

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Panama, Republic of Panama)

**Condensed Consolidated Interim
Financial Statements**

As of March 31, 2023

[Signed]

Javier Gerardo Ulloa
General Manager

[Signed]

Antonio Fistonich
Senior Vice President of Treasury and
Finance

[Signed]

Kadhir Campos
Vice President of Finance and
Accounting
CPA No. 0389-2005

“This document was prepared with the knowledge
that their content will be made available to the public
investor and the general public

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Panama, Republic of Panama)

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT REPORT

We have analytically reviewed the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Multibank Inc. and Subsidiaries which, comprise the condensed consolidated financial statements of financial position as at March 31, 2023, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Accounting Standard No. 34 - Interim Financial Reporting of International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

We are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements. In our consideration, the interim consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Multibank, Inc. and Subsidiaries as at March 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the three months then ended, in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 - Interim Financial Reporting of International Financial Reporting Standards.

[Signed]

Lic. Kadhira Campos
C.P.A. 0389-05

April 28, 2023
Panama, Republic of Panama

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		22,576,793	25,607,633
Deposits in banks:			
Demand		62,086,541	56,748,100
Time deposits		125,235,056	137,960,589
Total deposits in banks		<u>187,321,597</u>	<u>194,708,689</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	6	209,898,390	220,316,322
Investments in securities	4, 7	855,239,413	922,508,589
Derivative financial instruments	13	77,580	78,628
Loans	4, 8	3,703,260,892	3,723,795,637
Allowance for loan losses	4	(72,253,030)	(70,780,703)
Loans at amortized cost, net		<u>3,631,007,862</u>	<u>3,653,014,934</u>
Property, furniture, equipment and improvements, net		48,982,870	50,419,022
Acceptances outstanding	4	39,346,563	37,548,939
Other accounts receivable	4	142,220,802	152,010,966
Provision for accounts receivable	4	(899,305)	(888,481)
Intangible assets		7,485,805	7,960,894
Deferred income tax		29,862,794	30,213,707
Other assets		52,916,434	53,229,078
Total assets		<u><u>5,016,139,208</u></u>	<u><u>5,126,412,598</u></u>

The consolidated statement of financial position must be read in conjunction with the notes which are part of the consolidated financial statements.

<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Liabilities:			
Deposits from customers:			
Demand		368,453,913	380,736,044
Savings		423,650,589	441,860,735
Time deposits		2,230,282,813	2,203,867,181
Total deposits from customers	9	<u>3,022,387,315</u>	<u>3,026,463,960</u>
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		65,266,547	114,931,521
Financial obligations	10	1,075,990,856	1,433,979,564
Other financial obligations	11	363,507,538	69,037,097
Lease liabilities	12	12,622,862	13,883,064
Derivative financial instruments	13	763,877	227,188
Acceptances outstanding		39,369,685	37,571,005
Income tax payable		18,082	13,064
Deferred income tax	16	134,898	134,356
Other liabilities		63,957,238	68,192,508
Total liabilities		<u>4,644,018,898</u>	<u>4,764,433,327</u>
Equity:			
Common stock	14	183,645,893	183,645,893
Additional paid in capital	14	(152,873)	(152,873)
Retained earnings		181,760,342	188,035,920
Capital reserves		177,769	177,769
Regulatory reserves		88,203,763	81,362,144
Other comprehensive loss		(81,514,584)	(91,089,582)
Total equity		<u>372,120,310</u>	<u>361,979,271</u>
Commitments and contingencies	17		
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>5,016,139,208</u></u>	<u><u>5,126,412,598</u></u>

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the period of three months ended March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Interest income:			
Deposits in banks		1,735,546	110,965
Investments at fair value		3,575,147	2,863,209
Investments at amortized cost		1,068,723	1,436,502
Loans		61,986,172	57,236,346
Total interest income		<u>68,365,588</u>	<u>61,647,022</u>
Interest expense:			
Deposits from customers		26,327,347	21,580,315
Financial obligations		16,827,189	5,810,559
Other financial obligations		4,811,332	4,275,341
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		951,213	90,550
Lease liabilities		231,198	258,664
Total interest expense		<u>49,148,279</u>	<u>32,015,429</u>
Interest income, net		<u>19,217,309</u>	<u>29,631,593</u>
Provision for credit losses on loans and interest	4	6,619,597	11,178,978
(Reversal) provision for credit losses on investments and deposits in banks	4	(581,590)	331,219
Provision for credit losses on account receivable	4	10,824	13,337
Interest income, net after provisions		<u>13,168,478</u>	<u>18,108,059</u>
Other income (expenses):			
Gain (loss) on financial instruments, net		162,603	(824,191)
Service charges		3,760,616	3,881,578
Insurance premiums, net		3,013,794	2,058,649
Commissions and other fees, net		1,219,838	1,017,205
Loss on foreign currency exchange, net		(3,604)	(11,228)
Impairment of assets held for sale		-	(421,792)
Other income		1,706,492	1,802,870
Total other income, net		<u>9,859,739</u>	<u>7,503,091</u>
General and administrative expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefits		11,908,167	10,800,291
Depreciation and amortization		1,944,371	2,281,714
Administrative expenses		1,266,487	1,050,785
Occupancy and related expenses		874,317	955,330
Other operating expenses		5,604,850	5,227,736
Total general and administrative expenses		<u>21,598,192</u>	<u>20,315,856</u>
Income before income tax		1,430,025	5,295,294
Current income tax	16	(527,997)	(1,843,927)
Deferred income tax	16	(351,995)	1,735,668
Net income		<u>550,033</u>	<u>5,187,035</u>

The consolidated statement of income must be read in conjunction with the notes which are part of the consolidated financial statements.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the period of three months ended March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Net income	<u>550,033</u>	<u>5,187,035</u>
Other comprehensive results:		
Items that will not be reclassified to the condensed consolidated income statement		
Deferred tax related on asset revaluation	540	(1,077)
Items that are or can be reclassified to the condensed consolidated income statement		
Valuation of investments at FVOCI:		
Net change in fair value	10,157,760	(35,281,019)
Net change in fair value hedges reclassified to profit or loss	(567,294)	1,780,493
Net change in cash flow hedges	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Other comprehensive results	<u>9,591,006</u>	<u>(33,501,603)</u>
Comprehensive loss	<u><u>10,141,039</u></u>	<u><u>(28,314,568)</u></u>

The consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (loss) should be read in conjunction with the notes which are part of the consolidated financial statements.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period of three months ended March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

	<u>Common shares</u>	<u>Preferred shares</u>	<u>Excess paid in acquisition of non-controlling interests</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Regulatory capital reserve</u>	<u>Regulatory reserves</u>	<u>Other comprehensive loss</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 31, 2022	183,645,893	-	(152,873)	177,199,706	177,769	71,286,960	(21,584,593)	410,572,862
Loss income	0	0	0	5,187,035	0	0	0	5,187,035
Other comprehensive results								
Net change in valuation of investments at FVOCI:								
Net amount transferred to income statement	0	0	0	0	0	0	(35,281,019)	(35,281,019)
Net change in fair value	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780,493	1,780,493
Deferred tax related to asset revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,077)	(1,077)
Transfer to retained earnings due to revaluation of assets	0	0	0	16,009	0	0	(16,009)	0
Total other comprehensive results	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,009</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(33,517,612)</u>	<u>(33,501,603)</u>
Total comprehensive results	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,203,044</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(33,517,612)</u>	<u>(28,314,568)</u>
Other changes in equity								
Regulatory reserves	0	0	0	(1,032,750)	0	1,032,750	0	0
Transactions with the Bank's owners								
Balance as of march 31, 2022	<u>183,645,893</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(152,873)</u>	<u>181,370,000</u>	<u>177,769</u>	<u>72,319,710</u>	<u>(55,102,205)</u>	<u>382,258,294</u>
Balance as of January 31, 2023	183,645,893	0	(152,873)	188,035,920	177,769	81,362,144	(91,089,582)	361,979,271
Net income	0	0	0	550,033	0	0	0	550,033
Other comprehensive results								
Net change in valuation of investments at FVOCI:								
Net amount transferred to income statement	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,157,760	10,157,760
Net change in fair value hedges reclassified to profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	(567,294)	(567,294)
Deferred tax related to asset revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	540
Transfer to retained earnings due to revaluation of assets	0	0	0	16,008	0	0	(16,008)	0
Total other comprehensive results	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,008</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,574,998</u>	<u>9,591,006</u>
Total comprehensive results	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>566,041</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,574,998</u>	<u>10,141,039</u>
Other changes in equity								
Regulatory reserves	0	0	0	(6,841,619)	0	6,841,619	0	0
Balance as of March 31, 2023	<u>183,645,893</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(152,873)</u>	<u>181,760,342</u>	<u>177,769</u>	<u>88,203,763</u>	<u>(81,514,584)</u>	<u>372,120,310</u>

The consolidated statement of changes in equity must be read in conjunction with the notes which are part of the consolidated financial statements.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the period of three months ended March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income		550,033	5,187,035
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provide by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		1,479,358	1,749,602
Amortization of the right-of-use assets		465,013	532,112
Provision for credit losses on loans	4	6,619,597	11,178,978
(Reversal) provision for credit losses on investments and deposits in banks	4	(581,590)	331,219
Provision for credit losses on accounts receivable	4	10,824	13,337
Impairment of assets held for sale		0	421,792
Provision (reversal) for credit losses on unfunded lending commitments		(56,331)	53,093
Interest income, net		(19,217,309)	(29,631,593)
Loss (gain) on financial instruments, net	15	(162,603)	824,191
Loss on sale and disposal of property and equipment, net		14,951	18,466
(Gain) loss on assets held for sale		(130,070)	(111,250)
Dividends earned on investments securities		(373,381)	(404,503)
Income tax expense	16	879,992	108,259
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Investments at fair value		537,737	(1,888,778)
Loans		13,101,969	(76,336,708)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		(49,845,215)	(10,000,000)
Other accounts receivables		9,790,164	(1,718,654)
Other assets		1,476,463	(4,477,002)
Deposits from customers		(937,682)	7,945,528
Other liabilities		(4,179,480)	15,001,613
Cash generated by operations:			
Interest received		73,054,635	69,894,843
Interest paid		(49,616,566)	(32,265,198)
Dividends received		373,381	404,503
Income tax paid		(522,979)	(1,751,851)
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(17,269,088)</u>	<u>(44,920,965)</u>
Cash flows from investment activities:			
Maturities and prepayments of investments securities		79,140,566	17,433,756
Purchase of investments at securities		(5,790,349)	(44,917,897)
Purchase of property and equipment		(618,150)	(328,736)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		35,666	8,637
Acquisition of intangible assets		0	439,621
Disposal in intangible assets		(402,563)	(274,893)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		43,056	509,687
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		1,067,775	886,526
Net cash provided (used in) by investment activities		<u>73,476,001</u>	<u>(26,243,299)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from other financial obligations		0	10,543,128
Payment of other financial obligations		(12,400,000)	(11,154,000)
Proceeds from financial obligations		479,852,073	143,241,571
Payment of financial obligations		(533,455,785)	(96,695,854)
Payment of lease liabilities		(654,813)	(897,268)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities		<u>(66,658,525)</u>	<u>45,037,577</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(10,451,612)	(26,126,687)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		212,791,404	176,151,550
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	<u>202,339,792</u>	<u>150,024,863</u>

The consolidated statement of cash flows must be read in conjunction with the notes which are part of the consolidated financial statements.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

(In U.S. dollars)

(1) Organization

Multibank Inc. is incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama and started operations on July 12, 1990, under a general banking license issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama (hereinafter referred to as “the Superintendency”), by means of Resolution N° 918 dated March 28, 1990, which allows it to provide banking services, indistinctly, in Panama or abroad, and conduct any other activity authorized by the Superintendency.

On May 22, 2020, the sale of the shares of the Multi Financial Group, Inc. (Parent Company up to that date), 99.57% by the AVAL Group (based in Colombia), was formalized through its subsidiary Leasing Bogota, S.A. Panama. Leasing Bogota, S.A. Panama is wholly owned by Banco de Bogota, S.A., an authorized bank in the Republic of Colombia, a subsidiary of Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores, S.A., an entity domiciled in the Republic of Colombia.

On September 29, 2021, the spin-off of the shares of Multi Financial Group, Inc. was carried out by BAC Holding International Corp. (formerly Leasing Bogota, S. A. Panama) to Multi Financial Holding Inc., an entity constituted in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Panama, through Public Deed No.5,469 of September 29, 2021.

Multibank Inc. is a 100% subsidiary of Multi Financial Group, Inc. (MFG), an entity incorporated in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Panama, through Public Deed No.27,702 dated November 9, 2007. As of September 29, 2021, MFG is 99.57% owned by Multi Financial Holding Inc. (the “Parent Company”). Multi Financial Holding Inc. is wholly owned by Banco de Bogota, S.A., an authorized bank in the Republic of Colombia, which in turn is a subsidiary of Grupo Aval Acciones y Valores, S.A., an entity domiciled in the Republic of Colombia.

The Bank consolidates directly and indirectly with the following entities:

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total voting rights</u>
Multi Securities, Inc.	Dealer/Broker	Panama	100%
Multi Trust, Inc.	Trust Company	Panama	100%
Multibank Seguros, S. A.	Insurance	Panama	100%
MB Creditos, S. A. and subsidiary	Financial institution	Costa Rica	100%

Multibank Inc. and Subsidiaries; will be referred to collectively as “the Bank”.

During the month of August 2022, approval for the merger of Orbis Real Estate, Inc. and Multibank Inc. is received from the Superintendency of Banks and the registration in the public registry was made in the month of September 2022.

During the month of December 2022, the Board of Directors of the Multi Trust subsidiary approved to initiate the voluntary liquidation process, a process that to this date is going through the approval process of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(2) Basis of Preparation of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(a) *Condensed consolidated interim financial statements*

The Bank prepares its condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporating its controlled entities. The Bank controls an entity if and only if it complies with the following elements:

- Power over the entity that entitles the Bank to direct any relevant activity that significantly affects the entity's performance.
- Exposure or rights to variable returns from their participation in the entity.
- Ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

To comply with this requirement, the Bank conducts an annual reassessment of all its contractual relationships. New entities are not required to be consolidated as a result of this process, including structured entities.

The financial statements of the Bank's subsidiaries are included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements from the date the Bank acquired control or until the date control is lost.

During the consolidation process, the Bank consolidates the assets, liabilities, and gains or losses of the entities under control, previously aligning the accounting policies of all its subsidiaries. This process includes eliminating balances and transactions within the bank and any unrealized and realized income and expenses (except foreign currency translation gains or losses and taxes that are not subject to elimination) arising from transactions within the bank. Unrealized and realized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized and realized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) *Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")*

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard No.34, Interim Financial Information of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), they should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2022.

IAS No. 34 does not require disclosure in interim financial information of all the notes that are prepared when preparing the annual financial statements according to the IFRS requirements; however, a selection of informative notes have been included to explain the events and transactions that are important to understand the change and performance of the Bank in its financial position since its last annual financial statement.

The consolidated results of operations for the Interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the whole year.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee and ratified by the Board of Directors on May 8, 2023.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(2) Basis of Preparation of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, continued

(c) *Basis of measurement*

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical and amortized cost, except for the following accounts in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

- Investments at fair value
- Derivatives financial instruments
- Real estate; and
- Assets held for sale.

Initially, the Bank recognizes financial instruments as of the date they are disbursed. Investments in securities and loans at amortized costs are recorded when settled.

(d) *Functional and presentation currency*

These consolidated financial statements are presented in dollars of the United States of America (US) and are the presentation and functional currency of the Bank. US dollars are expressed in units unless otherwise indicated. The balboas (\$), the monetary unit of the Republic of Panama, which is at par and is freely exchangeable with the dollar (US \$) of the United States of America (E.U.A). The Republic of Panama does not issue its own paper currency and, instead, the dollar (US \$) of the United States of America is used as the legal and functional currency.

(e) *Use of estimates and judgments*

Preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires the Bank's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions affecting the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Final results may differ from these estimates. These also require the Bank's management to apply its judgment when applying the Bank's accounting policies.

The information on the most significant areas of uncertainty estimation and critical judgments in applying the accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is disclosed in Note 5.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Bank has applied the policies to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in a manner consistent with those of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022:

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

To determine the control, the potential voting rights that are currently executable or convertible are considered. The subsidiaries' financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the control begins until the control ceases.

Investment Entities and Separate Legal Vehicles

The Bank manages and administrates assets held in trust funds and other investment instruments on behalf 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.

Balances and Transactions Eliminated in the Consolidation

Intragroup transactions, balances, revenue, and expenses in transactions among subsidiaries are eliminated. Losses and gains arising from intragroup transactions recognized as assets or liabilities are also eliminated.

Changes in the ownership of the subsidiaries that do not result in a change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interest that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, such as transactions with the owners. Any difference between the carrying value of the interest and the amount of the transaction is recorded as an adjustment in retained earnings.

Loss of control

When the Bank ceases to have control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Any retained interest in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(b) *Foreign Currency*

Assets and liabilities maintained in foreign currency are converted to the functional currency at the current exchange rate on the reporting date. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency conversion are reflected in other revenues or other expense accounts in the consolidated statement of income.

Subsidiaries of the Bank

The financial position and results of all the Bank's subsidiaries that have a functional currency different from the Bank's functional currency are converted into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities: at the exchange rate at the period closing date.
- Revenues and expenses: at the average exchange rate.
- Equity accounts: at the historical exchange rate.

The resulting conversion adjustment is carried directly to a separate account in the "Equity" section, under "other comprehensive loss".

(c) *Financial assets and liabilities*

Financial assets are classified on the date of initial recognition based on the nature and purpose of the financial asset's acquisition.

Classification

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at AC, FVOCI, or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost and not at FVTPL if it meets both of the following conditions:

1. The asset is kept within a business model to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. The contractual terms of the financial asset establish specific dates for cash flows that represent payments of solely principal and interest on the outstanding balance.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

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

1. The asset is kept within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and;
2. The contractual terms of the financial asset establish specific dates for cash flows that represent payments of solely principal and interest on the current outstanding balance.

During the initial recognition of investments in equity instruments not traded, the Bank may elect to irrevocably record subsequent changes in fair value as part of other comprehensive profit and loss in equity. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at AC or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

In addition, in the initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the measurement requirements at AC or FVOCI to be measured at FVTPL, if doing so, eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that may occur if not done. For now, the Bank does not use this option.

A financial asset is classified in one of the referenced categories at the time of its initial recognition.

An embedded derivative where the main contract is a financial contract covered under IFRS 9 is not separated, and instead, the hybrid financial instrument is jointly assessed for classification.

Business Model Assessment

The Bank assesses the business models' objectives that hold the financial assets in a portfolio to better represent how each subsidiary manages the business and how management information is reported. The information considered include:

- The policies and objectives stated for each portfolio of financial assets and the operation of these policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy is to collect income from contractual interest; hold a profile of specific interest performance, or coordinate the duration of the financial assets with the liabilities being financed or the expected outgoing cash or through cash flows from the sale of assets;
- How they are evaluated or reported to key management personnel for each Bank subsidiary on portfolio performance;

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

- The risks that affect the performance of the portfolios (and the financial assets maintained in the business model) and the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and,
- The frequency, value, and timing of sales in prior fiscal periods, the reasons for those sales, and expectations about future sales activity. However, the information on sales activity cannot be considered in isolation but rather as part of an assessment of how Bank objectives established for managing financial assets are achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets, held or managed for trading and where their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, are measured at FVTPL, because these are not held to cover contractual cash flows or obtain and sell these financial assets.

Assessment if contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For purposes of this assessment, “principal” is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. “Interest” is defined as compensation for the time value of money and credit risk associated with holding the current principal for a period of time and for other basic risk from loan agreements and other associated costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as the profit margin.

When evaluating whether contractual cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest, the Bank considered the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes an assessment to determine whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows in such a way that it does not meet this condition. In making this assessment the Bank considers:

- Contingent events that will change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage conditions;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank to obtain cash flows for specific assets (e.g., unfunded asset agreements); and
- Characteristics that modify the considerations of the time value of money, for example, periodic review of interest rates.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The interest rates on certain consumer and commercial loans are based on variable interest rates that are established at the discretion of the Bank. Variable interest rates are generally established in accordance with practices in each of the countries in which the Group operates, and in accordance with established policies. In these cases, the Bank assesses whether the discretionary characteristic is consistent with the principal and interest-only criterion considering a number of factors which include if:

- Debtors can prepay the loans without significant penalties;
- Competitive market factors ensure that interest rates are consistent among banks; and;
- Any regulatory protection standard in favor of customers in the country requiring banks to treat customers reasonably (e.g., regulated rates).

All consumer and commercial fixed-rate loans contain conditions for prepayment.

A prepaid feature is consistent with the solely principal and interest criteria, if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal, which may include fair compensation for early termination of the contract.

In addition, a prepayment feature is consistent with these criteria, if a financial asset is acquired or originates from a premium or discount to the contractual par amount and the prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount, plus accrued, but unpaid contractual interest (which may include fair compensation for early termination) and the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant in the initial recognition.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Bank assesses the impairment of financial assets with an Expected Credit Losses model (ECL). This model requires the application of considerable judgment regarding how changes in economic factors impact ECL, which is determined on a weighted average basis.

The expected credit loss model requires the Bank to measure expected losses and consider forward-looking information, reflecting "an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by assessing a range of possible outcomes" and taking into account "reasonable information and supporting it from being available at no cost or undue effort on that date on past events", current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. As widely stated in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements, the Superintendency of Panama, as well as the Panamanian Executive Branch, issued important regulations to mitigate the impacts on projected cash flows of individuals and companies.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The impairment model applies to the following financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Debt instruments;
- Lease payments receivable;
- Other accounts receivable;
- Loan portfolio;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loans commitments issued

The Bank recognizes a provision for impairment of financial assets at AC and FVOCI in an amount equal to the expected impairment losses in a period of twelve months after the end date of financial statements or during the remaining life of the loan. Expected losses during the remaining life of the loan are the losses expected from all possible impairment events during the expected life of the financial instrument, while expected losses in a twelve-month period are the portion of expected losses arising from impairment events resulting from impairment events that are possible during the twelve months following the date of the report.

Reserves for losses are recognized in an amount equal to the ECL during the life of the asset, except in the following cases, in which the amount recognized is equal to ECL for the 12 months following the measurement date:

- Investments in debt instruments determined to represent low credit risk to the reporting date; and,
- Other financial assets (other than short-term accounts receivable) on which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Impairment requirements are complex and require estimated judgments and significant assumptions by management, particularly in the following areas:

- Assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly from initial recognition; and;
- Incorporate prospective information in the measurement of expected impairment losses.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Medición de la PCE

Expected credit loss (ECL) is the estimated weighted probability of credit losses measured as follows:

- Financial assets with no credit impairment to the reporting date: the present value of all contractual cash payments in arrears (for example, the difference between Bank cash flow debt in accordance with the contract and cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- Impaired financial assets to the reporting date: the difference between the gross book value and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- Outstanding loan commitments: the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows owed to the Bank in the event it enforces the commitment and cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- Financially secured contracts: the present value of expected payments to reimburse the holder minus any amount the Bank expects to recover.

Definition of impairment

The Bank considers a financial asset to be impaired when:

- It is highly unlikely that the debtor willfully pay its credit obligations to the Bank, without recourse for the Bank to take such actions as enforcing the guarantees (if applicable); or
- The debtor is more than 90-days past-due on any material credit obligation. Overdrafts are considered in arrears once the client has exceeded the established limit, or the established limit is less than the outstanding balance.
- For fixed-income financial instruments, the following concepts, among others, are included:
 - Downgrade on the issuer's credit risk rating;
 - Contractual payments are not made on the due date or in the term period stipulated;
 - There is a virtual certainty of default;
 - Issuer is likely to go bankrupt, or a bankruptcy petition is filed or similar action;
 - The financial asset stops trading in an active market given its financial difficulties.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

To assess whether a debtor is impaired, the Bank considers indicators such as:

- Qualitative, e.g., breach of contractual clauses;
- Quantitative, e.g., delinquency status and no payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and,
- Based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs used in the assessment of whether financial instruments are impaired, and their importance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and sustainable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert evaluation of the credit, including information with a forward looking projection.

The Bank expect to identify if there has been a significant increase in the credit risk exposure comparing between:

- The probability of default (PD) during the remaining life of financial instrument at the closing date, with
- The PD during the remaining life at a point in time, which was estimated at initial recognition of exposure.

The assessment of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of a financial asset requires identification of the initial recognition date of the instrument. For certain revolving credit (credit cards, overdrafts, among others), the date of the credit was granted might have been a long period of time. The modification of the contractual terms of a financial asset might affect its evaluation, which is discussed as follow.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Grading by credit risk categories

The Bank assigns a credit risk rating to each exposure based on a variety of data that is determined to be capable of separating credit exposures into homogeneous risk groups. These risk groups, in turn, must meet the minimum criteria for separating and ordering risk. Credit risk rating is defined using qualitative and quantitative factors indicative of the risk of losses. These factors depend on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk rating is defined and calibrated so that the risk of losses increases exponentially as the credit risk is impaired and for the risk of loss between the ratings increases regardless of the portfolio. For example, the difference in the risk of losses between grade satisfactory and special mention is less than the difference between the credit risk between special mention and sub-standard.

Each exposure is distributed in a credit risk rating at the time of initial recognition based on available information about the debtor. Exposures are subject to continuous monitoring, which may result in the migration of exposure to a different credit risk rating.

Generating the Term Structure of the PD

Credit risk rating are the main input to determine the structure of the PD term for the different exposures. The Bank obtains performance and loss information on the credit risk exposures analyzed by jurisdiction or region, type of product and debtor, as well as the assigned credit risk rating.

The Bank uses statistical models to analyze the collected data and generate estimates of the probability of impairment during the remaining life of the exposures and how these probabilities of impairment will change as a result of the passage of time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in impairment rates and key macroeconomic factors, as well as an in-depth analysis of certain credit risk factors (for example loan write-offs). For most credits, key economic factors are likely to include gross domestic product growth, changes in market interest rates, and unemployment.

The Bank's approach to preparing forward-looking economic information within its assessment is indicated below.

Determine whether credit risk has increased significantly

The Bank has established a general framework that incorporates quantitative and qualitative information to determine whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since its initial recognition.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The initial framework aligns with the Bank's internal credit risk management process.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and include limits based on defaults.

The Bank assesses whether the credit risk of a particular exposure has increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's quantitative model, the expected probability of credit loss in the remaining life has increased significantly since initial recognition. In determining increased credit risk, the expected credit loss in the remaining life is adjusted for changes in maturities.

In certain circumstances, using the judgment of credit experts and on the basis of relevant historical information, the Bank may determine that an exposure has experienced a significant increase in credit risk if certain qualitative factors can indicate that, and those factors may not be fully captured by quantitative analyses performed periodically. As a limit, the Bank will presume that significant credit risk occurs no later than when the asset is delayed by more than 30 days.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk based on regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is impaired;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset is more than 30 days past due;
- Exposures are generally not transferred directly from the PCE 12 months following the measurement of impaired default loans;
- There is no unjustified volatility in the provision for impairment of transfers between the groups of the expected loss in the following twelve months and the expected loss for the remaining life of the loans.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of the loans may be modified for a number of reasons, including changes in market conditions, client retention and other factors unrelated to an actual or potential impairment of the client's loan.

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in a derecognition of the asset in the consolidated statement of financial position, the determination of whether the credit risk has significantly increased reflects comparisons of:

- The PD during the remaining life on the date of the balance sheet based on the terms modified with;
- The PD on the estimated remaining life based on the date of initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties to maximize the opportunities to collect and to minimize the probability of default. Under the Bank's renegotiation policies, customers in financial difficulties are given concessions that generally involve a decrease in interest rate, extension of the payment term, reductions in the balances due or a combination of these.

After a follow-up period, the Bank will assess whether, based on its payment capacity and compliance with its obligations, if there are grounds for its classification in a lower risk category or, on the contrary, it should be classified in a higher category.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's renegotiation policies, the PD estimate will reflect whether the modifications have improved or restored the Bank's ability to collect interest and principal, and the Bank's prior experiences of similar actions. As part of this process, the Bank evaluates the debtor's compliance with the modified terms of the debt and considers various indicators of the behavior of the debtor or group of modified debtors.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Generally, restructuring indicators are a relevant factor in the increase of credit risk. Consequently, a restructured obligor needs to demonstrate consistent payment behavior over a period of time before it is no longer considered credit impaired or that the PD has decreased such that the provision can be reversed and the credit measured for impairment in a period of twelve months after the reporting date.

Inputs in Measuring ECL

Key inputs in measuring ECL are usually the structure of terms of the following variables:

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

The above parameters are derived from internal statistical models and other historical information. These models are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described below:

PDs are estimated on certain cut-off dates. They are calculated using survival models, based on historical default vectors. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between different ratings, then this will result in a change in the estimated PD for that group. PDs are estimated considering the contractual expiration terms of the exposures and the estimated prepayment rates.

The historical PD is then transformed to a prospective PD, using macroeconomic sensitivity models.

LGD is the magnitude of probable losses if there is a default. The Bank estimates the LGD parameters based on historical loss recovery rates against the defaulted parties. LGD models consider the structure, collateral and the recovery costs of any collateral when there are mortgage guarantees.

For unsecured loans, a cash flow recovery model is used at present value, ordered by vintage. For loans guaranteed with mortgages and/or pledges, a history of the relationship between the sale price of goods available for sale and sold with respect to the balance of the credits is used as a recovery parameter. The calculation is made on a net cost recovery basis, discounted using the effective interest rate of the loan.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

EAD represents the expected exposure at the non-compliance event. The Bank derives the EAD from the counterparty's current exposure and potential changes in the current amount allowed under the contract terms including amortization and prepayments for decreasing and revolving exposures with no commitment to disburse. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD considers the amount disbursed, as well as future potential amounts that could be removed or repaid under the contract, which are estimated to be based on historical issues. Finally, for credit cards, due to its relative nature, the Bank determines the EAD by modeling a percentage of historical utilization over the approved credit limit.

The Bank measures the EAD considering the risk of noncompliance during the maximum contractual period (including options to extend the customer's debt) on which there is an exposure to credit risk, even if, for purposes of risk management, the Bank considers a longer period of time. The maximum contractual period is extended to the date on which the Bank has the right to require payment of a loan or terminate a loan commitment or security given.

For credit card balances the Bank measures EADs over a period greater than the maximum period if the contractual ability of the Bank to demand payments and pay off the commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses for the contractual period of the contract. These facilities do not have a fixed term or collection structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Bank can cancel them with immediate effect, but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Bank learns of an increase in credit risk at the level of each loan. This longer period is estimated considering the credit risk management actions that the Bank takes and that serve to mitigate EAD. These measures include a reduction in limits and cancellation of loan contracts.

Where parameter modeling is performed on a collective basis, the financial assets are pooled on the basis of similar risk characteristics that include:

- Type of instrument.
- Credit risk rating.
- Warranty.
- Initial recognition date.
- Remaining term for maturity.
- Debtor's geographical location.

Previous groupings are subject to regular reviews to ensure that exposures of a particular group remain homogeneous.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Projection of future conditions

On a quarterly basis, macroeconomic scenarios forecast for twelve months are approved for the six countries where the Bank operates, and they are divided into three categories: upside, base and downside scenario. These scenarios are prepared based on the Bank's macroeconomic simulation model and are complemented by (i) projections from supranational organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, ECLAC, etc. (ii) the macroeconomic program of the Central American central banks and (iii) economists outside the Bank.

- **Base scenarios:** According to current expectations. In the current situation, it contemplates stability in nominal macroeconomic variables, exchange rate, interest rates, and inflation. Forecasts from other organizations that produce economic research, such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the central banks of each country, are used as a reference. External references bring impartiality to the exercise.
- **Upside and downside scenarios:** These are the probable macroeconomic scenarios before the realization of some of the main risks associated with each country. They are categorized as upside and downside risks; furthermore, divided between internal and external risks.
- **External Risks:** The Central American countries, being small and open economies, are exposed to the economic performance of the large economies and main trading partners, mainly the United States and Europe. The economic activity of these countries affects the Central American countries in a generalized way, mainly through income from remittances, exports, tourism, and foreign direct investment.
- **Internal Risks:** These are risks specific to each country. They include risks associated with the internal social, political, and economic situation. In the current situation, the risks associated with the performance of governments predominate public finance management, natural disasters, health policies, etc.

The external information includes economic data and publication of projections by government committees, monetary authorities (mainly in the countries where the Bank operates), supranational organizations (such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and others), academic projections, private sector, and credit risk rating agencies.

The base case represents the most probable outcome. Other scenarios represent a more optimistic or downside outcome. In addition, the Bank also periodically performs stress tests to calibrate the determination of these other representative scenarios.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are listed at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except when there are financial liabilities that account for at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition, derecognition and measurement

The Bank regularly recognizes the purchase or sale of financial instruments on the trading date of each negotiation, the date on which the Bank agrees to buy or sell a financial instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value.

Transaction costs are recorded as expenses in the consolidated statement of income when incurred for financial assets and liabilities at fair value with changes in the consolidated statement of income, and they are recorded as part of the initial value of the instrument for assets and liabilities at amortized cost and available for sale securities. Transaction costs are incremental costs incurred to acquire assets or to sell financial liabilities. These include fees, commissions and other concepts paid to agents, brokers, advisors and intermediaries, rates established by regulatory agencies and stock exchanges, as well as taxes and other rights.

Financial assets are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred, and the Bank has substantially transferred all the risks and benefits derived from their ownership.

After initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are measured based on the amortized cost method. Accrued interests are recorded in the interest income or expense account.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Presentation of reserve for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from gross book value of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no reserve is recognized for losses in the consolidated statement of financial position since its carrying amount is their fair value. However, the provision for losses is disclosed and recognized in other comprehensive income.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(d) *Loans*

Loans are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct costs; subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Unearned interest and commissions are recognized as income during the life of the loan using the effective interest method.

(e) *Assets held for sale*

Assets acquired or foreclosed in the settlement of a loan are held for sale and are initially recognized at the lower of the balance of the loan and fair value less selling costs as of the foreclosure date, establishing a new cost basis. After the foreclosure, management conducts periodic assessments and assets are recognized at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Operating income and expenses originated and changes in the provision for the valuation of those assets are included in other operating expenses. The costs related to the maintenance of these properties are included as expenses when incurred.

(f) *Recognition of the most significant income and expenses*

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly equals the estimated cash flows receivable or payable throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or when appropriate (in a shorter period) with the net carrying value of the financial asset or liability. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Bank will estimate cash flows considering all of the contractual conditions of the financial instrument, but not considering future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all commissions and basis points paid or received that are part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions that are part of the effective interest rate in a financial asset or liability instrument are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other incomes from fees and commissions, including services fees, asset management, sales commissions, loan syndication, among others, are recognized when the corresponding services are provided.

Annual credit card memberships, net of direct card-origination incremental costs, are deferred and amortized by applying the straight-line method during a term of one year. Commissions charged to affiliated commercial establishments are determined based on the amount and type of purchase by the cardholder and are recognized when invoiced.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Other fees and commissions received mainly relating to fees for transactions and services are recognized as income when they are received.

Loyalty programs

The Bank offers loyalty programs that allow cardholders to earn points that can be redeemed for a variety of awards, including cash, travel and products at a discount. The points are recognized as a separately identifiable component of the initial transaction of credit card consumption income.

The estimated fair value of loyalty programs and those points redeemed are recognized in the commissions account in the consolidated statement of income. The Bank recognizes the points based on the earned points expected to be redeemed and the fair value of the points to be redeemed. The points to be redeemed are estimated based on redemption history, card product type, account transaction activity and the historical performance of the cards.

(g) *Cash and cash equivalents*

The Bank considers all highly liquid time deposits with maturities of 90 days or less as cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits at banks, certain securities and deposits that generate interests, with original maturities of 90 days or less.

(h) *Property, furniture, equipment and improvements*

Property, furniture, equipment and improvements comprise buildings, furniture and improvements used by branches and offices. Property, furniture, equipment and improvements are presented at their historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, except for land and buildings, which since December 31, 2014, are recognized under the revalued cost method.

The cost of renewals and improvements is capitalized when they increase the asset's useful life; while repairs and maintenance that do not extend the useful life or improve the asset are recorded in profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Bank depreciates amounts with a charge to the period's profit or loss with a credit to the accumulated depreciation account. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Year/Base</u>
Buildings	Up to 60
Furniture and equipment	3 – 10
Vehicles	3 – 7
IT Equipment	3 – 7
Leasehold improvements	5 – 10

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amount equivalent to the depreciation expense associated with the revaluation of buildings is transferred from the equity account of property revaluation reserve to retained earnings as these assets are being used, without affecting profit or loss.

Leasehold improvements are amortized during the lower of the estimated useful life or the term of the lease contract.

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of an asset is immediately reduced to its recoverable value if the carrying amount of the asset is greater than the estimated recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the highest between the fair value of the asset less the cost of selling and its value in use.

(i) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Bank assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and must be physically identifiable or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically identifiable asset. If the supplier has a substantial right of substitution, then the asset is not identified;
- The Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Bank has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Bank has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - The Bank has the right to operate the asset; or
 - The Bank designed the asset so that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank assigns the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their independent relative prices. However, for land and building leases where the Bank is a lessee, the Bank has elected not to separate the non-lease components and to treat the lease and non-lease components as a single component of the lease.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

i. As a lessee

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease inception date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the inception date, plus initial costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and dispose of the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or its site, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the start date to the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, furniture, equipment, and improvements. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for possible revaluation of the lease financial liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the inception date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including essentially fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as of the start date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a call option that the Bank may reasonably exercise, lease payments on an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to effect early termination.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. A remeasurement is made when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee, or if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase option, extension or termination.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in “property, furniture, equipment and improvements” and lease liabilities in “lease liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term machine leases that have a term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Bank recognizes the lease payment associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

ii. As a lessor

When the Bank acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Bank makes an overall assessment to determine whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a financial lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Bank considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for most part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Bank applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Bank recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of “other income”.

(j) *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets represent identifiable non-monetary assets and are acquired separately or through a business combination or are generated internally. The Bank's intangible assets are recognized at cost or at fair value and mainly comprised of relations with the depositors, relations with credit card clients, relations with affiliated businesses, technological programs and trade names.

Cash-generating units to which intangible assets have been attributed are periodically analyzed to determine whether they have deteriorated. This analysis is performed at least annually, or whenever there are signs of deterioration.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amortization expense of intangible assets is presented in the consolidated statement of income as depreciation and amortization expenses.

Trade names are non-amortizable intangible assets.

(k) *Investment Properties*

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition, the investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the results of the period in which they arise.

An investment property is written off at the time of disposition or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposition. Any gain or loss that arises when the property is derecognized (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds of the disposition and the carrying value of the asset) is included as gain or loss in the period in which the property is written off, from the accounting records.

(l) *Securities Sold under Repurchase Agreements*

The securities bought under resale agreements are transactions of short-term financing with securities guarantee, in which the Bank takes possession of the securities at a discount of the market value and agrees to resell them to the debtor at a future date and at a certain price. The difference between the value of purchase and the future sale price is recognized as income under the effective interest rate method.

Securities received as collateral are not recognized in the financial statement unless there is a breach by the counterparty of the contract, which gives the right to the Bank to take possession of the securities.

(m) *Factoring Receivables*

Factoring consists of the purchase of invoices, which are presented at their principal outstanding value, less unearned interest and commissions, and the allowance for loan losses. These invoices receivable reflect the present value of the contract.

(n) *Deposits, Bonds Payable, Borrowings Received and Negotiable Commercial Papers*

These instruments result from the funds received by the Bank, which are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, except for liabilities that the Bank decides to measure at fair value through profit or loss.

(o) *Financial Guarantees*

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specific payments on behalf of its customers for purposes of reimbursing the guarantee beneficiary, in the event that the customer fails to make payment when due, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the arrangement.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees are initially measured at fair value, which is amortized over the term of the financial guarantee. Subsequently, the guarantee is carried at the highest amount between the amortized amount and the present value of expected future payments. Financial guarantees are included in the consolidated statement of financial position within other liabilities.

(p) *Derivatives Financial Instruments*

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value; transaction costs are recognized in income as incurred. After initial recognition, derivatives are valued at fair value and any change is recorded as follows:

a. Fair Value Hedges

Derivatives under the fair value method are instruments that hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of: (a) a portion or the total value of a financial asset or liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, or (b) a firm commitment or probable transaction to be materialized. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

If a hedged asset is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the revaluation of this category of investments is recorded in equity. Since inception of the hedge relationship, the revaluation of such asset will begin to be recorded in the consolidated statement of income and the revaluation balance, previously recorded in equity, shall be maintained until sale or maturity date of the asset.

If a hedged asset or liability is carried at amortized cost, its carrying value shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in its fair value due to fluctuation in interest rates. These hedged assets and liabilities shall be carried at amortized cost upon termination of the hedging relationship by using the adjusted effective yield rate for the amortization calculation. If the hedged asset carried at amortized cost suffers an impairment, the loss shall be calculated based on the difference between the carrying value, after the adjustment by changes in the fair value of the hedged asset, as a consequence of the hedged risk and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the recalculated effective interest rate of the item.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

b. Cash Flow Hedges

Derivative instruments designated for cash flow hedges are instruments that cover the exposure to changes in cash flows associated with a previously recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction. The effective part of any change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income and presented as a reserve for cash flow hedges within equity, while the ineffective portion of any change in the fair value amount is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income in the periods in which the hedging transactions will affect profit or loss.

If the hedge derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or if the hedge no longer meets the cash flow hedge accounting criteria, or if the hedge designation is revoked, then the hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and any remaining cumulative gain or loss in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

If it is considered that the anticipated transaction will not occur, the balance maintained in other comprehensive income will be reclassified immediately to the consolidated statement of income.

c. Other Derivatives

Derivatives not designated as part of a hedging strategy are classified as assets or liabilities at fair value and are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value. Changes in the valuation of these derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(q) *Income Tax*

Tax expense for the period includes current and deferred taxes. Taxes are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, insofar as they refer to items recognized in the consolidated statement of income or directly in equity.

The current tax expense is calculated based on the laws enacted on the balance sheet date in the countries where the parent company and its subsidiaries operate, and where they generate positive taxable bases. The Bank's management periodically assesses the assumptions taken in tax returns regarding situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and when necessary, recognizes provisions for the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Deferred taxes are recognized for the temporary differences that arise between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recorded if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred taxes are not recognized if they arise from an asset or liability in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction does not affect the accounting results nor taxable income or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) enacted on the balance sheet date and expected to be applicable when the corresponding deferred tax asset is realized, or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future economic tax benefits will be available with which to offset the temporary differences.

Deferred taxes are recognized over temporary differences that arise from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for those deferred tax liabilities for which the Bank can control the date on which the temporary differences will be reversed, and it is likely that they will not be reversed in the near future. Deferred tax assets are recognized in deductible temporary differences that arise from investments in subsidiaries only to the extent that it is likely that the temporary differences will be reversed in the future, and there is a sufficient future taxable income against which the temporary differences can be used.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are set off only if there is a legally recognized right to offset the current tax assets with the current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are derived from income tax corresponding to the same tax authority, and the authority allows the Bank to pay or receive a single amount that settle the existing net balance.

(r) *Employee benefits*

The Bank is subject to the labor laws where it operates. The Bank provides an employment benefit when such benefit is related to employee services already provided, the employee has earned the right to receive the benefit, the benefit payment is probable, and the amount of such benefit can be estimated.

(s) *Trust Operations and Securities Management*

Trust contracts and custody of securities are not considered part of the Bank, and accordingly, such securities and their corresponding income are not included in these consolidated financial statements. It is the obligation of the Bank to manage and safeguard the assets under contract and independently of its equity.

The Bank charges a fee for the management of trust contracts and custody of securities, which is paid according to agreements between the parties. These fees are recognized as income according to the terms of the contracts either monthly, quarterly or annually on an accrual basis.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(t) *Insurance Operations*

Insurance arrangements correspond to those arrangements whereby the Bank assumes the significant insurance risk of a counterparty (the insurer), committing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary when an uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or beneficiary. By general rule, the Bank determines if the arrangement has a significant insurance risk by comparing premiums collected for benefits to be paid if the insured event occurs. An insurance arrangement might also transfer financial risks. Insurance arrangements are maintained for the rest of their effective term, notwithstanding if the insurance risk significantly decreases, until all the risks and obligations terminate or expire. During the normal course of operations, the Bank has entered into reinsurance arrangements with reinsurance companies.

The reinsurance payable corresponds to the portion of premiums generated by sharing the risks. This sharing is agreed in the reinsurance arrangements; however, reinsurance arrangements do not release the Bank from contracted obligations, retaining overall responsibility for the policyholders or beneficiaries. The reinsurance receivable represents the balance of the amounts receivable from reinsurance companies originating from events occurred, whereby it assumes the indemnity on behalf of the policyholder, and for the reinsurances accepted by other insurance companies. The amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurance companies are recognized in conformity with the terms and conditions included in the arrangements entered into by both parties.

Any gain or loss from the reinsurance arrangement is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss at the inception of the arrangement and they are not amortized. Income and expenses from insurance operations are recorded as follows:

Premiums receivables are recognized when the insurance policy is issued. Income from insurance premiums corresponding to the period contracted in the policy is recognized upon the inception of the insurance without considering the payment status of the premium. Insurance begins with the acceptance of the insurance request submitted by the client and collection of the premium, which may be fractioned or deferred when collected in one single installment, during the term of the policy. Expenses from reinsurance and commissions and other income and expenses related to the policy issuance are recognized upon recognition of income from insurance premiums.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(u) *Segment Information*

An operating segment is a component of the Bank, whose operating results are reviewed on a regular basis by Management to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which financial information is available.

(v) *Fair value estimates*

The fair value of a financial asset or liability 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 (exit price).

The different hierarchy levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets without adjustments for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and other valuation techniques where significant data inputs are directly or indirectly observable in the market.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes unobservable inputs and these have a significant effect on the fair value measurement. This category also includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which we must make significant adjustments using unobservable inputs, assumptions or adjustments in which no observable or subjective data are used when there are differences between the instruments.

A market is considered active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, financial intermediaries, a sector institution, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices reflect actual market transactions with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing market information.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount to be paid when it becomes payable, discounted from the first date on which payment may be required.

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

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(w) *Transactions between entities under common control*

Transfers of assets between entities under common control, including transactions with intermediate holding companies, are initially recorded at book value of the Bank transferring the assets at the date of transfer. If the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities transferred differs from the historical cost of the Parent Company of entities under common control, then the Bank receiving the assets and liabilities will recognize them at the historical cost of the Parent Bank.

The Bank enters into transactions with related parties, which according to the internal policies of the Bank, are carried out at market conditions.

(x) *New International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") not yet adopted*

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning January 1, 2023 and early application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted the new and modified standards when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)
- Accounting policy disclosures (amendments to IAS 1)
- Definition of accounting estimates (amendments to IAS 8)

(y) *New International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") **current** not yet adopted*

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

The Board of International Accounting Standards established January 1, 2023 as the effective date. The Superintendence of Insurance and Reinsurance of Panama, through Note No.SSRP-DSES-025-2022, of July 20, 2022, agreed to transfer the date of entry into force for January 1, 2024. Through Circular SBP-DR-0070-2022 dated September 23, 2022, the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, where the regulatory entity leaves the decision of each Banking Group to the discretion of adoption for purposes of its consolidated financial statements for periods beginning on January 1, 2023.

The Bank has decided to take advantage of the extension granted by its regulators in Panama, and will implement IFRS 17 for the period beginning on January 1, 2024. Due to the nature of the financial operations that the Bank maintains, the adoption of this standard does not imply significant changes to the financial information as of March 31, 2023.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(z) Reform of benchmark interest rates

In March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), as a regulator of ICE (the authorized administrator of LIBOR), announced that after December 31, 2022 the setting of LIBOR for US dollars for a week or two months will no longer be provided or will no longer be representative. The remaining US dollars benchmark rate will no longer be provided or representative after June 30, 2023.

A fundamental overhaul of the world's major interest rate benchmarks is being conducted, which replaces some Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) with alternative near-risk-free rates (referred to as "IBORs"). reform'). The Bank has significant exposure to LIBOR on its financial instruments, which are being modified as part of these market initiatives.

The main risks to which the Bank has been exposed as a result of the IBOR reform are operational. For example, the renegotiation of loan contracts through bilateral negotiation with corporate clients, the update of contractual terms in corporate and consumer clients, the update of systems that use IBOR curves, and the review of operational controls related to reform and regulatory risks. Financial risk is predominantly limited to interest rate risk.

The Bank established a Commission that reports to ALICO to manage the transition to alternative reference rates. The Commission's objectives include assessing whether financial assets and/or liabilities should be amended as a result of IBOR reform, and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. The Commission reports to the Executive Committee on a regular basis and collaborates with other business functions as needed. Additionally, it provides periodic reports on the Bank's operations ALICO and the treasuries to support interest rate risk management.

For contracts indexed to an IBOR that expire after the expected discontinuance of the IBOR rate, the Commission has established policies to modify the contractual terms. These amendments include the addition of clauses in the contracts that determine the applicable rate or calculation mechanism once the reference IBOR rate is not published ("fallback" clauses, according to the industry term in English) or the replacement of the IBOR rate with an alternative reference rate.

The Bank has been applying a management policy that consumer loans, such as mortgages, personal, and car loans, are modified in a uniform manner, and custom-made products as they progress, such as corporate loans, are modified in bilateral negotiations with the counterparties.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank monitors the progress of the transition away from IBOR to new reference rates by reviewing the total amounts of contracts that have yet to transition to an alternative reference rate and the amount of such contracts that include an adequate fallback clause. The Bank considers that a contract has not yet transitioned to an alternative reference rate (and it is known as an “unreformed contract”) when the interest under the contract is indexed to a reference rate that is still subject to IBOR reform, even if it includes a fallback clause that deals with the cessation of IBOR.

As of March 31, 2023, the reform of the IBOR on the operations in which the Bank has any exposure has not been completed. The following table shows the IBOR rates in which the Bank has exposure, the main reference rates to which these exposures have been or are being transferred, and the status of transition:

Our transition activities are currently under development and by 2023 are focused on converting existing LIBOR-based contracts to alternative rates through:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Reference IBOR rate prior to the reform</u>	<u>Post-reform reference</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
USD	USD LIBOR – 1 month	BSBY / SOFR TERM	En proceso	En proceso
USD	USD LIBOR – 3 months	BSBY / SOFR TERM	En proceso	En proceso
USD	USD LIBOR – 6 months	BSBY / SOFR TERM	En proceso	En proceso
USD	USD LIBOR – 12 months	BSBY / SOFR TERM	En proceso	En proceso

The Bank ceased to originate loan operations referenced to LIBOR rates in the fourth quarter of 2021. Likewise, it has begun the modification of the financial assets contracts associated with the LIBOR rate, and incorporated fallback clauses in some existing contracts. Likewise, it temporarily opted to originate loan operations based on a fixed rate.

In the medium term, the Bank expects to originate loan operations referenced to the CME TERM SOFR reference rate, published by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME). The Bank opted for this rate in light of the recommendation made to the market by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a technical entity made up of different market participants and regulators to lead this transition process. The Bank constantly monitors the TERM SOFR reference rate, and estimates to migrate and/or originate loan operations with reference to said rate before June 2023.

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(3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The following tables show the amounts of unreformed financial assets and those with appropriate fallback clauses as of March 31, 2023. The amounts of investment securities are shown at their book values and the amounts of loans are shown at their gross book values.

	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Total value of indexed contracts	Total value of indexed contracts with maturity greater than June, 2023	Total value of contracts with fallback clauses	Total value of indexed contracts	Total value of indexed contracts with maturity greater than June, 2023	Total value of contracts with fallback clauses
Investment in securities	<u>41,547,633</u>	<u>41,547,633</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42,597,988</u>	<u>42,597,988</u>	<u>0</u>
Loans						
Corporate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mortgages	368,324	368,324	0	377,526	377,526	0
Cars	<u>128,421</u>	<u>128,421</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>152,378</u>	<u>150,256</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Loans	<u>496,745</u>	<u>496,745</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>529,904</u>	<u>527,782</u>	<u>0</u>

The following tables show the amounts of unreformed financial liabilities and those with appropriate fallback clauses as of March 31, 2023. The amounts are shown at their book values.

	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Total value of indexed contracts	Total value of indexed contracts with maturity greater than June, 2023	Total value of contracts with fallback clauses	Total value of indexed contracts	Total value of indexed contracts with maturity greater than June, 2023	Total value of contracts with fallback clauses
Financial obligations	47,478,133	47,478,133	8,157,256	85,298,673	85,298,673	45,623,725
Hedging derivative	20,500,000	0	20,500,000	20,500,000	0	20,500,000

(4) Risk Management

Financial risk management is a fundamental part of the Bank, for which it has an infrastructure for comprehensive risk management in order to ensure responsible and sustainable growth over time, maintain the confidence of its groups of interest; as well as to ensure with reasonable certainty the fulfillment of the goals in the short, medium and long term, through a balance between the fulfillment of objectives and the taking of risks, aligned with the corporate strategy.

Classification of financial assets

See the classification under IFRS 9 in the accounting policies in Note 3 (c).

The following table provides a reconciliation between the items in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position and the categories of financial instruments.

March 31, 2023	Designated FVTPL – debt instruments	Designated FVTPL - equity instruments	FVOCI - debt instruments	Amortized cost	Total
Cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	0	0	0	209,898,390	209,898,390
Investments in securities	30,656,123	1,047,079	754,292,747	69,243,464	855,239,413
Loans at amortized costs	0	0	0	3,631,007,862	3,631,007,862
Other accounts receivable	0	0	0	<u>141,321,497</u>	<u>141,321,497</u>
Total financial assets	<u>30,656,123</u>	<u>1,047,079</u>	<u>754,292,747</u>	<u>4,051,471,213</u>	<u>4,837,467,162</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Designated FVTPL – debt instruments</u>	<u>Designated FVTPL - equity instruments</u>	<u>FVOCI - debt instruments</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	0	0	0	220,316,322	220,316,322
Investments in securities	32,807,917	1,116,376	816,753,166	71,831,130	922,508,589
Loans at amortized costs	0	0	0	3,653,014,934	3,653,014,934
Other accounts receivable	0	0	0	151,122,485	151,122,485
Total financial assets	<u>32,807,917</u>	<u>1,116,376</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>	<u>4,096,284,871</u>	<u>4,946,962,330</u>

As of March 31, 2023, all financial liabilities held by the Bank are classified at amortized cost.

The Bank is exposed to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk,
- Liquidity risk,
- Market risk and
- Operational risk.

For the management of said risks, an organizational framework based on the regulations in force in the region on risk management has been defined. This framework has policies, procedures, and human and technical infrastructure to identify, analyze, and assess risks; as well as for setting appropriate limits and controls, monitoring risk management and compliance with defined limits. These policies and risk management systems are periodically reviewed, updated, and reported to the respective committees, in order to reflect changes in market conditions, products, and services offered.

The Bank, through its management rules and procedures, develops a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The administration and periodic surveillance of risks is carried out through the following corporate governance bodies, established both at the regional level in our Headquarters, and at the level of the Bank and its subsidiaries: Comprehensive Risk Management Committee, Assets Committee and Liabilities (ALICO), Compliance Committee, Credit Committee and Audit Committee.

(a) Credit Risk

It is the risk of financial loss that the Bank faces if a client or counterparty does not comply with its contractual obligations, and it originates mainly from deposits placed, investments in securities and loans receivable.

To mitigate credit risk, risk management policies in relation to loans establish processes and controls to be followed for the approval of loans or credit facilities. The Bank structures acceptable credit risk levels by establishing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single borrower or group of borrowers and geographic segment. These credits are constantly monitored and subject to periodic review.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

Exposure to credit risk is managed through a periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers or potential borrowers, to determine their ability to pay principal and interest. Exposure to credit risk is also mitigated, in part, by obtaining corporate and personal collateral guarantees.

Credit management is carried out under policies clearly defined by the Board of Directors, periodically reviewed and modified based on changes and expectations of the markets in which it operates, regulations and other factors to be considered in the formulation of these policies.

The Bank has a series of credit reports in operation to assess the performance of its portfolio, provision requirements and especially to anticipate events that may affect the condition of its debtors.

Establishment of Authorization Limits:

The credit approval limits are established depending on the representativeness of each amount in the Bank's capital. These limit levels are presented to the Risk Committee and ratified by the Board of Directors.

Exposure Limits:

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

Concentration Limits:

To limit concentration by activity or industry, exposure limits have been approved based on the distribution of capital and the strategic orientation that is desired to be given to the credit portfolio.

Similarly, the Bank has limited its exposure in different geographies through the country risk policy, in which countries have been defined in which exposure is desired based on the Bank's strategic plan; In turn, credit and investment exposure limits have been implemented in said countries, based on the credit rating of each one of them and the approved risk appetite.

Policy Compliance Review:

Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its portfolio loans, as well as for the control and monitoring of its risks. However, through Credit Administration and Control, the financial condition of the debtor and his ability to pay are periodically evaluated. For loans that are not individually significant, they are monitored through the delinquency ranges that their installments present and the particular characteristics of said portfolios.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

In relation to investments, the Bank has a regional scope guideline that defines the general profile that the investment portfolio must have and establishes two large levels of maximum limits to control investment exposure: country risk level limit and risk transmitter. The country risk limits are established based on an internal rating scale and measured as percentages of the Bank's equity or as absolute amounts. In addition, the guideline includes the powers and approval schemes for new limits or increases to existing ones. Additionally, the Group maintains other internal guidelines approved by ALICO and ratified by the Board of Directors.

Compliance with this guideline is monitored on a daily basis by the Market Risk and Liquidity area, Vice Presidency attached to the Comprehensive Risk Management area, which monitors all transactions to identify any acquisition or purchase outside the parameters and immediately notifies the area originator.

The Board of Directors has delegated the responsibility for credit risk management to the Credit and Assets and Liabilities Committees (ALICO), which periodically monitor the financial condition of the respective debtors and issuers, which involve a credit risk for the Bank.

Portfolio quality information

Bank deposit portfolio quality

The Bank maintains deposits placed in banks for \$187,321,597 as of March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: \$194,708,689). The deposits placed are held at central banks and other financial institutions, most of which have risk ratings between AA and BB, based on Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and/or Fitch Ratings.

Securities under resale agreements are mostly classified according to the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and/or Fitch Ratings agencies.

Quality of investment portfolio in securities

The Bank segregates the investment portfolio in investments in securities at FVTPL, investments at AC and investments at FVOCI. As of March 31, 2023, the investment portfolio totals \$855,239,413 (December 31, 2022: \$922,508,589).

As of March 31, 2023, other assets at FVTPL include investments in common stocks and mutual funds for \$20,790,839 (December 31, 2022: \$20,819,959) which are excluded from the following risk analysis.

- Investments at FVTPL

The credit quality of investments is monitored according to the international risk rating of the issuer provided by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and/or Fitch Ratings.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The following table summarizes the ratings of the investments at FVTPL:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Governments and agencies		
BBB	9,857,970	11,974,629
Total governments and agencies	9,857,970	11,974,629
Corporate		
Unrated	7,314	13,329
Total Corporate	7,314	13,329
Total investments at FVTPL		
Governments and agencies	<u>9,865,284</u>	<u>11,987,958</u>

• Investments at FVOCI

The following table summarizes the ratings of the investment portfolio at FVOCI:

	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL - without impairment	Total investments at FVOCI	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL - without impairment	Total investments at FVOCI
Governments and agencies						
AAA	55,984,072	0	55,984,072	120,964,721	0	120,964,721
AA+	332,965,565	0	332,965,565	332,208,820	0	332,208,820
BBB	258,299,356	0	258,299,356	256,834,053	0	256,834,053
BB+ to B-	<u>17,750,651</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,750,651</u>	<u>10,752,535</u>	<u>6,227,484</u>	<u>16,980,019</u>
Total Governments and agencies	<u>664,999,644</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>664,999,644</u>	<u>720,760,129</u>	<u>6,227,484</u>	<u>726,987,613</u>
Corporate						
A+	0	0	0	0	0	0
AA-	13,931,943	0	13,931,943	13,751,004	0	13,751,004
BBB+	4,575,110	0	4,575,110	4,608,947	0	4,608,947
BBB	18,337,004	0	18,337,004	18,271,652	0	18,271,652
BBB-	39,539,134	0	39,539,134	40,108,874	0	40,108,874
BB+ to B	<u>5,151,000</u>	<u>7,758,912</u>	<u>12,909,912</u>	<u>5,127,384</u>	<u>7,897,692</u>	<u>13,025,076</u>
Total Corporate	<u>81,534,191</u>	<u>7,758,912</u>	<u>89,293,103</u>	<u>81,867,861</u>	<u>7,897,692</u>	<u>89,765,553</u>
Total	<u>746,533,835</u>	<u>7,758,912</u>	<u>754,292,747</u>	<u>802,627,990</u>	<u>14,125,176</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>277,735</u>	<u>310,621</u>	<u>588,356</u>	<u>324,848</u>	<u>845,325</u>	<u>1,170,173</u>

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI as of March 31, 2023, are current.

• Investments at AC

The following table summarizes the AC investment portfolio ratings:

	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL - without impairment	Total investments at AC	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL - without impairment	Total investments at AC
Corporate						
BBB	0	0	0	0	0	0
Range BB+ to B-	36,345,083	29,442,011	65,787,094	39,099,800	29,246,990	68,346,790
Unrated	<u>3,456,370</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,456,370</u>	<u>3,484,340</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,484,340</u>
Total Corporate	<u>39,801,453</u>	<u>29,442,011</u>	<u>69,243,464</u>	<u>42,584,140</u>	<u>29,246,990</u>	<u>71,831,130</u>
Total	<u>39,801,453</u>	<u>29,442,011</u>	<u>69,243,464</u>	<u>42,584,140</u>	<u>29,246,990</u>	<u>71,831,130</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>101,281</u>	<u>2,191,554</u>	<u>2,292,835</u>	<u>108,600</u>	<u>2,182,399</u>	<u>2,290,999</u>

Investments at AC as of March 31, 2023, are current.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

Loan portfolio quality

Note 3 (c) contains an explanation of the measurement of the quality of financial instruments, which include the loan portfolio.

The following tables present the balances receivable of the loan portfolio according to the risk categories, according to the classification in force for each indicated year:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>12 months ECL</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit unimpaired</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate				
Satisfactory	1,468,946,915	17,556,212	59,880	1,486,563,007
Special mention	0	159,433,834	0	159,433,834
Sub-standard	0	0	148,256,208	148,256,208
Doubtful	0	0	76,115,341	76,115,341
Loss	0	0	49,109,272	49,109,272
Gross amount	<u>1,468,946,915</u>	<u>176,990,046</u>	<u>273,540,701</u>	<u>1,919,477,662</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(6,785,693)</u>	<u>(7,761,407)</u>	<u>(36,090,715)</u>	<u>(50,637,815)</u>
Net amount	<u>1,462,161,222</u>	<u>169,228,639</u>	<u>237,449,986</u>	<u>1,868,839,847</u>
Small Company				
Satisfactory	78,996,450	13,910,182	0	92,906,632
Special mention	0	6,456,580	0	6,456,580
Sub-standard	0	0	1,526,238	1,526,238
Doubtful	0	0	1,690,215	1,690,215
Loss	0	0	2,038,104	2,038,104
Gross amount	<u>78,996,450</u>	<u>20,366,762</u>	<u>5,254,557</u>	<u>104,617,769</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(742,629)</u>	<u>(1,205,826)</u>	<u>(1,523,578)</u>	<u>(3,472,033)</u>
Net amount	<u>78,253,821</u>	<u>19,160,936</u>	<u>3,730,979</u>	<u>101,145,736</u>
Mortgage				
Satisfactory	738,212,010	42,300,209	0	780,512,219
Special mention	1,005,035	36,199,224	0	37,204,259
Sub-standard	0	0	4,002,174	4,002,174
Doubtful	0	0	3,132,938	3,132,938
Loss	0	0	8,682,490	8,682,490
Gross amount	<u>739,217,045</u>	<u>78,499,433</u>	<u>15,817,602</u>	<u>833,534,080</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(2,870,779)</u>	<u>(2,162,802)</u>	<u>(1,444,677)</u>	<u>(6,478,258)</u>
Net amount	<u>736,346,266</u>	<u>76,336,631</u>	<u>14,372,925</u>	<u>827,055,822</u>
Personal banking				
Satisfactory	466,536,101	14,862,033	619	481,398,753
Special mention	111,521	3,692,866	38	3,804,425
Sub-standard	0	0	1,254,733	1,254,733
Doubtful	0	0	1,482,581	1,482,581
Loss	0	0	1,402,732	1,402,732
Gross amount	<u>466,647,622</u>	<u>18,554,899</u>	<u>4,140,703</u>	<u>489,343,224</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(2,473,249)</u>	<u>(937,122)</u>	<u>(1,487,610)</u>	<u>(4,897,981)</u>
Net amount	<u>464,174,373</u>	<u>17,617,777</u>	<u>2,653,093</u>	<u>484,445,243</u>
Vehicles				
Satisfactory	259,847,576	28,030,987	0	287,878,563
Special mention	0	13,333,054	0	13,333,054
Sub-standard	0	0	560,674	560,674
Doubtful	0	0	575,185	575,185
Loss	0	0	113,133	113,133
Gross amount	<u>259,847,576</u>	<u>41,364,041</u>	<u>1,248,992</u>	<u>302,460,609</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(863,684)</u>	<u>(1,081,341)</u>	<u>(346,753)</u>	<u>(2,291,778)</u>
Net amount	<u>258,983,892</u>	<u>40,282,700</u>	<u>902,239</u>	<u>300,168,831</u>
Credit Card				
Satisfactory	43,874,642	1,829,721	2,157,376	47,861,739
Special mention	0	3,536,921	476,666	4,013,587
Doubtful	0	1,505,337	0	1,505,337
Loss	0	0	446,885	446,885
Gross amount	<u>43,874,642</u>	<u>6,871,979</u>	<u>3,080,927</u>	<u>53,827,548</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(902,187)</u>	<u>(1,651,926)</u>	<u>(1,921,052)</u>	<u>(4,475,165)</u>
Net amount	<u>42,972,455</u>	<u>5,220,053</u>	<u>1,159,875</u>	<u>49,352,383</u>
Net carrying amount, loans at amortized cost				
Corporate	<u>3,042,892,029</u>	<u>327,846,736</u>	<u>260,269,097</u>	<u>3,631,007,862</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>12 months ECL</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit unimpaired</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate				
Satisfactory	1,508,827,881	17,326,251	0	1,526,154,132
Special mention	0	146,360,989	0	146,360,989
Sub-standard	0	0	178,514,666	178,514,666
Doubtful	0	0	53,457,300	53,457,300
Loss	0	0	46,472,690	46,472,690
Gross amount	<u>1,508,827,881</u>	<u>163,687,240</u>	<u>278,444,656</u>	<u>1,950,959,777</u>
Allowance for ECL	(7,230,951)	(10,190,066)	(31,565,042)	(48,986,059)
Net amount	<u>1,501,596,930</u>	<u>153,497,174</u>	<u>246,879,614</u>	<u>1,901,973,718</u>
Small Company				
Satisfactory	80,844,947	14,509,781	0	95,354,728
Special mention	0	4,056,311	0	4,056,311
Sub-standard	0	0	1,620,035	1,620,035
Doubtful	0	0	1,926,306	1,926,306
Loss	0	0	1,733,595	1,733,595
Gross amount	<u>80,844,947</u>	<u>18,566,092</u>	<u>5,279,936</u>	<u>104,690,975</u>
Allowance for ECL	(677,600)	(969,255)	(1,710,775)	(3,357,630)
Net amount	<u>80,167,347</u>	<u>17,596,837</u>	<u>3,569,161</u>	<u>101,333,345</u>
Mortgage				
Satisfactory	731,664,987	42,150,788	0	773,815,775
Special mention	895,936	30,769,733	0	31,665,669
Sub-standard	0	0	3,511,613	3,511,613
Doubtful	0	0	4,607,560	4,607,560
Loss	0	0	7,893,868	7,893,868
Gross amount	<u>732,560,923</u>	<u>72,920,521</u>	<u>16,013,041</u>	<u>821,494,485</u>
Allowance for ECL	(2,740,520)	(1,934,730)	(1,787,554)	(6,462,804)
Net amount	<u>729,820,403</u>	<u>70,985,791</u>	<u>14,225,487</u>	<u>815,031,681</u>
Personal banking				
Satisfactory	466,760,499	15,382,955	0	482,143,454
Special mention	38,695	3,422,874	418	3,461,987
Sub-standard	0	0	1,152,007	1,152,007
Doubtful	0	0	819,267	819,267
Loss	0	0	1,459,673	1,459,673
Gross amount	<u>466,799,194</u>	<u>18,805,829</u>	<u>3,431,365</u>	<u>489,036,388</u>
Allowance for ECL	(2,443,694)	(930,030)	(1,316,052)	(4,689,776)
Net amount	<u>464,355,500</u>	<u>17,875,799</u>	<u>2,115,313</u>	<u>484,346,612</u>
Vehicles				
Satisfactory	262,478,842	25,790,743	0	288,269,585
Special mention	0	13,690,120	0	13,690,120
Sub-standard	0	0	645,110	645,110
Doubtful	0	0	509,634	509,634
Loss	0	0	130,723	130,723
Gross amount	<u>262,478,842</u>	<u>39,480,863</u>	<u>1,285,467</u>	<u>303,245,172</u>
Allowance for ECL	(865,466)	(1,035,217)	(409,789)	(2,310,472)
Net amount	<u>261,613,376</u>	<u>38,445,646</u>	<u>875,678</u>	<u>300,934,700</u>
Credit Card				
Satisfactory	41,172,988	4,354,044	2,104,139	47,631,171
Special mention	0	3,717,460	934,824	4,652,284
Doubtful	0	1,486,934	0	1,486,934
Loss	0	0	598,451	598,451
Gross amount	<u>41,172,988</u>	<u>9,558,438</u>	<u>3,637,414</u>	<u>54,368,840</u>
Allowance for ECL	(864,038)	(1,858,873)	(2,251,051)	(4,973,962)
Net amount	<u>40,308,950</u>	<u>7,699,565</u>	<u>1,386,363</u>	<u>49,394,878</u>
Net carrying amount, loans at amortized cost				
Corporate	<u>3,077,862,506</u>	<u>306,100,812</u>	<u>269,051,616</u>	<u>3,653,014,934</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The following tables present the balances of credit commitments and guarantees according to the risk categories, according to the classification in force for each indicated year:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>12 months ECL</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit unimpaired</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate				
Satisfactory	237,399,092	0	0	237,399,092
Special mention	0	0	508,686	508,686
Doubtful	0	0	10,000	10,000
Loss	0	0	300,000	300,000
Gross amount	<u>237,399,092</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>818,686</u>	<u>238,217,778</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(139,401)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(91,960)</u>	<u>(231,361)</u>
Net amount	<u>237,259,691</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>726,726</u>	<u>237,986,417</u>
Small Company				
Satisfactory	141,177	0	0	141,177
Gross amount	<u>141,177</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>141,177</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(83)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(83)</u>
Net amount	<u>141,094</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>141,094</u>
Personal banking				
Satisfactory	88,620,661	0	0	88,620,661
Doubtful	88,620,661	0	0	88,620,661
Gross amount	<u>177,241,322</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>177,241,322</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(88,568,613)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(88,568,613)</u>
Net amount	<u>88,672,709</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>88,672,709</u>
	<u>325,969,398</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>726,726</u>	<u>326,696,124</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>12 months ECL</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit unimpaired</u>	<u>Lifetime ECL - credit impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Corporate				
Satisfactory	240,764,566	0	0	240,764,566
Special mention	0	0	497,664	497,664
Doubtful	0	0	10,000	10,000
Loss	0	0	300,000	300,000
Gross amount	<u>240,764,566</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>807,664</u>	<u>241,572,230</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(140,894)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(96,480)</u>	<u>(237,374)</u>
Net amount	<u>240,623,672</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>711,184</u>	<u>241,334,856</u>
Small Company				
Satisfactory	21,178	0	0	21,178
Gross amount	<u>21,178</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,178</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(12)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Net amount	<u>21,166</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,166</u>
Personal banking				
Satisfactory	145,549,325	0	0	145,549,325
Doubtful	0	0	217,725	217,725
Gross amount	<u>145,549,325</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>217,725</u>	<u>145,767,050</u>
Allowance for ECL	<u>(85,483)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(18,010)</u>	<u>(103,493)</u>
Net amount	<u>145,463,842</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>199,715</u>	<u>145,663,557</u>
Net carrying amount, net of reserve	<u>386,108,680</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>910,899</u>	<u>387,019,579</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The table below shows the portfolio and identifiable value of collateral (primarily commercial properties) backing up the loan. For each loan, the corresponding value of its guarantees is capped by the guaranteed nominal amount.

Corporates	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Loans	Covered amount	Loans	Covered amount
Stage 1 y 2	791,835,319	856,598,242	885,070,867	858,499,316
Stage 3	<u>221,472,398</u>	<u>219,259,592</u>	<u>232,059,399</u>	<u>225,989,721</u>
Total	<u>1,013,307,717</u>	<u>1,075,857,834</u>	<u>1,117,130,266</u>	<u>1,084,489,037</u>

The following are the non-financial assets that the Bank seized as collaterals to secure collection during the period:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Property	533,585	9,456,796
Furniture and equipment	<u>351,872</u>	<u>1,124,453</u>
Total	<u>885,457</u>	<u>10,581,249</u>

The Bank's policy is to sell these assets to cover the balances due. Using foreclosed assets for its operations is not a Bank policy.

Residential mortgage loans

The following table shows the ratio of loans from the mortgage portfolio to the value of collaterals. LTV is calculated as a percentage of the loan gross amount with respect to the collateral value. The gross amount of the loan does not include any impairment loss. The collateral value for mortgages is based on the original value of the guarantee at disbursement. The corresponding values are updated based on the requirements of local regulators, new disbursements with the same guarantee, restructuring of the credit or judicial processes that imply execution.

LTV Ratio	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Loans	Credit and guarantee commitments	Loans	Credit and guarantee commitments
Less than 50%	72,974,997	5,068,089	77,072,890	3,550,603
51-70%	159,060,557	1,980,818	159,484,776	4,728,874
71-80%	117,514,111	4,206,942	115,820,241	6,063,235
81-90%	311,140,584	27,690,234	298,563,371	39,514,557
91-100%	166,687,083	47,369,573	164,241,875	89,845,993
More than 100%	<u>6,156,748</u>	<u>2,305,007</u>	<u>6,311,332</u>	<u>2,063,788</u>
Total	<u>833,534,080</u>	<u>88,620,663</u>	<u>821,494,485</u>	<u>145,767,050</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued
Impaired Loans

LTV Ratio	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Less than 50%	1,211,490	1,273,790
51-70%	3,605,394	3,906,402
71-80%	1,758,000	1,647,219
81-90%	3,790,383	3,943,875
91-100%	4,649,915	4,453,596
More than 100%	<u>802,419</u>	<u>788,159</u>
Total	<u>15,817,601</u>	<u>16,013,041</u>

ECL allowance

Projection of future conditions

The upside, base and downside scenarios are described below, along with the main risks taken into consideration to define them.

External sector:

External risk	Upside	Base	Downside
Increase in interest rate:	Exports and imports grow at a higher rate than last year, further confirming the economic recovery	1. The behavior of imports shows an expected trend.	1. The possibility of further increases in rates to face increases in inflation expectations

The scenarios for each country are detailed below:

Scenario	Scenarios synthesis	Upside	Base	Downside
Panama	1. PIB growth is expected to be high, although less than the previous quarter, still close to 5% around its historical average, and similar to external references (IMF indicates 5% in 2023).	Panama maintains an optimistic outlook in the social political sphere, with a high-income population and political stability to date. There is an optimistic fiscal outlook, after having a rapid recovery in economic growth and government income. Fitch upgraded Panama's outlook from negative to stable for this reason.	Inflation in Panama is expected to be the lowest among the Central American countries in great measure due to the subsidies that the government has given to fuels after their accelerated price increases. It is currently highly concentrated in the transportation sector, via imported inflation with the highest fuel prices. The forecast remains close to the IMF's external forecasts.	The perspective remains pessimistic with the possibility of further increases in rates to face increases in inflation expectations. Given the persistence of this, it is considered that the probability of this scenario manifesting increased. Although Panama will be quite resilient, it will be affected by this scenario.

The scenario probability weightings applied in the PCE measurement, in each of the countries where the Bank operates, are as follows:

Scenario probability weighting	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
	Panamá	Costa Rica	Panamá	Costa Rica
Optimistic	20%	20%	20%	20%
Base	75%	75%	75%	75%
Downside	5%	5%	5%	5%

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(4) Risk Management, continued

Periodically, the Bank carries out stress tests of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of the upside and downside representative scenarios. A comprehensive review is performed at least annually on the design of the scenarios, advised by at least one external economist.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The key drivers for credit risk for loans portfolios are: Monthly Economic Activity Index, Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rate, Local Currency Interest Rate and Dollars Interest Rate.

The Bank estimates each key driver for credit risk over the active forecast period of one year.

The table below lists the macroeconomic assumptions used in the base, upside and downside scenarios over the forecast period.

		March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Costa Rica	Panama	Costa Rica	Panama
		%	%	%	%
Monthly Economic Activity Index	Optimistic	4.25	4.25	5.97	8.14
	Base	3.71	3.71	4.78	5.28
	Downside	3.34	3.34	4.41	3.68
Consumer Price Index	Optimistic	2.43	2.43	1.58	1.98
	Base	2.90	2.90	2.83	2.58
	Downside	3.18	3.18	3.38	3.36
Exchange Rate	Optimistic	-	-	0.70	-
	Base	-	-	1.87	-
	Downside	-	-	6.43	-
Local Currency Interest Rate	Optimistic	-	-	(1.03)	-
	Base	-	-	(0.09)	-
	Downside	-	-	1.20	-
Dollars Interest Rate	Optimistic	0.34	0.34	(1.04)	0.37
	Base	0.40	0.40	(0.02)	0.83
	Downside	0.77	0.77	1.80	0.87

Sensitivity of ECL to future economic conditions

The ECL is sensitive to judgements and assumptions made regarding formulation of forward-looking scenarios and how such scenarios are incorporated into the calculations. Management performs a sensitivity analysis on the ECL recognized on material classes of its financial assets.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The table below shows the loss allowance on loans assuming each forward-looking scenario were weighted at 100% instead of applying scenario probability weights across the three scenarios, See note 3 (c).

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Upside</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Downside</u>
Book Value			
Corporate	1,919,477,665	1,919,477,665	1,919,477,665
Small company	104,617,767	104,617,767	104,617,767
Mortgage	833,534,079	833,534,079	833,534,079
Personal banking	489,343,225	489,343,225	489,343,225
Vehicles	302,460,609	302,460,609	302,460,609
Credit card	<u>53,827,548</u>	<u>53,827,548</u>	<u>53,827,548</u>
	<u>3,703,260,893</u>	<u>3,703,260,893</u>	<u>3,703,260,893</u>
ECL Allowance			
Corporate	50,342,764	50,637,812	52,670,225
Small company	3,414,455	3,491,969	3,576,537
Mortgage	6,394,833	6,505,102	6,663,600
Personal banking	4,842,098	4,906,508	4,987,216
Vehicles	2,259,406	2,309,151	2,349,660
Credit card	<u>4,449,144</u>	<u>4,479,747</u>	<u>4,495,822</u>
	<u>71,702,700</u>	<u>72,330,289</u>	<u>74,743,060</u>
Proportion of assets in Stage 2			
Corporate	8.96%	9.01%	9.01%
Small company	18.36%	18.36%	18.61%
Mortgage	8.76%	8.97%	9.14%
Personal banking	3.54%	3.62%	3.82%
Vehicles	12.98%	12.98%	13.51%
Credit card	12.77%	12.77%	12.77%
	8.85%	8.93%	9.05%
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Upside</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Downside</u>
Book Value			
Corporate	1,950,959,777	1,950,959,777	1,950,959,777
Small company	104,690,975	104,690,975	104,690,975
Mortgage	821,494,485	821,494,485	821,494,485
Personal banking	489,036,388	489,036,388	489,036,388
Vehicles	303,245,172	303,245,172	303,245,172
Credit card	<u>54,368,840</u>	<u>54,368,840</u>	<u>54,368,840</u>
	<u>3,723,795,637</u>	<u>3,723,795,637</u>	<u>3,723,795,637</u>
ECL Allowance			
Corporate	48,671,924	48,986,058	51,166,164
Small company	3,308,442	3,374,680	3,447,527
Mortgage	6,383,318	6,487,754	6,668,212
Personal banking	4,633,982	4,700,740	4,782,689
Vehicles	2,278,135	2,327,494	2,367,359
Credit card	<u>4,946,459</u>	<u>4,978,709</u>	<u>4,995,193</u>
	<u>70,222,260</u>	<u>70,855,435</u>	<u>73,427,144</u>
Proportion of assets in Stage 2			
Corporate	8.19%	8.23%	8.23%
Small company	16.57%	16.57%	16.81%
Mortgage	8.22%	8.43%	8.81%
Personal banking	3.55%	3.66%	3.89%
Vehicles	12.28%	12.28%	12.81%
Credit card	17.58%	17.58%	17.58%
	8.29%	8.38%	8.54%

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(4) Risk Management, continued

Modified Financial Assets

The following table provides information on individually significant financial assets that were modified while having a provision for losses measured in an amount equal to the ECL for the expected life.

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amortized cost before modification	2,553,400	10,029,773
Net los due to modification	<u>0</u>	<u>271,560</u>
Total	<u>2,553,400</u>	<u>9,758,213</u>

Concentration of credit risk

The Bank follow-up the concentration of credit risk by sector and geographic location. The geographic location of loans and deposits in banks is based on the location of the debtor. As for investments, they are based on the location of the issuer. The analysis of the concentration of credit risks at the reporting date is as follows:

	March 31, 2023					
	Loans at amortized cost	Commitments and guarantees	Deposits in banks	Investments at FVOCI	Investments at FVTPL	Investments at AC
Concentration by sector						
Government	0	0	32,591,870	664,999,644	9,857,970	0
Corporate						
Trade	500,203,118	27,092,798	0	0	0	0
Real estate	105,895,966	0	0	0	18,552,030	2,476,906
Services	138,462,101	3,160,048	0	0	0	3,456,370
General industry	260,803,101	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	560,332,641	659,513	0	9,545,567	0	0
Agriculture	296,857,032	129,552,177	0	0	0	0
Hotels and restaurants	44,740,248	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	71,524,694	77,594,419	154,729,727	60,089,449	2,238,809	0
Transportation	32,769,974	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and derivates	0	0	0	11,167,085	7,314	0
Telecommunication	12,506,556	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0	875,405	0	9,872,886
Real estate	0	0	0	7,615,597	0	53,437,302
Personal Banking	1,679,165,461	88,620,661	0	0	0	0
Allowance for ECL	<u>(72,253,030)</u>	<u>(283,491)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>3,631,007,862</u>	<u>326,396,125</u>	<u>187,321,597</u>	<u>754,292,747</u>	<u>30,656,123</u>	<u>69,243,464</u>
Geographic concentration:						
Panama	3,467,038,721	97,435,733	42,530,608	313,630,372	30,648,809	59,370,578
Costa Rica	14,583,033	0	976,555	17,750,650	0	9,872,886
North America	22,358,625	0	56,153,912	396,932,921	0	0
Europe	286,596	0	47,648,582	0	0	0
South America	127,823,701	0	3,964	12,046,862	7,314	0
Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	71,170,216	229,243,883	40,007,976	13,931,942	0	0
Allowance for ECL	<u>(72,253,030)</u>	<u>(283,491)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>3,631,007,862</u>	<u>326,396,125</u>	<u>187,321,597</u>	<u>754,292,747</u>	<u>30,656,123</u>	<u>69,243,464</u>

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(4) Risk Management, continued

	December 31, 2022					
	Loans at amortized cost	Commitments and guarantees	Deposits in banks	Investments at FVOCI	Investments at FVTPL	Investments at AC
Concentration by sector						
Government	0	0	32,477,202	726,987,613	11,974,629	0
Corporate						
Trade	513,623,160	18,277,340	0	0	0	0
Real estate	117,485,718	0	0	0	18,552,030	2,713,819
Services	163,141,559	2,743,592	0	0	0	3,484,340
General industry	250,134,691	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	565,583,899	1,747,392	0	9,829,224	0	0
Agriculture	288,978,521	143,573,560	0	0	0	0
Hotels and restaurants	46,358,096	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	73,194,286	75,251,524	162,231,487	60,162,120	2,267,929	0
Transportation	22,173,626	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and derivatives	0	0	0	11,227,421	13,329	0
Telecommunication	14,977,196	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0	873,487	0	9,720,593
Real estate	0	0	0	7,673,301	0	55,912,378
Personal Banking	1,668,144,885	145,767,050	0	0	0	0
Allowance for ECL	<u>(70,780,703)</u>	<u>(340,879)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>3,653,014,934</u>	<u>387,019,579</u>	<u>194,708,689</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>	<u>32,807,917</u>	<u>71,831,130</u>
Geographic concentration:						
Panama	3,497,729,515	168,146,565	42,270,897	312,782,759	32,794,588	62,110,537
Costa Rica	13,738,750	0	801,734	16,980,020	0	9,720,593
North America	23,578,342	0	56,091,676	461,112,216	0	0
Europe	288,270	0	40,491,506	0	0	0
South America	118,144,160	0	20,008,885	12,127,167	13,329	0
Asia	0	0	13,868	0	0	0
Others	70,316,600	219,213,893	35,030,123	13,751,004	0	0
Allowance for ECL	<u>(70,780,703)</u>	<u>(340,879)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>3,653,014,934</u>	<u>387,019,579</u>	<u>194,708,689</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>	<u>32,807,917</u>	<u>71,831,130</u>

The Bank has been and will continue to monitor the evolution of liquidity and the quality of the portfolio of financial instruments placed or acquired in that country, with a view to mitigating and managing the impacts of this situation..

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the contingency of not being able to fully cover, in a timely and efficient manner, current and future expected and unexpected cash flows, without affecting the course of daily operations or the financial condition of the entity. This contingency (liquidity risk) manifests itself in the insufficient liquid assets available for it and/or in the need to assume unusual funding costs.

The liquidity management carried out by the Bank ensures that it can meet its obligations of (i) deposit withdrawals from its clients, (ii) repayment of the service of its institutional funding debts according to the maturities and the programmed payment scheme, and (iii) meet the demand for credit and investment funds as needed. In this regard, the Bank exercises constant control over its short-term assets and liabilities. The Bank's liquidity is carefully managed and adjusted daily based on the estimated flow of liquidity in expected and contingent scenarios.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The Bank's liquidity management best practices are in compliance with the policies and guidelines issued by Senior Management and/or Regional and Local Board of Directors; the regulators of each country in which it operates and the contractual obligations. These best practices are primarily defensive, in the sense of seeking to always maintain appropriate levels of liquidity. In addition, the Bank has implemented the internal liquidity requirements that force it to keep excesses on regulatory requirements.

Specifically, the Bank's liquidity risk is managed through the calculation of liquidity coverage indicators in the short term, net of obligations and requirements, and in normal and stressful situations, as well as a stress model of liquidity based on the cash flow, which considers the activity of assets and liabilities in a time horizon of up to one year, under a variety of scenarios, which include both normal market conditions and more severe conditions. In addition, the Bank seeks to maintain a term matching, which enables it to meet its financial obligations over time.

As in the market risk, Senior Management engages actively in liquidity risk management through regional and local Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALICO) and Comprehensive Risk Management; thus, giving greater support to the strategic decision-making process. The liquidity risk assumed by the Bank is in line with the structure, complexity, size and nature of its operation, while always respecting the local regulations, the regional guidelines and the guidelines issued by Senior Management and/or Regional and Local Board of Directors.

At the level of the entire Bank is established the obligation of properly documenting the periodic assessment of measurement indicators and compliance with regional guidelines and local regulations is established; as well as ensuring that reports related to liquidity risk to be remitted to the different internal and external instances (including the regulator) are adequate in terms of content, quality of information, generation, transmission and validation according to the requirements set forth in the respective standards.

The following table shows the results of the ratios for high-quality liquidity coverage with respect to the outflow of deposits under normal and stressful conditions, calculated based on internal policies, reported as of the reporting date and during the period:

	<u>% de Liquidity</u>	
	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>
At the end of the period/year	29.6%	31.8%
Maximum for the period/year	36.8%	40.8%
Average for the period/year	29.6%	33.5%
Minimum for the period/year	20.3%	25.2%

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank's banking operations comply with the liquidity requirements established by the regulators to which they are subject.

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(4) Risk Management, continued
Quantitative information

The following table details the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities and financial assets, unrecognized commitments and guarantees and disbursements due to financial derivatives in contractual maturity groups from the remaining period from the report date:

	March 31, 2023						
<i>Amounts in thousands</i>	Total nominal gross amount	inflows /(outflows)	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>Carrying Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>/(outflows)</i>	<i>month</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>years</i>	<i>5 years</i>
Liabilities							
Demand deposits	368,454	(368,454)	(368,454)	0	0	0	0
Savings deposits	423,651	(423,651)	(423,651)	0	0	0	0
Time deposits	2,230,283	(2,267,881)	(106,853)	(154,249)	(1,031,230)	(974,366)	(1,183)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	65,267	(66,779)	0	(49,496)	(17,283)	0	0
Financial obligations	1,075,991	(1,135,652)	(110,342)	(234,542)	(415,215)	(364,432)	(11,121)
Other financial obligations	363,508	(446,042)	(2,313)	(594)	(39,586)	(370,260)	(33,289)
Lease Liabilities	<u>12,623</u>	<u>(14,746)</u>	<u>(211)</u>	<u>(1,055)</u>	<u>(1,266)</u>	<u>(9,998)</u>	<u>(2,216)</u>
Sub-total liabilities	4,539,777	(4,723,204)	(1,011,824)	(439,936)	(1,504,580)	(1,719,056)	(47,808)
Commitments and guarantees	97,724	(97,724)	(3,556)	(5,961)	(11,722)	(76,485)	0
Acceptances	<u>39,370</u>	<u>(39,370)</u>	<u>(659)</u>	<u>(38,711)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,676,871</u>	<u>(4,860,298)</u>	<u>(1,016,039)</u>	<u>(484,608)</u>	<u>(1,516,302)</u>	<u>(1,795,540)</u>	<u>(47,808)</u>
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	22,577	22,577	22,577	0	0	0	0
Deposits in banks	187,322	184,617	178,958	2,520	1,064	2,075	0
Investments at FVTPL (1)	30,656	36,196	0	36	17,150	1,475	17,535
Investments at FVOCI	754,293	917,141	237	48,614	37,502	599,006	231,782
Investments at AC	69,243	98,912	33	573	8,125	44,784	45,397
Loans	<u>3,631,008</u>	<u>4,482,689</u>	<u>326,951</u>	<u>357,918</u>	<u>825,830</u>	<u>1,424,983</u>	<u>1,547,007</u>
Sub-total assets	4,695,099	5,742,132	528,756	409,661	889,671	2,072,323	1,841,721
Acceptances outstanding	<u>39,347</u>	<u>39,347</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>38,688</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total assets	<u>4,734,445</u>	<u>5,781,479</u>	<u>529,415</u>	<u>448,349</u>	<u>889,671</u>	<u>2,072,323</u>	<u>1,841,721</u>

(1) Includes investments in common shares.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

	December 31, 2022						
<i>Amounts in thousands</i>	Carrying Amount	Total nominal gross amount inflows <i>/(outflows)</i>	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Liabilities							
Demand deposits	380,736	(380,736)	(380,736)	0	0	0	0
Savings deposits	441,861	(441,861)	(441,861)	0	0	0	0
Time deposits	2,203,867	(2,237,627)	(210,705)	(209,716)	(227,501)	(1,388,523)	(201,181)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	114,932	(116,186)	0	(50,610)	(65,576)	0	0
Financial obligations	1,433,980	(1,497,152)	(94,075)	(453,980)	(558,305)	(378,512)	(12,280)
Other financial obligations	69,037	(84,562)	(3,055)	(9,940)	(12,990)	(27,200)	(31,377)
Lease Liabilities	13,883	(15,439)	(215)	(1,059)	(1,265)	(10,007)	(2,893)
Sub-total liabilities	<u>4,658,296</u>	<u>(4,773,562)</u>	<u>(1,130,648)</u>	<u>(725,304)</u>	<u>(865,638)</u>	<u>(1,804,242)</u>	<u>(247,731)</u>
Commitments and guarantees	168,147	(168,147)	(2,405)	(8,230)	(27,916)	(129,596)	0
Acceptances	37,571	(37,571)	0	(734)	(36,837)	0	0
Total liabilities	<u>4,527,720</u>	<u>(4,979,280)</u>	<u>(1,133,053)</u>	<u>(734,268)</u>	<u>(930,391)</u>	<u>(1,933,838)</u>	<u>(247,731)</u>
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	25,608	25,608	25,608	0	0	0	0
Deposits in banks	194,709	192,028	186,322	1,019	2612	2075	0
Investments at FVTPL (1)	33,924	40,025	0	44	17,210	1,797	20,974
Investments at FVOCI	816,753	933,369	70,043	564	778,498	31,473	52,791
Investments at AC	71,831	89,065	39	763	30,534	42,180	15,549
Loans	<u>3,653,015</u>	<u>4,473,323</u>	<u>338,694</u>	<u>297,042</u>	<u>872,659</u>	<u>1,455,523</u>	<u>1,509,405</u>
Sub-total assets	<u>4,795,840</u>	<u>5,753,418</u>	<u>620,706</u>	<u>299,432</u>	<u>1,701,513</u>	<u>1,533,048</u>	<u>1,598,719</u>
Acceptances outstanding	37,549	37,549	0	712	36,837	0	0
Total assets	<u>4,833,389</u>	<u>5,790,967</u>	<u>620,706</u>	<u>300,144</u>	<u>1,738,350</u>	<u>1,533,048</u>	<u>1,598,719</u>

(1) Includes investments in common shares.

The liquidity of the Bank is measured and monitored on a daily basis by the treasury of each country. In addition, the Bank maintains appropriate levels of cash in vaults, deposits in banks and short-term deposits which constitutes the Bank's basis of liquidity reserves. The fair value of liquidity approximates its book value, and its composition is presented in the following table:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	22,576,793	25,607,633
Deposits due from banks maturing in less than 90 days	179,762,999	187,183,771
Deposits due from banks greater than 90 days	<u>7,558,598</u>	<u>7,524,918</u>
Total Cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	209,898,390	220,316,322
Uncommitted sovereign debt instruments	384,604,978	387,415,964
Other credit lines available (1)	<u>488,889,362</u>	<u>357,294,508</u>
Total liquidity reserve	<u>1,083,392,730</u>	<u>965,026,794</u>

(1) Amounts not disbursed as of the reporting date.

The available credit lines are for use in normal business scenarios. They may have restricted use in stress full situations.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The following table shows the availability of the Bank's financial assets to support the future financing:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Uncommitted</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>As Colateral</u>	<u>Available as colateral</u>	<u>Other (2)</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	22,576,793	22,576,793
Deposits due from banks	99,597,915	7,558,597	80,165,085	187,321,597
Investments in securities at fair value	312,411,554	384,604,978	88,979,417	785,995,949
Investments in securities at amortized cost	49,254,414	0	19,989,050	69,243,464
Loans at amortized cost	<u>3,960,643</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,627,047,219</u>	<u>3,631,007,862</u>
Total assets	<u>465,224,526</u>	<u>392,163,575</u>	<u>3,838,757,564</u>	<u>4,696,145,665</u>

(2) It represents assets that are uncommitted for use as collateral.

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Committed</u>	<u>Uncommitted</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>As Colateral</u>	<u>Available as colateral</u>	<u>Other (2)</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	25,607,633	25,607,633
Deposits due from banks	129,633,938	7,524,917	57,549,834	194,708,689
Investments in securities at fair value	387,480,899	387,415,964	75,780,596	850,677,459
Investments in securities at amortized cost	51,810,162	0	20,020,968	71,831,130
Loans at amortized cost	<u>4,119,508</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,648,895,426</u>	<u>3,653,014,934</u>
Total assets	<u>573,044,507</u>	<u>394,940,881</u>	<u>3,827,854,457</u>	<u>4,795,839,845</u>

(2) It represents assets that are uncommitted for use as collateral.

(a) Market Risk

Market risks are those that may result in losses as a result of adverse price movements in the financial markets where positions are maintained. It comprises the following risks:

- Interest rate risk: is the possibility of an economic loss due to adverse variations in interest rates.
- Exchange rate risk: is the possibility of an economic loss due to adverse variations in the exchange rate.

The main objectives of the Bank's corporate governance structure include supervising the performance of the management team in each country, guaranteeing the proper functioning of the internal control system, supervising risk exposures and managing them effectively. For this reason, the administration participates actively in the management of market risk, through the regional and local committees of Assets and Liabilities (ALICO) and Comprehensive Risk Management; thus giving greater support to the strategic decision-making process.

The market risks assumed by the Bank are in accordance with the structure, complexity, nature and size of the operation, always abiding by local regulatory standards, regional guidelines and the guidelines issued by the administration and/or Regional and Local Board of Directors.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The Bank establishes the obligation to adequately document the periodic evaluation of measurement indicators and compliance with regional guidelines and local regulations; as well as ensure that the reports related to market risk that must be sent to the different internal and external instances (including regulators), are adjusted in content, information quality, generation, transmission and validation according to the established requirements. in the respective standards.

For the measurement, control and management of market risk, the Bank uses the indicators required by the regulator of each country; as well as another series of indicators established in the regional internal guidelines, which are calculated by country and in a consolidated manner based on internal sources of information.

In the case of exchange risk, this is measured by determining the percentage of equity that is not dollarized (also known as monetary position). The sensitivity analysis for the exchange rate risk is considered mainly in the measurement of the position within a specific currency. The analysis consists of verifying how much the position in the functional currency would represent over the currency to which it would be converting and, therefore, the exchange rate risk mix. The Bank manages this risk for certain operations through the acquisition of hedging derivatives that mitigate exposure to exchange fluctuations (See note 17).

Quantitative information

The Bank maintains operations in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, agreed in local currency other than U.S. dollars, which are presented below:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Sterling pound</u>	<u>Canadian dollar</u>	<u>Swiss franc</u>	<u>Other currencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	10,964,863	4,195,015	1,701,003	818,566	98,961	17,778,408
Investments in securities	<u>21,187</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,187</u>
Total assets	<u>10,986,050</u>	<u>4,195,015</u>	<u>1,701,003</u>	<u>818,566</u>	<u>98,961</u>	<u>17,799,595</u>
Deposits	<u>10,896,424</u>	<u>4,185,680</u>	<u>1,693,016</u>	<u>813,199</u>	<u>79,591</u>	<u>17,667,910</u>
Total liabilities	10,896,424	4,185,680	1,693,016	813,199	79,591	17,667,910
Exchange risk exposure	<u>89,626</u>	<u>9,335</u>	<u>7,987</u>	<u>5,367</u>	<u>9,876</u>	<u>122,191</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Sterling pound</u>	<u>Canadian dollar</u>	<u>Swiss franc</u>	<u>Other currencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	8,485,890	2,857,777	1,439,872	1,141,221	62,842	13,987,602
Investments in securities	<u>21,187</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,187</u>
Total assets	<u>8,507,077</u>	<u>2,857,777</u>	<u>1,439,872</u>	<u>1,141,221</u>	<u>62,842</u>	<u>14,008,789</u>
Deposits	<u>8,276,387</u>	<u>6,022,009</u>	<u>1,431,749</u>	<u>1,138,569</u>	<u>29,202</u>	<u>16,897,916</u>
Total liabilities	8,276,387	6,022,009	1,431,749	1,138,569	29,202	16,897,916
Exchange risk exposure	<u>230,690</u>	<u>(3,164,232)</u>	<u>8,123</u>	<u>2,652</u>	<u>33,640</u>	<u>(2,889,127)</u>

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(4) Risk Management, continued

Below, the summary exposure of the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position to interest rate risk. Assets and liabilities are included in the table at their carrying amount, classified by categories of time considering the next rate review date of the maturity date, as applicable:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Without exposure</u>	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>From 1 to 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	22,576,793	0	0	0	22,576,793
Deposits due from banks	62,281,627	120,039,970	5,000,000	0	187,321,597
Investments in securities	41,380,373	100,052,253	522,783,642	191,023,145	855,239,413
Loans at amortized cost	<u>65,207,407</u>	<u>2,506,106,787</u>	<u>288,959,918</u>	<u>770,733,750</u>	<u>3,631,007,862</u>
Total assets	<u>191,446,200</u>	<u>2,726,199,010</u>	<u>816,743,560</u>	<u>961,756,895</u>	<u>4,696,145,665</u>
Deposits	318,138,917	1,760,441,713	942,651,685	1,155,000	3,022,387,315
Securities sold under repurchase Agreement	1,096,753	64,169,794	0	0	65,266,547
Obligations	11,304,935	857,551,914	177,134,007	30,000,000	1,075,990,856
Other obligations	<u>3,911,664</u>	<u>17,277,241</u>	<u>312,573,716</u>	<u>29,744,917</u>	<u>29,363,507,538</u>
Total liabilities	<u>334,452,269</u>	<u>2,699,440,662</u>	<u>1,432,359,408</u>	<u>60,899,917</u>	<u>4,527,152,256</u>
Exchange risk exposure	<u>(143,006,069)</u>	<u>26,758,348</u>	<u>(615,615,848)</u>	<u>900,856,978</u>	<u>168,993,409</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Without exposure</u>	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>From 1 to 5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	25,607,633	0	0	0	25,607,633
Deposits due from banks	56,900,530	132,808,159	5,000,000	0	194,708,689
Investments in securities	107,599,923	105,797,411	493,483,080	215,628,175	922,508,589
Loans at amortized cost	<u>66,831,690</u>	<u>2,544,571,495</u>	<u>305,287,183</u>	<u>736,324,566</u>	<u>3,653,014,934</u>
Total assets	<u>256,939,776</u>	<u>2,783,177,065</u>	<u>803,770,263</u>	<u>951,952,741</u>	<u>4,795,839,845</u>
Deposits	318,067,155	1,737,684,683	968,402,123	2,310,000	3,026,463,960
Securities sold under repurchase Agreement	916,512	114,015,009	0	0	114,931,521
Obligations	8,480,093	1,218,427,799	177,071,672	30,000,000	1,433,979,564
Other obligations	<u>131,551</u>	<u>23,210,138</u>	<u>17,944,906</u>	<u>27,750,502</u>	<u>69,037,097</u>
Total liabilities	<u>327,595,311</u>	<u>3,093,337,629</u>	<u>1,163,418,701</u>	<u>60,060,502</u>	<u>4,644,412,142</u>
Exchange risk exposure	<u>(70,655,535)</u>	<u>(310,160,564)</u>	<u>(359,648,438)</u>	<u>891,892,239</u>	<u>151,427,702</u>

Based on the above, the Bank calculates the total exposure of the consolidated statement of financial position to interest rate risk. The Bank states that the interest rate risk should be measured for each currency in which assets and liabilities are maintained.

Interest rate risk is analyzed based on the gap analysis, in order to approximate the change in equity of the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position and in the net income from interest from eventual changes in market interest rates. The economic value of an instrument involves an assessment of the current value of its expected net cash flows, discounted to reflect market rates. By extension, the economic value of a financial entity can be seen as the present value of expected net cash flows from the entity, defined as expected cash flows from assets less expected cash flows from liabilities. In this sense, the perspective of economic value reflects a view of the sensitivity of the financial entity net value to interest rate fluctuations.

The estimate of the impact of variations in interest rates is conducted under a scenario of increase or decrease of 100 basis points in assets and liabilities at the different terms (parallel movement of the curve). The following table presents a summary of the impact on the Bank's economic value and on the net interest income applying these variations:

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(4) Risk Management, continued

	<u>Increase of 100 bps (1)</u>	<u>Decrease of 100 bps (1)</u>
Impact on equity to interest rate movements		
March 31, 2023		
Average for the period	(107,019,859)	107,019,859
Maximum for the period	(101,795,709)	101,795,709
Minimum for the period	(107,019,859)	107,019,859
	(91,846,617)	91,846,617
December 31, 2022		
Average for the period	(102,035,466)	102,035,466
Maximum for the period	(99,016,290)	99,016,290
Minimum for the period	(119,293,496)	119,293,496
	(93,926,009)	93,926,009
Impact on equity to interest rate movements		
March 31, 2023		
Average for the period	8,315,697	(8,315,697)
Maximum for the period	7,011,469	(7,011,469)
Minimum for the period	8,315,697	(8,315,697)
	4,697,170	(4,697,170)
December 31, 2022		
Average for the period	5,198,353	(5,198,353)
Maximum for the period	7,543,886	(7,543,886)
Minimum for the period	8,110,897	(8,110,897)
	7,012,770	(7,012,770)

(1) According to the nature of the instruments on demand, the sensitivity of annual income and expenses to a decrease or increase in rates for currencies with rates below 1% is measured using a variation of 25 basis points.

(b) Operating Risk

The Bank has established a minimum framework for operational risk management within its companies, which is intended to provide general guidelines to ensure the identification, assessment, control, monitoring and reporting of operational risks and materialized events that may affect the organization with the objective of ensuring the proper management, mitigation or reduction of the managed risks and contributing to provide a reasonable assurance with respect to the achievement of organizational objectives.

The operational risk management model considers best practices issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and by COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission). In addition, it complies with the regulatory requirements of the region, which have been defined by the regulators of the countries where the Bank operates.

Taking the foregoing as a reference, operational risk is defined as the possibility that the events resulting from personnel, information technologies or inadequate or failed internal processes, or produced by external causes, generate negative impacts that go against the objectives. By its nature, it is present in all of the organization's activities.

The priority of the Bank is, therefore, identifying and managing the major risk factors, regardless of whether they can produce monetary losses. The measurement also contributes to the establishment of priorities in the management of operational risk.

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(4) Risk Management, continued

The operational risk management system is properly documented in the Operational Risk Guideline and Manual. It is a continuous process with several stages:

- Measurement of the perspective of control environment
- Identification and assessment of operational risks
- Treatment and mitigation of operational risks
- Risk monitoring and review
- Registration and accounting of losses due to operational risk incidents

Additionally, the Bank has policies formally established for the management of information security, business continuity, fraud prevention and code of ethics that support the proper management of operational risks in the organization.

At the regional level and in all countries where the Bank operates, there is an operational risk management unit that monitors, advises and assesses the management conducted by the administration with regard to operational risks. In addition, there is a specialized Operational Risk Committee (OR Committee) to which we report and OR Management gives monitoring of business continuity management. The OR Committee reports to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee, monitors management and ensures that identified operational risks are kept at accepted levels by the Bank.

Compliance with Bank standards is supported by a program of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit, which reports the results to the Audit Committee.

(5) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in the Implementation of Accounting Policies

The Bank's management is responsible for the development, selection, disclosure of policies and critical accounting estimates and their implementation in a manner consistent with the assumptions selected and related to the significant estimate uncertainties.

Determination of Control Over Investees:

Control indicators mentioned in Note 3 (a) are subject to management's judgment and may have a significant effect on the Bank's interests or participation in investment companies and separate vehicles.

- ***Investment Entities and Separate Legal Vehicles***

The Bank acts as an asset manager on behalf of third parties through investment companies and separate vehicles. When evaluating if the Bank controls those investment companies and vehicles, factors such as the following have been considered: the reach of its authority to make decisions on behalf of the investee, the rights maintained by third parties, the consideration vested in conformity with the compensation agreements and its exposure to return fluctuations. Accordingly, the Bank has concluded that it acts as investment agent for all cases; therefore, it does not consolidate these investment companies and separate vehicles.

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(5) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments in the Implementation of Accounting Policies, continued

Loan Impairment Losses

The Bank reviews its loan portfolio to assess the impairment at least on a quarterly basis. When determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of income, the Bank makes decisions as to whether observable information exists indicating that there is a measurable reduction in estimated future cash flows from a loan portfolio before such reduction may be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence includes observable information indicating that an adverse change in the payment condition of borrowers in a group, national or local economic conditions that correlate with non-compliance instances in Bank's assets have occurred.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets is determined using valuation techniques. All models are evaluated and adjusted before use, and the models are calibrated to ensure that the results reflect current information and comparative market prices.

To the extent possible, models only use observable information; however, areas such as credit risk (own and by the counterparty), volatilities and correlations require estimates by management. Changes in assumptions about these factors may affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of Investments at FVOCI

In debt instruments, the impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of impairment in the financial health of the issuer, industry or sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financial cash flows.

Income tax

The Bank uses the asset and liability method to record income tax. Under this method, the deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized by the estimates of future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their respective tax bases and due to accumulated tax losses. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued using the enacted tax rates that are expected to be applied to the tax revenue for the years in which they are expected to be recovered or temporary differences are settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities by a change in tax rates is recognized in the operation results in the year in which the change occurs.

Management regularly assesses the realization of deferred tax assets for its recognition. Management evaluates whether it is more likely than not that a portion or all deferred tax assets are not realizable.

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(6) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents are listed below for reconciliation purposes with the consolidated statement of cash flow:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	March 31, <u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	25,607,633	21,963,899
Deposits in banks and deposits due in less than 90 days	179,762,999	128,948,764
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flow	202,339,792	150,024,863
Deposits in banks greater than 90 days and pledged	7,558,598	7,554,586
Total cash, cash equivalents and deposits in banks	<u>209,898,390</u>	<u>157,579,449</u>

(7) Investments in Securities

As of March 31, 2023, investments in securities amounted to \$855,239,413 (December 31, 2022: \$922,508,589) are summarized as follows:

(a) Investments at FVTPL

The portfolio of investments in securities at FVTPL is detailed as follows:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Government bonds	9,857,970	11,974,629
Corporates bonds	7,314	13,329
Mutual funds	20,790,839	20,819,959
Common stocks	1,047,079	1,116,376
	<u>31,703,202</u>	<u>33,924,293</u>

(b) Investment at FVOCI

The portfolio of investments at FVOCI is detailed as follows:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Governments:		
United States of America	388,949,637	453,173,541
Other Governments	276,050,007	273,814,072
	664,999,644	726,987,613
Corporate bonds	89,293,103	89,765,553
	<u>754,292,747</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>

(c) Investment at AC

The portfolio of investments to the AC is detailed as follows:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Bonos corporativos	69,243,464	71,831,130
	<u>69,243,464</u>	<u>71,831,130</u>

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(8) Loans

The detail of the loan portfolio by product is presented below:

	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Gross amount	Allowance for ECL	Net carrying amount	Gross amount	Allowance for ECL	Net carrying amount
Loans						
Corporate						
Corporate	1,912,396,328	(50,550,166)	1,861,846,162	1,942,913,110	(48,883,239)	1,894,029,871
Corporate leases, net (1)	7,081,334	(87,649)	6,993,685	8,046,667	(102,820)	7,943,847
Total corporate loans	<u>1,919,477,662</u>	<u>(50,637,815)</u>	<u>1,868,839,847</u>	<u>1,950,959,777</u>	<u>(48,986,059)</u>	<u>1,901,973,718</u>
Personal Banking and Small company						
Small company						
Small company	104,509,702	(3,468,546)	101,041,156	104,555,192	(3,353,693)	101,201,499
Small company leases, net (1)	108,067	(3,487)	104,580	135,783	(3,937)	131,846
Total Small company loans	<u>104,617,769</u>	<u>(3,472,033)</u>	<u>101,145,736</u>	<u>104,690,975</u>	<u>(3,357,630)</u>	<u>101,333,345</u>
Personal Banking						
Mortgage	833,534,080	(6,478,258)	827,055,822	821,494,485	(6,462,804)	815,031,681
Personals	489,343,224	(4,897,981)	484,445,243	489,036,388	(4,689,776)	484,346,612
Vehicles	301,170,144	(2,271,103)	298,899,041	301,988,663	(2,292,658)	299,696,005
Personal leases, net (1)	1,290,465	(20,675)	1,269,790	1,256,509	(17,814)	1,238,695
Credit Cards	53,827,548	(4,475,165)	49,352,383	54,368,840	(4,973,962)	49,394,878
Total Personal Banking	<u>1,679,165,461</u>	<u>(18,143,182)</u>	<u>1,661,022,279</u>	<u>1,668,144,885</u>	<u>(18,437,014)</u>	<u>1,649,707,871</u>
Total Personal Banking and Small company	<u>1,783,783,230</u>	<u>(21,615,215)</u>	<u>1,762,168,015</u>	<u>1,772,835,860</u>	<u>(21,794,644)</u>	<u>1,751,041,216</u>
Total loans at CA	<u>3,703,260,892</u>	<u>(72,253,030)</u>	<u>3,631,007,862</u>	<u>3,723,795,637</u>	<u>(70,780,703)</u>	<u>3,653,014,934</u>
(1) Total leases, net of interest	<u>8,479,866</u>	<u>(111,811)</u>	<u>8,368,055</u>	<u>9,438,959</u>	<u>(124,571)</u>	<u>9,314,388</u>

The following table presents the net value of finance leases receivable:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Minimum lease payments receivable	10,146,894	11,033,420
Less: unearned interest	<u>1,627,157</u>	<u>1,555,496</u>
Minimum lease payments receivable, net	8,519,737	9,477,924
Less: allowance for loss in leases	111,810	124,571
Less: net deferred commissions	<u>39,871</u>	<u>38,965</u>
Net value of investment in finance leases	<u>8,368,056</u>	<u>9,314,388</u>

The following table summarizes the minimum lease payments receivable as of March 31, 2023:

<u>Year ended December 31,:</u>	
2023	1,034,441
2024	1,342,258
2025	2,278,238
2026 and thereafter	3,864,800
	<u>8,519,737</u>

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(9) Deposits from Customers

Deposits from customers are detailed below:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Retail customers		
Demand	39,940,644	43,211,422
Savings	242,300,937	258,516,109
Time deposits	781,546,004	712,899,585
Corporate customers		
Demand	328,513,269	337,524,622
Savings	181,349,652	183,344,626
Time deposits	<u>1,448,736,809</u>	<u>1,490,967,596</u>
	<u>3,022,387,315</u>	<u>3,026,463,960</u>

(10) Financial Obligations

Financial obligations are detailed below:

	March 31, 2023		
	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity up to</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Payable in US dollars:			
Fixed rate	1.50% to 7.15%	2023 to 2029	348,506,805
Floating rate	2.78% to 8.49%	2023 to 2028	<u>727,484,051</u>
Total financial obligations at amortized cost			<u>1,075,990,856</u>
	December 31, 2022		
	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity up to</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Payable in US dollars:			
Fixed rate	1.50% to 7.15%	2023 to 2029	368,252,923
Floating rate	2.26% to 8.49%	2023 to 2029	<u>1,065,726,641</u>
Total financial obligations at amortized cost			<u>1,433,979,564</u>

The Bank has not defaulted on the payment of principal or interest of its financial obligations.

(11) Other Financial Obligations

The Bank has placed commercial bonds and securities, through the local and international Stock Exchange, which are detailed below:

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Payable in:	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
US dollars	2.00% to 7.75%	<u>363,507,538</u>	2.00% to 5.00%	<u>69,037,097</u>
Total of other financial obligations		<u>363,507,538</u>		<u>69,037,097</u>

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(11) Other Financial Obligations, continued

<u>Serie</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Due date</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Corporate Bond 144A/Rule S – February 2023 issue	7.75%	Mar-28	300,000,000	0	
Serie R – August 2018 issue	5.00%	Aug-23	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Serie T – February 2020 issue	4.13%	Feb-25	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Serie V January 2022 issue	2.88%	Jan-23	0	2,000,000	
Serie W – April 2022 issue	2.50%	Apr-24	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Serie X – May 2022 issue	3.00%	May-26	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Serie Y – June 2022 issue	3.00%	Jun-26	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Serie Z – August 2022 issue	2.50%	Aug-24	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Serie AA – September 2023 issue	4.00%	Sep-24	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	
			325,500,000	27,500,000	
Related parties transactions			(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	
Accrued interest payable			3,783,334	41,188	
Deferred commissions			<u>(5,426,284)</u>	<u>(55,399)</u>	
Total corporate bonds			<u>321,357,050</u>	<u>24,985,789</u>	
Subordinated Corporate Bonds	Interest rate	Due date	March 31 2023	December 31 2022	
<u>Serie</u>					
Serie A – October 2023 issue	7.25%	Oct -32	12,000,000	12,000,000	
Serie B – November 2022 issue	7.25%	Nov-32	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Serie C – December 2022 issue	7.25%	Dec-32	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Serie C – February 2023 issue	7.25%	Dec-32	1,000,000	0	
Serie C – February, 2023 issue	7.25%	Dec-32	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
			30,000,000	28,000,000	
Accrued interest payable			102,708	73,306	
Deferred commissions			<u>(255,083)</u>	<u>(249,498)</u>	
Total subordinated corporated bonds			<u>29,847,625</u>	<u>27,823,808</u>	
<u>Serie</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Due date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>March 31 2023</u>	<u>December 31 2022</u>
Serie CB	February 08, 23	February 8, 24	5.50%	975,000	0
Serie BZ	February 03, 23	Nov. 02, 23	5.25%	2,000,000	0
Serie CA	February 03, 23	February 05, 24	5.50%	500,000	0
Serie BY	January 19, 23	July 19, 23	4.75%	1,000,000	0
Serie BX	January 19, 23	January 01, 24	5.00%	1,000,000	0
Serie BW	January 12, 23	January 12, 24	5.00%	1,000,000	0
Serie BV	Dec. 22, 22	Dec. 22, 23	5.00%	2,830,000	2,830,000
Serie BU	August 11, 22	August 11, 23	3.50%	1,000,000	1,000,000
Serie BT	April 13, 22	April 13, 23	2.00%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Serie BS	March 22, 22	March 22, 23	2.00%	0	1,000,000
Serie BR	February 23, 22	February 23, 23	2.00%	0	4,400,000
Serie BQ	February 10, 22	February 10, 23	2.00%	0	2,000,000
Serie BP	February 04, 22	February 03, 23	2.00%	0	2,000,000
Serie BO	January 21, 22	January 20, 23	2.00%	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
				12,305,000	16,230,000
Accrued interest payable				25,622	17,057
Deferred commissions				<u>(27,759)</u>	<u>(19,557)</u>
Total negotiable comercial papers				<u>12,302,863</u>	<u>16,227,500</u>

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(11) Other Financial Obligations, continued

The characteristics and guarantees for these issuances are described below:

December 2012 Issuance (placed in 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021)

Public offering of the Corporate Bond Revolving Program for a value of up to \$150,000,000 divided into \$100,000,000 of Revolving Corporate Class A Bonds and \$50,000,000 of Revolving Corporate Class B Bonds, authorized by the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama, through SMV Resolution No.436-12 of December 27, 2012 and by the Panamanian Stock Exchange.

Bonds are issued as nominative, revolving, registered, without coupons, and denominated in thousands of Balboas, in different series, with the maturity of Revolving Corporate Class A Bonds being determined by the "Issuer", whereas Corporate Class B Bonds will be issued for a 20-year term; however, after 15 years, they will be renewed automatically for additional 20-year terms each, from the date of maturity of the original 20-year term. Revolving Corporate Class A Bonds were issued during 2013, as Series A, B and C; during 2015; as Series D, E and F; during 2016 as Series G, H, I and J; during 2017 were issued as Series K, L, M, N and O, during 2018 were issued as Q and R, during 2019 were issued as Series S, and during 2020 were issued as Series T and U and for the year 2021 the Serie V, W, X, Y, Z and AA

The annual interest rate of such Bonds may be fixed or variable at the Bank's discretion. For fixed rates, Bonds will earn an interest rate determined by the Issuer. For variable rates, Bonds will earn an annual interest rate equal to 3-month LIBOR plus a spread determined by the Issuer based on market demand.

Corporate Bond Issuance of November 2017

During the month of November 2017, the Bank placed a corporate bond under the structure of 144A Reg (S) in the United States of America with a nominal value of \$300,000,000 and due date on November 9, 2022. Interest on the Bonds will be accumulated at a rate of 4.375% per annum and will be paid semiannually on May 2 and November 9 of each year, beginning May 9, 2018.

The Bank may redeem the Bonds at any time before maturity, in full or in part, at a redemption price based on a "full" premium, plus any interest accrued and unpaid on the principal amount of the Notes as of the redemption date. In case of certain changes in applicable taxes related to payments on the Bonds, we may redeem the Bonds in whole, but not in part, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if applicable, but excluding the salvage date.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(11) Other Financial Obligations, continued

Bond Issue October 2022

Public offering of the Rotating Program of Subordinated Corporate Bonds for a value of up to \$100,000,000, authorized by the Superintendence of the Stock Market of Panama through Resolution SMV No.361-2022 of October 21, 2022 and by Latinex.

The Bonds are issued globally (but they can be issued individually at the request of a Registered Holder), registered, revolving, registered and without coupons, in denominations of one thousand balboas and will be issued in as many series as the Issuer deems appropriate, according to the needs and market demand. During the period ended December 31, 2022, series A, B and C have been issued. In February 2023, the issuance of series C was completed.

Bond Issue February 2023

During February 2023, the Bank placed corporate bonds Rule 144A/Regulation S in the United States for a nominal value of \$300,000,000 and a maturity date of February 3, 2028. Interest on the Bonds will be accumulated at an annual rate of 7.75% and will be paid semi-annually on February 3 and August 3 of each year, beginning on August 3, 2023.

Negotiable Commercial Securities (VCN's)

Multibank, Inc. was authorized, according to Resolution No.405-17 of July 26, 2017 of the Superintendency of the Securities Market of Panama, to offer through a public offering, Negotiable Commercial Papers (NCPs) for a nominal value of up to \$200,000,000 and with a maturity of up to one year from the date of issue of each series. The NCPs will be issued in nominative certificates registered and without coupons, in denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or their multiples. The NCPs of each series will accrue a fixed rate or variable interest rate, which will be determined by the issuer before the Respective Offer Date. For each of the series, interest will be payable monthly on the fifteenth (15th) day of each month until their respective due date. The basis for calculating interest will be on calendar days/365 for each series. The nominal value of each NCPs will be paid by means of a single payment to capital, on their respective due date. NCPs cannot be subject to early redemption.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the following series were issued: BO, BP BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, AA and BV.

During the period ended March 31, 2023, the following series were issued: BX, BW, BZ, CA and CB.

The Bank has not had any breaches of principal, interest, or other contractual clauses in relation to its other financial obligations.

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(12) Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities are detailed below:

	March 31, 2023			
	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturities up to</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Undiscounted cash flows</u>
Payable in US dollars	7.36%	2033	12,622,862	14,745,739
Total lease liabilities			<u>12,622,862</u>	<u>14,745,739</u>
	December 31, 2022			
	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturities up to</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Undiscounted cash flows</u>
Payable in US dollars	5.79% - 6.36%	2033	13,883,064	15,439,195
Total lease liabilities			<u>13,883,064</u>	<u>15,439,195</u>

The following is the detail of the maturity of the undiscounted contractual cash flows related to lease liabilities:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Less than a year	2,532,536	2,539,908
One to two years	2,532,535	2,530,533
Two to three years	2,531,285	2,530,533
Three to four years	2,474,558	2,489,376
Four to five years	2,459,228	2,456,200
More than five years	<u>2,215,597</u>	<u>2,892,645</u>
	<u>14,745,739</u>	<u>15,439,195</u>

The following are the items recognized in the consolidated statement of income, related to lease liabilities.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on leases	231,198	258,664
Expense for leases with less than 12 months	188,294	244,652
Expense for leases of low-value assets	<u>135,542</u>	<u>132,322</u>
	<u>555,034</u>	<u>635,639</u>

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(13) Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value hedges of interest rate risk

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank uses interest rate swap agreements (“interest rate swaps”) to mitigate the interest rate risk of financial assets and liabilities. Such agreements are recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, in other assets and other liabilities, where appropriate.

Following is a summary of the derivative instrument’s contracts by maturity and accounting method:

<u>March 31, 2023</u> <u>Type of instrument</u>	<u>Remaining Maturity</u> <u>Nominal Amount</u> <u>Over 1 year</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	
		<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Interest rate swap	<u>20,500,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>689,424</u>

<u>December 31, 2022</u> <u>Type of instrument</u>	<u>Remaining Maturity</u> <u>Nominal Amount</u> <u>Over 1 year</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	
		<u>Assets</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>
Interest rate swap	<u>20,500,000</u>	<u>22,208</u>	<u>163,468</u>

On a monthly basis, changes in fair value are determined for hypothetical derivatives that simulate the primary hedged position considering only the interest rate risk compared to the changes in the valuation of the actual interest rate swap.

Both values are compared to determine their effectiveness in accordance with the 80-125% effectiveness rule provided for in the accounting standards for hedge accounting.

The Bank has measured the effects of the credit risk of its counterparties and its own credit risk to determine the fair value of its derivative financial instruments. Some of the contracts entered with counterparties include early termination clauses.

The Bank calculates credit risk adjustments incorporating inputs from credit default swaps (“Credit Default Swaps” or CDS).

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(13) Derivative Financial Instruments, continued

Cash flow hedges of the exchange rate risk

The Bank uses interest rate swap and cross currency swap agreements to reduce the risk of the exchange rate of financial liabilities. These contracts are recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position, in other assets and other liabilities, as appropriate. On January 12, 2021, the position held by the Bank was closed.

Other derivatives

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank uses exchange rate swap contracts ("FX forward") to reduce the exchange rate risk on exposures of purchase and sale of currency on behalf of the client, for the asset position \$77,580 (December 31, 2022: \$56,420) and liabilities \$74,452 (December 31, 2022: \$63,720) a natural hedge is applied in the consolidated income statement.

Derivative financial instruments have been categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets at fair value	77,580	78,628
Financial liabilities at fair value	<u>(763,876)</u>	<u>(227,188)</u>
Net	<u>(686,296)</u>	<u>(148,560)</u>

The main valuation methods, hypotheses and variables used in estimating the fair value of derivatives are presented below:

<u>Derivatives</u>	<u>Valuation Technique</u>	<u>Inputs used</u>	<u>Level</u>
Over-the-Counter (OTC)	Discounted future cash flows	Yield curves. Foreign currency rates. Credit spread.	2

(14) Equity

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Common shares		
Authorized shares without par value	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
Issued and paid-in-shares:		
At beginning of the year	<u>16,862,753</u>	<u>16,862,753</u>
Total issued and outstanding shares, at the end of the period	<u>16,862,753</u>	<u>16,862,753</u>

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(14) Equity, continued

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank's subsidiaries have capitalizations of retained earnings of \$17,892,633 (December 31, 2022: \$17,892,633); therefore, these, capitalized earnings are not available for dividend distributions.

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Acquisition Date</u>	<u>Acquired interest</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Excess paid</u> <u>December 31, 2022</u>
MB Credito, S. A.	April 2014	25%	(152,873) <u>(152,873)</u>	(152,873) <u>(152,873)</u>

(15) Net Gain (Loss) in Financial Instruments

Gain (loss) in financial instruments, nets included in the consolidated statement of income is summarized below:

		<u>March 31, 2022</u>
Unrealized net gain (loss) from securities at FVOCI	174,552	(758,256)
(Loss) gain net from sales of securities at FVOCI	0	42,350
Net fair value gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	<u>(11,949)</u>	<u>(108,285)</u>
	<u>162,603</u>	<u>(824,191)</u>

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(16) Income Tax

The income tax expense is made up of:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current tax	527,997	1,843,927
Deferred tax	<u>351,995</u>	<u>(1,735,668)</u>
	<u>879,992</u>	<u>108,259</u>

Income tax expense for the period ended March 31, 2023, was \$879,992 (March 31, 2022: \$108,259), which differs from the amounts calculated applying the current tax rates on earnings before tax, such as result of the following:

	March 31, 2023	March 31 2022
Calculation of "expected" income tax expense	357,507	1,323,824
Increase (decrease) in income tax as a result of		
Non-deductible expenses	7,631,623	5,543,365
Effect of tax losses on subsidiaries	1,002,811	51,833
Tax loss carryforwards	0	(213,296)
Foreign exempted and non-taxable income	<u>(8,111,949)</u>	<u>(6,597,467)</u>
Income tax	<u>879,992</u>	<u>(108,259)</u>

The temporary differences between the amounts of the consolidated financial statements and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities that generate the deferred assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2023, are as follows:

	March 31, 2023					
	Net balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in results of the year	Recognized in comprehensive income	Net balance at the end of the year	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Cash and cash equivalents	2,332	(402)	0	1,930	1,930	0
Allowances for loan losses	26,741,804	(954,587)	0	25,787,217	25,787,217	0
Reserve for loyalty rewards points	127,092	(34,341)	0	92,751	92,751	0
Reserve for legal risk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment of modified loans	511,372	(79,020)	0	432,352	432,352	0
Employee's benefit plan	(47,371)	0	0	(47,369)	0	(47,371)
Investments in local subsidiaries, by undistributed profits	(230,350)	0	0	(230,350)	0	(230,350)
Allowance for other accounts receivables	160,900	(5,762)	0	155,138	155,138	0
Properties revaluations	(375,509)	0	540	(374,969)	0	(374,969)
IFRS 16 leases	604,262	8,064	0	612,326	3,218,670	(2,606,344)
Investment properties	(36,617)	0	0	(36,617)	0	(36,617)
Off-balance sheet operations	90,737	(14,083)	0	76,654	76,654	0
Tax loss carryforward	<u>2,530,699</u>	<u>728,136</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,258,835</u>	<u>3,258,835</u>	<u>0</u>
Deferred tax asset (liability), net	<u>30,079,351</u>	<u>(351,995)</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>29,727,896</u>	<u>33,023,547</u>	<u>(3,295,651)</u>
Compensation of tax items					<u>(3,160,753)</u>	<u>3,160,753</u>
Total					<u>29,862,794</u>	<u>(134,898)</u>

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(16) Income tax, continued

	December 31, 2022					
	Net balance at the beginning of the year	Recognized in results of the year	Recognized in comprehensive income	Net balance at the end of the year	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Cash and cash equivalents	2,370	(38)	0	2,332	2,332	0
Allowances for loan losses	25,302,620	1,439,184	0	26,741,804	26,741,804	0
Reserve for loyalty rewards points	99,444	27,648	0	127,092	127,092	0
Reserve for legal Risk	1,500	(1,500)	0	0	0	0
Impairment of modified loans	902,477	(391,105)	0	511,372	511,372	0
Employee's benefit plan	14,886	0	(62,257)	(47,371)	0	(47,371)
Investments in local subsidiaries, by undistributed profits	(236,646)	6,296	0	(230,350)	0	(230,350)
Allowance for other accounts receivables	153,834	7,066	0	160,900	160,900	0
Properties revaluations	(372,408)	0	(3,101)	(375,509)	0	(375,509)
IFRS 16 leases	588,270	15,992	0	604,262	3,550,337	(2,946,075)
Investment properties	(53,023)	16,406	0	(36,617)	0	(36,617)
Off-balance sheet operations	58,783	31,954	0	90,737	90,737	0
Tax loss carryforward	<u>3,374,267</u>	<u>(843,568)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,530,699</u>	<u>2,530,699</u>	<u>0</u>
Deferred tax asset (liability), net	<u>29,836,374</u>	<u>308,335</u>	<u>(65,358)</u>	<u>30,079,351</u>	<u>33,715,273</u>	<u>(3,635,922)</u>
Compensation of tax items					<u>(3,501,566)</u>	<u>3,501,566</u>
Total					<u>30,213,707</u>	<u>(134,356)</u>

The management presents the net deferred tax, which is derived from the taxes corresponding to the same jurisdiction, within the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred taxes assets have not been recognized for \$1,002,753 (December 31, 2022: \$1,033,382) from accumulated tax losses of \$2,051,226 (December 31, 2022: \$1,852,547) and by portfolio reserve and other accounts receivable for \$1,291,285, because there is not enough evidence that indicates that there will be sufficient future taxable income for the Bank to use the corresponding taxable benefits. These accumulated tax losses expire between 2023 and 2026.

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank has carry-over of net operating losses of \$13,035,435 (December 31, 2022: \$10,122,985), which are available to offset future taxable income of the subsidiaries as needed. Net operating losses begin to prescribe in 2023, based on annual percentages established by the country's regulation.

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank maintains an effective tax rate of 61.54% (March 31, 2022: 2.04%).

Tax losses accumulated by companies incorporated in Panama could be used for five years at a rate of 20% per year without exceeding 50% of the net taxable income and should not affect the estimated return.

The following are the tax jurisdictions in which the Bank and its affiliates operate, and the furthest fiscal year subject to inspection: Costa Rica: 2019 and Panama: 2018.

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(17) Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Other Commitments

The Bank participated in financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include, principally, commitments to extend credit, financial guarantees and letters of credit, the balances of which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial position.

Letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters of credit are primarily used to support trade transactions and borrowing arrangements. Generally, all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. The commitments may expire without being drawn upon; therefore, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if it is deemed necessary by the Bank, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer.

The Bank generally has the right to increase, reduce, cancel, alter or amend the terms of these available lines of credit at any time.

Financial guarantees are used in various transactions to enhance the credit standing of the Bank's customers. They represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payment in the event that the customer fails to fulfill its obligations to third parties.

The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as as those used when granting loans that are accounted for in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of March 31, 2023, the outstanding amounts of letters of credit, financial guarantees and letters of promise to pay are as follows:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Stand-by letters of credit	133,876,007	130,776,007
Commercial letters of credit (1)	7,122,665	1,436,380
Financial guarantees	87,957,211	87,001,506
Loans commitments (promise letters)	<u>97,723,733</u>	<u>168,146,565</u>
	<u>326,679,616</u>	<u>387,360,458</u>

(1) Incluye cartas de promesa de pago comerciales e hipotecarias

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(17) Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Other Commitments, continued

The nature, terms and maximum potential amount of future payments the Bank could be required to make under the standby letters of credit, commercial guarantees and loan commitments as of March 31, 2023, are detailed as follows:

	March 31, <u>2023</u>	December 31, <u>2022</u>
Up to 1 year	122,719,436	135,996,007
Over 1 year	<u>196,837,515</u>	<u>249,928,071</u>
	<u>319,556,951</u>	<u>385,924,078</u>

Generally, the Bank has resources to recover from clients the amounts paid under these guarantees; additionally, the Bank can hold cash or other guarantees to cover for these guarantees issued. The assets held as collateral that the Bank can obtain and settle to collect all or part of the amounts paid under these guarantees as of March 31, 2023, amounted to \$4,106,866 (December 31, 2022: \$4,723,056).

(18) Disclosures on the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Bank established a process for determining the fair value. The fair value is primarily based on quoted market prices, when available. If market prices or quotes are not available, fair value is determined based on internally developed models that primarily use market information or other information obtained as inputs regardless of market parameters, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates, debt prices, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. However, in situations where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Bank's own judgments about assumptions that market participants would use in setting the price of the asset or liability.

The judgments are developed by the Bank based on the best information available, including expected cash flows, discount rates adjusted for risks and the availability of observable and unobservable inputs.

The methods described above can generate fair value estimates that may not be indicative of the net realizable value or that do not reflect future values. In addition, while the Bank believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those used by other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in different fair value estimates as of the reporting date.

Recurrent Fair Value Measurement

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used to value instruments carried at fair value, including a general classification of such instruments according to the fair value hierarchy.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(18) Disclosures on the Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued

Securities

When there are market prices in an active market, securities are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 securities include highly liquid bonds from the government and agencies and investments in highly traded shares.

If market prices are not available for a specific security, the fair value is determined using market prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows and are classified in Level 2. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency in determining the assumptions used in the valuation, securities are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Therefore, when valuing certain debt obligations, determining fair value may require comparisons with similar instruments or default and collection rate analysis.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Other significant observable Inputs Level 2</u>	<u>Significant unobservable Inputs Level 3</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Assets				
Investments at FVTPL:				
Other governments	0	9,857,970	0	9,857,970
Corporates bonds	0	7,314	0	7,314
Mutual funds	0	2,213,809	18,577,030	20,790,839
Common stocks	0	453,392	593,687	1,047,079
Total investments at FVTPL	<u>0</u>	<u>12,532,485</u>	<u>19,170,717</u>	<u>31,703,202</u>
Investments at FVOCI:				
Governments:				
United States of America	332,965,565	55,984,072	0	388,949,637
Other governments	0	276,050,007	0	276,050,007
	<u>332,965,565</u>	<u>332,034,079</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>664,999,644</u>
Corporate bonds	364,768	88,928,335	0	89,293,103
Total investmets at FVOCI	<u>333,330,333</u>	<u>420,962,414</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>754,292,747</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Other significant observable Inputs Level 2</u>	<u>Significant unobservable Inputs Level 3</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Assets				
Investments at FVTPL:				
Other governments	0	11,974,629	0	11,974,629
Corporates bonds	0	13,329	0	13,329
Mutual funds	0	2,242,929	18,577,030	20,819,959
Common stocks	0	522,970	593,406	1,116,376
Total investments at FVTPL	<u>0</u>	<u>14,753,857</u>	<u>19,170,436</u>	<u>33,924,293</u>
Investments at FVOCI:				
Governments:				
United States of America	332,208,820	120,964,721	0	453,173,541
Other governments	0	273,814,072	0	273,814,072
	<u>332,208,820</u>	<u>394,778,793</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>726,987,613</u>
Corporate bonds	373,348	89,392,205	0	89,765,553
Total investmets at FVOCI	<u>332,582,168</u>	<u>484,170,998</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>816,753,166</u>

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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(18) Disclosures on the Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued

The Bank's accounting policies include the recognition of transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy on the date of the event or change in the circumstances that caused the transfer.

The table below includes the movement of the figures in the consolidated statement of financial position (including changes in fair value) of the financial instruments classified by the Bank within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, for the period ended March 31, 2023. When determining whether to classify an instrument in Level 3, the decision is based on the importance of unobservable inputs within the overall fair value measurement.

	Investments	
	Common stocks	Total
March 31, 2023		
Assets		
Fair value at January 01, 2023	593,406	593,406
Valuation of investments at FVTPL	281	281
Fair value at March 31, 2023	<u>593,687</u>	<u>593,687</u>
December 31, 2022		
Assets		
Fair value at January 01, 2022	1,593,577	1,593,577
Valuation of investments at FVTPL	(1,000,171)	(1,000,171)
Fair value at December 31, 2022	<u>593,406</u>	<u>593,406</u>

The table below describes the valuation techniques and input data used in the financial instruments' recurring fair value measurements:

Financial instrument	Valuation technique and entry data used	Level
Corporate bonds and bonds issued by the government and agencies	Consensus prices obtained through price providers (Bloomberg). For part of these instruments discounted cash flows are applied using a market rate of an instrument with a similar remaining maturity. Market prices provided by price providers or local regulators, in less marketable markets. Discounted cash flows are used for various bonds using a rate of market for an instrument with a similar remaining maturity.	(2,3)
Common stocks	Discounted cash flows using a capital cost rate adjusted for premium for size.	(3)
Common stocks	Market prices provided by local stock exchanges.	(2)
Mutual funds and other stocks	Net Asset Value.	(2)
Embedded financial derivative instruments	Functional currency cash flows Foreign currency cash flows	(3)

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(18) Disclosures on the Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued

Fair value of Financial Instruments, additional disclosures

A description of the methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the main financial instruments held by the Bank is provided below:

Financial instruments with carrying amounts that approximate the fair value

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits that bear interest and clients' obligations for acceptances and acceptances outstanding are measured at book value reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, which is considered a reasonable fair value estimate due to the characteristics and maturity of these instruments.

Loans

To determine the fair value of the loan portfolio, the cash flows were discounted at a rate that reflects:

- a. Actual market rate, and
- b. Future interest rate expectations, for a term that reflects the anticipated payments on the loan portfolio.

Deposits

To determine the fair value of these instruments, the cash flows were discounted at a rate that reflects:

- a. Actual market rate, and
- b. Future interest rate expectations, for the remaining term of these instruments.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements

There are no market price quotes for these instruments; therefore, their fair value is determined using discounted cash flow techniques. Cash flows are estimated based on the contractual terms, taking into account any incorporated derivative characteristic or other factors. Expected cash flows are discounted using market rates that approach the maturity of the instrument, as well as the nature and amount of the guarantee given or received.

Borrowings

The fair value is estimated based on current interest rates for debt with similar and adjusted maturities to reflect the credit rating of the Bank and its guarantees.

Other financial obligations

Fair value is estimated based on the market price quotes for the same issuance or similar issuances or on the current rates offered by the Bank for debts with the same terms, adjusted for credit quality.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(18) Disclosures on the Fair Value of Financial Instruments, continued

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable input data used in determining the fair value of recurring and nonrecurring assets and liabilities categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy that are recognized in the consolidated financial position are as follows:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>		<u>Quantitative information of Level 3 fair values</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Unobservable assumptions</u>
Common stocks	593,687	Quoted prices for similar instruments	Similar instruments quotes

<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>Quantitative information of Level 3 fair values</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Unobservable assumptions</u>
Common stocks	593,406	Quoted prices for similar instruments	Similar instruments quotes

La The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorized:

<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0	22,576,793	22,576,793	22,576,793
Deposits in banks	0	187,321,597	187,321,597	187,321,597
Investments at AC	65,916,594	0	65,916,594	69,243,464
Loans, excluding financial leases	0	3,375,506,983	3,375,506,983	3,622,558,528
Acceptances outstanding	0	39,346,563	39,346,563	39,346,563
Total financial assets	<u>65,916,594</u>	<u>3,624,751,936</u>	<u>3,690,668,530</u>	<u>3,941,046,945</u>
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	793,577,731	2,270,493,095	3,064,070,826	3,022,387,315
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	0	65,266,547	65,266,547	65,266,547
Financial obligations	0	1,069,342,981	1,069,342,981	1,075,990,856
Other financial obligations	0	372,384,097	372,384,097	363,507,538
Acceptances outstanding	0	39,369,685	39,369,685	39,369,685
Total financial liabilities	<u>793,577,731</u>	<u>3,816,856,405</u>	<u>4,610,434,136</u>	<u>4,566,521,941</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	0	25,607,633	25,607,633	25,607,633
Deposits in banks	0	194,708,689	194,708,689	194,708,689
Investments at AC	68,030,457	0	68,030,457	71,831,130
Loans, excluding financial leases	0	3,504,672,906	3,504,672,906	3,643,626,960
Acceptances outstanding	0	37,548,939	37,548,939	37,548,939
Total financial assets	<u>68,030,457</u>	<u>3,762,538,166</u>	<u>3,830,568,623</u>	<u>3,973,323,350</u>
Financial liabilities				
Deposits	822,596,779	2,237,626,928	3,060,223,707	3,026,463,960
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	0	114,931,521	114,931,521	114,931,521
Financial obligations	0	1,429,629,513	1,429,629,513	1,433,979,564
Other financial obligations	0	71,740,190	71,740,190	69,037,097
Acceptances outstanding	0	37,571,005	37,571,005	37,571,005
Total financial liabilities	<u>822,596,779</u>	<u>3,891,499,158</u>	<u>4,714,095,937</u>	<u>4,681,983,147</u>

(19) Trust Agreements - Administration and Custody of Securities

As of March 31, 2023, several subsidiaries of the Bank manage and keep custody of securities for a total amount of approximately \$520,981,010 (December 31, 2022: \$537,771,778).

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(19) Trust Agreements - Administration and Custody of Securities, continued

The Bank maintains, within its portfolio of administered trust agreements, a total of \$278,422,687 (December 31, 2022: \$273,634,469), corresponding to investments of the Board of Directors of the Savings & Capitalization Pension System for the Public Sector Employees (SIACAP). The administration of SIACAP was awarded to the Multibank/Multi Securities, through Service Contract No. 008-2017 published in the Official Gazette No.28379 of October 4, 2017. Some important clauses of this Contract establish the following:

- Operate as an investment manager of the resources of SIACAP members for a period of 5 years.
- Manage and invest the resources of affiliates according to Law No.27 of June 27, 1997 and Executive Decree No.32 of July 6, 1998.
- Deliver monthly investment reports to SIACAP.

As of March 31, 2023, the Administrator maintains a compliance bond in the amount of \$2,750,000 (December 31, 2022: \$2,750,000) on behalf of the Board of Directors of the SIACAP-Panama General Comptroller.

(20) Related Parties Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Bank conducts transactions with related parties, including main executives and directors. These transactions, according to the internal policies of the Bank are carried out at market conditions.

The following table shows the balances and transactions with related parties as of March 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Key personnel And directors	Related Parties	Key personnel And directors	Related Parties
Assets:				
Deposits due from banks	0	163,205	0	60,768
ECL deposits due from banks	0	(3,629)	0	(3,629)
Interest bearing deposits	0	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
Loans	2,426,008	4,335	2,457,325	8,341
Loans loss reserve	(22,756)	(43)	(16,694)	(67)
Accumulated interest receivable and other accounts receivable	9,033	52,048,831	2,869	51,935,907
	<u>2,412,285</u>	<u>55,212,699</u>	<u>2,443,500</u>	<u>55,001,320</u>
Liabilities:				
Demand deposits	1,394,027	51,656,546	1,443,929	51,176,090
Time deposits	1,919,184	53,675,000	1,739,184	56,560,000
Accumulated interest payable and other liabilities	8,519	565,520	8,507	596,213
	<u>3,321,730</u>	<u>105,897,067</u>	<u>3,191,620</u>	<u>108,332,303</u>
	31 de marzo de 2023		31 de marzo 2022	
	Directores y Personal clave	Compañías Relacionadas	Directores y Personal clave	Compañías Relacionadas
Interest income and other income	13,424	64,929	16,430	60,465
Interest expense and other operating expenses	12,304	1,631,200	14,226	2,350,707
Key management personnel benefit	1,297,252	0	1,708,380	0

(21) Litigations

To the best of management's knowledge, the Bank is not involved in any litigation or claim that is likely to cause a significant adverse effect on its business, its consolidated financial position or its consolidated financial performance.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects

Main Laws and Regulations applicable to banking operations in the Republic of Panama, regulated and supervised by the Superintendency of Banks of the Republic of Panama

The Bank's banking operations are subject to various regulatory requirements administered by the various regulators in which it operates or is licensed. Failure to comply with these regulatory requirements may give rise to certain mandatory actions, and possibly other discretionary actions, by regulators that, if assumed, may have a significant effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under the equity sufficiency guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective actions, the Bank's banking operations must comply with specific capital guidelines that contemplate quantitative measures of assets and certain elements outside the consolidated statements of financial position, in accordance with regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts of the Bank's banking operations and their classification are subject to qualitative judgments by regulators regarding their components, risk weights and other factors.

As of March 31, 2023, Banking operations meet all capital adequacy minimum requirements to which they are subject, which is of 8.00% and other regulatory requirements.

- *Director's Board General Resolution SBP-GJD-003-2013 issued by the Superintendency of July 9, 2013.*

This Resolution establishes that in the event that the calculation of a provision or reserve in accordance with prudential rules applicable to banks, which present specific aspects in addition to those required by IFRS, is greater than the respective calculation determined under IFRS, the excess provision or reserve under prudential rules will be recognized within equity as a regulatory reserve.

- *Rule No. 4-2013 "By which provisions are established on the management and administration of credit risk inherent in the letter of credit and off-balance sheet transactions", issued by the Superintendency on May 28, 2013.*

Among other aspects, this Rule defines the classification categories for credit facilities for specific and dynamic provisions, as well as the criteria of policies for restructured loans, acceptance of guarantees and write-off of operations. Specific impairment provisions of the loan portfolio should be determined and recognized in the financial statements according to the classification of credit facilities in the risk categories currently in use, according to certain weightings of calculations set out in the Rule and considering certain percentages of minimum provisions per category. Dynamic provisions, as a prudential regulatory criterion, will be determined and recognized quarterly as reserves, within equity following certain calculation criteria and restrictions that will be gradually applied.

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

The table below summarizes the classification of the amortized cost loan portfolio and the reserves for loan losses based on Rule No. 4-2013, as of March 31, 2023:

	<u>Marh 31, 2023</u>		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Reserves</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Reserves</u>
Normal	2,915,078,758	0	2,956,950,767	0
Special mention	235,624,971	17,276,011	224,082,865	14,195,462
Substandard	362,428,825	43,180,023	384,846,731	50,151,266
Doubtful	72,407,426	25,029,064	45,979,546	11,547,392
Loss	<u>50,538,471</u>	<u>28,784,976</u>	<u>43,560,573</u>	<u>28,085,952</u>
Gross amount	<u>3,636,078,451</u>	<u>114,270,074</u>	<u>3,655,420,482</u>	<u>103,980,072</u>

Rule No. 4-2013 defined past due loans as any credit facility with any unpaid amount for contractual principal, interest or fees, with an aging of more than 30 days up to 90 days, from the payment due date.

Rule No. 4-2013 defined non-performing loans as any credit facility which payments have remained past due for more than 90 days. This period shall be calculated from the date contractually set for payment. Operations with a lump-sum payment at maturity and overdrafts will become non - performing when the aging of defaulted payments exceeds 30 days from the date on which payment was required.

As of March 31, 2023, the classification of the amortized cost loan portfolio by maturity profile based on Rule No. 4-2013.

March 31, 2023

<u>Past due</u>	<u>Non-performing loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>57,482,059</u>	<u>105,017,704</u>	<u>162,499,763</u>

December 31, 2022

<u>Past due</u>	<u>Non-performing loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>32,014,572</u>	<u>100,169,613</u>	<u>132,184,185</u>

Based on Rule No. 8-2014, for regulatory purposes, suspension of accrual of interest income is based on days in arrears in payment of principal and/or interest and the type of credit transaction as follows:

- For consumer and corporate loans; if payment is in arrears for more than 90 days; and
- For residential mortgage loans, if payments is in arrears for more than 120 days.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

Modified special mention category loans

As of November 1, 2022, Rule 12-2022 came into effect, which rescinds in all its parts Rule No. 2-2021 of June 11, 2021 and all its modifications and Rule No. 6-2021 of December 22, 2021 and all its modifications and which establishes the parameters and guidelines for the permanent reinstatement of the Modified Special Mention Portfolio to Rule No. 4-2013.

Interest Receivable and Interest Earned on Modified Loans

Rule 5-2022 issued by the SBP on May 17, 2022 indicates that as of January 2022, banking entities will suspend the recognition of interest, for income purposes, in interest receivable and interest earned accounts modified credits that have had a significant increase in risk with respect to their initial recognition and that also present objective evidence of loss incurred (impaired credits), and those loans included in the categories modified special mention, modified doubtful and modified unrecoverable, to which which refers to the General Resolution of the Board of Directors No. SBP-GJD-0003-2021.

In accordance with the Rule mentioned in the preceding paragraph on the modified special mention loan portfolio, the banks will constitute a provision equivalent to the higher of the provision according to IFRS for the modified special mention portfolio and a generic provision equivalent to three percent (3%) of the gross balance of the modified loan portfolio, including accrued uncollected interest and capitalized expenses; modified credits guaranteed with deposits pledged in the same bank may be excluded from this calculation up to the guaranteed amount. Based on the aforementioned, the following scenarios will be considered:

- In cases where the IFRS provision is equal to or greater than the generic provision of 3% established in this article, the bank will record the corresponding IFRS provision in profit or loss for the year.
- In cases in which the IFRS provision is less than the generic provision of 3%, as established in the present article, the Bank will record in profit or loss the IFRS provision and the difference must be recorded in profit or loss or in a regulatory reserve within equity, taking into consideration the following aspects:
 - When the IFRS provision is equal or greater than a 1.5%, the Bank should record such IFRS provision in profit or loss. Likewise, the difference to complete the 3% of the generic provision, established in the present article, must be recorded in a regulatory reserve within equity.
 - When the IFRS provision is less than 1.5%, the Bank must ensure to complete the percentage is completed and record it in profit and loss. Likewise, the difference to complete the 3% of the generic provision, as established in the present article, must be recorded in a regulatory reserve within equity.

As of September 30, 2022, this regulatory requirement was not applied since this classification does not longer exist.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

Article 1 of Rule No.11-2019 amends Article 27 of Rule No. 004-2013 as follows:

Article 27. Write-off of Operations: Each bank will write off all loans classified as unrecoverable within a period of no more than one year from the date on which it was classified in this category. The following loans shall be exempt from the application of this period:

- Mortgage loans, consumer loans with real estate guarantees and corporate loans with real estate guarantees, classified as risk mitigators in accordance with Article 42 of Rule No. 11-2019 and whose guarantee is found duly constituted in the Republic of Panama in favor of the Bank. In these cases, each bank will write off all loans classified as unrecoverable within a period of no more than two years, from the date on which it was classified in this category. The above provision may be extended only once for an additional year upon approval by the Superintendent.
- After the year of extension, if the Bank has not yet carried out the stated write off, it must create a reserve within the equity account, by appropriating retained earnings to which the loan value, net of provisions, will be charged, according to the percentages set out in the following table:

<u>Type of Loans</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Applicable Percentage</u>
Mortgage loans and consumer loans with real estate guarantees	At the beginning of the first year after the extension (fourth year)	50%
	At the beginning of the second year after the extension (fifth year)	50%
Corporate loans with real estate guarantees	At the beginning of the third year	50%
	At the beginning of the fourth year	50%

As of March 31, 2023, the Bank established a capital reserve of \$13,274,254 (December 31, 2022: \$13,177,795), in compliance with Rule No. 11-2019.

As of March 31, 2023, in compliance with provisions indicated in articles 36 and 38 of Rule No. 4-2013, the Bank established a dynamic provision as an equity item that is assigned from retained earnings. The credit balance of this dynamic provision is part of the regulatory capital, but it does not replace or offset the requirements for the minimum capital adequacy percentage established by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

Rule No. 4-2013 establishes a dynamic provision which will not be less than 1.25%, nor greater than 2.50% of the risk-weighted assets corresponding to credit facilities classified as normal, as March 31, 2023. These percentages represent the following amounts:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1.25%	<u>28,303,453</u>	<u>28,798,498</u>
2.50%	<u>56,606,905</u>	<u>57,596,997</u>

The following table summarizes the balance constituted for dynamic provision by Multibank Inc. and Subsidiaries for each of the following subsidiaries:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Multibank Inc.	56,630,024	56,630,024
MB Créditos, S. A. and Subsidiary	<u>21,368</u>	<u>21,368</u>
	<u>56,651,392</u>	<u>56,651,392</u>

- *Capital Management*

Banking law in Panama states that general license banks must maintain a minimum paid-in or allocated minimum capital of \$10 million; and a minimum capital adequacy rate of 8% of its risk-weighted assets, which should include off-balance sheet operations.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts of Total Capital and Primary Capital (Pillar 1) on risk-weighted assets.

Management considers that, as of March 31, 2023, the Bank meets all the financial adequacy requirements to which it is subject. The Bank presents its consolidated capital funds on its risk-weighted assets based on Rules No.1-2015, No.3-2016, No.2-2018 and No.11-2018 of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

Rule No.1-2015, which lays down capital adequacy rules for banks and banking groups, into effect on 1 January 2016.

Rule No.3-2016, which lays down rules for the determination of assets weighted by credit risks and counterparty risk, into effect on 1 July 2016.

Rule No.2-2018, which lays down the provisions on liquidity risk management and the short-term liquidity hedging ratio, into effect on January 1, 2020.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

Rule No.11-2018, by which new provisions on Operational Risks are issued, into effect on December 31, 2019.

Rule No. 9-2020, which establish additional, exceptional, and temporary measures are issued to comply with the provisions contained in Rule No. 4-2013, became effective on September 21, 2020.

Rule No. 1-2021, by means of which articles 5 and 7 of Rule No. 1-2015 are modified, which establishes the Capital Adequacy standards applicable to banks and Banking groups, came into effect on March 23, 2021.

Rule No. 3-2022, by means of which article 2 of Rule No. 3-2016, which establishes rules for the determination of weighted assets for credit risk and counterparty risk, is modified, came into effect on April 19 of 2022.

Rule No. 8-2022, which modifies article 2 of Rule No. 3-2016 on assets weighted by credit risk and counterparty risk, came into effect on August 2, 2022.

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Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

The Bank presents consolidated capital funds on its weighted assets based on risks, in accordance with the requirements of the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, which are detailed below:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Tier 1 Capital		
Common shares	183,645,893	183,645,893
Excess paid in-capital / acquisition of non-controlling interests	(152,873)	(152,873)
Retained earnings	181,756,285	188,035,920
Declared capital reserves	177,769	177,769
Other comprehensive income items		
Gain (loss) on securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and others	(83,513,466)	(93,107,990)
Employee benefits	142,107	142,107
Less: Reserve cash flow hedge deferred tax – tax los carryforward	(3,258,836)	(2,530,700)
Other intangible assets	(7,485,805)	(7,960,894)
Total Tier 1 Capital	<u>271,311,073</u>	<u>268,249,231</u>
Tier 2 Capital		
Subordinated bonds	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>
Total Tier 2 Capital	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>
Dynamic Provision	<u>56,651,392</u>	<u>56,651,392</u>
Total Regulatory Capital Funds	<u>357,962,465</u>	<u>352,900,623</u>
Credit Risk Weighted Assets, Net of Deductions	2,649,898,908	2,685,933,694
Weighted Assets by Market Risk (Rule No. 03-2018)	8,045	11,049
Weighted Assets by Operational Risk (Rule No. 11-2018)	<u>105,145,348</u>	<u>112,833,197</u>
Total risk-weighted assets	<u>2,755,052,301</u>	<u>2,798,777,939</u>
Ratios:		
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.99%	12.61%
Common Tier 1 Capital Ratio	9.85%	9.58%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	9.85%	9.58%
Leverage Ratio	5.68%	5.50%

- *Liquidity Ratio*

The percentage of the liquidity ratio reported by Multibank Inc. (Parent Bank) to the regulatory body, under the parameters of Rule No. 4-2008, as of March 31, 2023 was 54.37% (December 31, 2022: 53.44%).

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

- *Foreclosed Assets*

Rule No. 3-2009 issued by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama, through which the provisions on the foreclose of real estate are updated, sets the term of five (5) years for the sale of real estate acquired in payment of unpaid loans.

Foreclosed properties held for sale are recognized at the lower of the carrying amount of the unpaid loans or the estimated realizable value of the properties. The agreement establishes that the reserve for foreclosed properties, assigned from undistributed profits, progressively increases within a range of 10% for the first year of registration up to 90% in the fifth year of being foreclosed, through the establishment of an equity reserve. The progressive table for reserve is presented below:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Minimum percentage reserve</u>
First	10%
Second	20%
Third	35%
Fourth	15%
Fifth	10%

AS of March 31, 2023, the Bank constituted a reserve for foreclosed properties amounting to \$5,966,244, (December 31, 2022: \$5,099,815), as an equity item that is allocated from undistributed profits.

- *Regulation from the Republic of Costa Rica*

A capital reserve must be created in compliance with article 143 of the Commerce Code of Costa Rica, which requires allocation of 5% of liquid earnings for each business year, for constitution of a capital reserve, until this reserve becomes equivalent to 20% of the paid-in capital of each individual company.

- *Financial Companies Law*

Financial companies in Panama are regulated by the General Directorate of Financial Companies of the Ministry of Trade and Industry pursuant to the regulations established by Law No.42 of July 23, 2001.

- *Finance Lease Laws*

Leasing operations in Panama are regulated by the General Directorate of Financial Companies of the Ministry of Trade and Industry pursuant to the regulations established by Law No.7 of July 10, 1990.

- *Insurance and Reinsurance Laws*

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

MULTIBANK INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Panama, Republic of Panama)

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(22) Regulatory Aspects, continued

- *Insurance Reserve*

Reserves for legal and catastrophic risks and/or contingencies and a provision for statistical deviations must be established in accordance with Article 213 of the Insurance Law of the Republic of Panama, which establishes that insurers in Panama are required to constitute and maintain in the country, a reserve fund equivalent to 20% of its net earnings before income tax, until the fund reaches two million dollars (\$2,000,000), and, thereafter, 10%, until reaching 50% of paid – in capital. As of March 31, 2023 it presents a reserve of \$6,406,243 (December 31, 2022: \$6,324,087).

- *Securities Law*

Broker-dealer operations in Panama are regulated by the Superintendency of the Securities Market pursuant to the regulations established by Decree-Law No.1 of July 8, 1999, as amended by Law No. 67 of September 1, 2011.

The operations of brokerage houses are currently in the process of being adapted to the Rule No. 4-2011, as amended in certain provisions by Rule No. 8-2013, issued by the Superintendency of the Securities Market, which provides that brokerage houses must comply with the capital adequacy rules and its models.

- *Trust Law*

Trust operations are regulated in Panama by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama pursuant to the regulations established by Law No.1 of January 5, 1984, modified and partially rescinded by Law 21 of 2017, which establishes the standards for regulation and supervisory of the fiduciary and the trust business.