety of financial risks and those activities include the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of a certain degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risks is inherent 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 financial returns of the Bank.

The activities of the Bank are mainly related to 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
- Operational Risk

The Board of Directors of the Bank has the responsibility to establish and overlook the policies on financial instruments risk management. For this purpose, it has appointed committees that are in charge of the administration and periodic surveillance of the risks to which the Bank is exposed. These committees are as follows:

- Audit Committee, under the Board of Directors.
- Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).
- Risk Committee.

Additionally, the Bank is subject to the regulations of the Superintendency of Capital Markets of Panama and the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, regarding risk concentration, liquidity and capitalization, among others. The Superintendency of Banks of Panama regulates the operations of Prival Bank, S.A.

Prival Bank, S.A. (Costa Rica) is subject to the provisions of the National Council of Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF) and the General Superintendency of Financial Entities (SUGEF), which issue regulations regarding the comprehensive administration of risks and capital structure, among others.

Prival Securities Costa Rica and Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión (SAFI) are regulated by the Superintendency of Capital Markets of Costa Rica (SUGEVAL), which is the public entity responsible for regulating and supervising the operation of the stock markets and their participants.

4.2 Credit Risk

It is the risk of a financial loss for the Bank, which may take place if a client or a counterparty of a financial instrument fail to meet their contractual obligations arising mainly on loans to customers and investment in securities.

For purposes of risk management, the Bank considers and consolidates all the elements of exposure of credit risk, debtor risk, country risk, and sector 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 of the Bank periodically monitor the financial condition of the debtors and issuers of negotiable instruments that involve a credit risk for the Bank. The Credit Committee consists of members of the Board, credit management staff, and representatives of the business areas. This Committee is charged with developing changes to credit policies, and to present them to the Board of the Bank.

<u>Formulation of credit policies</u>

Credit policies are issued or revised as recommended by any member of the Credit Committee, who must suggest in writing, considering the following factors:

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

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

Establishment of authorization limits

The limits for approval of credits are established based 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 Board of Directors of the Bank.

Exposure limits

To limit exposure, maximum limits have been defined for an individual debtor or economic group; limits that have been set based on the Bank's capital funds.

Concentration limits

To limit concentration per activity or industry, exposure limits have been approved based on capital distribution and strategic planning to be given to the loan portfolio.

The Bank has also limited its exposure in different geographical areas through the country risk policy, in which countries have been defined to have exposure based on the Bank's strategic plan, as well as exposure limits have been implemented on credit and investment in such countries based on the credit rating of each one.

Maximum limits by counterparty

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

Compliance review policies

Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of their credit portfolios as well as for the control and monitoring of risks. However, through the Risk Department, which is independent of the business areas, the debtor's financial condition and its ability to pay is periodically evaluated, giving primary importance to the biggest individual debtors. While for the rest of the loans that are not individually significant, they are followed up through the delinquency ranges presented by their payments, and to the particular characteristics of such portfolios.

Credit risk management

The Bank performs a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the client, for the qualitative analysis, the industry in which the client performs, the competence of the debtor or counterpart, its references, management, its products, customers, suppliers and operating performance of the company are taken into account. In the quantitative analysis, financial ratios are evaluated, depending on the industry in which the client operates.

The Bank structures the acceptable credit risk levels through the establishment of policies and procedures for a single borrower, group of borrowers, and geographic segment. Exposure to risk is mainly covered by obtaining guarantees.

It is worth mentioning that, as at June 30, 2022, 13.21% (2021: 17.27%) of the loan portfolio was backed by cash deposits. The rest of the portfolio is guaranteed by financial assets, movable and immovable property, bonds or guarantees and other guarantees.

4.2.1 Credit quality analysis

The following table shows the information related to the credit quality of financial assets:

	Maximum exposure	
	2022	**2021**
Deposits in banks	121,863,372	138,971,525
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,598,521	7,714,691
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	234,676,017	215,547,298
Loan portfolio	339,887,171	386,959,951
Premiums receivable	10,949,633	11,173,326
Reinsures' share in the liabilities of insurance contracts	12,507,032	13,775,254
Subrogated bonds	6,310,723	5,538,803
Co-insurance receivable	828,685	888,738
Commission receivables	2,091,211	3,064,543
Total	740,712,365	783,634,129

	Maximum exposure	
	2022	**2021**
Credit risk exposure related to		
Off-balance sheet operations:		
Endorsements and guarantees	22,216,205	425,738
Promissory notes	5,043,296	7,681,884
Unused granted credit lines	986,155	1,375,875
Total	28,245,656	9,483,497

The table above represents the most critical scenario of credit risk exposure to the Bank at June 30, 2022 regardless of credit guarantees or of another increase of exposure to credit risk.

For the assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following table analyzes the credit quality of the loan portfolio amortized cost and off-balance sheet operations:

2022	Bucket 1, 12-month ECLs	Bucket 2, lifetime ECLs	Bucket 3, lifetime ECLs	Total
Corporate				
Rating 1-2	73,200,861	-	-	73,200,861
Rating 2-3	86,221,867	3,620,973	5,050,202	94,893,042
Rating NA	78,010,204	657,775	13,348	78,681,327
Gross carrying amount	237,432,932	4,278,748	5,063,550	246,775,230
Allowance for ECLs	(1,640,112)	(321,962)	(1,047,708)	(3,009,782)
Carrying amount	235,792,820	3,956,786	4,015,842	243,765,448
Consumer				
Current	45,545,897	-	118,486	45,664,383
1-30 days of delinquency	2,682,975	-	-	2,682,975
31-60 days of delinquency	-	124,653	61,290	185,943
61-90 days of delinquency	-	168	196,288	196,456
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	762,948	762,948
Gross carrying amount	48,228,872	124,821	1,139,012	49,492,705
Allowance for ECLs	(111,104)	(4,701)	(117,821)	(233,626)
Carrying amount	48,117,768	120,120	1,021,191	49,259,079
Home mortgage				
Current	40,579,894	802,192	-	41,382,086
1-30 days of delinquency	1,454,757	-	-	1,454,757
31-60 days of delinquency	-	75,778	-	75,778
61-90 days of delinquency	-	210,062	-	210,062
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	408,338	408,338
Gross carrying amount	42,034,651	1,088,032	408,338	43,531,021
Allowance for ECLs	(147,091)	(12,386)	(22,783)	(182,260)
Carrying amount	41,887,560	1,075,646	385,555	43,348,761
Credit cards				
Current	1,203,798	-	-	1,203,798
1-30 days of delinquency	19,516	-	-	19,516
31-60 days of delinquency	-	34,240	-	34,240
61-90 days of delinquency	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	23,144	23,144
Gross carrying amount	1,223,314	34,240	23,144	1,280,698
Allowance for ECLs	(67,137)	(2,184)	(23,144)	(92,465)
Carrying amount	1,156,177	32,056	-	1,188,233
Total gross loans	328,919,769	5,525,841	6,634,045	341,079,655
Interest receivable	1,852,183	30,800	748,917	2,631,900
	330,771,952	5,556,641	7,382,962	343,711,555
Total allowance for EC`Ls	(1,965,444)	(341,233)	(1,211,456)	(3,518,133)
Total loans, net	328,806,508	5,215,408	6,171,506	340,193,422
Loan commitments and guarantee contracts				
Gross carrying amount	28,245,656	-	-	28,245,656
Allowance for ECLs	(129,535)	-	-	(129,535)
Carrying amount	28,116,121	-	-	28,116,121

2021	**Bucket 1, 12-month ECLs**	**Bucket 2, lifetime ECLs**	**Bucket 3, lifetime ECLs**	**Total**
Corporate				
Rating 1-2	83,265,518	4,411,126	-	87,676,644
Rating 2-3	84,862,095	42,090,073	3,371,160	130,323,328
Rating NA	87,679,222	-	677,961	88,357,183
Gross carrying amount	255,806,835	46,501,199	4,049,121	306,357,155
Allowance for ECLs	(1,626,744)	(1,626,552)	(1,447,651)	(4,700,947)
Carrying amount	254,180,091	44,874,647	2,601,470	301,656,208
Consumer				
Current	40,189,136	-	135,170	40,324,306
1-30 days of delinquency	335,288	-	-	335,288
31-60 days of delinquency	-	431,900	81,049	512,949
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	903,501	903,501
Gross carrying amount	40,524,424	431,900	1,119,720	42,076,044
Allowance for ECLs	(91,736)	(3,985)	(132,443)	(228,164)
Carrying amount	40,432,688	427,915	987,277	41,847,880
Home mortgage				
Current	34,802,522	-	-	34,802,522
31-60 days of delinquency	-	507,185	-	507,185
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	1,413,059	1,413,059
Gross carrying amount	34,802,522	507,185	1,413,059	36,722,766
Allowance for ECLs	(105,506)	(525)	(246,650)	(352,681)
Carrying amount	34,697,016	506,660	1,166,409	36,370,085
Credit cards				
Current	1,385,874	-	-	1,385,874
1-30 days of delinquency	-	-	-	-
31-60 days of delinquency	-	43,532	-	43,532
61-90 days of delinquency	-	19,693	-	19,693
More than 90 days of delinquency	-	-	75,709	75,709
Gross carrying amount	1,385,874	63,225	75,709	1,524,808
Allowance for ECLs	(66,864)	(2,951)	(75,709)	(145,524)
Carrying amount	1,319,010	60,274	-	1,379,284
Total gross loans	332,519,655	47,503,509	6,657,609	386,680,773
Interest receivable	3,885,051	1,983,158	426,369	6,294,578
	336,404,706	49,486,667	7,083,978	392,975,351
Total allowance for ECLs	(1,890,850)	(1,634,013)	(1,902,453)	(5,427,316)
Total loans, net	334,513,856	47,852,654	5,181,525	387,548,035
Loan commitments and guarantee contracts				
Gross carrying amount	9,483,497	-	-	9,483,497
Allowance for ECLs	(162,860)	-	-	(162,860)
Carrying amount	9,320,637	-	-	9,320,637

Processing of the planned moratorium - COVID-19

The Bank initially granted a grace period to borrowers affected in their personal activities by COVID-19, until June 30, 2020. On May 4, 2020 the Government of Panama and the Panama Banking Association signed an agreement whereby the members of the Banking Association agreed (i) to extend such grace period until December 31, 2020 to any borrower whose business or personal activities were affected by COVID-19 and whoever so requested this, whose extension applied to mortgage loans, personal loans, automobile loans, credit cards, SME loans and commercial loans, and (ii) not to exclude mortgages granted to borrowers affected by COVID-19 who have loans with extended grace periods.

On June 30, 2020, the Panamanian Government issued Law No.156, which granted a moratorium until December 31, 2020 on loan payments to any borrower who could prove that COVID-19 had affected his or her business or personal activities. Under the terms of the statute, the moratorium applied to mortgage loans, personal loans, automobile loans, credit cards, SME loans, commercial loans, loans to the transportation sector, loans to the agricultural and livestock sector, and consumer loans.

The moratorium periods were finally extended until June 30, 2021. As of July 1, 2021, Agreement No.2-2021, which repealed Agreement No. 2-2020, entered into force. The objective of this agreement was to give special treatment to loans that were still modified at the end of June 30, 2021 and granted a period of three months to restructure loans that did not maintain an agreed payment plan.

The modified loans resulting from the moratorium granted by COVID-19 as at June 30, 2022 by sector and by bucket are detailed below:

			Guaranteed				Not guaranteedd		
June 30, 2022 Sector	**No. of Accts**	**Balance**	**No. of Accts**	**Bucket 1, 12 months ECLs**	**Bucket 2, ECLs during lifetime**	**Bucket 3, ECLs during total lifetime**	**No. of Accts**	**Bucket 1, 12 months ECLs**	**Bucket 2, ECLs during total lifetime**
Consumer									
Non-preferrential Mortgages portfolio	2	802,192	2	-	802,192	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value	2	802,192	2	-	802,192	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECLs		(11,592)		-	(11,592)	-		-	-
Net carrying value		790,600		-	790,600	-		-	-
Total gross carrying value	2	802,192	2	-	802,192	-	-	-	-
Total allowance for ECLs		(11,592)		-	(11,592)	-		-	-
Net carrying value		790,600		-	790,600	-		-	-

2022	Bucket 1, 12 months ECLs	Bucket 2, ECLs during lifetime	Bucket 3, ECLs during lifetime	Total
Modified loans				
Consumer	802,192	-	-	802,192
Corporate	-	-	-	-
	802,192	-	-	802,192
(+) Accrued interest receivable	2,028	-	-	2,028
Total	804,220	-	-	804,220
Provisiones				
IFRS 9 provision	11,592	-	-	11,592
Modified loans secured by pledged deposits at the same bank up to the guaranteed amount	-	-	-	-

The modified loans resulting from the moratorium granted by COVID-19 as at June 30, 2021 by sector and by bucket are detailed below:

			Guaranteed				Not guaranteed		
June 30, 2021 Sector	**No. of Accts**	**Balance**	**No. of Accts**	**Bucket 1, 12-month ECLs**	**Bucket 2, ECLs during lifetime**	**Bucket 3, ECLs during total lifetime**	**No. of Accts**	**Bucket 1, 12-month ECLs**	**Bucket 2, ECLs during lifetime**
Consumer									
Non-preferential Mortgage portfolio	13	2,857,593	13	2,857,593	-	-	-	-	-
Personal loans	3	2,687,908	2	2,000,000	-	665,862	1	22,046	-
Gross carrying value	16	5,545,501	15	4,857,593	-	665,862	1	22,046	-
Allowance for ECLs		(6,895)		(3,951)	-	(2,550)		(394)	-
Net carrying value		5,538,606		4,853,642	-	663,312		21,652	-
Corporate									
Trade	1	56,525	1	-	56,525	-	-	-	-
Construction	81	14,339,374	81	14,339,374	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels	2	4,122,358	2	3,200,000	922,358	-	-	-	-
Real estate (sale / lease)	5	14,287,933	5	351,220	13,936,713	-	-	-	-
Mines and quarries	3	1,496,586	3	1,496,586	-	-	-	-	-
Restaurants	4	210,000	4	210,000	-	-	-	-	-
Services	3	2,634,093	3	105,107	2,528,986	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value	99	37,146,869	99	19,702,287	17,444,582	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECLs		(669,105)		(154,275)	(514,830)	-		-	-
Net carrying value		36,477,764		19,548,012	16,929,752	-		-	-
Total gross carrying value	115	42,692,370	114	24,559,880	17,444,582	665,862	1	22,046	-
Total allowance for ECLs		(676,000)		(158,226)	(514,830)	(2,550)		(394)	-
Net carrying value		42,016,370		24,401,654	16,929,752	663,312		21,652	-

2021	**Bucket 1, 12-month ECLs**	**Bucket 2, ECLs during lifetime**	**Bucket 3, ECLs during lifetime**	**Total**
Modified loans				
Consumer	4,879,639	-	665,862	5,545,501
Corporate	19,702,287	17,444,582	-	37,146,869
	24,581,926	17,444,582	665,862	42,692,370
(+) Accrued interest receivable	1,976,840	1,766,872	32,167	3,775,879
Total	26,558,766	19,211,454	698,029	46,468,249
Provisions				
IFRS 9 provision	158,621	514,830	2,550	676,001
Modified loans secured by pledged deposits at the same bank up to the guaranteed amount	(1,597,310)	(2,187,508)	-	(3,784,818)

As at June 30, 2022, the operations that underwent changes were included in the scope of the moratorium, which aims to avoid a prolonged economic impact beyond the COVID-19 health crisis. Since these moratoriums are respectively based on the application of national legislation, the conditions do not require that operations be recorded as refinancing or restructuring when the borrower, still having liquidity difficulties, has not deteriorated its capital adequacy prior to COVID-19.

As at June 30, 2022, the Bank has no modified loans without installment payments as of the last payment recorded at the time of the loan modification. The following is the percentage of the value of the modified loans, including interest, that as at June 30, 2021 have no installment payments as of the last installment payment recorded at the time of the loan modification:

2021	**Up to 90 days**	**Between 91 and 120 days**	**Between 121 and 180 days**	**Between 181 and 270 days**
Consumer loans	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**80%**
Corporate loans	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**89%**

Considerations to the credit loss model due to COVID-19

Since the World Health Organization's declaration of a global pandemic in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, the global response to this disease has caused significant disruptions to business activities around the world, leading to an unprecedented economic slowdown. This has led to the granting of grace periods for some Bank loans.

Given the effects of COVID-19 on the economy, the Bank has comprehensively reviewed its portfolio and the nature of its collateral and guarantee coverage. Through this review, the Bank seeks to measure the increase in risk in some qualitative variables such as sector volatility, outlook and maturity, which are the most affected due to the current situation.

Through this analysis, in which each debtor was reviewed, a change in the credit rating of certain debtors was proposed with respect to the initial rating they had before the arrival of the COVID-19; this change in rating is associated with a higher probability of default that more accurately reflects the impact of the COVID-19 and therefore incorporates the "forward looking" effect. On the other hand, the Bank conducted a collateral evaluation of the credit portfolio and used a lower weighting than previously used, thus taking a more conservative position on prices due to market volatility.

During 2022, the Bank has maintained the same COVID methodology – analysis as of June 30, 2021, given the level of uncertainty that has been presented.

Determining a significant increase in modified loan risk:

Postponement of loan payments or modified loans established by Agreement No. 2-2020 does not automatically mean a significant increase in credit risk for these loans since a significant portion of these loans address temporary liquidity events generated by the economic shutdown or decline caused by the pandemic. As part of the expected loss methodology, the Bank has mechanisms for identifying the significant increase in risk applicable in general terms to the credit portfolio, based on quantitative and qualitative methodologies that incorporate, among other components, behavioral scoring models for consumer debtors and internal rating models for corporate debtors.

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

As part of the Bank's risk management, both individual and collective analyses of the condition of the loans have been developed, including the segmentation of the portfolio with the objective of identifying the employment situation or opening of economic activity of each client and defining who will be able to comply with their banking obligations, who will have difficulties in doing so and which ones will definitely not be able to comply and thus determine if there has been a significant increase in risk and classify these loans according to the corresponding stage of impairment. Additionally, different agreements have been reached with clients based on individual analysis of their capacity to generate cash flows necessary to meet their obligations.

As time goes by and the new normality returns, the Bank is obtaining more information from debtors, which will complement the analysis and identification of the increase in risk for the modified loans, either by segment or individually. In order to identify the significant increase in credit risk of the modified loans, the Bank considers the following factors associated to the current COVID-19 situation:

1. For the consumer portfolio, the affectation of clients is determined through conditions related to the aging of the last payment received and causal factors such as: contract termination, suspended contract and decrease in income.

2. With respect to the corporate portfolio, clients are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the business, the economic activity in which it operates and any conditions of vulnerability that may be identified in the context of future economic conditions.

The following table analyzes the credit quality of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and their allowance for impairment maintained by the Bank.

2022	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL without credit impairment	Lifetime ECL with credit impairment	Valuation of the credit risk
Domestic:				
AAA to BBB-	186,705	-	-	186,705
BBB to B-	-	-	-	-
Domestic carrying value	186,705	-	-	186,705
Foreign:				
AAA- to BBB-	48,410	-	-	48,410
BB+ to B-	134,671	-	-	134,671
Foreign carrying value	183,081	-	-	183,081
Total carrying value	369,786	-	-	369,786

2021	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL without credit impairment	Lifetime ECL with credit impairment	Valuation of the credit risk
Domestic:				
AAA to BBB-	116,834	-	-	116,834
BBB to B-	-	-	-	-
Domestic carrying value	116,834	-	-	116,834
Foreign:				
A- a BBB+	13,480	-	-	13,480
BB+ to B-	74,491	-	-	74,491
	87,971	-	-	87,971
Foreign carrying value				
Total carrying value	204,805	-	-	204,805

The information and assumptions used for these disclosures are detailed below:

- *Impairment of loans and investments* - Impairment of loans and investments is determined by considering the amount of principal and interest, based on the breach of contractual terms.
- *Past due loans but not impaired* - Refers to those loans where contractual payment of principal or interest is past due, but that the Bank considers as not impaired based on the level of guarantees available to cover the loan balance.
- *Renegotiated loans* - These are loans mainly due to material difficulties in the repayment ability of the debtor, has been subject to extensions, payment arrangement, restructuring, refinancing and any other form that causes variations in time and/or amount or other terms and conditions of the original contract, which respond to difficulties in the debtor's capacity to pay.
- *Write-off policy* - The Bank periodically reviews its impaired portfolio to identify those credits that merit being written off based on the uncollectibility of the balance and even for the amount in which the real guarantees do not cover it. For unsecured consumer loans, write-offs are made based on the level of accumulated delinquency. In the case of guaranteed housing and consumer loans, the write-off is made when the guarantee is executed and for the estimated amounts in which they do not cover the carrying amount of the credit.

As at June 30, 2022, the Bank has maintained in investment grade banking institutions demand deposits equivalent to B/.73,239,711 (2021: B/.82,631,080).

The Bank's portfolio consists of highly liquid investments with AAA rating up to BBB- that can be converted into cash in a period of less than one week, according to the international risk rating agencies recognized as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

	2022			2021		
	Bank deposits	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Financial assets at FVTOCI**	**Bank deposits**	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Financial assets at FVTOCI**
Maximum exposure						
Carrying amount	121,863,372	11,598,521	234,676,017	138,971,525	7,714,691	215,547,298
Investment grade	73,239,711	11,059,804	94,832,778	82,631,080	7,714,691	164,262,713
Standard monitoring	47,381,199	-	85,057,985	13,524,780	-	15,592,113
Without rating	1,242,462	538,717	54,785,254	42,815,665	-	35,692,472
Total	121,863,372	11,598,521	234,676,017	138,971,525	7,714,691	215,547,298

In the above table, the factors of greatest risk exposure of the investment portfolio have been detailed.

To manage financial risk exposures of the investment portfolio, the Bank uses the rating from external credit rating, as detailed below:

Grade description	External qualification
Investment grade	AAA, AA+, AA-, A+, A-, BBB+, BBB, BBB-
Standard monitoring	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-
Special Monitoring	CCC to C
Without rating	-

4.2.2 Collateral and other guarantees against credit exposures

The Bank holds collateral on loans to customers relating to deposits pledged in the Bank. Estimates of fair value are based on the collateral value as the credit period and generally are not updated unless the credit is deteriorating individually.

Guarantees to reduce credit risk and their financial effect

The Bank holds collateral to reduce credit risk and to ensure the collection of their financial assets exposed to credit risk.

The main types of collateral held with respect to different types of financial assets are presented below:

	Exposure % subject to collateral requirements		**Type of guarantee**
	2022	**2021**	
Loan portfolio	73%	79%	Cash, properties and others

Loans are subject to individual credit assessment and impairment tests. The overall solvency of a corporate client tends to be the most relevant indicator of the credit quality of the loans granted. However, the guarantee provides additional security. It is accepted as collateral movable and immovable property, deposits and other encumbrances and guarantees.

4.2.3 Residential mortgage loans

The following table shows the ratio range of the mortgage portfolio loans relative to the value of collateral (“Loan to Value” - LTV). The LTV is calculated as a percentage of gross loan amount relative to the value of the collateral. The gross amount of the loan, excludes any impairment loss. The value of collateral for mortgages is based on the original value of the guarantee at the date of disbursement.

	2022	**2021**
Residential mortgage loans:		
Less than 50%	7,148,401	6,645,705
51% - 70%	10,813,345	10,992,318
71% - 90%	13,450,202	13,563,345
More than 90%	3,529,844	5,899,009
	34,941,792	37,100,377

4.2.4 Concentration of credit risk

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

	2022		2021	
	Loans	**Financial assets at fair value**	**Loans**	**Financial assets at fair value**
Concentration by sector:				
Corporate	287,254,265	161,014,482	312,501,140	108,711,026
Consumer	56,457,290	4,678,713	80,474,211	3,428,586
Government	-	80,581,343	-	111,122,377
	343,711,555	246,274,538	392,975,351	223,261,989
Geographical concentration				
Panama	205,174,597	82,952,351	230,796,713	81,656,289
Latin America and Caribbean	124,146,616	36,178,283	156,323,458	32,216,710
North America	14,316,023	120,039,700	5,823,302	109,388,990
Europe, Asia and Oceania	74,319	7,104,204	31,878	-
	343,711,555	246,274,538	392,975,351	223,261,989

The geographical concentrations of loans are based on the debtor’s location while investments are based on the issuer’s domicile.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk by financial asset class, internal classification and the “Bucket” without taking into account the effects of any guarantees or other credit improvements, are provided in the following tables. Unless specifically stated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent the gross carrying value. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

As of June 30, the provision for expected credit loss by type of financial instrument is detailed below:

	2022	**2021**
Credit portfolio at amortized cost	6,514,471	5,427,316
Commitments and contingencies	129,535	162,860
Financial assets	378,234	204,805
Deposits in bank	37,796	25,766
Total	7,060,036	5,820,747

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet all its obligations. The Bank mitigates this risk by setting limits on the minimum proportion of the funds that must be held in highly liquid instruments and composition limits of interbank and financing facilities.

Management process of liquidity risk

The risk management process of liquidity risk of the Bank as is performed, includes:

- The cash supply, managing and monitoring of future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or borrowed by customers. The Bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to prevent any noncompliance;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen availability of cash flow;
- Monitoring liquidity rate of the consolidated statement of financial position against internal and regulatory requirements;
- Managing the concentration and profile of maturities of financial liabilities.

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) reviews the above management process.

The monitoring and reporting prepared by Management, becomes a tool for measuring and projecting the cash flow for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Management also monitors medium-term assets, the level and type of debt obligation, the use of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities, such as 'standby' letters of credit and guarantees.

Liquidity risk exposure

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of liquid assets on net deposits received from customers. Liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents and debt securities, for which there is an active and liquid market, less any other deposit received from banks, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within one month.

The indexes corresponding to the margin of net assets on the deposits received from customers of Prival Bank, S.A. at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as follows:

	2022	**2021**
At end of the year	**59%**	**61%**
Year average	62%	60%
Year maximum	69%	68%
Year minimum	56%	49%

The Bank is exposed to daily demands on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, time deposits, payments of loans and guarantees and of cash-settled margin requirements.

The information presented below shows the discounted cash flows of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank on maturity groupings based on the remaining time on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position with respect to the contractual maturity date:

2022	**Up to 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Deposits in banks	100,404,815	-	17,911,889	3,546,668	-	121,863,372
Securities purchased under resale agreements	414,028	-	-	-	-	414,028
Financial assets at FVTOCI	97,353,683	8,811,835	6,954,463	63,345,859	58,210,177	234,676,017
Financial assets at FVTPL	10,634,749	-	-	87	963,685	11,598,521
Loans	3,634,437	3,142,539	24,666,154	212,775,845	99,492,580	343,711,555
Total financial assets	212,441,712	11,954,374	49,532,506	279,668,459	158,666,442	712,263,493
Financial liabilities						
Client deposits	369,004,611	45,692,881	106,556,137	91,756,238	-	613,009,867
Interbank deposits	10,531,499	-	-	-	-	10,531,499
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	5,068,946	6,528,032	22,806,428	12,663,641	-	47,067,047
Marketable securities	3,209,785	3,802,158	7,332,287	-	-	14,344,230
Lease liability	-	-	514,664	325,465	-	840,129
Total financial liabilities	387,814,841	56,023,071	137,209,516	104,745,344	-	685,792,772
Total sensitivity to interest rate	(175,373,129)	(44,068,697)	(87,677,010)	174,923,115	158,666,442	26,470,721

2021	**Up to 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 months to 1 year**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Deposits in banks	134,112,421	-	2,747,996	258,880	1,852,228	138,971,525
Securities purchased under resale agreements	295,519	-	-	-	-	295,519
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,314,205	-	-	104	400,382	7,714,691
Financial assets at FVTOCI	154,066,013	573,134	1,632,766	29,923,098	29,352,287	215,547,298
Loans	6,776,268	77,754,746	74,144,347	111,994,188	122,305,802	392,975,351
Total financial assets	302,564,426	78,327,880	78,525,109	142,176,270	153,910,699	755,504,384
Financial liabilities						
Client deposits	331,126,045	22,822,202	135,433,052	96,657,996	-	586,039,295
Interbank deposits	15,211,968	3,006,133	-	-	-	18,218,101
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	563,364	-	-	-	-	563,364
Borrowings received	5,625	24,288	5,205,790	-	-	5,235,703
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	-	-	17,443,028	41,904,823	-	59,347,851
Marketable securities	3,118,686	7,358,955	23,853,587	-	-	34,331,228
Lease liability	-	-	896,128	715,094	-	1,611,222
Total financial liabilities	350,025,688	33,211,578	182,831,585	139,277,913	-	705,346,764
Total sensitivity to interest rate	(47,461,262)	45,116,302	(104,306,476)	2,898,357	153,910,699	50,157,620

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Bank's financial liabilities recognized on the basis of their closest possible maturity. The expected flows of these instruments may vary significantly from these analyzes.

2022	Carrying amount	Undiscounted cash flows	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Client deposits	613,009,867	605,398,435	505,028,346	51,262,221	49,107,868	-
Interbank deposits	10,531,499	10,534,999	10,534,999	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	47,067,047	49,491,252	33,881,174	10,507,997	5,102,081	-
Marketable securities	14,344,230	14,476,742	14,476,742			
Lease liability	840,129	840,129	514,665	214,976	110,488	-
Total financial liabilities	685,792,772	680,741,557	564,435,926	61,985,194	54,320,437	-

2021	Carrying amount	Undiscounted cash flows	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Client deposits	586,039,295	576,487,086	470,008,060	59,774,331	46,704,695	-
Interbank deposits	18,218,101	23,251,313	23,251,313	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	563,364	- 563,364	563,364	-	-	-
Borrowings	5,235,703	5,260,635	5,260,635	-	-	-
Bonds payable	59,347,851	63,469,162	18,169,984	37,765,510	7,533,668	-
Marketable securities	34,331,228	34,763,127	34,763,127			
Lease liability	1,611,222	1,611,222	896,128	448,254	266,840	-
Total financial liabilities	705,346,764	705,405,909	552,912,611	97,988,095	54,505,203	-

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

4.3.1 Financial assets available to support future funding

In Management's opinion, the investment portfolio and other financial assets of the Bank include highly liquid investments (rated AAA up to BBB-) for approximately B/.111,111,758 (2021: B/.89,071,261), which can be converted into cash in a period of less than a week.

In addition, the Bank maintains contingent funding lines available. These lines are guaranteed with the Bank's own investments and are adjusted according to the composition of the securities held with these entities. At June 30, 2022, these lines had an available value of B/.35,000,000 (2021: B/.40,000,000).

4.3.2 Financial assets given in guarantee

As at June 30, 2022, FVTOCI investments are held as collateral at fair value for B/.1,076,532 (2021: B/.469,750). See Note 10.2.

4.4 Market Risk

It is the risk that the value of the Bank's financial asset is reduced due to changes in interest rates, changes in foreign exchange rates, by movements in stock prices or the impact of other financial variables are beyond the control of the Bank.

The Bank mitigates its market risk through a policy of investment diversification and the requirement that, unless by approval of the Board of Directors, substantially all of the assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars or Balboas.

Market risk management*:*

The Board of Directors of the Bank establishes and approves the policies and global limits of exposure to investments established in the Investment Manual based on the recommendation of the Asset and Liability Committee, taking into consideration the portfolio and assets they contain.

The Bank's investment policies handle the compliance of limits for a total amount of the investment portfolio, individual limits per asset type, issuer and country; for each portfolio, specifying the instruments to be included and their credit risk rating.

Additionally, the Bank has established maximum limits for market risk losses in its trading portfolio, arising from movements in interest rates, credit risk and fluctuations in market values of equity investments.

The Bank uses the model of Value-at-Risk (VAR) for managing the market risks of its investment portfolio in trading securities. The methodology corresponds to the historical model, which is based on the volatility presented by the prices of each of the positions in a time lapse of one year with a confidence level of 99%.

The investment policy does not contemplate the use of derivatives as part of its investment strategy or for the management of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank.

Exposure to market risk*:*

The portfolios of financial assets measured at FVTPL and FVTOCI of the Bank are intended primarily to maintain an inventory of securities to meet the demand of its customers of private banking investments and Prival Securities, Inc. In addition, the Bank's investment policies provide a limit up to B/.25,000,000 to June 2022 (June 2021: B/.15,000,000) whose purpose is to generate profits in a short-term period.

Below is a breakdown and analysis of each of the market risk types:

- Exchange rate risk: It is the risk that the value of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies, and other financial variables, as well as the reaction of market participants to political and economic events. For purposes of accounting standards, this risk comes neither from financial assets that are not monetary items, nor from financial assets denominated in the functional currency of each of the countries where the subsidiaries are settled.
- Interest rate risk of the cash flow and fair value: The interest rate risk of the cash flow and interest rate risk of fair value are the risks that future cash flows and the value of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

4.4.1 Exchange rate risk

The table below shows the net position of the Bank to foreign exchange risk in foreign operations:

	2022				
	Colones expressed in USD	**Euros expressed in USD**	**CHF expressed in USD**	**Other currencies expressed in USD**	**Total**
Exchange rate	**1.0442**	**0.7756**	**1.2124**		
Deposits in banks	10,292,078	18,812,745	3,816,582	1,231,535	34,152,940
Financial instruments at fair value	6,581,927	2,883,778	-	-	9,465,705
Loans	20,415,809	-	-	-	20,415,809
Total financial assets	37,289,814	21,696,523	3,816,582	1,231,535	64,034,454
Customer deposits	6,446,076	17,266,659	3,866,067	918,661	28,497,463
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	23,235,103	-	-	-	23,235,103
Total financial liabilities	29,681,179	17,266,659	3,866,067	918,661	51,732,566
Total net currency positions	7,608,635	4,429,864	(49,485)	312,874	12,301,888

	2021				
	Colones expressed in USD	**Euros expressed in USD**	**CHF expressed in USD**	**Other currencies expressed in USD**	**Total**
Exchange rate	**611.79**	**1.1925**	**1.08754758**		
Deposits in banks	6,880,847	24,103,043	5,222,283	10,519,046	46,725,219
Financial instruments at fair value	9,236,491	-	-	-	9,236,491
Loans	26,461,484	-	-	-	26,461,484
Total financial assets	42,578,822	24,103,043	5,222,283	10,519,046	82,423,194
Customer deposits	8,852,466	17,324,969	4,523,433	9,839,456	40,540,324
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	562,669	-	-	-	562,669
Bonds payable	20,903,010	-	-	-	20,903,010
Total financial liabilities	30,318,145	17,324,969	4,523,433	9,839,456	62,006,003
Total net currency positions	12,260,677	6,778,074	698,850	679,590	20,417,191

4.4.2 Interest rate risk

The Bank's net interest margin may vary due to the movement in unanticipated interest rates. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to financial assets and liabilities based on whichever occurs first between the new contractual fixed rate and the maturity date.

2022	**Up to 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial assets:						
Deposits in banks	100,404,815	-	17,911,889	3,546,668	-	121,863,372
Securities purchased under resale agreements	414,028	-	-	-	-	414,028
Financial assets at FVTOCI	97,353,683	8,811,835	6,954,463	63,345,859	58,210,177	234,676,017
Financial assets at FVTPL	10,634,749	-	-	87	963,685	11,598,521
Loans	3,634,437	3,142,539	24,666,154	212,775,845	99,492,580	343,711,555
Total financial assets	212,441,712	11,954,374	49,532,506	279,668,459	158,666,442	712,263,493
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits from customers	369,004,611	45,692,881	106,556,137	91,756,238	-	613,009,867
Deposits from banks	10,531,499	-	-	-	-	10,531,499
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds payable	5,068,946	6,528,032	22,806,428	12,663,641	-	47,067,047
Marketable securities	3,209,785	3,802,158	7,332,287	-	-	14,344,230
Lease liabilities	-	-	514,664	325,465	-	840,129
Total financial liabilities	387,814,841	56,023,071	137,209,516	104,745,344	-	685,792,772
Total interest rate sensitivity	(175,373,129)	(44,068,697)	(87,677,010)	174,923,115	158,666,442	26,470,721

2021	**Up to 1 month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial assets:						
Deposits in banks	134,112,421	-	2,747,996	258,880	1,852,228	138,971,525
Securities purchased under resale agreements	295,519	-	-	-	-	295,519
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,314,205	-	-	104	400,382	7,714,691
Financial assets at FVTOCI	154,066,013	573,134	1,632,766	29,923,098	29,352,287	215,547,298
Loans	6,776,268	77,754,746	74,144,347	111,994,188	122,305,802	392,975,351
Total financial assets	302,564,426	78,327,880	78,525,109	142,176,270	153,910,699	755,504,384
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits from customers	331,126,045	22,822,202	135,433,052	96,657,996	-	586,039,295
Deposits from banks	15,211,968	3,006,133	-	-	-	18,218,101
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	563,364	-	-	-	-	563,364
Borrowings	5,625	24,288	5,205,790	-	-	5,235,703
Bonds payable	-	-	17,443,028	41,904,823	-	59,347,851
Marketable securities	3,118,686	7,358,955	23,853,587	-	-	34,331,228
Lease liabilities	-	-	896,128	715,094	-	1,611,222
Total financial liabilities	350,025,688	33,211,578	182,831,585	139,277,913	-	705,346,764
Total interest rate sensitivity	(47,461,262)	45,116,302	(104,306,476)	2,898,357	153,910,699	50,157,620

4.4.2.1 Sensitivity to interest rates

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined on the basis of the Bank's exposure to interest rates on interest-bearing assets (included in the interest rate exposure tables above) at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and the stipulated change that takes place at the beginning of the financial year.

	Sensitivity of net equity in relation to movement of interest rates			
	Increase of 50 bps	**Decrease of 50 bps**	**Increase of 100 bps**	**Decrease of 100 bps**
2022				
As at June 30	(7,381,238)	7,471,979	(14,705,543)	15,002,625
Average for the year	(8,115,175)	8,215,069	(16,167,884)	16,494,508
Maximum for the year	(6,560,894)	9,826,152	(13,072,978)	19,729,874
Minimum for the year	(9,707,230)	6,643,390	(19,339,184)	13,337,078
2021				
As at June 30	(4,658,411)	4,724,045	(9,289,051)	9,476,708
Average for the year	(4,277,326)	4,340,086	(8,531,585)	8,703,940
Maximum for the year	(3,698,330)	4,936,375	(7,378,103)	9,901,367
Minimum for the year	(4,866,536)	3,754,016	(9,705,301)	7,527,155

In order to evaluate interest rate risks and their impact on the fair value of assets and liabilities, the Bank performs simulations to determine the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities.

The analysis performed quarterly by Management is to determine the net impact on financial instruments subject to market risk, taking into account the specific effects caused by increases and decreases of 100 basis points in interest rates.

4.5 Operational risk

It is the risk of potential losses, direct or indirect, relating to Bank processing, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and external factors that are unrelated to credit, market and liquidity, such as those from legal and regulatory requirements and the behavior of 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.

To manage operational risk, the Bank has established an organizational structure with functions and responsibilities clearly established for the Board of Directors, Senior Management, Risk Committee and the Risk Management Unit, as well as the form and periodicity of the reports, with a level of acceptable operational risk.

The purpose of operational risk management is to:

- Prevent and minimize losses caused by incidents or operational risk events.
- Formalize identification, measurement, mitigation, monitoring, control, and operational risk information.
- Focus resources and efforts on key operational risks.
- Continuously improve controls and learning.

Periodic audits and internal audits are routinely carried out to improve efficiency, control and neutralize identified weaknesses. The corresponding manual is updated periodically.

The Bank uses operational risk monitoring in accordance with operational risk indicators (ORIs).

4.6 Capital Management

The Bank manages its capital to ensure:

- Compliance with requirements established by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.
- The continuation as a going concern while maximizing returns to shareholders through the optimization of debt and equity balance.
- Maintain a capital base, strong enough to support its business performance.

The Bank, as an entity regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, is required to maintain a total capital ratio measured based on risk-weighted assets.

The Bank's Management, based on guidelines and techniques developed by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, monitors the capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital. Requests for information are sent to the regulators on a quarterly basis.

The Bank analyzes its regulatory capital by applying the rules of the Superintendency of Banks established for General License banks, based on Agreement 1-2015 of February 3, 2015 and amended by Agreement 13-2015 of December 24, 2015. The Bank has capital funds of 14.12% (2021: 16.11%) on its weighted risk-based assets.

5. Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair value is the amount by which financial instruments can be traded in a common transaction between interested parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation and is best evidenced by market quotations, if any.

The fair value estimates are made at a specific date, based on market estimates and information on financial instruments. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering a particular financial instrument for sale at a given date. These estimates are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined accurately. Any changes in assumptions could affect estimates significantly.

5.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 sets a hierarchy level of the valuation techniques based on the transparency of the variables used in determining the fair value. All the financial instruments at fair value are categorized in one of the three levels of hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for assets or liabilities identical to those the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Inputs are other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, or similar in markets that are not active.
- Level 3 – Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities that are required or permitted to be recorded at fair value are determined, the Bank considers the main market or the best market that could make the transaction and considers the assumptions that a market participant would use to value the asset or liability. When possible, the Bank uses active markets and observable market prices for identical assets and liabilities.

When identical assets and liabilities are not traded in active markets, the Bank uses observable market data for similar assets and liabilities. However, certain assets and liabilities are not actively traded in observable markets and the Bank must use alternative valuation techniques to determine the fair value measurement. The frequency of transactions, the size differential between supply and demand and the investment size are factors considered in determining the liquidity of markets and the relevance of observed prices in these markets.

Financial assets at FVTOCI are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices when available, or if they are not available, based on discounted future cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the investment.

When the reference prices are available in an active market, financial assets at FVTOCI are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. If the prices of market value are not available or available in markets that are not active, the fair value is estimated based on the quoted prices of similar instruments, or where these are not available, internal valuation techniques are used, primarily models of discounted cash flows. Such securities are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Some of the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank are valued at fair value at the end of each year.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Some of the Bank's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of each year. The following table provides information on how the fair values of financial assets are determined (including the valuation technique and inputs used).

Measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Private debt securities	87	-	-	87
Mutual funds	538,717	-	538,717	-
Government debt securities	10,962,796	10,962,796	-	-
Listed shares on the local securities market	96,921	-	96,921	-
	11,598,521	10,962,796	635,638	87

	2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Private debt securities	100,121	-	-	100,121
Mutual funds	4,642,813	-	4,642,813	-
Government debt securities	2,881,262	2,480,880	400,382	-
Listed Shares on the local securities market	90,495	-	90,495	-
	7,714,691	2,480,880	5,133,690	100,121

Measurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Governmental debt securities	69,618,546	57,012,838	12,457,907	147,801
Private debt securities	115,069,740	55,342,501	41,575,445	18,151,794
Mutual funds	16,866,091	-	1,777,155	15,088,936
Listed shares	4,607,510	4,514,393	93,117	-
Unlisted shares	28,484,130	-	-	28,484,130
Preferred shares	30,000	-	-	30,000
	234,676,017	116,869,732	55,903,624	61,902,661

	2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Governmental debt securities	108,241,115	91,475,064	16,618,250	147,801
Private debt securities	66,710,544	16,884,012	28,372,090	21,454,442
Mutual funds	14,000,729	-	855,423	13,145,306
Listed shares	6,376,452	6,280,860	95,592	-
Unlisted shares	20,188,324	-	-	20,188,324
Preferred shares	30,134	-	-	30,134
	215,547,298	114,639,936	45,941,355	54,966,007

The following table presents non-observable inputs used in the valuation of financial instruments classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Instruments	Valuation techniques	Non-observable inputs used	Relationship between non-observable inputs and fair value
Private debt	Discounted cash flows	Credit margin	If the credit margin increases, the price decrease and viceversa.
Equity instrument	The last purchase/sale price is taken	Observable share price or reference value	If unobservable data increases, the fair value will decrease.

Below are the main valuation methods, assumptions and inputs used in the estimation of the fair value of financial instruments.

Instruments	Valuation techniques	Inputs used	Level
Governmental debt securities	Market prices	Observable market prices	1 - 2
Private debt securities	Market prices	Observable market prices	1 - 2
Mutual funds	Net asset value	Observable market prices	1 - 2
Corporate common shares	Market prices	Observable market prices	1 - 2

During the year ended June 30, 2022, there were no transfers between level 1 and 2.

The movement of financial instruments classified in Level 3 is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,066,127	65,854,003
Purchase and additions	23,844,377	13,476,229
Category reclassifications	-	(4,292,580)
Changes in fair value	1,904,013	(868,100)
Sales and redemptions	(19,998,825)	(19,737,609)
Accrued interest receivable	1,087,056	634,184
Balance at the end of the year	61,902,748	55,066,127

During 2021, investments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, were transferred from level 3 to level 1 and 2, since certain inputs used to determine their fair value became non-observable.

5.2 Fair value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The following is a summary of the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the significant financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value:

	Fair value hierachy				
2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Carrying value**
Financial assets					
Deposits in banks	-	-	121,863,372	121,863,372	121,863,372
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	414,028	-	414,028	414,028
Loans	-	-	331,126,369	331,126,369	343,711,555
Total financial assets	-	414,028	452,989,741	453,403,769	465,988,955
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from customers	-	-	613,285,225	613,285,225	613,009,867
Deposits from banks	-	-	10,529,840	10,529,840	10,531,499
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities	-	-	14,375,888	14,375,888	14,344,230
Bonds payable	-	46,788,161	-	46,788,161	47,067,047
Total financial liabilities	-	46,788,161	638,190,953	684,979,114	684,952,643

	Fair value hierarchy				
2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Carrying value**
Financial assets:					
Deposits in banks	-	-	138,971,739	138,971,739	138,971,525
Securities purchased under resale agreements	-	295,519	-	295,519	295,519
Loans	-	-	385,799,656	385,799,656	392,975,351
Total financial assets	-	295,519	524,771,395	525,066,914	532,242,395
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits from customers	-	-	589,771,963	589,771,963	586,039,295
Deposits from banks	-	-	18,241,207	18,241,207	18,218,101
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	563,364	-	563,364	563,364
Borrowings	-	-	5,241,445	5,241,445	5,235,704
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities		-	34,297,257	34,297,257	34,331,228
Bonds payable	-	64,365,220	-	64,365,220	59,347,851
Total financial liabilities	-	64,928,584	647,551,872	712,480,456	703,735,543

Assumptions used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities

The following is a summary of the assumptions used in the fair value estimate for the Bank's most important financial instruments:

Deposits in banks

Discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates of 1.70% (2021: 0.56%) for placements or new debt financings with similar remaining maturities.

Securities purchased/sold under repurchase/resale agreements

The fair value of financial assets shown above in Level 2 approximates its fair value due to their short-term nature.

Loans

The estimated fair value for loans represents the amount of estimated future discounted cash flows receivable. The portfolio's cash flows are discounted at a present value at a rate of 7.2331% (2021: 7.3260%) for the consumer portfolio, 6.4879% (2021: 6.623%) for the corporate portfolio and 7.4208% (2021: 7.326%) for financial leasing.

Deposits from customers

The fair value of time deposits, with maturities greater than one year, is estimated using the discounted cash flows technique applying current market interest rates offered for deposits with similar terms and maturities, and for those with maturities under one year, the carrying amount is estimated.

Bonds payable

The fair value of bonds payable is estimated using the discounted cash flows technique applying market reference rates offered for the bonds for each currency.

Marketable securities (VCNs)

The fair value of VCNs payable is estimated using the discounted cash flow technique by applying the market reference rates that are offered to VCNs.

Borrowings

The fair value of borrowings is estimated using the discounted cash flows technique applying market reference rates offered for the borrowings for each currency.

6. Critical accounting judgments and key principles of uncertainty in estimates

In applying the Bank's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, Management must make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The underlying estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised when it affects only that period or on the revision period and future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

6.1 Key principles of uncertainty in estimates

Below are key assumptions concerning the future and other key principles of the estimation for uncertainty at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position that have a significant risk causing material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

6.1.1 Expected credit losses

The Bank reviews the loan portfolio to assess impairment on a monthly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Bank uses several models and assumptions in the estimation of ECLs. 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 guides. See note 3 for more details on ECLs.

The following are key estimates that Management has used in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements (refer to note 3 for more details):

- Probability of default: PD constitutes a key input in the measurement of PD, it is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.
- Loss given default: LGD loss is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from the collateral and the integral credit improvements.

- Significant increase in credit risk: As explained in Note 3, ECLs are measured as a provision equal to the 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets or full lifetime ECL for the assets of stage 2 or the assets of stage 3. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

6.1.2 Fair value of financial assets

The fair value of investments that have no active market price is determined using valuation techniques. In these cases, fair value is estimated using observable data regarding similar financial instruments or valuation models. When observable market data for valuation cannot be obtained, the estimate is made on key assumptions and by applying valuation models that are adequate with the Bank's business model. The ALCO Committee approves all models before they are used and are calibrated to ensure that the output values adequately estimate the fair value.

Some assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, observable market data is used to the extent it is available.

The Bank's treasury closely cooperating with qualified external appraisers establishes techniques and appropriate inputs to the valuation model.

Valuation findings are reported monthly to the Risk Committee, which in turn, analyzes fluctuations in the fair value of the asset or liability in question.

Valuation techniques used to determine the fair values of Level 2

Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar financial instruments or using a valuation technique where all variables are obtained from observable market data for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly.

In some cases, the Bank uses reference information of active markets for similar instruments and in others, it uses discounted cash flow techniques where all model variables and inputs are derived from observable market information.

Valuation techniques used to determine the fair values of Level 3

When "inputs" are not available and are required to determine the fair value using a valuation model, the Bank relies on entities engaged in the valuation of exchange instruments or of the very same entities managing the asset or liability in question. The models used to determine fair value are usually through discounted cash flows or valuations employing historical market observations.

When the Bank uses or contracts third parties, who provide the pricing service to determine the fair values of the instruments, this control unit evaluates and documents the evidence obtained from these third parties that support the conclusion that said valuations comply with the requirements of the IFRS. This review includes:

- Verify that the price provider has been approved by the Bank;
- Obtain an understanding of how fair value has been determined and whether it reflects current market transactions.

6.1.3 Impairment of Goodwill

After evaluating the recoverable value of the generating units to which the Goodwill is assigned, the Administration considers that the goodwill of the generating unit of Acerta Holding, S.A. is the most significant given the short time elapsed between the acquisition and the balance sheet date and in addition, the most susceptible to impairment caused by current economic conditions and the effects of COVID-19. Forecasts of revenue, costs, provisions, and overhead 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 as of the balance sheet date and applying its judgment on future forecasts, the projections are inherently uncertain due to uncertainty in the economy about the ultimate effect that COVID-19 will have.

7. Balances and transactions with related parties

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

2022	**Directors and key management personnel**	**Related companies**	**Associated companies**	**Total**
Assets				
Investments in other entities	-	-	235,000	235,000
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	10,848,347	-	10,848,347
Loans	8,138,582	11,792,234	-	19,930,816
Other assets	-	-	1,359,957	1,359,957
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	3,969,294	25,959,398	4,656,874	34,585,566
Other liabilities	-	27,375	36,000	63,375
Income and expenses				
Interest income	313,332	751,374	61,286	1,125,992
Interest expenses	93,207	634,584	8,056	735,847
Commision income	4,085	3,705,504	94,875	3,804,464
Benefits for key Management personnel				
Salaries and other wages	3,591,590	-	-	3,591,590

2021	Directors and key management personnel	Related companies	Associated companies	Total
Assets				
Investments in other entities	-	-	225,000	225,000
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	12,495,789	12,495,789
Loans	8,499,767	13,246,978	-	21,746,745
Other assets	-	85,823	719,688	805,511
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	1,328,195	48,476,922	5,526,152	55,331,269
Other liabilities	-	77,459	33,542	111,001
Income and expenses				
Interest income	274,457	1,888,694	135,856	2,299,007
Interest expenses	71,357	1,070,441	7,675	1,149,473
Commission income	1,477	45,083	3,584,041	3,630,601
Other income	-	146,143	-	146,143
Benefits for key Management personnel:				
Salaries and other wages	3,686,418	-	-	3,686,418

Loans to related companies during the year amounted to B/.11,792,234 (2021: B/.13,246,978), at interest rates ranging between 3.75% and 18%, with multiple maturities until 2046.

Loans granted to directors and key management personnel during the year amounted to B/.8,138,582 (2021: B/.8,499,767), at interest rates ranging between 3.75% and 18%, with multiple maturities until 2049.

There are no balances of the loans to related companies guaranteed with cash (2021: B/.2,410,513) and the balances guaranteed with mortgages amounted to B/.2,196,562 (2021: B/.2,030,201).

Deposits of related companies during the year amounted to B/.30,616,272 (2021: B/.54,003,074), at interest rates between 0.50% and 9%, with multiple maturities until 2024.

Deposits from directors and key management personnel during the year amounted to B/.3,969,294 (2021: B/.1,328,195), at interest rates between 0.5% and 4.75 % with multiple maturities until 2026.

As at June 30, 2022, the Bank recognized allowance for expected credit losses with respect to loans granted to related parties for B/.313,303 (2021: B/.414,221).

Prival Securities, Inc. maintains a Management Agreement with the Family of Mutual Funds dated March 12, 2012. Under the terms of the agreement, it receives up to 1% of total net assets from the funds. Management, administration and custody fees as of June 30, 2022 amounted to B/.3,664,082 (2021: B/.3,518,904).

2022	**Directors and management personnel**	**Related companies**	**Total**
Off-balance sheet assets			
Bank guarantees, bonds, endorsements	-	21,806,803	21,806,803
Promissory notes	-	-	-
Credit cards to be used	496,842	-	496,842
Managed assets	831,090	170,258,950	171,090,040
Total operations off-balance sheet assets	1,327,932	192,065,753	193,393,685

2021	**Directors and management personnel**	**Related companies**	**Total**
Off-balance sheet assets			
Credit cards to be used	664,501	-	664,501
Managed assets	813,047	177,392,340	178,205,387
Total operations off-balance sheet assets	1,477,548	177,392,340	178,869,888

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	**2021**
Cash	1,044,601	1,076,362
Demand deposits	99,708,775	122,099,644
Time deposits	22,154,597	16,871,881
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(37,796)	(25,766)
Total cash and cash equivalents	122,870,177	140,022,121
Less:		
Deposits over 90 days	5,068,510	-
Restricted demand and time deposits	15,123,898	24,709,465
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows	102,677,769	115,312,656

As at June 30, 2022, there are no restricted deposits in Prival Bank.

The subsidiary Grupo Prival Costa Rica, S.A., holds restricted deposits for B/.15,123,898 (2021: B/.24,709,465) corresponding to the legal reserve required by the local regulation thereof. These deposits are not considered in the liquidity reported to the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

The average interest rate earned on time deposits is 2.352%, with various maturities until October 30, 2024 (2021: 2.375%, with various maturities until July 12, 2021).

9. Securities purchased under resale agreements

As at June 30, 2022, Prival Securities (Costa Rica) Puesto de Bolsa, S.A., held investments in repurchase agreements for B/.414,028 (2021: B/.295,519), maturing in July 2022 at 2.50% (2021: July 2021 at 1.53%). These investments are collateralized with Costa Rican External Debt Bonds in USD for B/.500,000 (2021: Government Securities in CRC for B/.444,179).

10. Financial assets at fair value

	2022	2021
Financial asset at FVTPL	11,598,521	7,714,691
Financial asset at FVTOCI	234,676,017	215,547,298
	246,274,538	223,261,989

10.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:

	2022	2021
Securities traded in a market		
Govermental debt securities	10,962,796	2,881,262
Private debt securities	87	100,121
Common sahres	96,921	90,495
	11,059,804	3,071,878
Securities not traded in a market		
Mutual funds	538,717	4,642,813
Total financial assets at FVTPL	11,598,521	7,714,691

The annual interest rates accruing financial assets at fair value fair value through profit or loss are between 1.17% and 6.25% (2021: 1.35% and 6.25%) with various maturities until 2031 (2021: 2031).

10.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
Securities traded in a market		
Governmental debt securities	69,470,743	108,093,314
Private debt securities	114,869,742	66,510,544
Mutual funds	9,806,205	5,359,420
Preferred shares	30,000	30,134
Common shares	4,607,510	6,376,452
	198,784,200	186,369,864
Securities not traded in a market		
Governmental debt securities	147,801	147,801
Private debt securities	200,000	200,000
Common shares	28,484,130	20,188,324
Mutual funds	7,059,886	8,641,309
	35,891,817	29,177,434
Total financial assets at FVTOCI	234,676,017	215,547,298

The annual interest rates accrued at FVTOCI financial assets ranged between 1.25% and 9.0% (2021: between 0.04% y 9.0%) with various maturities until 2034 (2021: 2034).

The Bank recognized allowance for expected credit losses for B/.369,786 (2021: B/.204,805) for financial assets at FVTOCI which is recognized in equity.

The movement in the allowance for expected losses on investments as at June 30, 2022 is summarized below:

2022	12-month ECLs	ECL during total life without credit impairment	ECL during total life with credit impairment	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	204,805	-	-	204,805
Transferred to 12 months	-	-	-	-
Transferred to total life without credit impairment	-	-	-	-
Transferred to total life with credit impairment	-	-	-	-
Total transfers	-	-	-	-
Write-off-loans	-			
ECL allowance charged to equity				
Recalculation of the portfolio, net	30,379	-	-	30,379
New originated financial assets	265,022	-	-	265,022
Paid loans	(130,420)	-	-	(130,420)
Total ECL allowance charged to profit or loans	164,981	-	-	164,981
Balance at the end of the year	369,786	-	-	369,786

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balance of the value for expected credit losses (ECLs) by type of allowance model is shown below:

2022	12-month ECLs	ECL during total life without credit impairment	ECL during total life with credit impairment	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	204,805	-	-	204,805
Transferred to 12 months	-	-	-	-
Transferred to tota life without credit impairment	-	-	-	-
Transferred to total life with credit impairment	-	-	-	-
Recalculation of the portfolio, net	30,379	-	-	30,379
New originated financial assets	265,022	-	-	265,022
Paid loans	(130,420)	-	-	(130,420)
Balance at the end of the year	369,786	-	-	369,786

As at June 30, 2022, investments are held at FVOCI given in guarantee at fair value for B/.1,076,532 (2021: B/.469,750).

11. Loans

Loans by type are broken down as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Consumer						
Personal	15,213,277	5,243,238	20,456,515	16,934,390	7,184,435	24,118,825
Automobile	905,573	161,586	1,067,159	33,607	267,564	301,171
Overdrafts	16,326,575	-	16,326,575	18,049,260	-	18,049,260
Mortgages	28,358,747	6,583,045	34,941,792	29,532,162	7,568,215	37,100,377
Credit cards	994,498	286,201	1,280,699	944,152	586,509	1,530,661
Corporate						
Services	86,848,114	50,935,104	137,783,218	90,348,475	51,487,644	141,836,119
Construction	19,547,822	20,021,714	39,569,536	44,693,807	32,911,678	77,605,485
Mining	3,058,066	-	3,058,066	2,611,491	-	2,611,491
Industrial	21,406,017	9,076,727	30,482,744	16,771,194	2,449,161	19,220,355
Agricultural	-	7,928,837	7,928,837	-	8,561,244	8,561,244
Commercial	10,004,740	12,062,377	22,067,117	8,375,345	20,911,286	29,286,631
Financial services	2,511,169	26,238,128	28,749,297	2,502,830	30,250,902	32,753,732
	205,174,598	138,536,957	343,711,555	230,796,713	162,178,638	392,975,351
Less:						
Allowance for uncollectible loans	-	-	(3,518,133)	-	-	(5,427,316)
Discounted unearned interest and commissions	-	-	(306,251)	-	-	(588,084)
Total loans	-	-	339,887,171	-	-	386,959,951

The movement of the allowance for expected credit losses on loans as at June 30, 2022, is summarized below:

2022	**12-month ECLs**	**ECL during total life without credit impairment**	**ECL during total life with credit impairment**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,888,301	1,634,012	1,905,003	5,427,316
Transferred to 12 months	458,272	(443,262)	(15,010)	-
Transferred to total life without credit impairment	(1,680)	1,680	-	-
Transferred to total life with credit impairment	(24,015)	(21,308)	45,323	-
Total transfers	432,577	(462,890)	30,313	-
Writte-off loans	(5,830)	-	(49,355)	(55,185)
ECL allowance charged to profit or loss				
Recalculation of the portfolio, net	(352,066)	(356,216)	(140,989)	(849,271)
New originated financial assets	824,245	10,711	3,720	838,676
Paid loans	(821,783)	(484,384)	(537,236)	(1,843,403)
Total ECL allowance charged to profit or loss	(349,604)	(829,889)	(674,505)	(1,853,998)
Balance at the end of the year	1,965,444	341,233	1,211,456	3,518,133

2021	**12-month ECLs**	**ECL during total life without credit impairment**	**ECL during total life with credit impairment**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,604,088	1,283,888	3,127,709	6,015,685
Transferred to 12 months	313,238	(313,238)	-	-
Transferred to total life without credit impairment	(637)	1,146,502	(1,145,865)	-
Transferred to total life with credit impairment	(3,346)	-	3,346	-
Total transfers	309,255	833,264	(1,142,519)	-
Write-off loans	-	-	(911,608)	(911,608)
ECL allowance charged to profit or loss				
Recalculation of the portfolio, net	189,798	(432,540)	104,373	(138,369)
New originated financial assets	293,978	148,979	811,293	1,254,250
Paid loans	(508,818)	(199,579)	(84,245)	(792,642)
Total ECL allowance charged to profit or loss	(25,042)	(483,140)	831,421	323,239
Balance at the end of the year	1,888,301	1,634,012	1,905,003	5,427,316

The loan portfolio includes financial leases receivable whose maturity profiles are as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Minimum financial lease payments receivable:		
Less than 1 year	60,469	6,295
1 to 5 years	916,232	1,075,961
Balance at the end of the year	976,701	1,082,256

Interest rates of financial leases range between 6% and 7.50%.

12. Subsidiaries

The breakdown of the company's subsidiaries as at June 30 is as follows:

			Proportion of share participation and voting power	
Name of the subsidiary	**Main activity**	**Place of incorporation and operations**	**2022**	**2021**
Prival Securities, Inc.	Brokerage firm	Panamá	100%	100%
Prival Leasing, S.A.	Financial leasing	Panamá	100%	100%
Prival Trust, S.A.	Trustee	Panamá	100%	100%
Grupo Prival (Costa Rica), S.A.	Banking	Costa Rica	100%	100%
Prival Investment Management (BVI)	Administrator	Islands	100%	100%
Prival Private Equity Fund, S. A.	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%
Acerta Holding, Inc	Insurance	Panamá	50.13%	50.13%
Prival SM Business Park, S. A.	Real Estate	Panamá	100%	100%
Villamar Uno, S. A.	Real Estate	Panamá	100%	100%
Villamar Dos, S. A.	Real Estate	Panamá	100%	100%

The investment in Prival Private Equity Fund, S.A. has been consolidated because the Bank maintains control of the fund while its shares are sold to private investors.

On November 30, 2020, Villamar Uno, S.A. and Villamar Dos, S.A. were incorporated to the Group, whose assets are real estate classified as other assets held for sale.

13. Investments in other entities

As at June 30, investments in other entities are as follows:

Name	Activity	Country of incorporation	% of interest 2022	% of interest 2021	2022	2021
Prival Bond Fund, S.A. (i)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	25,000	25,000
Prival Multi Strategy Income and Growth Fund, S.A. (i)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	25,000	25,000
Prival Mila Fund, S. A. (i)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	25,000	25,000
Prival Real Estate Fund (i)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	50,000	50,000
Insigneo Private Ventures Fund, S. A. (ii)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	50,000	50,000
PS Multi-Asset Class Fund, Inc. (iii)	Mutual fund	Panamá	100%	100%	50,000	50,000
PS Factoring Fund Ltd.	Mutual fund	BVI	100%	-	10,000	-
					235,000	225,000

(i) (i) The Bank holds class “B” shares with voting rights and without dividend rights and therefore no participation is calculated for those funds in management.

(ii) Prival Securities, Inc. owns of 500 Class A common shares of Insigneo Private Ventures Fund, S.A. and PS Multi-Asset Class Fund, Inc. with a nominal value of B/.100 each of the investment company. The right to vote belongs exclusively to class A shares, at the rate of one vote for each share.

Insigneo Private Ventures Fund, S.A. is a venture capital investment company, closed and umbrella type regulated and supervised by the Superintendency of the Securities Market, under resolution SMV No.520-20 of December 7, 2020.

(iii) PS Multi-Asset Class Fund, Inc. is a venture capital, closed and umbrella-type investment company regulated and supervised by the Superintendency of the Securities Market, under resolution SMV No.183-21 of April 16, 2021.

(iv) PS Factoring Fund Ltd. was incorporated under the BVI Law 2004 and its registration number is No.2061289 dated April 26, 2020.

Investments in other entities correspond to unlisted equity instruments recognized at cost considering it is the most suitable estimate of the fair value of the instruments. Every year the Bank performs impairment assessments on these equity instruments to determine whether the cost is still the best estimate of their fair value.

14. Property, furniture, equipment and improvements

Property, furniture, equipment and improvements are detailed below:

2022	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases and reclassification	Ending balance
Cost				
Land	11,392,356	-	-	11,392,356
Building	1,917,776	-	-	1,917,776
Furniture and fixtures	1,323,445	29,021	(203)	1,352,263
Office equipment	720,819	25,718	-	746,537
Communication equipment	113,141	-	-	113,141
Vehicles	495,697	83,306	(13,343)	565,660
Leasehold improvements	3,683,009	22,460	-	3,705,469
Construction in progress	15,896,632	6,462,158	(20,804)	22,337,986
Computer equipment	933,797	115,052	(36,410)	1,012,439
	36,476,672	6,737,715	(70,760)	43,143,627
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Building	617,190	43,070	(358,838)	301,422
Furniture and fixtures	1,311,459	90,984	(260,749)	1,141,694
Office equipment	54,662	15,569	619,445	689,676
Communication equipment	108,348	4,774	-	113,122
Vehicles	233,121	43,527	(12,346)	264,302
Leasehold improvements	3,230,139	384,753	-	3,614,892
Computer equipment	699,203	89,955	(36,410)	752,748
	6,254,122	672,632	(48,898)	6,877,856
Net value	30,222,550	6,065,083	(21,862)	36,265,771

2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases and reclassification	Ending balance
Cost				
Land	11,392,356	-	-	11,392,356
Building	1,872,334	45,442	-	1,917,776
Furniture and fixtures	1,484,806	16,884	(178,245)	1,323,445
Office equipment	683,780	37,039	-	720,819
Communication equipment	103,594	9,547	-	113,141
Vehicles	458,257	37,440	-	495,697
Leasehold improvements	3,671,458	11,551	-	3,683,009
Construction in progress	14,072,157	1,824,475	-	15,896,632
Computer equipment	2,187,691	97,644	(1,351,538)	933,797
	35,926,433	2,080,022	(1,529,783)	36,476,672
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Building	574,700	42,490	-	617,190
Furniture and fixtures	1,375,460	101,322	(165,323)	1,311,459
Office equipment	35,985	18,677	-	54,662
Communication equipment	97,893	10,455	-	108,348
Vehicles	204,759	41,412	(13,050)	233,121
Leasehold improvements	2,690,572	539,567	-	3,230,139
Computer equipment	1,927,482	122,813	(1,351,092)	699,203
	6,906,851	876,736	(1,529,465)	6,254,122
Net value	29,019,582	1,203,286	(318)	30,222,550

15. Intangible assets and goodwill

	2022	2021
Intangible assets	3,806,931	3,065,402
Goodwill	13,284,741	13,284,741
	17,091,672	16,350,143

15.1 Intangible assets

2022	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Ending balance
Cost:				
Software and licenses	7,419,111	2,488,508	(3,585,184)	6,322,435
Deposits' portfolio	2,790,000	-	-	2,790,000
Health portfolio	421,457	-	-	421,457
Total	10,630,568	2,488,508	(3,585,184)	9,533,892
Accumulated amortization:				
Software	6,191,229	1,470,446	(3,624,330)	4,037,345
Deposits' portfolio	1,147,000	186,000	-	1,333,000
Health portfolio	226,937	129,679	-	356,616
	7,565,166	1,786,125	(3,624,330)	5,726,961
Net intangible assets	3,065,402			3,806,931

2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Decreases	Ending balance
Cost:				
Software and licenses	6,559,285	875,545	(15,719)	7,419,111
Deposits' portfolio	2,790,000	-	-	2,790,000
Health portfolio	421,457	-	-	421,457
Total	9,770,742	875,545	(15,719)	10,630,568
Accumulated amortization:				
Software	5,053,791	1,135,763	1,675	6,191,229
Deposits' portfolio	961,000	186,000	-	1,147,000
Health portfolio	97,259	129,678	-	226,937
	6,112,050	1,451,441	1,675	7,565,166
Net intangible assets	3,658,692			3,065,402

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the balance of additions for B/.2,488,508 (2021: B/.875,545) corresponds to acquisitions and renewals of software and licenses.

15.2 Goodwill

The Bank's goodwill is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,284,741	13,284,741

The following table summarizes the Bank's goodwill balance, generated by the acquisition of the following companies:

Company	Acquisition date	Acquired interest	2022	2021
Prival Bank Costa Rica, S.A. (Formerly Bansol)	April 21, 2015	100%	4,552,453	4,552,453
Prival Securities, Inc.	August 12, 2010	100%	3,383,126	3,383,126
Acerta Holding, Inc.	September 9, 2019	50.13%	5,349,162	5,349,162
			13,284,741	13,284,741

In order to test for impairment of goodwill, the Bank annually performs a valuation of the various businesses acquired and which have generated such goodwill. The calculation of the valuation of goodwill was determined according to the estimated growth forecast for the two businesses, using the cash flow discount method, based on the financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors covering a period of 5 years and using a discount rate of 10%.

To carry out the valuation of assets and businesses acquired, its expected net cash flows are projected for the assets or business in the corresponding cash-generating unit in 5-years periods. Likewise, its growth in perpetuity or a multiple of flows were defined at the end of the flow projection period to estimate the terminal cash flow.

Growth rate used for Prival Costa Rica was placed at 10% for Private Banking and 1% for Corporate Banking; Prival Securities Inc.10% and Acerta Holding was 10%. To determine the growth rates of the businesses, growth, performance and historical metrics, business plan and their future prospects, were used as reference. It incorporates a multiple price to book value of banking industry of 1.48 and insurance industry of 1.62 with comparables from the United States and Mexico.

To calculate the present value of future cash flows and determine the value of the assets or businesses that are being assessed, the performance of free cash flows was used as the discount rate, required by the shareholder, when the evaluated cash-generating unit is the Bank. The capital cost used is 10%.

16. Investment property

As at June 30, the Bank maintains a balance of B/.5,731,534 (2021: B/.5,075,556) which is comprised of commercial premises, land and residences.

The fair value of investment properties at June 30 was obtained through appraisals performed by the company AIR Avalúos, S. A. at June and July 2022 and Compañía Nacional de Avalúos, both are members of the Instituto de Valuaciones y Peritajes de Panamá (IVAPPAN) (Institute of Appraisals and Expertise of Panama), and have all the appropriate certifications and recent experience in the valuation of properties in the referred locations, therefore it do not show significant changes in fair value.

The movement of investment properties is presented below

	2022	**2021**
Beginning balance	5,075,556	4,995,276
Additions	655,978	80,280
	5,731,534	5,075,556

The change in fair value is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within other income.

The addition of B/.655,978 is composed of B/.617,500 corresponding to the transfer of two land lots located in Ricardo J. Alfaro Avenue and B/.38,478 to improvements made in properties.

The fair value of the investment property of B/.5,731,534 (2021: B/.5,075,556) has been classified as a Level 3 fair value based on the valuation technique and significant unobservable variables used, in accordance with International Valuation Standards.

	Fair value			
Financial asset	**2022**	**2021**	**Hierarchy of fair value**	**Valuation techniques and main input data**
Investment properties	5,731,534	5,075,556	Level 3	Offer quoted prices in an active market-appreciation value according to demand

Below are the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable variables used.

Comparative approach

It considers sales of similar or substitute goods, as well as data obtained from the market and establishes an estimate of the value using processes that include comparison. For this method, the main characteristics that a potential buyer or seller would consider were taken into account and their estimate corresponds to the current market conditions.

Income capitalization approach - value over income

It considers the income and expense data related to the valued assets and estimates their value through a capitalization process. The income value corresponds to the estimated annual gross income considering the real and effective rent for facilities with the characteristics and finishes of the property less the expenses.

The fair value of the property was determined through a weighting between the comparative approach and the capitalized lease method considering that the latter better reflects the fair value of the property.

17. Assets foreclosed for sale

As of June 30, the Bank maintains real estate classified as other assets held for sale in the amount of B/.7,258,604 (2021: B/.7,562,935).

The movement of foreclosed assets for sale is presented below:

	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,562,935	8,945,654
Increases	3,606,075	1,166,476
Decreases	(3,910,406)	(2,549,195)
Balance at the end of the year	7,258,604	7,562,935

These assets were the result of executed loan guarantees and are recorded at fair value based on recent purchase offer and evaluation by an independent expert.

18. Other assets

	2022	2021
Participation of reinsurers	12,507,032	13,775,254
Premiums receivable, net	10,949,633	11,173,326
Accounts receivable (i)	14,355,447	5,908,405
Sugrogated bonds (ii)	6,310,723	5,538,803
Guarantee Deposits Fund (vi)	2,578,782	3,461,639
Commissions receivable (iii)	2,091,211	3,064,543
Project in progress (iv)	2,458,144	2,698,947
Items pending application	650,109	2,136,814
Prepaid Taxes	3,463,252	2,095,559
Other prepaid expenses	745,933	1,780,253
Severance fund	1,342,684	1,185,630
Assets held for sale (v)	650,000	650,000
Guarantee deposits	439,384	340,509
Exchange operations to be settled	-	311,177
Others	6,563,126	2,255,257
	65,105,460	56,376,116

i. Accounts receivable relate mainly to transitional items.

ii. Subrogated bonds correspond to disbursements made by the Insurance Company (Acerta Compañía de Seguros, S.A.) for the completion of several projects on behalf of third parties, on guarantees not fulfilled by client guarantees (subrogated guarantees), which are being managed until the delivery of the contracted projects and the collection is received at the end of the projects by the contractor. The Insurance Company maintains the administration of projects in execution which total B/.42,299,047, whose amount retained is B/.7,032,469, corresponding to subrogated bonds.

iii. Commissions and accounts receivable are mainly for securities structuring and brokerage services.

iv. The balance of the project in process corresponds to the update of the version of the Banking Core.

v. Assets held for sale correspond to two properties given in payment: Real Estate Unit SF-100C at P.H. Villamar and in the Real Estate Unit SF-200B at P.H. Villamar.

vi. As of June 30, 2021 in Costa Rica, the guideline of the contingent use of resources of the Minimum Legal Reserve to finance the Guarantee Deposit Fund came into force, therefore, Prival Bank (Costa Rica), S.A. being subject to the requirement of legal reserve, must apply 2% to the average balance of liabilities subject to legal reserve of the first half of the previous month. At the closing of June 2022, this 2% corresponded to ¢397,867,797 and B/.1,904,036 (2021: ¢2,152,862,435 and B/.3,461,639).

vii. The premiums receivable and the provision for expected credit losses according to their seniority are detailed below:

	2022						2021
	Current	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Over 91 days	Total	Total
Automobile	3,354,533	98,966	100,959	48,726	652,747	4,255,931	3,964,768
Bonds	2,872,020	219,880	177,458	42,234	981,986	4,293,578	4,320,988
Fire and related insurance	1,237,062	31,421	30,741	8,175	119,440	1,426,839	1,111,792
Medical and life insurance	684,937	11,147	3,519	2,347	11,413	713,363	661,776
Marine insurance	162,014	817	2,392	-	18,661	183,884	603,393
Technical line insurance	664,549	23,706	44,513	17,769	344,760	1,095,297	875,418
Other lines business	1,237,120	94,747	77,746	14,139	211,434	1,635,186	1,264,326
	10,212,235	480,684	437,328	133,390	2,340,441	13,604,078	12,802,461
Less:							
Advanced premiums						(1,325,944)	(595,478)
Provision for credit losses						(1,328,501)	(1,033,657)
Total						10,949,633	11,173,326

19. Deposits from customers

	2022	2021
Time deposits	252,920,748	267,896,619
Savings deposits	112,243,004	118,940,760
Demand deposits	247,846,115	199,201,916
Total	613,009,867	586,039,295

20. Deposits from banks

	2022	2021
Time deposits	10,531,499	18,218,101

The average annual interest rate earned on deposits ranged between 0.19% and 4% (2021: 0.21% and 4.00%).

21. Securities sold under repurchase agreement

Prival Securities (Costa Rica) Puesto de Bolsa, S.A., did not maintain obligations resulting from securities sold under repurchase agreements (2021: B/.563,364, maturing July 2021, interest rate 3.42%, guaranteed by B/.686,416.)

22. Borrowings

Obligations with financial institutions	2022	2021
(ii) Obligations with foreign banks for financing of foreign trade operations, with multiple maturities until April 2022 and annual interest rates of 0.7290%	-	5,205,791
(i) Obligations with international organizations for the financing of foreign trade, for working capital and housing, with multiple maturities until September 2021 and annual interest rates of 4.80%	-	24,288
Obligations maturing in August 2021 and with an interest rate of 7.25%.	-	5,624
	-	5,235,703

i. At June 30, 2021 the Group maintain a credit line for B/.6,050,000 of which B/.24,288 were being used. The guarantee of this credit facility is constituted by the general liability of Prival Bank (Costa Rica), S.A. and a specific guarantee contract on portfolio generated with its own resources, rated A in accordance with the rating criteria established by the Bank for this purpose, in a ratio of at least 1.2 in assets to 1.0 in liabilities.

ii. The Bank maintains a line granted by the U.S. Government Agency, through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

As at June 30, 2022, the Bank has no balance payable for financial costs as a result of borrowings received (2021: B/.5,855).

The Bank has not defaulted on principal, interest or other contractual clauses in connection with its financing received.

23. Bond payable

As at June 30, the Bank holds bonds with Interclear, the Central Stock Exchange of Costa Rica, for an amount of B/.47,067,047 (2021: B/.59,347,851). The following is the balance of the bonds issued as at June 30th:

Type	Interest rate	Maturity	2022	2021
Prival 01007	7.94%	2021	-	4,897,181
Prival 02026	5.00%	2022	2,009,167	2,008,611
Prival 02027	5.88%	2022	-	3,019,199
Prival 02028	6.76%	2022	-	6,029,293
Prival 02029	6.47%	2021	-	3,513,210
Prival 02030	5.88%	2022	2,039,216	2,029,073
Prival 02031	5.00%	2022	3,029,583	3,029,168
Prival 02032	5.00%	2022	3,017,500	3,017,083
Prival 02033	4.71%	2022	3,510,523	3,510,074
Prival 02034	5.29%	2022	6,067,941	6,067,007
Prival 02035	5.29%	2022	6,031,765	6,030,858
Prival 01008	4.82%	2023	4,349,953	4,841,210
Prival 01009	5.88%	2024	2,934,449	3,265,747
Prival 01010	5.41%	2023	1,460,852	1,625,811
Prival 01011	5.88%	2024	1,460,616	1,625,527
Prival 01012	4.41%	2022	1,451,174	1,614,229
Prival 01013	4.71%	2023	1,450,407	1,615,070
Prival 01014	4.41%	2022	1,446,158	1,609,500
Prival 01015	3.53%	2023	1,733,648	-
Prival 01016	3.53%	2023	2,181,718	-
Prival 01017	5.06%	2025	2,892,377	-
Total			47,067,047	59,347,851

As at June 30, 2022, the Bank has a balance payable for financial costs as a result of bonds payable of B/.331,943 (2021: B/.444,841).

23.1 Amount

The 2019 standardized bond issuance program corresponds to a multi-currency program to capture resources needed for working capital and support the growth of the Bank's business, in which the maximum amount to be placed in its series may not exceed the amount of B/.100,000,000 on a consolidated basis, of which B/. B/.75,582,731 has been issued and B/.46,735,103 used, and divided into the following series:

Serie	Interest rate	Frecuency	Maturity
PRIVAL 01007	7.94%	Quarterly	Oct-21
PRIVAL 02026	5.00%	Quarterly	Nov-22
PRIVAL 02027	5.88%	Quarterly	Mar-22
PRIVAL 02028	6.76%	Quarterly	Jun-22
PRIVAL 02029	6.47%	Quarterly	Dec-21
PRIVAL 02030	5.88%	Quarterly	Jul-22
PRIVAL 02031	5.00%	Quarterly	Jul-22
PRIVAL 02032	5.00%	Quarterly	Aug-22
PRIVAL 02033	4.71%	Quarterly	Sep-22
PRIVAL 02034	5.29%	Quarterly	Oct-22
PRIVAL 02035	5.29%	Quarterly	Nov-22
PRIVAL 01008	4.82%	Quarterly	Mar-23
PRIVAL 01009	5.88%	Quarterly	Mar-24
PRIVAL 01010	5.41%	Quarterly	Oct-23
PRIVAL 01011	5.88%	Quarterly	Aug-24
PRIVAL 01012	4.41%	Quarterly	Nov-22
PRIVAL 01013	4.71%	Quarterly	May-23
PRIVAL 01014	4.41%	Quarterly	Dec-22
PRIVAL 01015	3.53%	Quarterly	Sep-23
PRIVAL 01016	3.53%	Quarterly	Oct-23
PRIVAL 01017	5.06%	Quarterly	Dec-25

24. Marketable securities

Prival Bank, S.A. was authorized, according to Resolution No.310-20 of July 13, 2022 by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama, to offer by means of a public offering of marketable securities for a total nominal value of B/.50,000,000 issued in a global, nominative and registered manner, without coupons. The marketable securities will be issued in series, in denominations of B/.1,000 or their multiples, whose amounts, term and annual interest rates will be determined according to the needs of the Issuer and the market demand.

The Issuer will determine the amount of each series at the time of the sale offer of each Series. The marketable securities will accrue interest from its settlement date. The Issuer will also determine the maturity of the Series.

The marketable securities will be initially offered at par value, but can be subject to deductions or discounts, as well as premiums or surcharges as determined by the Issuer, in accordance with market conditions. Prival Bank S.A.'s general credit will be their only backup.

As at June 30, 2022, marketable securities are summarized below:

Type	Interest rate	Maturity	2022 Capital	Interest	Total
Serie AE	3.00%	14-Jul-22	1,195,000	6,174	1,201,174
Serie AI	3.00%	31-Aug-22	1,000,000	5,167	1,005,167
Serie AQ	3.00%	30-Nov-22	751,000	3,880	754,880
Serie AR	2.88%	19-Dec-22	835,000	4,134	839,134
Serie AT	2.88%	12-Jan-23	2,500,000	12,378	2,512,378
Serie AU	2.50%	16-Jul-22	1,000,000	4,306	1,004,306
Serie AV	2.50%	20-Jul-22	1,000,000	4,306	1,004,306
Serie AW	2.88%	22-Jan-23	2,000,000	9,903	2,009,903
Serie AZ	2.50%	20-Aug-22	435,000	1,873	436,873
Serie AY	2.88%	16-Feb-23	350,000	1,733	351,733
Serie AX	2.88%	26-Jan-23	860,000	4,258	864,258
Serie BA	2.50%	29-Aug-22	2,350,000	10,118	2,360,118
Total			14,276,000	68,230	14,344,230

Type	Interest rate	Maturity	2021 Capital	Interest	Total
Serie D	4.50%	30-Aug-21	1,000,000	7,750	1,007,750
Serie F	4.50%	23-Sep-21	1,000,000	7,750	1,007,750
Serie I	4.25%	15-Oct-21	1,000,000	7,319	1,007,319
Serie L	4.25%	25-Nov-21	2,735,000	20,019	2,755,019
Serie M	3.50%	18-Jul-21	3,100,000	18,686	3,118,686
Serie N	3.75%	14-Jan-22	400,000	2,583	402,583
Serie O	3.50%	27-Jan-22	2,000,000	12,056	2,012,056
Serie P	3.50%	30-Jan-22	972,000	5,859	977,859
Serie Q	3.25%	14-Aug-21	310,000	1,735	311,735
Serie R	3.25%	18-Aug-21	2,000,000	11,194	2,011,194
Serie S	3.00%	30-Aug-21	2,150,000	11,108	2,161,108
Serie T	3.00%	25-Sep-21	855,000	4,418	859,418
Serie U	3.00%	2-Oct-21	2,000,000	10,333	2,010,333
Serie V	3.00%	10-Oct-21	2,431,000	12,560	2,443,560
Serie W	3.25%	9-Apr-22	2,000,000	11,194	2,011,194
Serie X	3.00%	18-Oct-21	500,000	2,584	502,584
Serie Y	3.00%	11-Nov-21	535,000	2,006	537,006
Serie Z	3.25%	10-May-22	2,300,000	9,344	2,309,344
Serie AA	3.00%	20-Nov-21	2,000,000	6,334	2,006,334
Serie AB	3.00%	27-Nov-21	500,000	1,208	501,208
Serie AC	3.00%	22-Dec-21	4,375,000	2,188	4,377,188
Total			34,163,000	168,228	34,331,228

The marketable securities are payable quarterly on January 30, April 30, July 30 and October 30. If this is not a business day, then payment will be made on the following first business day.

25. Reconciliation of obligations derived from financing activities

The movement in obligations is detailed below for reconciliation purposes with the consolidated statement of cash flows and the balances do not include interest payable:

2022	**Balance at the beginning of the year**	**Proceeds from liabilities and issuances**	**Payment of liabilities and redemption of issuances**	**Balance at the end of the year**
Borrowings	5,229,848	-	(5,229,848)	-
Bonds payable	58,903,010	7,329,893	(19,497,800)	46,735,103
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	562,669	1,256,968	(1,819,637)	-
Marketable securities	34,163,000	39,471,000	(59,358,000)	14,276,000
Total	98,858,527	48,057,861	(85,905,285)	61,011,103

2021	**Balance at the beginning of the year**	**Proceeds from liabilities and issuances**	**Payment of liabilities and redemption of issuances**	**Balance at the end of the year**
Borrowings	34,873,473	14,580,624	(44,224,249)	5,229,848
Bonds payable	51,538,255	39,659,006	(32,294,251)	58,903,010
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	12,414,569	10,719,528	(22,571,428)	562,669
Note payable	13,106,000	319,000	(13,425,000)	-
Marketable securities	-	50,729,000	(16,566,000)	34,163,000
Total	111,932,297	116,007,158	(129,080,928)	98,858,527

26. Insurance operations reserves

	2022	**2021**
Unearned premium	11,195,681	10,850,568
Mathematical reserve	2,453,210	2,236,500
Premium Insufficiency	326,162	311,999
For claims in process	8,187,890	9,439,936
	22,162,943	22,839,003

The movement of the unearned premium reserve is presented below:

2022	**Unearned premium**	**Reinsurer´s participation**	**Net unearned premium**
Unearned premium at the beginning of the year	10,850,569	(7,663,190)	3,187,379
Provision movement	345,112	(194,522)	150,590
Unearned premium, net at the end of the year	11,195,681	(7,857,712)	3,337,969

2021	**Unearned premium**	**Reinsurer´s participation**	**Net unearned premium**
Unearned premium at the beginning of the year	10,754,932	(7,828,534)	2,926,398
Provision movement	95,636	165,345	260,981
Unearned premium, net at the end of the year	10,850,568	(7,663,189)	3,187,379

Details of net incurred claims are shown below:

2022	**Own**	**Participation in co-insurance**	**Reinsurer´s participation**	**Net variation in claims**
Initial balance	11,402,253	(1,962,318)	(6,112,065)	3,327,870
Provision movement	(1,253,030)	985	1,462,745	210,700
Ending balance	10,149,223	(1,961,333)	(4,649,320)	3,538,570

2021	**Own**	**Participation in co-insurance**	**Reinsurer´s participation**	**Net variation in claims**
Initial balance	14,801,120	(2,001,701)	(9,170,273)	3,629,146
Provision movement	(3,398,867)	39,383	3,058,208	(301,276)
Ending balance	11,402,253	(1,962,318)	(6,112,065)	3,327,870

27. Other liabilities

	2022	2021
Accounts payable	10,361,885	6,654,776
Cashier's check and certificate	4,831,947	4,526,488
Accounts payable agents, brokers and reinsurers	5,144,431	4,025,261
Employee reserves	4,495,055	3,651,566
Taxes payable	2,241,920	1,588,162
Tax on premiums	949,122	915,091
Other reserves	485,548	890,387
Deferred income	956,627	875,853
Seniority premium	848,862	728,413
Employer contributions payable	440,218	473,562
Insurance payable	-	314,039
Insurance operations	133,256	262,810
Employee discount	30,468	26,661
	30,919,339	24,933,069

Accounts payable mostly correspond to temporary items cancelled in a short term.

28. Common shares

The Bank’s capital of B/.25,000,000 is comprised of 25,000 common shares issued and outstanding without par value.

During the year 2022, dividend payments were declared in the Bank at the Board of Directors’ meetings held in July and October 2021; January and April 2022. Dividends declared and paid amounted to B/.12,600,000.

During 2021, dividend payments were declared in the Bank at the Board of Directors' Meetings held in the months of July and October 2020, January and April 2021. Dividends declared and paid were in the amount of B/.5,850,000.

Prival Securities Inc., declared dividends payments at the Board of Directors’ meetings held January and April 2022. Dividends declared and paid were in the amount of B/.12,600,000.

Prival Securities Inc. declared dividend payments at the Board of Directors’ meetings held in January and April 2021. The dividends declared and paid were for B/.4,050,000.

29. Preferred shares

As at June 30, 2022, there was a balance of 17,640 preferred shares for B/.1,764,000.

30. Interest income

As at June 30th, interest income is detailed as follows:

	2022	2021
Investments	7,651,604	7,636,559
Loans	27,456,869	30,245,790
Deposits	413,582	443,370
Total	35,522,055	38,325,719

31. Revenue from brokerage and structuring services

Revenue from brokerage and structuring services for B/.24,297,840 (2021: B/.18,410,832) mainly relate to financial intermediation and investment structuring operations provided to its customers.

32. Interest expenses

	2022	2021
On customers' deposits	17,073,241	18,554,117
On liabilities and placements	1,020,633	2,145,997
Total	18,093,874	20,700,114

33. Commission income

The breakdown of net commission income is as follows:

	2022	2021
Commission income from:		
Letters of credit and collection documents	3,023	17,838
Loans and credit cards	915,138	942,634
Bank services	298,915	259,473
Endorsements and guarantees	14,173	17,397
Other commissions	879,069	1,345,211
Currency trading	565,679	-
	2,675,997	2,582,553
Commission expenses for:		
Investments	5,644,859	4,487,806
Loans and credit cards	644,206	663,440
Bank services	295,955	591,059
Other commissions	1,043,820	432,596
	7,628,840	6,174,901
Net commission expense	(4,952,843)	(3,592,348)

34. Personal expenses

At June 30, personnel expenses are as follows:

	2022	2021
Salaries and other wages	14,694,052	13,726,697
Employee benefits	2,039,940	1,657,358
Seniority premium	43,789	197,529
Others	656,420	574,894
Total	17,434,201	16,156,478

35. Other expenses

At June 30, other expenses are as follows:

	2022	2021
Professional fees	3,261,093	4,208,247
Leases	2,110,687	1,978,240
Taxes and licenses	1,616,125	1,338,981
Repairs and maintenance	639,655	527,275
Bank fees	501,125	458,014
Communications	167,363	221,610
Insurance	109,351	218,241
Utilities	187,992	163,957
Marketing and public relations	621,830	160,806
Subscriptions	53,843	132,342
Travel and accomodations	322,757	125,803
Surveillance and security	96,427	101,615
Donations and contributions	59,613	32,167
Others	1,997,621	1,639,802
Total	11,745,482	11,307,100

36. Assets under management

The Bank provides services for trust management contracts, which manages assets in accordance with customer instructions, held outside the consolidated statement of financial position on behalf of and at the risk of clients. The total managed portfolio of trust agreements amounted to B/.1,409,356,948 (2021: B/.1,566,933,730).

The following presents the managed portfolio by type of contract:

	2022	2021
Investment trust	13,813,583	12,504,518
Guarantee trusts	1,395,543,365	1,554,429,212
Total	1,409,356,948	1,566,933,730

The Bank held a managed investment portfolio at the clients' risk amounting to B/.3,624,790,677 (2021: B/.3,766,954,975). Considering the nature of these services, Management believes there is no risk to the Bank.

37. Commitments and contingencies

The Bank maintains financial instruments outside the consolidated statement of financial position with credit risk, which arises in the normal course of business and involves elements of credit and liquidity risk. Such financial instruments include endorsements and guarantees, credit lines and promissory notes, which are as follows:

	2022	2021
Endorsements and guarantees	22,216,205	425,738
Unused credit lines granted	986,155	1,375,875
Promissory notes	5,043,296	7,681,884
	28,245,656	9,483,497
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(129,535)	(162,860)
	28,116,121	9,320,637

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

Guarantees granted have fixed maturity dates, which mostly mature without payment, and therefore pose no significant risk of liquidity.

The promissory notes are commitments in which the Bank agrees to make a payment once certain conditions are met, which have an average maturity of six months and are mainly used for disbursements of mortgage loans. The Bank does not anticipate losses due to these transactions.

A summary of the off-balance sheet operations and commitments classified according to maturity dates is presented below:

2022	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Off-balance sheet operations			
Endorsements and guarantees	22,216,205	-	22,216,205
Promissory notes	5,043,296	-	5,043,296
Credit lines	-	986,155	986,155
Total	27,259,501	986,155	28,245,656

2021	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Off-balance sheet operations			
Endorsements and guarantees	425,738	-	425,738
Prommissory notes	7,681,884	-	7,681,884
Credit lines	391,243	984,632	1,375,875
Total	8,498,865	984,632	9,483,497

38. Lease

The Bank maintains leases with offices and branches. Most branch office leases are executed for terms of 2 to 5 years and generally contain options to extend from 1 to 5 years. None of the Bank's lease payments depend on a rate or index that may change after the start date, other than the annual % increase and the passage of time.

The Bank's lease liability is B/.840,129 (2021: B/.1,611,222). This liability is based on the present value of the remaining minimum lease payments using a discount rate that is determined based on the interest rate of the Bank's increase in debt.

The weighted average of the lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities was between 4.75% and 8%.

The movement of right-of-use assets by type at June 30, 2022 is presented below:

	2022	2021
Cost:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,401,356	3,301,588
Increases	63,904	99,768
Decreases	(90,460)	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,374,800	3,401,356
Accumulated depreciation:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,847,151	846,908
Increases	959,339	1,000,243
Decreases	(226,126)	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,580,364	1,847,151
Net balance	794,436	1,554,205

Leases with terms of twelve months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value are not capitalized as part of the lease assets or liabilities and are charged to expenses as incurred. In addition, the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components. Consequently, each separate lease component and the non-lease components associated with that lease component will be accounted for as a single lease component for purposes of classification, recognition and measurement of the lease.

The operating lease liabilities correspond to rental contracts with various maturities until 2024, Below is the maturity date to June 30:

	2022	2021
Year 1	514,665	896,128
Year 2	214,976	448,254
Year 3	110,488	185,785
Year 4	-	81,055
Total	840,129	1,611,222

The Bank does not face a significant liquidity risk with respect to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are controlled within the Bank's treasury unit.

39. Income tax expense

Tax legislation of the Republic of Panama

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

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

Current income tax expense is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
Current income tax	2,129,428	2,789,096
Deferred income tax from temporary differences	524,242	13,159
Total income tax	2,653,670	2,802,255

The deferred tax item from temporary differences arises mainly from the allowance for possible loan losses. The deferred asset is recognized based on the deductible tax differences considering their past operations and projected taxable income, influenced by Management's estimates.

Based on actual and projected results, the Bank's Management and its subsidiaries believe that there will be sufficient taxable profits to absorb the deferred taxes detailed above.

In Official Gazette No.26489-A, Law No.8 of March 15, 2010 was enacted, which modifies the general rates of Income Tax (ISR). For financial institutions, the current rate of 30% is maintained for the years 2010 and 2011, and subsequently, reduced to 27.5% as of January 1, 2012 and to 25% as of January 1, 2014. By means of Law No. 8 of March 15, 2010, the alternate calculation method of income tax called (CAIR) is eliminated and is replaced with the presumption of Income Tax. Thus, requiring all entities earning income in excess of one million five hundred thousand dollars (B/.1,500,000) to determine the taxable amount for such tax using the greater amount between: (a) the net taxable income calculated by the standard method established in the Tax Code and (b) the net taxable income resulting from the application of four point sixty-seven percent (4.67%) to total taxable income.

Costa Rica Republic fiscal legislation

According to Law 7092 of Income Tax and its regulations, banks must file their annual income tax returns at a rate of 30%.

The deferred tax asset is recognized based on the deductible tax differences considering their past operations and projected taxable income, on which Management's estimates have an influence. Based on actual and projected results, the Bank's Management believes that there will be sufficient taxable income to absorb the deferred income tax detailed above.

As at June 30, the income tax of the subsidiaries using the traditional tax calculation is presented below:

	2022	**2021**
Profit before income tax	27,051,026	16,083,325
Less: foreign, exempt and non-taxable income, net	(4,676,648)	(3,195,866)
Plus: non-deductible costs and expenses	1,752,176	1,059,822
Less: loss carryforward tax benefit	(194,518)	-
Net taxable income	23,932,036	13,947,281
Income tax	2,129,428	2,789,096

As at June 30, the deferred income tax is detailed as follows:

	2022			**2021**		
	Asset	**Liability**	**Net**	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Net**
Allowance for loan portfolio impairment	1,418,499	(844,626)	573,873	1,198,963	(473,199)	725,764
Estimation for foreclosed assets	-	(30,841)	(30,841)	-	(76,124)	(76,124)
Recognition of commissions pending deferral of credit and contingency portfolio	-	-	-	32,882	-	32,882
Adjustments to fixed assets at historical exchange rate	141,537	(1,198)	140,339	73,843	-	73,843
Deferred from equity account investments	-	(19,009)	(19,009)	176,895	(260,933)	(84,038)
Asset revaluation	637,672	(94,151)	543,521	-	17,344	17,344
Estimation for premiums and co-insurance receivable	-	-	-	116,689	-	116,689
Intangible assets impairment	-	-	-	81,049	-	81,049
Loss carryforward	-	-	-	243,821	-	243,821
	2,197,708	(989,825)	1,207,883	1,924,142	(792,912)	1,131,230

Below is a detail of the movement of deferred income tax:

	2022	**2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,131,230	1,023,995
Included in equity		
Effects of unrealized gain/losses from investment valuation	65,028	(461,824)
Effects of loss/gains in insurance	-	441,559
Included in profit or loss		
Estimation of foreclosed assets	45,284	(34,458)
Effect of loan loss reserve	(593,450)	(33,234)
Effect of reserve for foreclosed assets for sale	526,176	139,922
Effect of adjustments to fixed assets	66,496	57,436
Effect of differences in credit and contingency portfolio	(32,881)	(2,166)
Balance at the end of the year	1,207,883	1,131,230

On August 29, 2012, Law No.52 entered into force reforming regulations on the transfer-pricing regime to regulate prices on transactions between related parties for tax purposes, so that the considerations between them are similar to those carried out between independent parties.

According to those rules, taxpayers carrying out transactions with related parties who have an impact on revenues, costs or deductions in determining the taxable base for income tax purposes of the tax period in which the operation is declared or takes place it must prepare an annual report on the operations performed within the six months following the termination of the corresponding tax period (Form 930). These transactions are subject to a review in order to verify that they meet the assumption contemplated in the Law. At the date of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank is in the process of completing said analysis; however, according to Management, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the estimated income tax for the period.

40. Operating segment

The composition of the business segments is described as follows:

2022	**Banking and financial activities**	**Insurance**	**Real estate**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Interest income and commissions	61,737,484	758,704	-	296	62,495,892
Interest expenses, commissions and provisions	(23,487,671)	(704,545)	-	296	(24,192,512)
Other income, net	2,113,711	5,984,005	23,705	94,819	8,026,602
Other expenses	(24,954,105)	(4,054,854)	(75,905)	94,819	(29,179,683)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(2,962,337)	(455,758)	-	-	(3,418,095)
Profit before income tax	12,447,082	1,527,552	(52,200)	190,230	13,732,204
Income tax	(2,648,037)	(5,633)	-	-	(2,653,670)
Net Profit	9,799,045	1,521,919	(52,200)	190,230	11,078,534
Total assets	895,824,494	64,432,463	29,556,645	145,687,503	844,126,099
Total liabilities	747,377,950	32,039,844	17,525,394	56,948,774	739,994,414

2021	**Banking and financial activities**	**Insurance**	**Real estate**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Interest income and commissions	58,546,560	775,906	-	3,362	59,319,104
Interest expenses, commissions and provisions	(26,253,405)	(589,989)	-	-	(26,843,394)
Other income, net	5,309,958	5,689,256	61,505	-	11,060,719
Other expenses	(24,133,808)	(4,022,781)	(48,617)	-	(28,205,206)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(2,853,718)	(474,702)	-	-	(3,328,420)
Profit before income tax	10,615,587	1,377,690	12,888	3,362	12,002,803
Income tax	(2,632,143)	(170,112)	-	-	(2,802,255)
Net Profit	7,983,444	1,207,578	12,888	3,362	9,200,548
Total assets	803,244,543	62,736,926	24,398,747	20,833,608	869,546,608
Total liabilities	723,088,313	31,710,988	19,815,296	20,823,608	753,790,989

41. Main applicable laws and regulations

41.1 Banking Law in the Republic of Panama

In the Republic of Panama, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, through Executive Decree No.52 of April 30, 2008, adopting the single text of Decree Law No. 9 of February 26, 1998, as amended by Decree Law No.2 of February 22, 2008, and Resolutions and Agreements issued by that entity, regulates banks. The main aspects of this law include the following: authorization of banking licenses, minimum capital requirements and liquidity, consolidated supervision, procedures for managing credit and market risks for the prevention of money laundering and intervention and bank settlement procedures, among others. Similarly, banks are subject to at least one 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. 23 of April 27, 2015, the latter on the prevention of money laundering.

41.2 Regulations of the Republic of Costa Rica

In the Republic of Costa Rica, banks are regulated by the General Superintendency of Financial Institutions (SUGEF by its acronym in Spanish), through the Organic Law No.7558 of the Central Bank of Costa Rica of November 27, 1995. The main aspects of this law include the following: authorization of banking licenses, minimum capital requirements, monetary financial and exchange policies, liquidity, consolidated supervision, procedures for managing credit risk, prevention of money laundering and procedures for banking intervention and liquidation, among others.

In addition, the subsidiary must meet its liquidity ratio with SUGEF Agreement 24-00 and the minimum capital required by SUGEF.

According to Article No.154 of the Organic Law of the National Banking System, banks established in the Republic of Costa Rica, should allocate 10% of their net profit for the year for the creation of a special reserve.

41.3 Law for financial leases

The Directorate of Financial Enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries regulates financial leasing operations in Panama and Industry according to the legislation established in Law No. 7 of July 10, 1990.

41.4 Securities Law

The broker-dealer operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of Securities Exchange of Panama according to the laws established in Decree Law No.1 of July 8, 1999, reformed by Law No. 67 of September 1, 2011.

Capital, solvency, capital funds, liquidity ratio and credit risk concentrations of securities stock exchanges are regulated based on Agreement No.4-2011 (Amended by Agreement No.8-2013 of September 18, 2013, and Agreement No.3-2015 of June 10, 2015), indicating they are required to meet the capital adequacy standards and their modalities.

41.5 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, modified by Law No.21 of May 10, 2017.

The General Superintendency of Financial Institutions, according to the Commercial Code of Costa Rica in Chapter XII, Articles 63 to 66, regulates trust operations of the subsidiary in Costa Rica.

41.6 Insurance and reinsurance law

Insurance and reinsurance operations are regulated by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama through Insurance Law No. 12 of April 3, 2012.

41.7 Liquidity ratio

The percentage of liquidity ratio reported by the Bank to the regulator, under the parameters of Agreement 4-2008, was 58.41% (2021: 60.99%).

41.8 Capital adequacy

The Law requires the general license banks to maintain a paid-in capital stock or minimum assigned capital of ten million balboas (B/.10,000,000) and capital funds for not less than 8% of their weighted assets, including off-balance sheet operations. The Bank has consolidated capital funds of approximately 14.12% (2021: 16.11%) on its risk-weighted assets, based on the Agreement 1-2015 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

The accounting treatment for the recognition of loan losses in accordance with the 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-licensed banks to apply these prudential standards and are recognized under the item of equity.

The components of regulatory capital are detailed below:

- *Primary capital* – It includes paid-in capital in shares and retained earnings. Fully paid common shares represent paid-in capital in shares. Retained earnings are the earnings of the year and undistributed profits from previous years.

Agreement 1-2015, as amended by Agreement 13-2015 issued by the Superintendency of Banks sets forth the minimum required consolidated equity, the percentages required by type of capital that are effective as of January 1, 2016.

The capital ratios of the consolidated equity capital are as follows:

	2022	2021
Primary capital (Tier 1)		
Common shares	25,000,000	25,000,000
Excess paid-in capital	30,940,000	30,940,000
Retained earnings	33,541,590	29,217,466
Regulatory reserve - dynamic	4,149,021	5,928,605
Preferred shares	1,764,000	1,764,000
Minority interest	11,765,161	11,334,030
Goodwill	(13,284,741)	(13,284,741)
Deferred tax asset	(1,207,883)	(1,131,230)
Intangible assets	(3,806,931)	(3,065,402)
Other items of comprehensive income	(9,073,184)	1,170,462
Total	79,787,033	87,873,190
Total regulatory capital	79,787,033	87,873,190
Risk-weighted assets	563,637,997	545,471,196
Capital ratios		
Minimum adequacy percentage	8%	8%
Total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	14.12%	16.11%

Capital ratios	**Minimum required**	**2022**	**Minimum required**	**2021**
Adequacy percentage - Total capital	8.00%	14.12%	8.00%	16.11%
Adequacy percentage - Primary capital	6.00%	13.51%	6.00%	15.02%
Adequacy percentage - Ordinary primary capital	4.50%	13.20%	4.50%	14.70%

The Superintendency of Securities Market of Panama and the Panama Stock Exchange requires Brokerage and Stock Exchange Firms to hold adequate capital funds. They must have a minimum solvency ratio of 8% and a liquidity ratio of at least 10%, according to the text approved in Agreement 4-2011, amended by Agreement 8-2013 of the Superintendency of Securities Exchange of Panama issued on September 18, 2013. As at June 30th, the equity funds for Prival Securities were of B/.19,133,741 (2021: B/.27,129,432) and the solvency ratio was 867.73% (2021: 391.75%). The liquidity ratio was 1,122.64% (2021: 1689.82%).

The General Superintendency of Securities Market of Costa Rica requires that Stock Exchange Firms must have a necessary capital base to cover the risks incurred when carrying out its operations. It must have a maximum solvency ratio of 100%, according to the text approved in the Risk Management Regulations of the General Superintendency of Securities Market of Costa Rica (SUGEVAL), published in the Official Gazette Newspaper No.41 of February 27, 2009. As at June 30, the Equity Sufficiency of Prival Securities Costa Rica was of 29.57% (2021: 25.31%).

The General Superintendency of Securities Market of Costa Rica requires that Investment Fund Management companies must have a necessary capital base to cover the risks incurred when carrying out its operations. It must have a maximum solvency ratio of 100%, according to the text approved in the Risk Management Regulations of the General Superintendency of Securities Market of Costa Rica (SUGEVAL), published in the Official Gazette Newspaper No.41 of February 27, 2009. As at June 30, the Equity Sufficiency of Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión (SAFI) was of 66.49% (2021: 55.62%)..

41.9 Agreement 1-2015

Agreement 1-2015 applicable to banks and banking groups was issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama and amended by Agreement 13-2015. Capital Adequacy Standards and the minimum consolidated equity requirement are established. The purpose of the Agreement is to update the regulatory framework for capital requirements in line with international standards.

41.10 Regulatory reserves

The Superintendency of Banks of Panama requires that banks with general licenses apply these prudential standards.

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

The legal reserve is detailed below:

	2022	**2021**
Technical and legal reserves	214,380	155,264
Catastrophic risk reserve	257,815	158,860
Specific provision	1,662,951	3,609,869
Country risk reserve	1,875,811	1,759,949
Other reserves	11,592	1,658,243
Dynamic provision	4,149,022	5,928,606
Foreclosed assets reserve	2,222,547	3,058,870
Total	10,394,118	16,329,661

41.10.1 Loan and loan reserves

41.10.1.1 Specific reserves

They are defined as reserves originating from objective and concrete impairment evidence. They are created on credit facilities in the categories of special mention, sub-normal, doubtful or uncollectible, both for individual credit facilities as well for a group of these. In a case of a group, it corresponds to circumstances indicating the existence of impairment in the credit quality, although an individual identification is not yet possible.

Agreement 2-2020, which modifies Agreement 4-2013, came into force on March 16, 2020, which creates a new type of credit, called "modified loans". The amendments to the conditions originally agreed for these credits will not be considered as a restructuring of credits as provided in Agreement No. 4-2013.

These credits will have the following characteristics:

1. The new terms and conditions must meet financial viability criteria, taking into account the debtor's payment capacity and the Bank's credit policies.
2. They will be subject to special monitoring by the Bank.
3. Loans that are in the category of modified loans and do not comply with the new terms and conditions could be restructured under Agreement No. 2-2021.

Calculation basis

The calculation is made based on the following weight table and it is the difference between the amount of the classified credit facility of the above mentioned categories, and the present value of the guarantee to mitigate the potential loss. If the difference is negative, the result is zero.

Loan category	**Weight**
Special mention	20%
Subnormal	50%
Doubtful	80%
Uncollectible	100%

On September 11, 2020, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama issued Agreement No.9-2020, which amends Agreement No.2-2020 by means of which additional, exceptional and temporary measures are established to comply with the provisions contained in Agreement No.4-2013 on credit risk. This agreement is effective as of September 21, 2020. Agreement No. 9-2020 includes a new risk category called "modified special mention" for the determination of the provisions that will be applied to the modified loans. Loans classified within this category will comprise the entire loan portfolio that has been modified as a result of the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To cover credit risk, the Banks must constitute provisions on the modified loans classified in the “Modified Special Mention”, making sure of complying with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the prudential standards established. For such effects, the Banks will constitute a provision equivalent to the greater value between the IFRS provision of the modified special mention portfolio and a generic provision equivalent to three percent (3%) of the gross balance of the modified loan portfolio including uncollected accumulated interest and capitalized expenses. Those modified loans guaranteed with pledged deposits in the same bank up to the guaranteed amount could be excluded from this calculation. For this, the following scenarios will be considered:

1. In cases where the IFRS provision is equal to or greater than the generic provision of 3% established in the Agreement, the Bank will account for the corresponding IFRS provision in the results of the year.

2. In cases where the IFRS provision is lower than the generic provision of 3% established in the Agreement, the Bank will account for said IFRS provision in results and the difference shall be recorded in profit or loss or in a regulatory reserve in equity, taking into consideration the following aspects:

a. When the IFRS provision is equal to or greater than 1.5%, the Bank will account for said IFRS provision in the statement of profit or loss. Likewise, the difference to complete the 3% of the generic provision established in the Agreement will be recorded in a regulatory reserve in the equity.
b. When the IFRS provision is less than 1.5%, the Bank will ensure that this percentage is completed and recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Likewise, the difference to complete the 3% of the generic provision established in the Agreement will be recorded in a regulatory reserve in the equity.

Accounting treatment

In the event there is an excess of specific provision on the provision under IFRS, this excess is accounted for in a regulatory reserve in equity affecting retained earnings. The regulatory reservation will not be considered as capital funds for calculating certain ratios and any other prudential ratio.

The table below summarizes the classification of the loan portfolio and loan loss reserves of the Bank:

2022	**Normal**	**Modified special mention**	**Special mention**	**Subnormal**	**Doubful**	**Uncollectible**	**Subnormal Modified**	**Total**
Corporate loans	194,599,363	-	57,714,443	12,149,453	197,188	4,968,355	-	269,628,802
Consumer loans	64,357,373	-	6,407,789	551,304	826,899	1,135,169	804,220	74,082,754
Total	258,956,736	-	64,122,232	12,700,757	1,024,087	6,103,524	804,220	343,711,556
Specific reserve	-	-	2,841,718	2,058,620	318,631	1,645,131	-	6,864,100

2021	**Normal**	**Modified special mention**	**Special mention**	**Subnormal**	**Doubful**	**Uncollectible**	**Total**
Corporate loans	193,457,542	40,610,281	56,902,846	16,825,671	2,628,006	1,450,711	311,875,057
Consumer loans	68,592,040	5,586,392	4,063,002	1,130,460	379,884	1,348,516	81,100,294
Total	262,049,582	46,196,673	60,965,848	17,956,131	3,007,890	2,799,227	392,975,351
Specific reserve	-	983,216	3,474,596	4,234,271	1,180,604	702,900	10,575,587

As of June 30, 2022, the total of B/.1,687,392 (2021: B/.3,609,869) was recognized as a specific reserve:

	2022	**2021**
Specific regulatory reserve	6,864,100	10,575,587
IFRS 9 reserve	5,176,708	6,985,580
Recorded in equity	1,687,392	3,609,869

Agreement 4-2013 defines as delinquent credit facility those presenting unpaid contractual amounts with a duration of more than 30 days and up to 90 days from the date set for compliance of payments; and as overdue those whose nonpayment presents more than 90 days. Operations with a single payment at maturity and overdrafts are considered past due when aging from the lack of payment exceeds 30 days.

Modified Special Mention Loan Category

In accordance with the requirements of Article 4-E of Agreement No. 9-2020 of September 11, 2020, which amends Agreement No. 2-2020 of March 16, 2020, the following is a detail of the special mention modified loan portfolio and its respective provisions and regulatory reserves as at June 30, 2022, classified according to the three-stage model of IFRS 9:

2022	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Modified special mention loans				
Modified loans				
Consumer	-	802,192	-	802,192
Corporate	-	-	-	-
(-) Modified loans secured by deposits pledged at the same bank up to the guaranteed amount	-	-	-	-
(+) Accrued interest receivable	-	2,028	-	2,028
Total portfolio subject to provisions of Agreement No. 9-2020	-	804,220	-	804,220
Provisions				
IFRS 9 Allowance	-	11,592	-	11,592
Generic provision (1.5% complement)				-
Regulatory reserve (3% complement)				-
Total provisions and reserves				11,592

2021	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Modified special mention loans				
Modified loans				
Consumer	4,879,639	-	665,862	5,545,501
Corporate	19,702,287	17,444,582	-	37,146,869
(-) Modified loans secured by deposits pledged at the same bank up to the guaranteed amount	(1,597,310)	(2,187,508)	-	(3,784,818)
(+) Accrued interest receivable	1,976,840	1,766,872	32,167	3,775,879
Total portfolio subject to provisions of Agreement No. 9-2020	24,961,456	17,023,946	698,029	42,683,431
Provisions				
IFRS 9 Allowance	158,621	514,830	2,550	676,001
Generic provision (1.5% complement)				-
Regulatory reserve (3% complement)				-
Total provisions and reserves				676,001

As at June 30, the classification of the loan portfolio by maturity profile of the Bank is presented below:

	2022				**2021**			
	Current	**Delinquent**	**Overdue**	**Total**	**Current**	**Delinquent**	**Overdue**	**Total**
Corporate loans	263,146,160	692,155	5,790,486	269,628,802	308,070,150	-	3,804,907	311,875,057
Consumer loans	72,079,188	835,738	1,167,827	74,082,753	78,142,035	1,128,905	1,829,354	81,100,294
Total	335,225,348	1,527,894	6,958,313	343,711,555	386,212,185	1,128,905	5,634,261	392,975,351

On the other hand, based on Article 30 of Agreement 8-2014 (amending certain articles of Agreement 4-2013), the recognition of interest in revenue is suspended when the deterioration in the financial condition of the client is determined based on days late in paying principal and/or interest and the type of credit transaction according to the following:

a) More than 90 days for corporate, consumer and mortgage-backed personal loans;

b) More than 120 days for residential mortgage loans.

Total Bank loans that do not accrue interest amounts to B/.3,160,399 (2021: B/.1,825,491). Total unrecognized interest on income from loans is of B/.150,070 (2021: B/.188,153).

41.10.1.2 Dynamic reserves

Agreement No.4-2013 indicates that the dynamic reserve is a reserve established to meet possible future needs for creating specific reserves, which is governed by prudential criteria of the banking regulation. The dynamic reserve is established on a quarterly basis of credit facilities classified in the normal category.

The dynamic reserve is an equity item that is presented under the regulatory reserve item in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and takes the retained earnings as its own. The creditor balance of this dynamic reserve is part of the regulatory capital but does not replace or compensate the requirements at a minimum capital adequacy rate established by the Superintendency. The balance of the Bank's dynamic reserve as at June 30 is B/.4,149,021 (2021: B/.5,928,606).

With the current Agreement, a dynamic reserve is established which shall not be less than 1.25%, or greater than 2.50% of risk-weighted assets related to credit facilities classified as normal.

For the purpose of the dynamic reserves of Prival Bank, S. A., Prival Securities, Inc. and Prival Leasing, S. A., we present the breakdown below:

	2022	**2021**
Component 1		
Times Alpha coefficient (1.50%)	2,446,066	2,281,796
Component 2		
Quarterly variation times Beta coefficient (5.00%)	480,110	211,081
Component 3		
Positive quarterly variation for specific reserves	(736,132)	(254,414)
Total dynamic reserve by components	3,662,308	2,747,291
Total dynamic reserve corresponding to 3.12% of the risk-weighted assets within the normal risk category	3,039,778	3,039,778

For the purpose of the dynamic reserve of Grupo Prival Costa Rica, S. A., we present the breakdown below:

	2022	2021
Component 1		
Times Alpha coefficient (1.50%)	489,586	909,476
Component 2		
Quarterly variation times Beta coefficient (5.00%)	-	3,240
Component 3		
Positive quarterly variation for specific reserves	(284,182)	18,901
Total dynamic reserve by components	773,768	893,815
Total dynamic reserve corresponding to 3.60% of the risk-weighted assets within the normal risk category	1,109,244	2,888,828
Total dynamic reserve	4,149,022	5,928,606

Agreement No. 2-2020, which modifies Agreement No. 4-2013, establishes as an exceptional and temporary measure that banking entities may use up to 80% of the dynamic provision for the constitution of specific provisions. In cases where the Bank requires to use more than 80% of the amount of the dynamic provisioning it must obtain prior authorization from the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

41.10.1.3 Technical and legal reserves

41.10.1.3.1 Technical reserves

Reserves for catastrophic risks, contingencies and forecast of statistical deviations

Law No.12 of April 3, 2012, in its Article No. 299 establishes that as of the date of its entry into force, the reserve for statistical deviations and the reserve for catastrophic risks, previously established in liabilities, will be transferred as equity reserves. Such calculation was reaffirmed in Agreement 4 of June 4, 2014 and Agreement 5 of June 18, 2014. In its Article No. 208, it establishes that the insurance company must constitute a reserve for statistical deviations and a reserve for catastrophic risks and/or contingencies. These reserves are calculated on the basis of an amount not less than 1%, based on the net premium retained for all branches and their use may only be authorized by the Superintendency of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama.

Reserve are presented below:

	Reserve for forecast of statistical deviations		Reserve for catastrophic risk and/or contingencies	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	365,006	320,753	365,006	320,753
Reserves increases	49,350	44,253	49,350	44,253
Controlling owners changes	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	414,356	365,006	414,356	365,006

41.10.1.4 Regulatory reserves

The legal insurance reserve is established in accordance with the regulations of Article No. 213 of Law No. 12 of April 3, 2012, which establishes the following:

The reserve is established based on 20% of the annual profit before income tax, until a fund of B/.2,000,000 is constituted; after this amount is constituted, 10% of the annual profit before income tax will be allocated until reaching 50% of the paid-in capital.

41.11 Provisions for country risk

These provisions are those generated on the measurement of country risk exposure related to all operations of placements, loans and repurchase operations, investments in securities, derivative financial instruments, and irrevocable contingencies, provided they are not exempt from provision. These provisions for country risk are constituted on the balances exposed in these operations according to the category of risk classification of the country.

Calculation basis

General country risk assessments are carried out, as long as the amount of the individual exposures per country as a whole is equal to or greater than 30% of the total operations subject to country risk, or that any of these operations individually has a concentration in a country, equal to or greater than 5%. The result of these general assessments is used to assign the risk rating category of the country.

If the Bank did not carry out the country risk assessment considering the elements indicated in Agreement 7-2018, it assigns them to group 6 until such assessment is carried out and the country is assigned to the risk category that it determines based on that analysis.

The calculation of the provision is made on the basis of the balances exposed to country risk by the percentage of the country risk classification category, which is determined according to the methodology developed and established by the Bank.

The country's risk classification categories are associated with a sovereign risk rating issued by an international rating agency, according to Standard & Poor’s methodology or its equivalent, as shown below:

Classification category	International rating
Group 1, countries with low risk	should not be less than “AA-“
Group 2, countries with normal risk	should not be less than “BBB-“
Group 3, countries with moderate risk	should not be less than “BB-“
Group 4, countries with difficulties	should not be less than “B-“
Group 5, doubtful countries	should not be less than “C”
Group 6, countries with serious problems	“D”

The following will be considered exempt from provisions for country risk:

1. Foreign trade operations with a term of less than one year.
2. Investments in countries of groups 1 and 2, negotiated in markets with high liquidity and depth, which are valued at market price and whose valuation is carried out daily.

3. Transactions with derivatives that are carried out in centralized trading mechanisms that require the establishment of deposits or guarantee margins adjustable daily, located in the countries of groups 1 and 2.
4. Exposures with the multilateral development agencies listed in the Agreement of assets weighted by credit risk and counterparty risk.

Accounting treatment

The provision for country risk that will be constituted will be the maximum between the one resulting from comparing the provision for country risk with respect to the provisions corresponding to the nature of the operation analyzed. The final provision constituted by country risk will be the one calculated after deducting the provisions constituted corresponding to the nature of the operation analyzed.

The table below summarizes the classification of operations exposed to country risk and the Bank's country risk provision:

2022	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total
Loans	11,246,900	3,000,000	-	188,240,575	3,720,870	-	206,208,345
Total	11,246,900	3,000,000	-	188,240,575	3,720,870	-	206,208,345
Reserve for country risk	-	-	-	1,553,433	47,561	-	1,600,994

2021	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total
Loans	-	-	-	152,110,144	-	4,386,580	156,496,724
Total	-	-	-	152,110,144	-	4,386,580	156,496,724
Reserve for country risk	-	-	-	1,638,519	-	46,805	1,685,324

41.12 Disposal of acquired real estate

For regulatory purposes, the Superintendency establishes five (5) years, counting from the registration date in the Public Registry, as the term to sell real estate acquired as payment of uncollectible loans. If, at the end of this period, the Bank has not sold the acquired real estate, it must make an independent appraisal of the property to establish whether its value has decreased, applying in that what is established in IFRS.

Similarly, the Bank must create a reserve in the equity account, by appropriating in the following order: (a) its retained earnings, (b) profits for the period, to which the following transfers will be made for the value of the foreclosed assets:

Year	Percentage
First year	10%
Second year	20%
Third year	35%
Fourth year	15%
Fifth year	10%

The aforementioned reserves will be kept until the effective transfer of the acquired asset has been made and, such reserve will not be considered as a regulatory reserve for calculating the equity ratio.

41.13 Off-balance sheet transactions

The Bank has made the off-balance sheet transactions and reserves classification required as at June 30, based on Agreement No.4-2013, issued by the Superintendency of Banks as shown below:

2022	**Normal**	**Special mention**	**Subnormal**	**Doubtful**	**Uncollectible**	**Total**
Endorsements and guarantees	22,216,205	-	-	-	-	22,216,205
Unused credit lines granted	986,155	-	-	-	-	986,155
Promissory notes	5,043,296	-	-	-	-	5,043,296
Total	28,245,656	-	-	-	-	28,245,656

2021	**Normal**	**Special mention**	**Subnormal**	**Doubtful**	**Uncollectible**	**Total**
Endorsements and guarantees	425,738	-	-	-	-	425,738
Unused credit lines granted	984,632	391,243	-	-	-	1,375,875
Promissory notes	7,681,884	-	-	-	-	7,681,884
Total	9,092,254	391,243	-	-	-	9,483,497

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

Unused credit lines granted correspond to loans guaranteed pending disbursement, which are not shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are registered in the Bank's memorandum accounts.

42. Subsequent events

The Bank has evaluated events after June 30, 2022, to assess the need for possible recognition or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Such events were evaluated up to October 14, 2022, the date on which these consolidated financial statements were available for issuance.

43. Approval of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Prival Bank, S.A. and subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 2022, were authorized by the General Management and approved by the Board of Directors for their issuance on October 14, 2022.

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Prival Bank, S. A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Annex I

Consolidating information on the statement of financial position
as at June 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Total consolidated	Eliminations Debit	Eliminations Credit	Sub-total	Prival Bank, S.A.	Prival Securities, Inc.	Prival Leasing, Inc.	Prival Trust, S.A.	Prival Investment Management (BVI)	Prival Private Equity Fund, S. A.	Villamar Uno, S.A.	Villamar Dos, S. A.	Acerta Holdings, S. A. and Subsidiaries	Prival SM Business Park, S.A.	Grupo Prival Costa Rica, S.A.
Assets															
Cash and cash equivalents	122,870,177	-	20,923,416	143,793,593	77,795,875	18,380,980	53,017	513,089	171,449	14,680	78	18,633	11,627,075	142,116	35,076,601
Securities purchased under resale agreements	414,028	-	-	414,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414,028
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,598,521	-	-	11,598,521	11,059,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538,717
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	234,676,017	-	13,820,180	248,496,197	193,354,567	1,169,649	-	256,333	-	9,073,576	-	-	9,519,781	-	35,122,291
Net loans	339,887,171	-	18,557,975	358,445,146	292,170,992	-	972,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,301,746
Investment in associates	235,000	-	87,839,999	88,074,999	87,789,999	275,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture, equipment and improvements	36,265,771	-	1,540,392	37,806,163	5,580,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,098	27,430,818	4,446,296
Intangible assets and goodwill	17,091,672	1,564,511	-	15,527,161	1,850,826	3,383,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,167,548	-	6,125,663
Right-of-use asset	794,436	-	-	794,436	240,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,478	-	152,843
Deferred income tax	2,197,708	-	-	2,197,708	975,867	-	1,073	-	-	-	-	-	441,559	-	779,209
Investment properties	5,731,534	-	-	5,731,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,731,534	-	-
Foreclosed assets for sale, net	7,258,604	-	-	7,258,604	259,200		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,999,404
Other assets	65,105,460	1,782,492	6,352,544	69,675,512	19,987,721	2,063,790	14,790	261,689	70,404	2,114,370	1,640,000	325,000	32,195,390	-	11,002,358
Total assets	844,126,099	3,347,003	149,034,506	989,813,602	691,065,917	25,272,543	1,041,288	1,031,111	251,853	11,202,626	1,640,078	343,633	64,432,463	27,572,934	165,959,156
Liabilities and equity															
Liabilities															
Customer deposits	613,009,867	19,917,971	-	632,927,838	589,049,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,878,212
Interbank deposits	10,531,499	1,005,445	-	11,536,944	11,536,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings received	-	18,557,975	-	18,557,975	-	-	932,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,625,464
Bonds payable	47,067,047	-	-	47,067,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,067,047
Marketable securities	14,344,230			14,344,230	14,344,230										-
Lease liabilities	840,129	-	-	840,129	223,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451,998	-	164,294
Reserve for commitments and contingencies	129,535	-	-	129,535	129,101		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434
Deferred income tax	989,825	-	-	989,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	989,825
Insurance operations reserve	22,162,943	-	-	22,162,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,162,943	-	-
Other liabilities	30,919,339	17,467,383	-	48,386,722	17,351,563	881,731	21	170,389	-	-	43,427	419	9,424,903	17,481,548	3,032,721
Total liabilities	739,994,414	56,948,774	-	796,943,188	632,635,301	881,731	932,532	170,389	-	-	43,427	419	32,039,844	17,481,548	112,757,997
				-											
Equity															
Common shares	25,000,000	81,821,020	-	106,821,020	25,000,000	5,300,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	8,922,035	1,640,000	325,000	10,181,051	7,510,000	47,592,934
Preferred shares	1,764,000	9,453,000	-	11,217,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,217,000	-	-
Treasury shares	-	-	270,000	(270,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(270,000)	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	30,940,000	100,000	-	31,040,000	30,940,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Legal reserve	10,394,118	779,039	-	11,173,157	6,153,393	-	49,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,251,233	-	3,719,481
Change through other comprehensive income	(9,073,184)	109,774	-	(8,963,410)	(7,542,701)	(15,899)	-	4,648	-	-	-	-	(9,684)	-	(1,399,774)
Retained earnings	33,341,590	19,032,228	22,286,332	30,087,486	3,879,924	19,106,711	(40,294)	706,074	151,853	2,280,591	(43,349)	18,214	(1,742,142)	2,581,386	3,188,518
Total controlling equity	92,366,524	111,295,061	22,556,332	181,105,253	58,430,616	24,390,812	108,756	860,722	251,853	11,202,626	1,596,651	343,214	20,627,458	10,091,386	53,201,159
Non-controlling interest	11,765,161	-	-	11,765,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,765,161	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	844,126,099	168,243,835	22,556,332	989,813,602	691,065,917	25,272,543	1,041,288	1,031,111	251,853	11,202,626	1,640,078	343,633	64,432,463	27,572,934	165,959,156

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

Prival Bank, S. A. and subsidiaries **Appendix II**
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Consolidating information on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended June 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Total consolidated	Eliminations Debit	Eliminations Credit	Sub-total	Prival Bank, S.A.	Prival Securities, Inc.	Prival Leasing, Inc.	Prival Trust, S.A.	Prival Investment Management (BVI)	Prival Private Equity Fund, S. A.	Villamar Uno, S.A.	Villamar Dos, S. A.	Acerta Holdings, S. A. and Subsidiaries	Prival SM Business Park, S.A.	Grupo Prival Costa Rica, S.A.
Interest income	35,522,055	14,746,851	-	50,268,906	38,179,060	592,116	60,929	7,500	-	-			758,704	-	10,670,597
Interest expenses	(18,093,874)	-	1,428,029	(19,521,903)	(13,610,327)	(84)	(43,298)	-	-	-	-	-	(22,657)	-	(5,845,537)
Net financial income	17,428,181	14,746,851	1,428,029	30,747,003	24,568,733	592,032	17,631	7,500	-	-	-	-	736,047	-	4,825,060
Commission income	2,675,997	6,000	-	2,681,997	980,606	143,851	217	8,000	259,716	-	-	-	-	-	1,289,607
Brokerage and structuring services	24,297,840	203,798	-	24,501,638	3,157,832	11,489,782	-	340,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,513,371
Commission expenses	(7,628,840)	-	209,798	(7,838,638)	(1,019,585)	(1,751,752)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(625,442)	-	(4,441,859)
Net gain on commissions, brokerage and structuring services	19,344,997	209,798	209,798	19,344,997	3,118,853	9,881,881	217	348,653	259,716	-	-	-	(625,442)	-	6,361,119
Realized loss in financial assets at FVTPL, net	(12,062)	-	-	(12,062)	(12,062)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized loss in financial assets at FVTPL, net	(389,567)	-	-	(389,567)	(389,567)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realized gain in financial assets at FVTOCI, net	1,086,525	-	-	1,086,525	1,872,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(785,806)
Income from ordinary activities	37,458,074	14,956,649	1,637,827	50,776,896	29,158,288	10,473,913	17,848	356,153	259,716	-	-	-	110,605	-	10,400,373
Insurance income	5,748,476	-	-	5,748,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,748,476	-	-
Other income	1,593,230	3,327,855	-	4,921,085	3,829,111	21,671	9	20,287	-	-	1,650	22,055	235,529	-	790,773
Allowance for expected credit losses	1,530,202	-	-	1,530,202	1,100,129	-	2,958	-	-	-	-	-	(56,446)	-	483,561
Provision for losses on							-								
foreclosed assets for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel expenses	(17,434,201)	-	-	(17,434,201)	(10,839,353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,638,122)	-	(3,956,726)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,418,095)	-	-	(3,418,095)	(2,233,591)	(3,361)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(455,758)	-	(725,385)
Other assets	(11,745,482)	-	3,327,855	(15,073,337)	(6,397,641)	(3,445,955)	(18,786)	(278,241)	(67,334)	(15,175)	(44,999)	(10,678)	(1,416,732)	(20,228)	(3,357,568)
Profit before income tax	13,732,204	18,284,504	4,965,682	27,051,026	14,616,943	7,046,268	2,029	98,199	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	1,527,552	(20,228)	3,635,028
Income tax expense	(2,653,670)	-	-	(2,653,670)	(221,284)	(1,066,176)	(739)	(24,002)	-	-	-	-	(5,633)	-	(1,335,836)
Profit for the year	11,078,534	18,284,504	4,965,682	24,397,356	14,395,659	5,980,092	1,290	74,197	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	1,521,919	(20,228)	2,299,192
Profit for the year attributable to:															
Controlling interest	10,511,605	18,284,504	4,965,682	23,830,427	14,395,659	5,980,092	1,290	74,197	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	954,990	(20,228)	2,299,192
Non-controlling interest	566,929	-	-	566,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,929	-	-
Profit for the year	11,078,534	18,284,504	4,965,682	24,397,356	14,395,659	5,980,092	1,290	74,197	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	1,521,919	(20,228)	2,299,192

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

Prival Bank, S. A. and subsidiaries
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of Grupo Prival, S.A.)

Consolidating information on the statement of changes in equity
for the year ended June 30, 2022
(In balboas)

	Total consolidated	Eliminations		Sub-total	Prival Bank, S.A.	Prival Securities, Inc.	Prival Leasing, Inc.	Prival Trust, S.A.	Prival Investment Management (BVI)	Prival Private Equity Fund, S. A.	Villamar Uno, S.A.	Villamar Dos, S. A.	Acerta Holdings, S. A. and Subsidiaries	Prival SM Business Park, S.A.	Grupo Prival Costa Rica, S.A.
		Debit	Credit												
Common shares															
Balance at the beginning of the year	25,000,000	73,438,020	-	98,438,020	25,000,000	5,300,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	8,039,035	1,640,000	325,000	10,181,051	10,000	47,592,934
Net change of the year	-	8,383,000	-	8,383,000	-	-	-	-	-	883,000			-	7,500,000	-
Balance of acquired subsidiary	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	25,000,000	81,821,020	-	106,821,020	25,000,000	5,300,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	8,922,035	1,640,000	325,000	10,181,051	7,510,000	47,592,934
Preferred shares															
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,764,000	9,453,000	-	11,217,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,217,000	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,764,000	9,453,000	-	11,217,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,217,000	-	-
Treasury shares															
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	270,000	(270,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(270,000)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	270,000	(270,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(270,000)	-	-
Additional paid-in capital															
Balance at the beginning of the year	30,940,000	100,000	-	31,040,000	30,940,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Balance at the end of the year	30,940,000	100,000	-	31,040,000	30,940,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Legal reserve															
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,329,661	779,039	-	17,108,700	9,376,680	-	26,488	-	-	-	-		1,093,162	-	6,612,370
Net change of the year	(5,935,543)	-	-	(5,935,543)	(3,223,287)	-	22,562	-	-	-	-	-	158,071	-	(2,892,889)
Balance at the end of the year	10,394,118	779,039	-	11,173,157	6,153,393	-	49,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,251,233	-	3,719,481
Other accumulated comprehensive income															
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,065,228	116,967	5,008	1,177,187	1,229,579	(10,252)	-	12,148	-	-	-	-	(12,011)	-	(42,277)
Balance at the beginning of the year prudential reserve	105,234	881	-	106,115	84,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,767	-	-
Net change in securities	(10,396,687)	2,224	5,290	(10,399,753)	(9,015,112)	(5,647)	-	(7,500)	-	-	-	-	(19,310)	-	(1,352,184)
Changes in investment reserve	(5,313)	-	-	(5,313)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,313)
Net change in prudential reserve	158,354	-	-	158,354	158,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(130)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(9,073,184)	120,072	10,298	(8,963,410)	(7,542,701)	(15,899)	-	4,648	-	-	-	-	(9,684)	-	(1,399,774)
Retained earnings															
Balance at the beginning of the year	29,217,466	747,725	4,720,651	25,244,540	(1,136,655)	25,428,922	(19,022)	634,293	(40,529)	2,295,766	-	6,837	(2,539,061)	2,601,614	(1,987,625)
Insurance participation of prior year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Controlling profit of the year	10,511,605	18,284,504	4,965,682	23,830,427	14,395,659	5,980,092	1,290	74,197	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	954,990	(20,228)	2,299,192
Complementary tax	292,914	-	-	292,914	(2,367)	297,697	-	(2,416)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Declared dividends	(12,621,251)	-	12,600,000	(25,221,251)	(12,600,000)	(12,600,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,251)
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory reserve	5,940,856	-	-	5,940,856	3,223,287	-	(22,562)	-	-	-	-	-	(158,071)	-	2,898,202
Balance at the end of the year	33,341,590	19,032,229	22,286,333	30,087,486	3,879,924	19,106,711	(40,294)	706,074	151,853	2,280,591	(43,349)	18,214	(1,742,142)	2,581,386	3,188,518
Non-controlling interest															
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,334,030	-	-	11,334,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,334,030	-	-
Profit of non-controlling interest	566,929	-	-	566,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,929	-	-
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(135,798)	-	-	(135,798)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(135,798)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	11,765,161	-	-	11,765,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,765,161	-	-
Total equity															
Balance at the beginning of the year	115,755,619	84,635,632	4,995,659	195,395,592	65,493,952	30,718,670	107,466	796,441	59,471	10,334,801	1,640,000	331,837	31,025,938	2,611,614	52,275,402
Profit of the year	10,511,605	18,284,504	4,965,682	23,830,427	14,395,659	5,980,092	1,290	74,197	192,382	(15,175)	(43,349)	11,377	954,990	(20,228)	2,299,192
Profit of non-controlling interest	566,929			566,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,929	-	-
Net change in equity	-	8,383,000	-	8,383,000	-	-	-	-	-	883,000	-	-	-	7,500,000	-
Complementary tax	292,914	-	-	292,914	(2,367)	297,697	-	(2,416)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Declared dividends	(12,621,251)	-	12,600,000	(25,221,251)	(12,600,000)	(12,600,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,251)
Other comprehensive income	(10,374,131)	2,224	5,290	(10,377,197)	(8,856,628)	(5,647)	-	(7,500)	-	-	-	-	(155,238)	-	(1,352,184)
Balance at the end of the year	104,131,685	111,305,360	22,566,631	192,870,414	58,430,616	24,390,812	108,756	860,722	251,853	11,202,626	1,596,651	343,214	32,392,619	10,091,386	53,201,159

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.