CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019

Bladex 40 YEARS

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
as of December 31, 2019

(With the Independent Auditors' Report thereon)

**Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S.A.
and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Statements

Contents

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A.:

Opinion on the Consolidated *Financial Statements*

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S.A. and subsidiaries (the Bank) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Bank's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated April 30, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Bank in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Assessment of the allowance for loan losses

As discussed in Notes 4.4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank's allowance for loan losses (ALL) was $99,307 thousand as of December 31, 2019. The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measure the ALL, using an expected credit loss (ECL) methodology. The ECL methodology uses complex models which incorporate inputs and assumptions that involve significant judgment. The ALL is determined as a function of the Bank's assessment of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) associated with the financial asset. It reflects a probability weighted outcome that considers the customer's credit risk rating, the country risk rating, which contemplates multiple economic scenarios, and historical recovery rates. When the Bank determines that there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition or when the financial asset is in default, lifetime ECL is recorded; otherwise, a 12-month ECL is recorded. When the financial asset is in default, the Bank assesses ECL on an individual basis, considering the expected cash flows, discount rates and related collateral valuation.

We identified the assessment of the ALL as a critical audit matter because it involved significant measurement uncertainty requiring substantial auditor judgment, as well as industry knowledge and experience. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the criteria for identifying a SICR, the occurrence of events of default and the Bank's ECL models. Specifically, this included the models for customer and country risk ratings, including the macro-economic forecasts embedded therein, PD and LGD. When assessing the ECL on an individual basis, significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the expected cash flows, including the recovery through collateral.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following:

— We tested certain internal controls over the Bank's ALL process with the involvement of our financial risk management, credit risk and information technology professionals with specialized skills, industry knowledge and relevant experience. These included controls related to: (i) the validation of models that determine PD and LGD; (ii) the review of significant assumptions and judgments used by the Bank to determine customer and country risk ratings, including the forecast macro-economic variables; (iii) the identification of whether there has been SICR or an event of default; (iv) data inputs into the ALL models, including technology controls over its extraction and processing; (v) loan reviews to determine customer credit risk ratings; and (vi) country risk rating reviews.

— We involved financial risk management professionals with specialized skills, industry knowledge and relevant experience, who assisted in: (i) evaluating the methodology and key inputs used in determining the PD and LGD parameters produced by the models; (ii) evaluating the country risk rating models, including the forecast macro-economic variables.

— We involved credit risk professionals with specialized skills, industry knowledge and relevant experience, who assisted in: (i) evaluating, for a sample of customers, the Bank's assigned credit risk rating, and the Bank's judgment on whether there was a SICR or an event of default; and (ii) evaluating the collateral values used in the assessment of ECL on an individual basis.

We have served as the Bank's auditor since 2018.

KPMG

Panama City, Republic of Panama
April 30, 2020

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position
December 31, 2019
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	7,8	1,178,170	1,745,652
Securities and other financial assets, net	5,7,9	88,794	123,598
Loans		5,892,997	5,778,424
Interest receivable		41,757	41,144
Allowance for loan losses		(99,307)	(100,785)
Unearned interest and deferred fees		(12,114)	(16,525)
Loans, net	5,7,10	5,823,333	5,702,258
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	5,7	115,682	9,696
Derivative financial instruments - assets	5,7,13	11,157	2,688
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	15	18,752	6,686
Intangibles, net	16	1,427	1,633
Investment properties		3,494	-
Other assets	17	8,857	16,974
Total assets		7,249,666	7,609,185
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities:			
Demand deposits		85,786	211,381
Time deposits		2,802,550	2,759,441
	7,18	2,888,336	2,970,822
Interest payable		5,219	12,154
Total deposits		2,893,555	2,982,976
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	5,7,19	40,530	39,767
Borrowings and debt, net	7,20	3,138,310	3,518,446
Interest payable		10,554	13,763
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	5,7	115,682	9,696
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	5,7,13	14,675	34,043
Allowance for loan commitments and financial guarantees contracts losses	5,7	3,044	3,289
Other liabilities	21	17,149	13,615
Total liabilities		6,233,499	6,615,595
Equity:			
Common stock	23	279,980	279,980
Treasury stock	23	(59,669)	(61,076)
Additional paid-in capital in excess of value assigned to common stock	23	120,362	119,987
Capital reserves	31	95,210	95,210
Regulatory reserves	31	136,019	136,019
Retained earnings		446,083	423,050
Other comprehensive income (loss)	24	(1,818)	420
Total equity		1,016,167	993,590
Total liabilities and equity		7,249,666	7,609,185

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

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of profit or loss
For the year ended December 31, 2019
(In thousands of US dollars, except per share data and number of shares)

	Notes	2019	2018	2017
Interest income:				
Deposits		17,011	15,615	10,261
Securities		3,209	2,899	2,492
Loans		253,462	239,976	213,326
Total interest income	26	273,682	258,490	226,079
Interest expense:				
Deposits		(67,435)	(63,146)	(42,847)
Borrowings and debt		(96,732)	(85,601)	(63,417)
Total interest expense	26	(164,167)	(148,747)	(106,264)
Net interest income		109,515	109,743	119,815
Other income (expense):				
Fees and commissions, net	25	15,647	17,185	17,514
Loss on financial instruments, net	12	(1,379)	(1,009)	(739)
Other income, net		2,874	1,670	1,723
Total other income, net	26	17,142	17,846	18,498
Total revenues		126,657	127,589	138,313
Impairment loss on financial instruments	5,26	(430)	(57,515)	(9,439)
Gain (impairment loss) on non-financial assets	14,26	500	(10,018)	-
Operating expenses:				
Salaries and other employee expenses	28	(24,179)	(27,989)	(27,653)
Depreciation of equipment and leasehold improvements	15	(2,854)	(1,282)	(1,578)
Amortization of intangible assets	16	(702)	(1,176)	(838)
Other expenses	29	(12,939)	(18,471)	(16,806)
Total operating expenses	26	(40,674)	(48,918)	(46,875)
Profit for the year		86,053	11,138	81,999
Per share data:				
Basic earnings per share (in US dollars)	22	2.17	0.28	2.09
Diluted earnings per share (in US dollars)	22	2.17	0.28	2.08
Weighted average basic shares (in thousands of shares)	22	39,575	39,543	39,311
Weighted average diluted shares (in thousands of shares)	22	39,575	39,543	39,329

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

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
For the year ended December 31, 2019
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018	2017
Profit for the year		86,053	11,138	81,999
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Change in fair value on equity instrument at FVOCI, net of hedging	24	491	(1,224)	187
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Change in fair value on debt financial instruments at FVOCI, net of hedging	24	(2,694)	2,667	(3,948)
Reclassification of gains (losses) on financial instruments to the profit or loss	24	261	(1,704)	7,035
Exchange difference in conversion of foreign currency operation	24	(296)	(1,282)	1,490
Other comprehensive income (loss)	24	(2,238)	(1,543)	4,764
Total comprehensive income for the year		83,815	9,595	86,763

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

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the year ended December 31, 2019
(In thousands of US dollars)

	Common stock	Treasury stock	Additional paid-in capital in excess of value assigned to common stock	Capital reserves	Regulatory reserves	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balances at January 1, 2017	279,980	(69,176)	120,594	95,210	62,459	525,048	(2,801)	1,011,314
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	81,999	-	81,999
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,764	4,764
Issuance of restricted stock	-	1,259	(1,229)	-	-	-	-	30
Compensation cost - stock options and stock units plans	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	296
Exercised options and stock units vested	-	4,697	280	-	-	-	-	4,977
Repurchase of "Class B" and "Class E" common stock	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	(28)
Regulatory credit reserve	-	-	-	-	1,865	(1,865)	-	-
Dymanic provision	-	-	-	-	64,930	(64,930)	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	(60,540)	-	(60,540)
Balances at December 31, 2017	279,980	(63,248)	119,941	95,210	129,254	479,712	1,963	1,042,812
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	11,138	-	11,138
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,543)	(1,543)
Issuance of restricted stock	-	1,259	(1,259)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost - stock options and stock units plans	-	-	1,051	-	-	-	-	1,051
Exercised options and stock units vested	-	3,355	254	-	-	-	-	3,609
Repurchase of "Class B" and "Class E" common stock	-	(2,442)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,442)
Regulatory credit reserve	-	-	-	-	(20,498)	20,498	-	-
Dymanic provision	-	-	-	-	27,263	(27,263)	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	(61,035)	-	(61,035)
Balances at December 31, 2018, previously reported	279,980	(61,076)	119,987	95,210	136,019	423,050	420	993,590
Effect for change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	(1,926)	-	(1,926)
Balances at January 1, 2019, adjusted	279,980	(61,076)	119,987	95,210	136,019	421,124	420	991,664
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	86,053	-	86,053
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,389)	(2,389)
Transfer of fair value on equity instrument at FVOCI						(151)	151	-
Issuance of restricted stock	-	1,259	(1,259)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost - stock options and stock units plans	-	-	1,782	-	-	-	-	1,782
Exercised options and stock units vested	-	148	(148)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	(60,943)	-	(60,943)
Balances at December 31, 2019	279,980	(59,669)	120,362	95,210	136,019	446,083	(1,818)	1,016,167

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

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2019
(In thousands of US dollars)

	2019	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	86,053	11,138	81,999
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation of equipment and leasehold improvements	2,854	1,282	1,578
Amortization of intangible assets	702	1,176	838
Gain on sale of investment properties	(500)	-	-
Impairment loss on financial instruments	430	57,515	9,439
(Gain) loss, net on sale of financial assets at fair value through OCI	(186)	(194)	(249)
Amortization of premium and discount related to securities at amortized cost	1,037	698	732
Compensation cost - share-based payment	1,782	1,051	296
Net changes in hedging position	(18,273)	12,403	(1,833)
Loss for disposal of equipment and leasehold improvements	22	24	2,205
Loss for derecognition of intangible assets	-	2,705	16
Impairment on investment properties at fair value through profit or loss	-	3,849	-
Impairment loss on other assets	-	3,464	-
Unrealized loss on investment instrument "debenture" measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,258	-	-
Interest income	(273,682)	(258,490)	(226,079)
Interest expense	164,167	148,747	106,264
Net decrease (increase) in operating assets:			
Pledged deposits	21,008	13,781	8,571
Loans	(111,967)	(305,464)	479,226
Other assets	7,891	(6,449)	(269)
Net increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to depositors	(78,822)	41,978	125,992
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(24)
Other liabilities	3,074	(6,432)	(4,695)
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(192,152)	(277,218)	584,007
Interest received	274,031	242,276	239,394
Interest paid	(174,311)	(138,646)	(107,051)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(92,432)	(173,588)	716,350
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of equipment and leasehold improvements	(1,028)	(603)	(2,654)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(496)	(58)	(3,370)
Proceeds from the sale in investment properties	500	1,270	-
Proceeds from the sale of securities at fair value through OCI	14,037	-	17,040
Proceeds from the redemption of securities at fair value through OCI	8,094	4,635	-
Proceeds from redemption of securities at amortized cost	28,274	9,807	17,526
Purchases of securities at fair value through OCI	-	(9,875)	(8,402)
Purchases of securities at amortized cost	(18,316)	(26,701)	(9,978)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	31,065	(21,525)	10,162
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreements	764	39,767	-
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings and debt	(428,611)	950,259	(396,205)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings and debt	371,536	609,017	219,905
Repayments of long-term borrowings and debt	(368,843)	(256,173)	(883,476)
Payments of leases liabilities	(1,072)	-	-
Dividends paid	(58,881)	(61,539)	(60,605)
Exercised stock options	-	3,609	4,977
Repurchase of common stock	-	(2,442)	(27)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(485,107)	1,282,498	(1,115,431)
(Decrease) increase net in cash and cash equivalents	(546,474)	1,087,385	(388,919)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,706,192	618,807	1,007,726
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,159,718	1,706,192	618,807

1. Corporate information

Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. ("Bladex Head Office" and together with its subsidiaries "Bladex" or the "Bank"), headquartered in Panama City, Republic of Panama, is a specialized multinational bank established to support the financing of foreign trade and economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (the "Region"). The Bank was established pursuant to a May 1975 proposal presented to the Assembly of Governors of Central Banks in the Region, which recommended the creation of a multinational organization to increase the foreign trade financing capacity of the Region. The Bank was organized in 1977, incorporated in 1978 as a corporation pursuant isto the laws of the Republic of Panama, and initiated operations on January 2, 1979. Under a contract law signed in 1978 between the Republic of Panama and Bladex, the Bank was granted certain privileges by the Republic of Panama, including an exemption from payment of income taxes in Panama.

The Bank operates under a general banking license issued by the National Banking Commission of Panama, predecessor of the Superintendence of Banks of Panama (the "SBP").

In the Republic of Panama, banks are regulated by the SBP through Executive Decree No. 52 of April 30, 2008, which adopts the unique text of Law Decree No. 9 of February 26, 1998, modified by Law Decree No. 2 of February 22, 2008. Banks are also regulated by resolutions and agreements issued by this entity. The main aspects of this law and its regulations include: the authorization of banking licenses, minimum capital and liquidity requirements, consolidated supervision, procedures for management of credit, liquidity and market risks, measures to prevent money laundering, the financing of terrorism and related illicit activities, and procedures for banking intervention and liquidation, among others.

Bladex Head Office's subsidiaries are the following:

- Bladex Holdings Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America (USA), on May 30, 2000. Bladex Holdings Inc. has ownership in Bladex Representaçao Ltda.

- Bladex Representaçao Ltda., incorporated under the laws of Brazil on January 7, 2000, acts as the Bank's representative office in Brazil. Bladex Representaçao Ltda. is 99.999% owned by Bladex Head Office and the remaining 0.001% is owned by Bladex Holdings Inc.

- Bladex Development Corp. was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama on June 5, 2014. Bladex Development Corp. is 100% owned by Bladex Head Office.

- BLX Soluciones, S.A. de C.V., SOFOM, E.N.R.("BLX Soluciones") was incorporated under the laws of Mexico on June 13, 2014. BLX Soluciones is 99.9% owned by Bladex Head Office, and Bladex Development Corp. owns the remaining 0.1%. The company specializes in offering financial leasing and other financial products such as loans and factoring.

Bladex Head Office has an agency in New York City, USA (the "New York Agency"), which began operations on March 27, 1989. The New York Agency is principally engaged in financing transactions related to international trade, mostly the confirmation and financing of letters of credit for customers in the Region. The New York Agency, also has authorization to book transactions through an International Banking Facility ("IBF").

The Bank has representative offices in Buenos Aires, Argentina; in Mexico City, Mexico; and in Bogota, Colombia, and has a representative license in Lima, Peru.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 7, 2020.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2.2 Presentation currency

All amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements and notes are expressed in United States of America dollars (US dollar), which is the functional currency of the Bank.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items:

Items	Basis of measurement
Securities and other financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships	At amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship
Investment properties	Fair value

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Bladex and its subsidiaries. Bladex consolidates its subsidiaries from the date on which control is transferred to the Bank. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. Specifically, the Bank controls an investee if, and only if, the Bank has the following elements:

- Power over the investee. Existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee.
- Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Bank has less than the majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Bank’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Bank re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. The consolidation of the financial statements of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (“OCI”) are attributed to the equity holders of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Bank’s accounting policies.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Bank loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets, liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognized at fair value.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is measured according IFRS 9 – "*Financial Instruments*", or where applicable, at cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3. Changes in significant accounting policies

3.1 New accounting policies adopted

<u>Leases under IFRS 16</u>

The Bank applied IFRS 16 with effective date of initial application on January 1, 2019. As a result, the Bank has changed its accounting policy for lease contracts using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings at January 1, 2019.

Accounting policy applicable as of January 1, 2019:

At 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 should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset.

- The Bank has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use.

- 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 in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or modified, on or after January 1, 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the bank allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for lease agreements of office spaces in buildings in which the Bank is a lessee, it chose not to separate the components of the contract that do not correspond to the lease and to account for all of them under a single lease component.

3. Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 New accounting policies adopted

A. Definition of a lease

Previously, the Bank determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in Note 3.1.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Bank elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

B. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Bank previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the leases transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank. Under IFRS 16, the Bank recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. These leases are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Bank´s internal funding cost rate as at January 1, 2019. The right-of-use assets are measured at their book value as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the inception date, by discounting total lease payments to present value using the Bank's internal funding cost rate, for the weighted average term of the contract, adjusted for any prepayment, incremental cost, dismantling cost and depreciation that would have been recognized from the beginning of the contract until the date of implementation of the standard.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the inception date until the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if applicable, and is adjusted for certain new measurements of the lease liability. The Bank presents its right of use assets in equipment and improvements to the leased property and the liability for lease in obligations and debt, net in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Bank used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17:

- For lease contracts with similar characteristics, the internal funding cost rate of the Bank was applied, according to the average term of the lease.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term, for those contracts that included the option to extend or rescind the lease.

C. As a lessor

The Bank does not require to make any adjustments on transition of IFRS 16 for its leases like a lessor, except when acting as an intermediate lessor. The Bank accounted its leases in accordance with IFRS 16 on the date of initial application.

Under IFRS 16, the Bank should the evaluate the classification of the sublease by reference to the right-of-use assets, and not by reference to the underlying asset. At transition, the Bank revalued the classification of a sublease contract previously classified as an operating lease under IAS 17. The Bank concluded that the sublease is an operating lease under IFRS 16.

On transition to IFRS 16, the right-of-use assets recognized as a result of lease agreements that qualify as investment property are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured at fair value.

The Bank applied IFRS 15 to revenue from contracts with customers to assign the consideration in the contract to each lease component and that is not a lease.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

3. Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 New accounting policies

Impacts on consolidated financial statements

In transition to IFRS 16, the Bank recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, recognizing the difference in retained earnings.

The impact of transition is as follows:

	January 1, 2019
Right-of-use assets presented in equipment and improvements to leased property	17,435
Deferred liability loss under the methodology of IAS 17	1,604
Leases liabilities	(20,965)
Decrease in retained earnings	1,926

When measuring the lease liabilities, the Bank discounted the lease payments using its internal funding cost rate at January 1, 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 4.81%.

	January 1, 2019
Operating lease commitment disclosed as at December 31, 2018	16,790
Extensions and termination options that are reasonably true of being exercised	11,160
	27,950
Discounted lease liabilities using the internal funding cost rate as at January 1, 2019	20,965

Accounting policy applicable until December 31, 2018:

Leases under NIC 17

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

a. Banks as a lessee

Leases where the lessor does not transfer to the Bank substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases.

Collections from operating leases are recognized as an income in profit or loss using the straight-line method during the lease term.

b. Bank as a sub-lessor

Leases where the Bank does not transfer substantially all risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Rental income is recognized as revenue as earned. In the event that the contract is cancelable, they are recognized as income over the term of the lease.

3. Changes in significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 New accounting policies and amendments not yet adopted

In September 2019, the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) finalized the Phase 1 of the Project of IBOR Reform and issued the document Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ("the Reform"), which contains amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; to the IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement; and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, as a first reaction to the potential effects the IBOR reform could have on financial reporting to the entities that report IFRS. These amendments provide temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform.

The following summarizes the changes that are made to the Amendments (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7):

a. Modify specific hedge accounting requirements so that entities would apply those hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of the Reform;

b. Are mandatory for all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the Reform;

c. Are not intended to provide relief from any other consequences arising from the Reform (if a hedging relationship no longer meets the requirements for hedge accounting for reasons other than those specified by the amendments, discontinuation of hedge accounting is required); and

d. Require specific disclosures about the extent to which the entities' hedging relationships are affected by the amendments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and must be applied retrospectively, early application is permitted. The Bank is evaluating possible impact scenarios for its hedging positions, considering the Reform, mainly in those whose maturity exceeds the deadline of the Reform.

4. Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies applied consistently by the Bank to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements, are presented as follows.

4.1 Currency and foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions

For each entity, the Bank determines the functional currency; items, included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity, are measured using their respective functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries, whose local currency is considered their functional currency, are translated into the reporting currency, US dollars, using month-end spot foreign exchange rates. The Bank uses monthly-averaged exchange rates to translate revenues and expenses from local functional currency into US dollars. The effects of those translation adjustments are reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate effective at the date on which fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate effective at the date of the transaction.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Transactions whose terms are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency, including transactions denominated in local currency of foreign entities whose functional currency is the US dollar, are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated into US dollars using month-end spot foreign exchange rates. The effects of translation of monetary assets and liabilities into US dollar are included in current year's earnings on the line "gain (loss) on financial instruments, net" in profit or loss.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss, except for monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Bank's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income, if applicable.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Bank disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is attributed to non-controlling interest.

4.2 Interest

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not the expected credit loss (ECL). For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

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

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset, when the asset is not credit-impaired, or to the amortized cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market interest rates.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Presentation

Interest income and interest expense calculated using the effective interest method presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes:

- Interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
- Interest on securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Other interest income and expense presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes:

- Interest expense on lease liabilities
- The effective portion of the variability in interest cash flow changes in qualifying hedging derivatives, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Fees and commissions

Fees, commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are described in note 4.2

Other fees and commissions are recognized as the related services are performed based on the contractual terms set with a customer.

The following table describes the main products and services, other than services for financial intermediation, from which the Bank generates its revenue:

Type of services	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms
Letters of credit	
Opening	Guarantee to honor the estipulated amount agreed to in the terms and conditions entered into with the customer, upon presentation of required documentation.
Negotiation	Review of the shipping documents, by the beneficiary, under presentation and acceptance of payment on demand or on the day the reimbursement is made by the designated bank.
Acceptance	Commitment issued to the beneficiary to pay to a supplier in a future date, once all the shipping documents have been reviewed as to compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit.
Confirmation	Commitment issued to the issuer bank and the beneficiary to honor or negotiate shipping documents.
Amendment	A request to amend the original letter of credit on behalf of the beneficiary modifying the original terms and conditions
Syndications	
Structuring	Advise to the borrower by structuring the terms and conditions of a credit facility, and coordinating among the lenders' and the borrowers' legal counsel all legal aspects relating to the credit facility, among others.
Other services	
Other	Assignment of rights, transferability, reimbursements, payments, discrepancies, courier charges and transfers.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities

A. Date of recognition and initial measurement

The Bank initially recognizes loans, deposits, securities and financial liabilities on the trade date, the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships are measured at amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship.

B. Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on the Bank's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of these financial assets, except for those designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships, which are measured at amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI

Unrealized gains or losses for financial assets at FVOCI are reported as net increases or decreases in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in equity until realized. The gains or losses realized on the sale of securities, which are included in the gain (loss) on the sale of financial instruments, are determined individually for each instrument. Exchange gains or losses are recognized in gains or losses.

For an equity instrument designated as measured at FVOCI, the accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred within equity to retained earnings.

The rest of financial assets are classified at FVTPL.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

However, the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis may be made:

- It may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination, in other comprehensive income (loss); and
- It may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortized cost or at FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

The Bank classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for those liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships, which are measured at amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship.

C. Business model assessment

The Bank assesses the objective of the business model in which the financial asset is held at a portfolio level, because this reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considers the following:

- The Bank's policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, if the management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed;

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reason for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The Bank's Commercial business comprises primarily the loan portfolio that is held for collecting contractual cash flows. Sales of loans from theses portfolios are very infrequent and lower volume.

Certain debt securities are held by the Bank's Treasury business whose objective is to hold assets to collect the contractual cash flows. These securities may be sold, but such sales are not expected to be more than infrequent. Additionally, certain other debt securities are held in separate portfolios within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Accordingly, such sales are comprehensive rather than incidental and consequently implies a higher frequency and volume of sale.

An assessment of the business model for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how financial asset groups are managed together to obtain a particular business objective. The business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, assessment of the business model is done at a higher level of aggregation rather than instrument by instrument.

At the initial recognition of a financial asset, it is determined whether the newly recognized financial asset is part of an existing business model or whether it reflects the start of a new business model. The Bank reassesses its business model at each reporting date to determine whether business models have changed since the previous reporting date.

For the current and previous reporting dates, the Bank has not identified a change in its business model.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

D. Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding at a point in time and for other basic lending risks and costs as well as profit margin.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic credit agreement. Contractual terms that originate risk exposure or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are not related to a basic credit agreement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic credit arrangement irrespective of whether it is a credit in its legal form.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, so that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers the following:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

E. Reclassification

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

During the current fiscal year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on modification and derecognition of financial assets described in the following paragraphs.

F. Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of the asset or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.
- The Bank retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement.
- When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass–through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

Upon derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized asset, and the sum of the consideration received and any accumulated gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated financial statement of profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Any accumulated gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income regarding equity instruments designated at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income is not recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any interest in the transfer of a financial assets that qualify for derecognition, booked or held by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its consolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred asset or portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is extinguished, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

G. <u>Modified financial asset or liability</u>

Financial assets

A modified financial asset is an instrument whose borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and the renegotiation constitutes a concession to the borrower. A concession may include modification of terms such as an extension of maturity date, reduction in the stated interest rate, rescheduling of future cash flows, and reduction in the face amount of the financial asset or accrued interest, among others.

When a financial asset is modified, the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Bank's policies a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Bank considers the following:

- Qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity or covenants. If these do not clearly indicate a substantial modification, then;
- A quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original effective interest.

If the difference in present value is more than 10% the Bank deems the arrangement is substantially different leading to derecognition.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized the loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new financial asset is considered to be credit originated impaired. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new financial asset is recognized at a significant discount to its revised nominal amount because there remains a high risk of default which has not been reduced by the modification. The Bank monitors credit risk of modified or renegotiated financial assets by evaluating qualitative and quantitative information, such as if the borrower is in past due status under the new terms.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified, and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- The remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

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

- Continue with its current accounting treatment for the existing financial asset that has been modified.
- Record a modification gain or loss by recalculating the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.
- Assess whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument, by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms) and the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms). The financial asset that is modified is not automatically considered to have a lower credit risk. The assessment should consider credit risk over the expected life of the asset based on historical and forward-looking information, including information about the circumstances that led to the modification. Evidence that the criteria for the recognition of lifetime expected credit losses are subsequently no longer met may include a history of up-to-date and timely payment in subsequent periods. A minimum period of observation will be necessary before a financial asset may qualify to return to a 12-month expected credit loss measurement.
- Make the appropriate quantitative and qualitative disclosures required for renegotiated or modified assets to reflect the nature and the effect of such modifications (including the effect on the measurement of expected credit losses) and how the Bank monitors these financial assets that have been modified.

The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost at each reporting date at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the credit risk of that financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, an entity shall measure the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated financial statement of profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

H. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Generally, this is not the case with a contractual compensation agreement; therefore, related assets and liabilities are presented with their gross amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

I. Fair value measurement

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

When one is available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as "active" if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

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

J. Allowances for losses on financial instruments

The allowances for losses on financial instruments are provided for losses derived from the expected credit losses, inherent in the loan portfolio, investment securities and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, using the reserve methodology to determine expected credit losses. Additions to the allowance for expected credit losses for financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income depending on classification of the instrument. Incurred credit losses are deducted from the allowance, and subsequent recoveries are added. The allowance is also decreased by reversals of the allowance back to profit or loss. The allowance for expected credit losses for financial instruments at amortized cost is reported as a deduction of financial assets and, the allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, such as letters of credit and guarantees, is presented as a liability.

The Bank assigns to each exposure a risk rating which is defined using quantitative and qualitative factors that are indicative of the risk of loss. This rating is considered for purposes of identifying significant increases in credit risk. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Each exposure will be assigned to a risk rating at the time of initial recognition based on the information available about the customer and the country. Exposures will be subject to continuous monitoring, which may result in the change of an exposure to a different risk rating.

The analysis of customer risk considers financial and operational factors, sector / industry, market and managerial, also considering the ratings of international rating agencies, quality of information and other elements of an objective nature, including projections on these indicators.

For the assignment of customer credit ratings, quantitative and qualitative criteria are applied, depending on whether the counterpart corresponds to a financial entity or a corporation, and broken down into several factors, which receive a weighting within the customer's rating.

In the analysis of the country risk, for the establishment of the rating, the assessment of quantitative and qualitative variables specific to the country under analysis is considered, as well as the regional and global macroeconomic environment, considering projections about the future performance of the country environment.

In general, there are three groups of quantitative factors that determine the analysis and that give rise to a quantitative rating of the country (changes in main economic indicators; external payment capacity and access to capital; performance of domestic credit and the financial system), which is later analyzed within the social-political framework of the country (qualitative factors) and may suffer some deterioration for the determination of the final country rating.

i) Measurement of expected credit losses

Calculation of reserve for expected credit losses for financial instruments is made based on the risk rating resulting from the Bank's internal model and considering, generally (certain exceptions apply), the worst among the country risk rating of the transaction and the customer risk rating.

The table below provides a mapping of the Bank’s internal credit risk grades to external ratings.

Internal rating	12 - month average PD [(1)] %	External rating [(2)]	Description
1 - 4	0.09	Aaa – Ba1	Exposure in customers or countries with payment ability to satisfy their financial commitments.
5 - 6	2.35	Ba2 – B3	Exposure in customers or countries with payment ability to satisfy their financial commitments, but with more frequent reviews.
7	7.90	Caa1 - Caa3	Exposure in customers whose primary source of payment (operating cash flow) is inadequate, and who show evidence of deterioration in their working capital that does not allow them to satisfy payments on the agreed terms, or in countries where the operation carries certain risks.
8 - 9	30.67	Ca	Exposure in customers whose operating cash flow continuously shows insufficiency to service the debt on the originally agreed terms, or in countries where the operation is limited or restricted to certain terms, structure and types of credits.
10	100	C	Exposure in customers with operating cash flow that does not cover their costs, are in suspension of payments, presumably will also have difficulties fulfilling possible restructuring agreements, are in a state of insolvency, or have filed for bankruptcy, among others.

(1) Probability of default
(2) Credit rating by Moody’s Investors Service.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

In order to maintain periodical monitoring of the quality of the portfolio, customers and countries are reviewed within a time frequency ranging from 3 to 12 months, depending on the risk rating.

The Bank measures expected credit losses in a way that reflects: a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; b) time value of money; and c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions.

The expected credit loss model reflects the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of the financial instrument. The amount of ECL recognized as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition. There are two measurement bases:

- Stage 1: 12-month ECL, which applies to all financial instruments (from initial recognition) as long as there is no significant deterioration in credit quality, and

- Stage 2 and 3: Lifetime ECL, which applies when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on an individual or collective basis. In Stages 2 and 3 interest income is recognized. Under Stage 2 (as under Stage 1), there is a full decoupling between interest recognition and impairment and interest income is calculated on the carrying amount. Under Stage 3, when a financial asset subsequently becomes credit impaired (when a credit event has occurred), interest income is calculated on the amortized cost, net of impairment, i.e. the gross carrying amount after deducting the impairment allowance. In subsequent reporting years, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, and the improvement can be related objectively to the occurrence of an event (such as an improvement in the borrower's credit rating), then the Bank will once again calculate interest income on a gross basis.

The allowance for expected credit losses includes an asset-specific component and a formula-based component. The asset-specific component, or specific allowance, relates to the provision for losses on credits considered impaired and measured individually case-by-case. A specific allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or observable fair value of collateral) of the credit are lower than the carrying value of that credit. The formula-based component (collective assessment basis), covers the Bank's performing credit portfolio and it is established based on a process that estimates the probable loss inherent in the portfolio, based on statistical analysis and management's qualitative judgment. This assessment considers comprehensive information that incorporates not only past-due data, but other relevant credit information, such as forward looking macro-economic information.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the difference in the present value of the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from weighing of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate (EIR). For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and for financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Bank determines ECL using two methodologies to determine if there is objective evidence of impairment for financial instruments:

- <u>Individually Assessed</u>

The expected credit losses on individually assessed financial instruments are determined by an evaluation of the exposures on a case-by-case basis. This procedure is applied to all credit transaction that are individually significant or not. If it is determined that there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individual credit transaction, it is included in a group of credit transactions with similar characteristics and is collectively assessed to determine whether there is impairment.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The impairment loss is calculated by comparing the present value of the future expected flows, discounted at the original effective rate of the credit transaction, with its current carrying amount and the amount of any loss is charged as a provision for losses in profit or loss for those measured at amortized cost, and in equity for those operations measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

- Collectively Assessed

For the purposes of a collective assessment of impairment, financial instruments are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics. These characteristics are relevant to estimate cash flows for the groups of such assets, being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay the amounts owed according to the contractual terms of the assets that are assessed.

Future cash flows in a group of credit transactions that are collectively assessed to determine whether there is impairment are estimated according to the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group, the historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics, within each group, and the experienced management views on whether the current economy and credit conditions can change the real level of historical inherent losses suggested.

ii) Definition of Default

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when it presents any of the following characteristics:

- The debtor is past due for more than 90 days in any of its obligations to the Bank, either in the loan principal or interest; or when the principal balance with one single balloon payment was due for more than 30 days;
- Deterioration in the financial condition of the customer, or the existence of other factors allowing to estimate the possibility that the balance of principal and interest on customers' loans will not be fully recovered.

The above presumptions regarding past due loans may be rebuttable if the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, that demonstrate that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition even though the contractual payments are more than 30 or 90 days past due.

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

iii) Significant increase in credit risk

When assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, the Bank considers the change in the risk of default occurring since initial recognition. For a financial instrument to be considered in default, management considers criteria used in the internal credit risk model and qualitative factors, such as financial covenants, where appropriate.

The Bank continuously assesses significant increases in credit risk based on the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the credit instrument. In order to make the assessment of whether there has been significant credit deterioration, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort by comparing:

- The risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the assessment date, and
- The risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at initial recognition.

For loan commitments, the Bank considers changes in the risk of a default occurring on the 'potential' financial instrument to which a loan commitment relates, and for financial guarantee contracts, changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default, are taken into consideration.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

For financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss as the impairment amount. Impairment losses or recoveries are accounted for as an adjustment to the reserve in accumulated other comprehensive income, against profit or loss.

Additionally, to determine if there has been a significant increase in risk, the Bank applies an alert model that considers the international economic environment, the specific financial situation by country and the economic analysis of the industry where the customer generates its income. The model defines a consolidated calculation of risk severity depending on the weighing of the severity to risk of each one of the scenarios under analysis. Also, this depends on the context of the variables or the ratings constructed for each one (by market, country and economic sector).

Impairment on a financial asset is assessed based on numerous factors and its relative importance varies on a case-by-case basis. Factors considered in determining whether there has been a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset include: significant financial difficulties of the issuer; high probability of default; granting a concession to the issuer; disappearance of an active market due to financial difficulties; breach of contract, such as defaults or delays in interest or principal; and, observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows since initial recognition.

If a security is no longer publicly traded or the entity´s credit rating is downgraded, this is not, by itself, evidence of impairment, but should be considered for impairment together with other information. A decline in the fair value of an investment security below its amortized cost is not necessarily evidence of impairment, as it may be due to an increase in market interest rates. Whether a decline in fair value below cost is considered significant or prolonged, must be assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis and should be based on both qualitative and quantitative factors. However, the assessment of prolonged decline should not be compared to the entire period that the investment has been or is expected to be held.

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument, the assessment is based on quantitative information and qualitative information.

The Bank considers the following factors, among others, when measuring significant increase in credit risk:

- Significant changes in internal indicators of credit risk as a result of a change in credit risk since inception;
- Significant changes in market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life;
- An actual or expected significant change in the financial instrument's external credit rating;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions;
- An actual or expected significant change in the operating results of the borrower;
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the borrower;
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation;
- Significant changes, such as reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other affiliate or an actual or expected significant change in the quality of credit enhancements, among other factors incorporated in the Bank's ECL model.

Additionally, management also applies complementary judgment to capture elements of prospective nature or loss expectations based on risks identified in the environment that are not necessarily reflected in the historical data.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The reserve balances for expected credit losses, for credit exposures, are calculated applying the following formula:

Reserves = $\sum$(E x PD x LGD); where:

- Exposure (E) = the total accounting balance at the end of the period under review.
- Probabilities of Default (PD) = one-year probability of default applied to the portfolio to account for 12-month ECL and lifetime probability of default to account for more than 12-month ECL. Default rates are based on Bladex's historical portfolio performance per rating category, in addition to international rating agency's probabilities of default for categories 6, 7 and 8, in view of the greater robustness of data for such cases.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) = a factor is applied, based on historical information, as well as best practices in the banking industry, volatility and simulated scenarios based on forward-looking information. Management applies judgment and historical loss experience.

K. Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate enough cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. Nevertheless, the financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4.5 Derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes and hedge accounting

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain/loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Policy applicable for all hedging relationships

On initial designation of the hedge, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Bank makes an assessment, both at inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instrument(s) is(are) expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged item(s) during the period for which the hedge is designated.

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments for its management of interest rate and foreign currency risks. Interest rate swap contracts, cross-currency swap contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts have been used to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risks respectively associated with debt securities and borrowings with fixed and floating rates, and loans and borrowings in foreign currency.

These derivatives contracts can be classified as fair value and cash flow hedges. In addition, foreign exchange forward contracts are used to hedge exposures to changes in foreign currency in subsidiary companies with functional currencies other than the US dollar. These contracts are classified as net investment hedges.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes and hedge accounting (continued)

The accounting for changes in value of a derivative depends on whether the contract is for trading purposes or has been designated and qualifies for hedge accounting.

Derivatives held for trading purposes include interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts used for risk management purposes that do not qualify for hedge accounting. These derivatives are reported as asset or liabilities, as applicable. Changes in realized and unrealized gains and losses from these financial instruments are recognized as gains or losses on financial instruments.

Derivatives for hedging purposes primarily include foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts in US dollar and cross-currency swaps. Derivative contracts designated and qualifying for hedge accounting are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as derivative financial instruments used for hedging - assets and liabilities, as applicable; and hedge accounting is applied. In order to qualify for hedge accounting, a derivative must be considered highly effective at reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged. Each derivative must be designated as a hedge, with documentation of the risk management objective and strategy, including identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item and the risk exposure, as well as how effectiveness will be assessed prospectively. The hedging instrument should be qualitatively assessed on a quarterly basis in order to determine its effectiveness at achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows. Any ineffectiveness must be reported in current-year earnings.

i) Hedge accounting relationship

As the Bank enters into a hedge accounting relationship, the first requirement is that the hedging instrument and the hedged item must be expected to move in the opposite direction as a result of the change in the hedged risk. This should be based on an economic rationale, as could be the case if the relationship is based only on a statistical correlation. This requirement is fulfilled for many of the hedging relationships carried by the Bank as the underlying of the hedging instrument matches or is closely aligned with the hedged risk. Even when there are differences between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the economic relationship will often be capable of being demonstrated using a qualitative assessment. The assessment, whether qualitative or quantitative, considers the following: a) maturity; b) nominal amount; c) cash flow dates; d) interest rate basis; and e) credit risk, including the effect of collateral, among others.

ii) Hedge ratio

The hedge ratio is the ratio between the amount of hedged item and the amount of the hedging instrument. For most of the hedging relationships, the hedge ratio is 1:1 as the underlying of the hedging instrument perfectly matches the designated hedged risk. For a hedging relationship with a correlation between the hedged item and the hedging instrument that is not 1:1 relationship, generally set the hedge ratio so as to adjust for the type of relation in order to improve effectiveness.

iii) Discontinuation of hedge accounting

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting prospectively in the following situations:

1. It is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item.
2. The derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.
3. It is determined that designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate.

The Bank carries all derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes and hedge accounting (continued)

Fair value hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk, except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at FVOCI in which case it is recognized in OCI. The carrying amount of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk. For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is already at fair value, but the part of the fair value gain or loss on the hedged item associated with the hedged risk is recognized in profit or loss instead of OCI. When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated at FVOCI, the hedging gain/loss remains in OCI to match that of the hedging instrument.

If the hedge relationship is terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and the fair value adjustment to the hedged item continues to be reported as part of the basis of the item and is amortized to earnings as a yield adjustment where hedging gains/losses are recognized in profit or loss; they are recognized in the same line as the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and recognized in profit or loss when the hedged cash flows affect earnings. The ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss as loss on financial instruments, net. If the cash flow hedge relationship is terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively and the related amounts in OCI are reclassified into profit or loss when hedged cash flows occur.

Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial item is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in profit or loss. The amount recognized in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when disposal of the foreign operation occurs.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include demand deposits in banks and interest-bearing deposits in banks with original maturities of three months or less, excluding pledged deposits.

4.7 Loans

Loans are reported at their amortized cost in the consolidated statement of financial position, considering the principal outstanding amounts and interest receivable net of unearned interest, deferred fees and allowance for expected credit losses. The loans recognized and designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships, are measured at amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship.

Purchased loans are recorded at acquisition cost. The difference between the outstanding amount and the acquisition cost of loans, premiums and discounts, is amortized over the life of the loan as an adjustment to the yield. All other costs related to acquisition of loans are also reflected as an adjustment to the yield and are expensed when incurred.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.8 Securities and other financial assets

Securities and other financial assets caption in the statement of financial position includes:

- Debt investment securities measured at amortized cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortized cost using the effective interest method;
- Debt and equity investment securities measured at FVOCI; and
- Debt investment securities measured at FVTPL

4.9 Deposits, borrowings and repurchase agreements

Liability deposits, borrowings and debt are accounted for at amortized cost, except for those designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships, which are measured at amortized cost adjusted for the hedge risk components associated to the hedging relationship.

Repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Bank sells a security and simultaneously agrees to repurchase that security (or an asset that is substantially identical) at a fixed price on a future date. The Bank continues to recognize the securities in their entirety in the consolidated statement of financial position because it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Because in the repurchase agreements the Bank sells the contractual rights to the cash flows of the securities, it does not have the ability to use the transferred assets during the term of the arrangement.

4.10 Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

Letters of credit, stand-by letters of credit and guarantees

The Bank, on behalf of its client's base, issues, confirms and advises letters of credit to facilitate foreign trade transactions. When issuing, confirming and advising letters of credit, the Bank adds its own unqualified assurance that the Bank will pay upon presentation of complying documents as per the terms and conditions established in the letter of credit. The Bank also issues, confirms and advises stand-by letters of credit and guarantees, which are issued on behalf of institutional clients in connection with financing between its clients and third parties. The Bank applies the same credit policies used in its lending process, and once the commitment is issued, it becomes irrevocable and remains valid until its expiration upon the presentation of complying documents on or before the expiry date.

Credit commitments

Commitments to extend credit are binding legal agreements to lend to customers. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and require payment of a fee to the Bank. As some commitments expire without being drawn on, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

4.11 Equipment and leasehold improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day maintenance, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of assets and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful life in years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 5 years
Hardware	3 years
Other equipment	2 to 4 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 15 years or up to the lease term

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.11 Equipment and leasehold improvements (continued)

Leasehold improvements, under operating leases are amortized on a straight-line basis calculated without exceeding the length of the respective lease contracts.

Right-of-use assets arising from IFRS 16 are included within this caption. The corresponding accounting policy regarding recognition and subsequent measurement is set out in Note 3.1.

Equipment and leasehold improvements are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in other income or other expenses in profit or loss in the year that the asset is derecognized.

4.12 Investment property

Property that is held with the intention of generating a return on rent, capital appreciation or under operating lease contracts and that are not occupied by the Bank, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are initially measured at cost including all costs related to the transaction and, when applicable, the costs associated with their financing, except for those investment properties derived from sublease contracts recognized under IFRS 16 which are recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value.

Fair value is based on market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for differences in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Bank uses alternative valuation methods, such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. Valuations are performed as of the reporting date by professional appraisers who hold recognized and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. These valuations form the basis for the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and other assumptions market participants would make when pricing the property under current market conditions.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Investment property is derecognized when disposed of.

When the Bank disposes of a property at fair value in an arm's length transaction, the carrying value immediately prior to the sale is adjusted to the transaction price, and the adjustment is recorded in profit or loss as gain (loss) on non-financial assets.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment. Its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

4.13 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.13 Intangible assets (continued)

Bank's intangible assets include the cost of computer software. Amortization is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 5 years. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are determined by the Bank as the difference between proceeds from the sale or disposal and the net carrying amount of the intangible asset and recognized in profit or loss for the year in which the transaction occurs.

4.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

A non-financial asset is impaired when an entity will not be able to recover that asset's carrying value, either through its use or sale. If circumstances arise which indicate that a non-financial asset might be impaired, a review should be undertaken of its cash generating abilities through use or sale. This review will produce an amount which should be compared with the asset's carrying value, and if the carrying value is higher, the difference must be written off as impairment in profit or loss. On the other hand, if there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Bank makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. In that case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. This increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss, net of any reimbursement.

4.16 Share-based payments

Compensation cost is based on the grant date fair value of both stock and options and is recognized over the requisite service period of the employee. The fair value of each option is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option-pricing model. When stocks options and restricted stock units vested are exercised, the Bank's policy is to sale treasury stock.

4.17 Equity

Reserves

Regulatory and capital reserves are established as appropriations from retained earnings and, as such, form part of retained earnings. Reductions of regulatory and capital reserves require the approval of the Bank's Board of Directors and the SBP.

Other capital reserves, presented as other comprehensive income include:

- Translation reserve: The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the consolidated financial statements of foreign operations when the functional currency of the foreign operation is different from the US dollars, as well as the effective portion of any foreign currency differences arising from hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

- Hedging reserve: The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

- Fair value reserve: The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment securities measured at FVOCI, less the ECL allowance recognized in profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.17 Equity (continued)

Treasury stock and contracts on own shares

The own equity instruments of the Bank which are acquired by it or by any of its subsidiaries (treasury stock) are deducted from equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. Consideration paid or received on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity instruments is recognized directly in equity.

No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of own equity instruments, but is recognized directly in equity.

4.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the year (the numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the year. Diluted earnings per share measure performance incorporating the effect that potential common shares, such as stock options and restricted stock units outstanding during the same period, would have on earnings per share. The computation of diluted earnings per share is similar to the computation of basic earnings per share, except for the denominator, which is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been issued if the beneficiaries of stock purchase options and restricted stock units plans could exercise their options.

4.19 Taxes

Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Tax laws and regulations used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

- Bladex Head Office is exempted from payment of income taxes in Panama in accordance with the contract law signed between the Republic of Panama and Bladex.
- Bladex Representacao Ltda. is subject to income taxes in Brazil.
- Bladex Development Corp. is subject to income taxes in Panama.
- BLX Soluciones, S.A. de C.V., SOFOM, is subject to income taxes in Mexico.
- The New York Agency and Bladex Holdings, Inc. incorporated in USA are subject to federal and local taxation in USA based on the portion of income that is effectively connected with its operations in that country.

Current and deferred tax

The current tax for the reporting date as well as for the deferred tax, result in a minimal amount, whereby the changes are presented in profit or loss as other operating expenses.

As of January 1st, 2019, IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over income tax treatment took effect and it was applicable to the financial statements to be issued as of December 31st, 2019.

The Bank, together with its tax experts, have carried out the corresponding assessment to the applicable laws and regulations in its different jurisdictions concluding that there is no uncertainty about the tax treatments applied in each tax legislation.

4.20 Segment reporting

The Bank's segment reporting is based on the following business segments: Commercial, which incorporates the Bank's core business of financial intermediation and fee generation activities relating to the Bank's commercial portfolio; and Treasury, which is responsible for the Bank's funding and liquidity management, including its activities in investment securities, as well as management of the Bank's interest rate, liquidity, price, and currency risks.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.21 Judgments, estimates and significant accounting assumptions

A. Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and use assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes relate to the determination of the allowances for expected credit losses, impairment of securities, and the fair value of financial instruments. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes these estimates are adequate.

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

Determining the reserve for expected credit losses

When establishing ECL, judgment is applied by management in order to assess the amount and opportunity of the future cash flows with the purpose of evaluating whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, taking into account the characteristics of the financial asset and the former patterns pre-established for similar financial assets. The changes in risk of default occurring within the next 12 months can be a reasonable approach of the changes in the risk measure according to the lifetime of the instrument. The Bank uses the changes in risk of default occurring within the next 12 months to determine if the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, unless the circumstances indicate an assessment during the lifetime of the instrument is necessary.

i. Significant increase of credit risk

For the financial assets in stage 1, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL on stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets on stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable forward-looking qualitative and quantitative information.

ii. Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics

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

The Bank monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that when credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflects the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re-segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month ECL to lifetime ECL, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differs.

Determining the fair value on financial instruments

i. Models and assumptions used

The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgment is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.21 Judgments, estimates and significant accounting assumptions (continued)

ii. Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer–dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset-backed securities. The valuation of financial instruments is described in more detail in Note 7.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgment reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, and the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how they are managed. The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

B. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, even considering the events set out in Note 32. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Impairment losses on loans at amortized cost

The Bank individually assesses all credit impaired loans at amortized cost at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss. Management's judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about several factors and actual results that may vary, resulting in future changes to the allowance. Loans at amortized cost that do not give rise to credit impairment individually are assessed in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics. This is to determine whether a provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but which effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes into account data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilization, loan-to-collateral ratios, etc.), and judgments on the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate price indices, country risk and the performance of various individual groups).

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to financial risks and the Bank's management of capital.

A. Credit risk

i. Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost, and securities at FVOCI. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively. Explanation of the terms 'Stage 1', 'Stage 2' and 'Stage 3' is included in Note 4.4 (J).

Loans

December 31, 2019

	PD Ranges	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.74	2,928,401	-	-	2,928,401
Grades 5 - 6	0.75 - 3.95	2,330,150	85,173	-	2,415,323
Grades 7 - 8	3.96 - 30.67	343,606	143,822	-	487,428
Grades 9 - 10	30.68 - 100	-	-	61,845	61,845
		5,602,157	228,995	61,845	5,892,997
Loss allowance		(28,892)	(15,842)	(54,573)	(99,307)
Total		**5,573,265**	**213,153**	**7,272**	**5,793,690**

December 31, 2018

	PD Ranges	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.80	2,268,324	-	-	2,268,324
Grades 5 - 6	0.81 - 4.12	2,791,410	368,735	-	3,160,145
Grades 7 - 8	4.13 - 30.43	281,017	4,237	-	285,254
Grades 9 - 10	30.44 - 100	-	-	64,701	64,701
		5,340,751	372,972	64,701	5,778,424
Loss allowance		(34,957)	(16,389)	(49,439)	(100,785)
Total		**5,305,794**	**356,583**	**15,262**	**5,677,639**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued

December 31, 2019

	12-month PD Ranges	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commitments and contingencies					
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.74	153,874	-	-	153,874
Grades 5 - 6	0.75 - 3.95	150,631	27,446	-	178,077
Grades 7 - 8	3.96 - 30.67	161,421	-	-	161,421
		465,926	27,446	-	493,372
Customers' liabilities under acceptances					
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.74	13,367	-	-	13,367
Grades 5 - 6	0.75 - 3.95	5,491	-	-	5,491
Grades 7 - 8	3.96 - 30.67	96,824	-	-	96,824
		115,682	-	-	115,682
		581,608	**27,446**	-	**609,054**
Loss allowance		(2,683)	(361)	-	(3,044)
Total		**578,925**	**27,085**	**-**	**606,010**

December 31, 2018

	12-month PD Ranges	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commitments and contingencies					
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.80	111,224	-	-	111,224
Grades 5 - 6	0.81 - 4.12	126,046	16,318	-	142,364
Grades 7 - 8	4.13 - 30.43	248,299	-	-	248,299
		485,569	16,318	-	501,887
Customers' liabilities under acceptances					
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.80	7,750	-	-	7,750
Grades 5 - 6	0.81 - 4.12	-	-	-	-
Grades 7 - 8	4.13 - 30.43	1,946	-	-	1,946
		9,696	-	-	9,696
		495,265	**16,318**	-	**511,583**
Loss allowance		(3,089)	(200)	-	(3,289)
Total		**492,176**	**16,118**	**-**	**508,294**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Securities at amortized cost

	December 31, 2019				
	12-month PD Ranges	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.74	73,047	-	-	73,047
Grades 5 - 6	0.75 - 3.95	-	1,500	-	1,500
		73,047	1,500	-	74,547
Loss allowance		(103)	(10)	-	(113)
Total		**72,944**	**1,490**	**-**	**74,434**

	December 31, 2018				
	12-month PD Ranges	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.80	83,835	-	-	83,835
Grades 5 - 6	0.81 - 4.12	-	1,491	-	1,491
		83,835	1,491	-	85,326
Loss allowance		(113)	(27)	-	(140)
Total		**83,722**	**1,464**	**-**	**85,186**

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

	December 31, 2019				
	12-month PD Ranges	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.74	5,094	-	-	5,094
		5,094	-	-	5,094
Loss allowance		-	-	-	-
Total		**5,094**	**-**	**-**	**5,094**

	December 31, 2018				
	12-month PD Ranges	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Grades 1 - 4	0.03 - 0.80	18,911	-	-	18,911
Grades 5 - 6	0.81 - 4.12	-	2,887	-	2,887
		18,911	2,887	-	21,798
Loss allowance		(33)	(140)	-	(173)
Total		**18,878**	**2,747**	**-**	**21,625**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

The following table presents information of the current and past due balances of loans in stages 1, 2 and 3:

	December 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Current	5,602,157	228,995	47,169	5,878,321
Past due				
90-120 days	-	-	3,724	3,724
151-180 days	-	-	-	-
More than 180 days	-	-	10,952	10,952
Total past due	-	-	14,676	14,676
Total	**5,602,157**	**228,995**	**61,845**	**5,892,997**

	December 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Current	5,340,751	372,972	57,025	5,770,748
Past due				
90-120 days	-	-	2,410	2,410
151-180 days	-	-	2,857	2,857
More than 180 days	-	-	2,409	2,409
Total past due	-	-	7,676	7,676
Total	**5,340,751**	**372,972**	**64,701**	**5,778,424**

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, other financial assets were no past due or impaired balances.

The following table presents an analysis of counterparty credit exposures arising from derivative transactions. The Bank's derivative transactions are generally fully secured by cash.

	December 31, 2019		
	Notional value USD	Derivative financial instrument - fair value asset	Derivative financial instrument - fair value liabilities
Interest rate swaps	521,333	407	(1,903)
Cross-currency swaps	369,869	10,125	(10,197)
Foreign exchange forwards	74,471	625	(2,575)
Total	**965,673**	**11,157**	**(14,675)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

	December 31, 2018		
	Notional value USD	Derivative financial instrument - fair value asset	Derivative financial instrument - fair value liabilities
Interest rate swaps	893,500	621	(9,410)
Cross-currency swaps	249,782	1,134	(17,378)
Foreign exchange forwards	182,494	933	(7,255)
Total	**1,325,776**	**2,688**	**(34,043)**

ii. Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

<u>Derivatives and repurchase agreements</u>

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into derivative financial instrument transactions and securities sold under repurchase agreements under industry standards agreements. Depending on the collateral requirements stated in the contracts, the Bank and counterparties can receive or deliver collateral based on the fair value of the financial instruments transacted between parties. Collateral typically consists of pledged cash deposits and securities. The master netting agreements include clauses that, in the event of default, provide for close-out netting, which allows all positions with the defaulting counterparty to be terminated and net settled with a single payment amount.

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreement ("ISDA") and similar master netting arrangements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the consolidated statement of financial position. This is because they create for the parties to the agreement a right of set-off of recognized amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank or the counterparties or following other predetermined events.

Such arrangements provide for single net settlement of all financial instruments covered by the agreements in the event of default on any one contract. Master netting arrangements do not normally result in an offset of balance–sheet assets and liabilities unless certain conditions for offsetting are met.

Although master netting arrangements may significantly reduce credit risk, it should be noted that:

- Credit risk is eliminated only to the extent that amounts due to the same counterparty will be settled after the assets are realized.
- The extent to which overall credit risk is reduced may change substantially within a short period because the exposure is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

<u>Loans</u>

The main types of collateral obtained are, as follows:

- For commercial lending, liens on real estate property, inventory and trade receivables.

The Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries. Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement. It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed property in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Bank does not occupy repossessed property for business use.

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

The Bank holds guarantees and other financial credit enhancements against certain exposures in the loan portfolio. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the coverage ratio to the carrying amount of the loan portfolio was 12% and 8% respectively.

iii. Implementation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates information of the economic environments on a forward-looking view, when assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition through customer and country rating models which include projections of the inputs under analysis.

Supplementary, for the expected credit loss measurement the results of the alert model can be considered, which are analyzed through a severity indicator to total risk resulting from the estimates and assumptions of several macroeconomics factors. These estimates and assumptions are supported by a base scenario associated to a probability of occurrence of 95%. Other scenarios represent optimistic and pessimistic results. The implementation and interpretation of the outcomes of the alert are based on the expert judgement of management, based on suggestions of areas such as Credit Risk, Economic Studies and Loan Recovery of the Bank.

The external information could include economic data and projections published by governmental committees, monetary agencies (e.g., Federal Reserve Bank and from countries where the Bank operates), supranational organizations (International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, World Trade Organization), private sector, academic projections, credit rating agencies, among other.

Principal macroeconomies variables of the country rating model with forward-looking scenarios are:

Variables	**Description**
GDP Growth (Var. %)	% Variation in the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
ComEx Growth (Var. %)	% Variation in foreign trade growth (Exp. + Imp.)

The model uses, as main inputs, the following macroeconomic variables: the percentage variation of the gross domestic product of Latin America and the percentage of the foreign trade index growth. The main movements and changes in the variables are analyzed, in general and in particular for each country in the region. This historical and projected information over a period of five years allows Management a complementary means to estimate the macroeconomic effects in the Bank's portfolio.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. **Credit risk (continued)**

The table below lists the macroeconomic assumptions by country used in the base, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios over the five-year average forecast period.

		Variable			
		GDP Growth (Var.%)		ComEx Growth Index (Var.%)	
Country	**Scenario**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Brazil	Central	2.0%	1.7%	4.1%	5.6%
	Upside	3.0%	2.7%	7.6%	9.1%
	Downside	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%
Colombia	Central	3.4%	3.1%	6.6%	7.3%
	Upside	4.5%	4.2%	9.6%	10.3%
	Downside	2.1%	1.8%	3.1%	3.8%
Mexico	Central	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	3.0%
	Upside	2.5%	2.5%	6.2%	7.0%
	Downside	0.3%	0.3%	-2.3%	-1.5%
Chile	Central	2.2%	2.4%	3.1%	4.1%
	Upside	3.3%	3.5%	6.6%	7.6%
	Downside	1.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	0.1%
Ecuador	Central	1.3%	1.1%	4.6%	6.3%
	Upside	2.3%	2.1%	7.6%	9.3%
	Downside	-0.2%	-0.4%	1.1%	2.8%
Guatemala	Central	3.5%	3.4%	4.1%	3.4%
	Upside	4.5%	4.4%	7.1%	6.4%
	Downside	2.3%	2.2%	0.6%	-0.1%
Dominican Republic	Central	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%	6.4%
	Upside	6.2%	6.6%	9.3%	9.9%
	Downside	3.7%	4.1%	1.8%	2.4%
Panama	Central	4.6%	4.3%	3.0%	3.3%
	Upside	6.1%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%
	Downside	3.2%	2.9%	-0.5%	-0.2%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

iv. Loss allowances

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument. The basis for determining transfers due to changes in credit risk is set out in our accounting policy; see Note 4.4(J)

Loans

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**34,957**	**16,389**	**49,439**	**100,785**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(2,488)	2,488	-	-
Net effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	(2,154)	5,881	7,987	11,714
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(27,118)	(8,916)	(500)	(36,534)
New financial assets originated or purchased	25,695	-	-	25,695
Write-offs	-	-	(2,405)	(2,405)
Recoveries	-	-	52	52
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2019	**28,892**	**15,842**	**54,573**	**99,307**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2017	**19,821**	**33,477**	**27,996**	**81,294**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(514)	514	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial instruments	(111)	(7,864)	7,975	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	4,471	(4,471)	-	-
Net effect of changes in reserve for expected credit losses	(4,665)	5,823	55,153	56,311
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(16,400)	(11,090)	-	(27,490)
New financial assets originated or purchased	32,355	-	-	32,355
Write-offs	-	-	(41,686)	(41,686)
Recoveries	-	-	1	1
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**34,957**	**16,389**	**49,439**	**100,785**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Securities at amortized cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**113**	**27**	**-**	**140**
Net effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	(17)	-	(18)
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(46)	-	-	(46)
New financial assets originated or purchased	37	-	-	37
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2019	**103**	**10**	**-**	**113**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2017	**144**	**52**	**-**	**196**
Net effect of changes in reserve for expected credit losses	(23)	(25)	-	(48)
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(64)	-	-	(64)
New financial assets originated or purchased	56	-	-	56
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**113**	**27**	**-**	**140**

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**33**	**140**	**-**	**173**
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(33)	(140)	-	(173)
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2017	**24**	**198**	**-**	**222**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(5)	(58)	-	(63)
New financial assets originated or purchased	14	-	-	14
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**33**	**140**	**-**	**173**

Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

The allowance for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts reflects the Bank's management estimate expected credit losses of customers' liabilities under acceptances and items such as: confirmed letters of credit, stand-by letters of credit, guarantees, and credit commitments.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**3,089**	**200**	**-**	**3,289**
Net effect of changes in reserve for expected credit loss	(17)	170	-	153
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(2,497)	(9)	-	(2,506)
New instruments originated or purchased	2,108	-	-	2,108
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 30, 2019	**2,683**	**361**	**-**	**3,044**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2017	**1,358**	**5,487**	**-**	**6,845**
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(31)	31	-	-
Net effect of changes in reserve for expected credit loss	13	169	-	182
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(1,179)	(5,487)	-	(6,666)
New instruments originated or purchased	2,928	-	-	2,928
Allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2018	**3,089**	**200**	**-**	**3,289**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation between:

- Amounts shown in the previous tables reconciling opening and closing balances of loss allowance per class of financial instrument; and

- The 'impairment losses on financial instruments' line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

			Securities		
December 31, 2019	Loans	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	At amortized cost	FVOCI	Total
Net effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	11,714	153	(18)	-	11,849
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(36,534)	(2,506)	(46)	(173)	(39,259)
New financial assets originated or purchased	25,695	2,108	37	-	27,840
Total	**875**	**(245)**	**(27)**	**(173)**	**430**

			Securities		
December 31, 2018	Loans	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	At amortized cost	FVOCI	Total
Net effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	56,311	182	(48)	(63)	56,382
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(27,490)	(6,666)	(64)	-	(34,220)
New financial assets originated or purchased	32,355	2,928	56	14	35,353
Total	**61,176**	**(3,556)**	**(56)**	**(49)**	**57,515**

			Securities		
December 31, 2017	Loans	Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	At amortized cost	FVOCI	Total
Net effect of changes in allowance for expected credit losses	35,584	799	(45)	(71)	36,267
Financial instruments that have been derecognized during the year	(44,088)	(971)	(440)	(12)	(45,511)
New financial assets originated or purchased	17,363	1,241	79	-	18,683
Total	**8,859**	**1,069**	**(406)**	**(83)**	**9,439**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

v. Credit-impaired financial assets

Credit-impaired loans and advances are graded 8 to 10 in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system.

The following table sets out a reconciliation of changes in the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans.

	2019	2018
Credit-impaired loans and advances at January 1,	49,439	27,996
Classified as credit-impaired during the year	-	7,975
Change in expected credit losses allowance	7,664	54,342
Release for asset sale	(500)	-
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	52	1
Interest income	323	811
Write-offs	(2,405)	(41,686)
Credit-impaired loans and advances at December 31,	**54,573**	**49,439**

vi. Modified financial assets

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank received a new financial asset (debentures) with a fair value of $8.8 million as part of a restructured loan with a book value of $35 million. The remaining balance of $26.2 million was written off against the allowance for loan losses.

vii. Concentrations of credit risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector, industry and by country. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans, loan commitments, financial guarantees and investment securities is as follows.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Concentration by sector and industry

	Loans		Securities				Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	
			At amortized cost		FVOCI			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Carrying amount - principal	5,892,997	5,778,424	74,547	85,326	5,094	21,798	115,682	9,696
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,372	501,887
Concentration by sector								
Corporations:								
Private	1,782,808	1,893,696	2,998	7,264	-	-	213,161	196,663
State-owned	780,491	742,912	23,792	23,816	-	7,743	69,822	97,142
Financial institutions:								
Private	2,692,787	2,458,690	19,276	12,642	-	6,157	75,130	13,093
State-owned	589,690	624,100	-	-	-	2,887	250,941	204,685
Sovereign	47,221	59,026	28,481	41,604	5,094	5,011	-	-
Total	**5,892,997**	**5,778,424**	**74,547**	**85,326**	**5,094**	**21,798**	**609,054**	**511,583**
Concentration by industry								
Financial institutions	3,282,477	3,082,790	19,276	12,642	-	9,044	326,071	217,778
Industrial	925,375	986,262	21,658	25,826	-	-	143,560	66,117
Oil and petroleum derived products	561,068	634,615	5,132	5,254	-	7,743	71,571	94,271
Agricultural	327,288	446,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	370,753	393,925	-	-	-	-	20,497	47,137
Mining	162,364	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	47,221	59,026	28,481	41,604	5,094	5,011	-	-
Other	216,451	154,846	-	-	-	-	47,355	86,280
Total	**5,892,997**	**5,778,424**	**74,547**	**85,326**	**5,094**	**21,798**	**609,054**	**511,583**

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Risk rating and concentration by country

	Loans		Securities - At amortized cost		Securities - FVOCI		Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Carrying amount - principal	5,892,997	5,778,424	74,547	85,326	5,094	21,798	115,682	9,696
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	493,372	501,887
Rating								
1-4	2,928,401	2,268,324	73,047	83,835	5,094	18,911	167,241	118,974
5-6	2,415,323	3,160,145	1,500	1,491	-	2,887	183,568	142,364
7-8	487,428	285,254	-	-	-	-	258,245	250,245
9	-	64,701	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	61,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5,892,997**	**5,778,424**	**74,547**	**85,326**	**5,094**	**21,798**	**609,054**	**511,583**
Concentration by country								
Argentina	226,481	604,112	-	-	-	-	-	6,980
Belgium	13,742	13,278	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7,000	14,187	-	-	-	-	400	293
Brazil	1,015,316	1,156,223	1,500	1,491	-	2,887	50,000	50,000
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	422
Chile	683,132	176,976	-	-	5,094	5,011	8	-
Colombia	906,091	625,932	15,338	28,183	-	-	50,610	52,000
Costa Rica	220,380	370,087	-	-	-	-	59,161	38,598
Dominican Republic	289,853	301,067	-	-	-	-	16,500	16,500
Ecuador	174,267	188,445	-	-	-	-	252,391	249,170
El Salvador	54,232	70,048	-	-	-	-	5,555	824
France	152,530	-	-	-	-	-	47,906	-
Germany	34,613	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Guatemala	278,557	328,830	-	-	-	-	44,200	15,293
Honduras	128,937	89,205	-	-	-	-	300	250
Hong Kong	10,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	38,312	21,727	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	59,813	17,664	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	754,465	867,441	21,505	27,123	-	-	27,377	22,731
Panama	268,355	485,546	36,204	28,529	-	6,157	25,304	34,897
Paraguay	127,970	158,685	-	-	-	-	10,652	-
Peru	150,301	78,191	-	-	-	-	8,033	4,875
Singapore	90,955	38,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Trinidad and Tobago	181,676	144,874	-	-	-	7,743	-	-
United States of America	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	619	9,906	-	-	-	-	-	750
Total	**5,892,997**	**5,778,424**	**74,547**	**85,326**	**5,094**	**21,798**	**609,054**	**511,583**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

vii. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following tables include financial assets and liabilities that are offset in the consolidated financial statement or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement:

a) Derivative financial instruments – assets

December 31, 2019

				Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Description	**Gross amounts of assets**	**Gross amounts offset in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Net amount of assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Financial instruments**	**Cash collateral received**	**Net Amount**
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	11,157	-	11,157	-	(9,350)	1,807
Total	**11,157**	**-**	**11,157**	**-**	**(9,350)**	**1,807**

December 31, 2018

				Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Description	**Gross amounts of assets**	**Gross amounts offset in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Net amount of assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**Financial instruments**	**Cash collateral received**	**Net Amount**
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	2,688	-	2,688	-	(1,496)	1,192
Total	**2,688**	**-**	**2,688**	**-**	**(1,496)**	**1,192**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

b) Securities sold under repurchase and derivative financial instruments – liabilities

December 31, 2019

Description	Gross amounts of liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net Amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(40,530)	-	(40,530)	41,937	320	1,727
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	(14,675)	-	(14,675)	-	14,632	(43)
Total	**(55,205)**	**-**	**(55,205)**	**41,937**	**14,952**	**1,684**

December 31, 2018

Description	Gross amounts of liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Gross amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net Amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(39,767)	-	(39,767)	43,628	-	3,861
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging	(34,043)	-	(34,043)	-	35,960	1,917
Total	**(73,810)**	**-**	**(73,810)**	**43,628**	**35,960**	**5,778**

5. Financial Risk (continued)

B. Liquidity risk

i. Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers and short-term funding. For this purpose, 'net liquid assets' includes cash and cash equivalents which consist of deposits from banks, customers, debt securities issued, other borrowings and commitments maturing within the next month.

The following table details the Bank's liquidity ratios, described in the previous paragraph, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, along with average information for the year:

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
At December 31,	52.48%	92.83%
Year average	37.82%	52.17%
Maximum of the year	53.38%	112.96%
Minimum of the year	23.23%	21.98%

The following table include the Bank's liquid assets by geographical location:

(in millions of USD dollars)	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
United State of America	1,132	1,650
Other O.E.C.D countries	4	50
Latin America	4	6
Other countries	20	-
Total	**1,160**	**1,706**

The following table includes the Bank's demand deposits from customers and its ratio to total deposits from customers:

(in millions of USD dollars)	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
Demand liabilities and "overnight"	86	725
% Demand liabilities and "overnight" of total deposits	2.97%	24.00%

The liquidity requirements resulting from the Bank's demand deposits from customers is satisfied by the Bank's liquid assets as follows:

(in millions of USD dollars)	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
Total liquid assets	1,160	1,706
% Total assets of total liabilities	40.15%	57.00%
% Total liquid assets in the U.S. Federal Reserve	97.37%	97.00%

5. Financial Risk (continued)

B. Liquidity risk (continued)

The remaining liquid assets were composed of short-term deposits in other banks.

While the Bank's liabilities generally expire in shorter periods than their assets, the associated liquidity risk is diminished by the short-term nature of the loan portfolio, because the Bank is primarily engaged in financing foreign trade.

The following table includes the carrying amount for the Bank's loans and securities short-term portfolio with maturity within one year based on their original contractual term together with its average remaining term:

(in millions of USD dollars)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loan portfolio and investment portfolio less than/equal to 1 year according to its original term	3,485	3, 912
Average term (days)	189	226

The following table includes the carrying amount for the Bank's loans and securities medium term portfolio with maturity based over one year based on their original contractual term together with its average remaining term:

(in millions of USD dollars)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Loan portfolio and investment portfolio greater to 1 year according to its original term	2,497	1, 990
Average term (days)	1,185	1, 350

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

B. Liquidity risk

ii. Maturity analysis for financial liabilities and financial assets

The following table details the future undiscounted cash flows of assets and liabilities grouped by their remaining maturity with respect to the contractual maturity:

	December 31, 2019						
Description	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Gross Inflow (outflow)**	**Carrying amount**
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1,178,288	-	-	-	-	1,178,288	1,178,170
Securities and other financial assets, net	16,684	6,457	7,293	54,544	6,492	91,470	88,794
Loans, net	1,960,381	967,594	1,207,469	1,822,519	150,742	6,108,705	5,823,333
Derivative financial instruments - assets	-	625	-	10,532	-	11,157	11,157
Total	**3,155,353**	**974,676**	**1,214,762**	**1,887,595**	**157,234**	**7,389,620**	**7,101,454**
Liabilities							
Deposits	(2,574,180)	(198,786)	(122,680)	-	-	(2,895,646)	(2,893,555)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(40,691)	-	-	-	-	(40,691)	(40,530)
Borrowings and debt, net	(1,407,612)	(451,736)	(230,776)	(1,147,699)	(13,422)	(3,251,245)	(3,148,864)
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	(2,425)	(775)	(1,711)	(12,014)	-	(16,925)	(14,675)
Total	**(4,024,908)**	**(651,297)**	**(355,167)**	**(1,159,713)**	**(13,422)**	**(6,204,507)**	**(6,097,624)**
Contingencies							
Confirmed lettes of credit	84,235	77,493	7,592	-	-	169,320	169,320
Stand-by letters of credit and guaranteed	35,906	95,440	114,078	10,057	-	255,481	255,481
Credit commitments	-	-	-	68,571	-	68,571	68,571
Total	**120,141**	**172,933**	**121,670**	**78,628**	**-**	**493,372**	**493,372**
Net position	**(989,696)**	**150,446**	**737,925**	**649,254**	**143,812**	**691,741**	**510,458**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

B. Liquidity risk (continued)

Description	December 31, 2018						
	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Gross Inflow (outflow)	Carrying amount
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1,745,671	-	-	-	-	1,745,671	1,745,652
Securities and other financial assets, net	14,870	5,152	21,702	69,802	13,993	125,519	123,598
Loans, net	1,873,995	1,434,229	972,201	1,611,558	19,785	5,911,768	5,702,258
Derivative financial instruments - assets	(2,104)	19	78	1,111	-	(896)	2,688
Total	**3,632,432**	**1,439,400**	**993,981**	**1,682,471**	**33,778**	**7,782,062**	**7,574,196**
Liabilities							
Deposits	(2,515,096)	(291,804)	(184,360)	-	-	(2,991,260)	(2,982,976)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(11,604)	-	(28,873)	-	-	(40,477)	(39,767)
Borrowings and debt, net	(956,634)	(402,871)	(958,442)	(1,281,454)	(68,464)	(3,667,865)	(3,532,209)
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities	(4,421)	(8,516)	(3,946)	(8,634)	(3,260)	(28,777)	(34,043)
Total	**(3,487,755)**	**(703,191)**	**(1,175,621)**	**(1,290,088)**	**(71,724)**	**(6,728,379)**	**(6,588,995)**
Contingencies							
Confirmed letters of credit	75,720	141,985	1,283	-	-	218,988	218,988
Stand-by letters of credit and guaranteed	75,273	31,107	73,176	200	-	179,756	179,756
Credit commitments	36,000	-	-	67,143	-	103,143	103,143
Total	**186,993**	**173,092**	**74,459**	**67,343**	**-**	**501,887**	**501,887**
Net position	**(42,316)**	**563,117**	**(256,099)**	**325,040**	**(37,946)**	**551,796**	**483,314**

The amounts in the table above have been compiled as follows:

Type of financial instrument	Basis on which amounts are compiled
Financial assets and liabilities	Undiscounted cash flows, which include estimated interest payments.
Issued financial guarantee contracts, and loan commitments	Earliest possible contractual maturity. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.
Derivative financial liabilities and financial assets	Contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts shown are the gross nominal inflows and outflows for derivatives that have simultaneous gross and the net amounts for derivatives that are net settled.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

B. Liquidity risk (continued)

iii. Liquidity reserves

As part of management of liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities, the Bank holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents, which can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements. In addition, the Bank maintains agreed lines of credit with other banks and holds unencumbered assets eligible for use as collateral with banks.

The following table sets out the components of the Banks's liquidity reserves:

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	**Fair Value**	**Amount**	**Fair Value**
Balance with Central Banks	1,129,016	1,129,016	1,648,306	1,648,306
Cash and balances with other bank	49,154	49,154	97,346	97,346
Undrawn credit lines granted by others banks, unannounced	1,773,000	1,773,000	1,365,000	1,365,000
Total Liquidity reserves	**2,951,170**	**2,951,170**	**3,110,652**	**3,110,652**

iv. Financial assets available to support future funding

The following table sets out the Bank's financial assets available to support future funding:

December 31, 2019	Guaranteed	Available as collateral
Cash and due from banks	18,452	1,159,718
Notional of investment securities	40,531	38,045
Loan portfolio	-	5,823,333
Total assets	**58,983**	**7,021,096**

December 31, 2018	Guaranteed	Available as collateral
Cash and due from banks	39,460	1,706,192
Notional of investment securities	39,767	66,601
Loan portfolio	-	5,702,258
Total assets	**79,227**	**7,475,051**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

C. Market risk

For the definition of market risk and information on how the Bank manages the market risks of trading and non-trading portfolios, see note 6.

The following is a summary of the Bank's interest rate gap position for the financial assets and liabilities based on their next repricing date:

	December 31, 2019						
Description	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Non interest rate risk**	**Total**
Assets							
Demand deposits and time deposits	1,155,155	-	-	-	-	-	1,155,155
Securities and other financial assets	14,935	6,351	5,055	53,300	-	-	79,641
Loans	4,031,432	1,096,355	548,028	208,443	8,739	-	5,892,997
Total assets	5,201,522	1,102,706	553,083	261,743	8,739	-	7,127,793
Liabilities							
Demand deposits and time deposits	(2,570,324)	(197,300)	(120,419)	-	-	(293)	(2,888,336)
Securities sold repurchase agreements	(40,530)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,530)
Borrowings and debt	(2,534,382)	(401,432)	(25,261)	(157,321)	-	(19,914)	(3,138,310)
Total liabilities	(5,145,236)	(598,732)	(145,680)	(157,321)	-	(20,207)	(6,067,176)
Net effect of derivative financial instruments held for interest risk management	(2,425)	(150)	(1,711)	(1,482)	-	-	(5,768)
Total interest rate sensitivity	**53,861**	**503,824**	**405,692**	**102,940**	**8,739**	**(20,207)**	**1,054,849**

	December 31, 2018						
Description	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Non interest rate risk**	**Total**
Assets							
Demand deposits and time deposits	1,736,008	-	-	-	-	-	1,736,008
Securities and other financial assets	12,833	3,279	20,182	64,673	6,157	-	107,124
Loans	4,002,558	1,259,088	331,875	177,301	7,602	-	5,778,424
Total assets	5,751,399	1,262,367	352,057	241,974	13,759	-	7,621,556
Liabilities							
Demand deposits and time deposits	(2,504,077)	(285,492)	(181,253)	-	-	-	(2,970,822)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(11,535)	-	(28,232)	-	-	-	(39,767)
Borrowings and debt	(2,827,219)	(142,799)	(78,572)	(409,541)	(60,315)	-	(3,518,446)
Total liabilities	(5,342,831)	(428,291)	(288,057)	(409,541)	(60,315)	-	(6,529,035)
Net effect of derivative financial instruments held for interest risk management	(139,362)	58,748	(159,500)	160,037	57,188	-	(22,889)
Total interest rate sensitivity	**269,206**	**892,824**	**(95,500)**	**(7,530)**	**10,632**	**-**	**1,069,632**

Management of interest rate risk is complemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 50bps, 100bps and 200bps, respectively, parallel fall or rise in all yield curves which are assessed accordingly to market conditions.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

The following is an analysis of the Bank's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates, assuming no asymmetrical movements in yield curves and a constant financial position:

	Change in interest rate	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on Equity
December 31, 2019	+200 bps	14,297	(66,840)
	-200 bps	(14,297)	66,840
December 31, 2018	+200 bps	5,881	(20,508)
	-200 bps	(5,298)	20,508

Interest rate movements affect reported equity in the following ways:

- Retained earnings: increases or decreases in net interest income and in fair values of derivatives reported in profit or loss;
- Fair value reserve: increases or decreases in fair values of financial assets at FVOCI reported directly in equity; and
- Hedging reserve: increases or decreases in fair values of hedging instruments designated in qualifying cash flow hedge relationships.

This sensitivity provides a consideration of changes in interest rates, considering last year interest rate volatility.

i. Exposure to currency risk

The following table presents the maximum exposure amount in foreign currency of the Bank's carrying amount of total assets and liabilities, excluding derivative financial assets and liabilities which are included in other assets and liabilities based on their fair value.

	December 31, 2019						
	Brazilian Real	**European Euro**	**Japanese Yen**	**Colombian Peso**	**Mexican Peso**	**Other Currencies (1)**	**Total**
Exchance rate	4.02	1.12	108.67	3,287.50	18.88		
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	274	17	4	34	4,243	58	4,630
Loans	-	-	-	-	473,729	-	473,729
Total Assets	**274**	**17**	**4**	**34**	**477,972**	**58**	**478,359**
Liabilities							
Borrowings and debt	-	-	-	-	(478,038)	-	(478,038)
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(478,038)**	**-**	**(478,038)**
Net currency position	**274**	**17**	**4**	**34**	**(66)**	**58**	**321**

(1) It includes other currencies such as: Argentine pesos, Australian dollar, Swiss franc, Sterling pound, Peruvian soles, and Renminbi.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5. Financial Risk (continued)

C. Market risk (continued)

	December 31, 2018						
	Brazilian Real	**European Euro**	**Japanese Yen**	**Colombian Peso**	**Mexican Peso**	**Other Currencies (1)**	**Total**
Exchance rate	3.87	1.14	109.98	3,253.00	19.66		
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	291	16	1	62	505	44	919
Loans	-	-	-	-	173,953	-	173,953
Total Assets	**291**	**16**	**1**	**62**	**174,458**	**44**	**174,872**
Liabilities							
Borrowings and debt	-	-	-	-	(173,577)	-	(173,577)
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(173,577)**	**-**	**(173,577)**
Net currency position	**291**	**16**	**1**	**62**	**881**	**44**	**1,295**

(1) It includes other currencies such as: Argentine pesos, Australian dollar, Swiss franc, Sterling pound, Peruvian soles, and Renminbi.

6. Financial risk management

The risk is inherent to the Bank's activities. Risks are classified into two categories: financial and non-financial risks. Financial risks are those associated within the Bank’s business model, with impact in the Bank’s consolidated statement of financial position and profit or loss, as follows: country risk, credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Non-financial risks are those related to the Bank's operating model and the regulatory environment that may affect the integrity of the information, the Bank’s reputation and also its profit or loss accounts, as follows: operational, technological, cyber security, compliance (know your customer, money laundering, terrorism financing), environmental, fraud risks, among others.

Lead by the Head of Integral Risk Management, an ongoing process of identification, measurement, monitoring, control, mitigation and reporting to all operating areas within the Bank is carried out continuously, considering the different types of risk to which the Bank is exposed according to the size and complexity of its operations, products and services.

The Bank has in place policies, standards and procedures, structures, and manuals associated to the integral risk management, designed to identify potential events that may affect it, all of which are consistent with the risk profile of the business, considering the complexity and the volume of its operations.

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the Bank's acceptable risk profile, for which it has the knowledge and understanding of the risks to which the Bank is exposed to. The Board of Directors designate the members of the Risk Policy and Assessment Committee (CPER, for its Spanish acronym), which is responsible for overseeing the overall risk process within the Bank.

CPER oversees the assessment and recommendation for approval to the Board of Directors of all the policies related to a reasonable Risk Management. Furthermore, the Committee also reviews and assesses the exposure, within the risk levels stated in its policies, by which the Bank is willing to assume the various risks it faces through the business management.

The Head of Integral Risk Management directly reports to the CEO and the CPER, and has as a main duty to ensure the comprehensive risk management of the Bank’s operating model and IT platform, as well as for the financial and credit related risks, being responsible for implementing and maintaining risk-related procedures in place to ensure that an independent control process is kept, monitoring the compliance of the risk principles, policies and limits at all levels throughout the Bank. The Head of Integral Risk Management works closely with CPER to ensure that procedures are consistent with the Integral Risk Management Governance Framework.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk Management Committees:

- Operational and Information Security Risk Committee
- Country Risk Committee
- Credit Committee (Management Credit Committee / Board of Directors Delegate Credit Committee / CPER)
- Management and monitoring Committee
- Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

A. Credit risk

As part of the embedded risk, the Bank will incur in losses and/or its assets will be impaired as a result of the failure of its borrowers to comply in a timely manner or to meet the terms of credit agreements.

The Bank's customer base consists primarily of corporations, large companies, local and regional financial institutions, as well as state-owned enterprises. The Bank focuses its risk assessment on an in-depth analysis of the entity or economic group that involves: the nature of the business, the countries where it operates, types of products offered, duration of the relationship, track record and reputation, among others.

Credit risk management comprises two main stages: origination and monitoring. The credit origination process involves the activities of identifying and analyzing the customer's creditworthiness and approving the terms and conditions for credit extensions. The monitoring process consists of annual credit reviews of existing exposures, "ad hoc" reviews on a case-by-case basis when conditions so require, and portfolio reviews by the Bank's credit committees. The objective is to maximize the risk-adjusted rate of return by keeping credit risk exposures within acceptable parameters. This process involves the Risk and Business Units under the supervision of the Board of Directors, through the Risk Policy and Assessment Committee (CPER).

The Bank has developed internally a loss model to determine the required level of expected credit losses associated with potential losses in financial instruments, based on IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

Individually assessed reserves

The Bank individually assesses the appropriate reserves for certain significant financial asset, by considering interest payment delays, credit rating downgrading or any breach of the original contractual terms. Factors considered when determining a reserve include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance when facing a difficult financial situation, projected payments and expected results in the event of bankruptcy, the availability of other financial support, the realizable value of collateral, and the timing of expected cash flows. Impairment loss is assessed at each report date, unless unforeseen circumstances require special attention.

Collectively assessed reserves

Reserves are separately assessed at each reporting date for each portfolio. The collective assessment is made for groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether it is appropriate to provide for, due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident in individual loan assessments. The collective assessment considers either portfolio information (e.g. historical losses in the portfolio, delinquency levels, credit utilization, loan-to-collateral ratios and expected collections and recoveries after impairment) or economic data (such as current economic conditions, unemployment, local or industry-specific situations).

The Bank generally supports its assessment on historical experience and forward-looking information. However, when significant market, regional and/or global events occur, the Bank includes these macroeconomic factors in its assessments. Depending on the characteristics of the individual or collective assessment, these factors include: unemployment rates, current levels of impaired debt, changes in law, changes in regulation, bankruptcy trends and other consumer data. The Bank may use the above factors, as appropriate, to adjust for impairment.

The time elapsed since a loss is incurred and a specific individual reserve requirement its identified should be taken into consideration for the evaluation. The impairment reserve is reviewed by credit management to ensure alignment with the Bank's general policy.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Financial guarantees and letters of credit are assessed in a similar manner to amortized cost loans.

A supplemental qualitative review may result in adjustments to the level of provisions, based on prospective reviews of potential risk scenarios for businesses or loans not yet captured in the Bank's historical information.

The Bank has developed an internal customer, counterparty and country rating model, which allows for proactive risk management in terms of exposure limits, transaction typology and time limits, among others.

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. With derivatives that are settled gross, the Bank is also exposed to settlement risk, which is the risk that the Bank will honor its obligation, but the counterparty will be unable to deliver the value of the consideration.

Credit Commitments.

The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees that may require the Bank to make payments on behalf of these customers and to take on commitments to issue lines of credit to ensure their liquidity needs. Letters of credit and guarantees (including standby letters of credit) commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers for a specific event, usually related to the import or export of goods. Such commitments expose the Bank to risks similar to those loans which are mitigated by the same controls established in processes and policies.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of an economic loss to the Bank due to the difficulty in liquidating assets or obtaining financial resources on normal terms.

The Bank conducts daily reviews of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR methodology follows local standards and guidelines recommended by the Basel Committee. The Bank also monitors the Net Stable Funding Rate (NSFR), to maintain an adequate funding structure over the long term.

Liquidity is controlled through the periodic review of:

- The maturity schedule to identify maturity "gaps" in the various time frames.
- Deposit concentration report to identify possible increases in amounts and maturities that may affect the Bank's liquidity.

The Bank has a Liquidity Contingency Plan in place, which was designed to monitor a series of indicators that could trigger a liquidity event, with possible impact on the Bank's operations and establishes an action plan so that the Bank's liquidity is always assured.

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the Bank's assets and liabilities will decline due to changes in market conditions that may adversely affect its income. The risk is inherent in the financial instruments associated with the Bank's operations and activities, including: loans, investments and securities, liabilities and debt, derivatives, etc. The main risks include: interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk, which can affect asset prices and result in losses for the Bank.

With respect to interest rate risk management, the Bank's policy requires Management to assess the asset and liability positions in order to reduce potential adverse impacts on net interest income due to market interest rates fluctuations.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

The Bank manages interest rate risk by closely monitoring the appreciation of the assets and liabilities through hedging to reduce potential negative impacts on earnings and capital.

Management conducts periodic sensitivity analyses simulating market changes in interest rates to determine potential impacts on net interest income (both upward and downward). In addition, the Bank monitors the DV01 limit, for which a parallel 1-base point shock is applied to the interest rate curve and assesses if there is any impact on capital.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of change in the market value of a financial instrument due to fluctuations in the exchange rate of a given currency. The Bank operates primarily in U.S. dollars, so exposure to this type of risk is minimized. For transactions in currencies other than the US dollar, the Bank manages the exchange rate risk by arranging derivative instruments for hedging purposes, or by establishing natural hedges matching assets and liabilities expressed in the same currency. For liquidity positions, the Bank has established thresholds in order to limit the maximum level of exposure.

D. Operational risk

Operational risk is the possibility of incurring losses due to deficiencies, failures or inadequacies in human resources, processes, technology, infrastructure, management information, models used, or the occurrence of external events. If this occurs, it can damage the Bank's reputation and result in regulatory sanctions, which can lead to financial losses. The Bank, like any other financial institution, is exposed to operational risks.

Bladex's main objective with Operational Risk Management is to reduce losses generated from operational risk and maintain an adequate administration thereof through the use of established management tools such as: risk profile, risk mapping, global and specific limits, operational risk indicators, and using as well the analysis of what is recorded in the Events and Incidents Database in order to monitor action plans of the actual or potential risks.

The Bank emphasizes the awareness of its employees, promoting a Risk Management culture that has continuity over time and that allows them to understand and assimilate the importance of this concept from each of the processes that are executed within their areas. This is done throughout the training of all employees on an annual basis to raise their awareness in general terms of operational risks and to include updates on the standard or regulatory laws as required.

E. Fraud risk

Fraud is any intentional act or omission designed to deceive others, resulting in a loss for the victim and/or a gain for the perpetrator.

Identification of fraud risk considers both internal and external factors, and their impact on the achievement of the Bank's objectives. Internal fraud is related to losses arising from any type of action, involving Bank employees, aimed at defrauding, misappropriating property or violating regulations, laws or internal policies. External fraud is related to losses arising from any type of action by a third party aimed at defrauding, misappropriating property or infringing the law.

To manage this risk, the Bank has a general fraud risk management program in place, which includes: establishing fraud risk governance policies, evaluating fraud risk, designing and developing control activities to prevent and detect fraud, and investigating fraud, in addition to monitoring and evaluating the fraud risk management program.

F. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity or information technology security refers to the procedures designed, and measures implemented to protect computers, networks, programs and data against cyber-attacks, in other words, unauthorized access or attacks aimed at operating, or misusing, the Bank's technology platform to access the financial system. The Bank has approved policies and implemented procedures defining roles and responsibilities for managing information security as part of the IT security and technology risk management framework. These policies and procedures apply throughout the Bank and cover all relationships between the workforce, vendors and suppliers, as well as any other individual who, on a permanent or temporary basis with the Bank, has some form of access to data, resource management and IT systems.

6. Financial risk management (continued)

F. Cybersecurity (continued)

The Bank's Information Security Officer is responsible for ensuring compliance with policies and procedures by anyone with access to our systems.

The Bank's cybersecurity program has been developed with a holistic approach, allowing us to encompass both technical and strategic measures in a single framework.

7. Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank determines the fair value of its financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure, which requires the Bank to maximize the use of observable inputs (those that reflect the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market information obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity) and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs (those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances) when measuring fair value. Fair value is used on a recurring basis to measure assets and liabilities in which fair value is the primary basis of accounting. Additionally, fair value is used on a non-recurring basis to assess assets and liabilities for impairment or for disclosure purposes. Fair value is defined as 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. Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, the Bank uses some valuation techniques and assumptions when estimating fair value.

The Bank applied the following fair value hierarchy:

> Level 1 – Assets or liabilities for which an identical instrument is traded in an active market, such as publicly-traded instruments or futures contracts.
>
> Level 2 – Assets or liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments, quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other observable inputs that can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
>
> Level 3 – Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation inputs are not readily observable in the market; instruments measured based on the best available information, which might include some internally-developed data, and considers risk premiums that a market participant would require.

When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities that are required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Bank considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and considers the inputs that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. When possible, the Bank uses active markets and observable prices to value identical assets or liabilities.

When identical assets and liabilities are not traded in active markets, the Bank uses observable market information for similar assets and liabilities. However, certain assets and liabilities are not actively traded in observable markets and the Bank must use alternative valuation techniques to determine the fair value measurement. The frequency of transactions, the size of the bid-ask spread, and the size of the investment are factors considered in determining the liquidity of markets and the relevance of observed prices in those markets.

When there has been a significant decrease in the valuation of the financial asset or liability, or in the level of activity for a financial asset or liability, the Bank uses the present value technique which considers market information to determine a representative fair value in usual market conditions.

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including the general classification of such assets and liabilities under the fair value hierarchy is presented below:

A. Recurring valuation

Financial instruments at FVTPL and FVOCI

Financial instruments at FVTPL and FVOCI are carried at fair value, which is based upon quoted prices when available, or if quoted market prices are not available, on discounted expected cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the security.

When quoted prices are available in an active market, financial instruments at FVTPL and financial instruments at FVOCI are classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available or they are available in markets that are not active, then fair values are estimated based upon quoted prices for similar instruments, or where these are not available, by using internal valuation techniques, principally discounted cash flows models. Such securities are classified within levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative financial instruments and hedged items that qualify as a fair value hedging relationship

The valuation techniques and inputs depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument. Exchange-traded derivatives that are valued using quoted prices are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

For those derivative contracts without quoted market prices, fair value is based on internal valuation techniques using inputs that are readily observable and that can be validated by information available in the market. The principal technique used to value these instruments is the discounted cash flows model and the key inputs considered in this technique include interest rate yield curves and foreign exchange rates. These derivatives are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value adjustments applied by the Bank to its derivative carrying values include credit valuation adjustments ("CVA"), which are applied to OTC derivative instruments, in which the base valuation generally discounts expected cash flows using the Overnight Index Swap ("OIS") interest rate curves. Because not all counterparties have the same credit risk as that implied by the relevant OIS curve, a CVA is necessary to incorporate the market view of both, counterparty credit risk and the Bank's own credit risk, in the valuation.

Own-credit and counterparty CVA is determined using a fair value curve consistent with the Bank's or counterparty credit rating. The CVA is designed to incorporate a market view of the credit risk inherent in the derivative portfolio. However, most of the Bank's derivative instruments are negotiated bilateral contracts and are not commonly transferred to third parties. Derivative instruments are normally settled contractually, or if terminated early, are terminated at a value negotiated bilaterally between the counterparties. Therefore, the CVA (both counterparty and own-credit) may not be realized upon a settlement or termination in the normal course of business. In addition, all or a portion of the CVA may be reversed or otherwise adjusted in future periods in the event of changes in the credit risk of the Bank or its counterparties or due to the anticipated termination of the transactions.

Financial instruments assets and liabilities recognized and designated as hedged items that qualify as a fair value hedging relationship are measured at amortized cost and adjusted for the effect of the risks covered in the hedging relationship.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

A. Recurring valuation (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis by caption on the consolidated statement of financial position using the fair value hierarchy are described below:

	December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Securities and other financial assets:				
Securities at FVOCI - Corporate debt	-	-	-	-
Securities at FVOCI - Sovereign debt	-	5,094	-	5,094
Equity instrument at FVOCI	-	1,889	-	1,889
Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	6,492	6,492
Total securities and other financial assets	-	6,983	6,492	13,475
Derivative financial instruments - assets:				
Interest rate swaps	-	407	-	407
Cross-currency swaps	-	10,125	-	10,125
Foreign exchange forwards	-	625	-	625
Total derivative financial instrument assets	-	11,157	-	11,157
Total assets at fair value	**-**	**18,140**	**6,492**	**24,632**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	-	1,903	-	1,903
Cross-currency swaps	-	10,197	-	10,197
Foreign exchange forwards	-	2,575	-	2,575
Total derivative financial instruments - liabilities	-	14,675	-	14,675
Total liabilities at fair value	**-**	**14,675**	**-**	**14,675**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

A. Recurring valuation (continued)

	December 31, 2018			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets				
Securities and other financial assets:				
Securities at FVOCI - Corporate debt [(1)]	-	6,157	-	6,157
Securities at FVOCI - Sovereign debt [(1)]	-	15,641	-	15,641
Equity instrument at FVOCI [(1)]	-	6,273	-	6,273
Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	8,750	8,750
Total securities and other financial assets	-	28,071	8,750	36,821
Derivative financial instruments - assets:				
Interest rate swaps	-	621	-	621
Cross-currency swaps	-	1,134	-	1,134
Foreign exchange forwards	-	933	-	933
Total derivative financial instrument assets	-	2,688	-	2,688
Total assets at fair value	**-**	**30,759**	**8,750**	**39,509**
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	-	9,410	-	9,410
Cross-currency swaps	-	17,378	-	17,378
Foreign exchange forwards	-	7,255	-	7,255
Total derivative financial instruments - liabilities	-	34,043	-	34,043
Total liabilities at fair value	**-**	**34,043**	**-**	**34,043**

[(1)] At December 31, 2018, investment securities and equity instrument at FVOCI for $21.8 million were reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy due to changes in market conditions causing that the quoted prices were no longer active for these financial instruments.

Fair value calculations are provided only for a limited portion of assets and liabilities. Due to the wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used for estimates, comparisons of fair value information disclosed by the Bank with those of other companies may not be meaningful for comparative analysis.

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

B. Non-recurring valuation

The following methods and inputs were used by the Bank's management in estimating the fair values of financial instruments whose fair value is not measured on a recurring basis:

Financial instruments with carrying value that approximates fair value

The carrying value of certain financial assets, including cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in banks, customers' liabilities under acceptances, interest receivable and certain financial liabilities including customer's demand and time deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements, interest payable, and acceptances outstanding, due to their short-term nature, is considered to approximate their fair value. These instruments are classified in Level 2.

Securities at amortized cost

The fair value has been estimated upon current market quotations, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value has been estimated based upon quoted prices of similar instruments, or where these are not available, on discounted expected future cash flows using market rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the security. These securities are classified in Levels 2 and 3.

Loans

The fair value of the loan portfolio, including impaired loans, is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using the current rates at which loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities, considering the contractual terms in effect as of December 31 of the relevant year. These assets are classified in Levels 2 and 3.

Transfer of financial assets

Gains or losses on sale of loans depend in part on the carrying amount of the financial assets involved in the transfer, and their fair value at the date of transfer. The fair value of these instruments is determined based upon quoted market prices when available or is based on the present value of future expected cash flows using information related to credit losses, prepayment speeds, forward yield curves, and discounted rates commensurate with the risk involved.

Short and long-term borrowings and debt

The fair value of short and long-term borrowings and debt is estimated using discounted contractual future cash flows based on the current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements, considering the changes in the Bank's credit margin. These liabilities are classified in Level 2.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

B. Non-recurring valuation (continued)

The following table provides information on the carrying value and an estimated fair value of the Bank's financial instruments that are not measured on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets					
Cash and deposits on banks	1,178,170	1,178,170	-	1,178,170	-
Securities at amortized cost [(1)]	75,271	75,724	-	56,914	18,810
Loans, net [(2)]	5,823,333	6,162,885	-	6,101,040	61,845
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	115,682	115,682	-	115,682	-
Investment properties	3,494	3,494	-	-	3,494
Liabilities					
Deposits	2,888,336	2,888,336	-	2,888,336	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	40,530	40,530	-	40,530	-
Borrowings and debt, net [(3)]	3,118,396	3,126,333	-	3,126,333	-
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	115,682	115,682	-	115,682	-

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets					
Cash and deposits on banks	1,745,652	1,745,652	-	1,745,652	-
Securities at amortized cost [(1)]	86,326	85,036	-	73,869	11,167
Loans, net [(2)]	5,702,258	5,958,540	-	5,884,527	74,013
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	9,696	9,696	-	9,696	-
Liabilities					
Deposits	2,970,822	2,970,822	-	2,970,822	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	39,767	39,767	-	39,767	-
Borrowings and debt, net	3,518,446	3,558,763	-	3,558,763	-
Customers' liabilities under acceptances	9,696	9,696	-	9,696	-

(1) The carrying value of securities at amortized cost is net of the accrued interest receivable of $0.8 million and the allowance for expected credit losses of $0.1 million as of December 31, 2019 and the accrued interest receivable of $1.1 million and the allowance for expected credit losses $0.1 million as of December 31, 2018.

(2) The carrying value of loans at amortized cost is net of the accrued interest receivable of $41.7 million, the allowance for expected credit losses of $99.3 million and unearned interest and deferred fees of $12.1 million for December 31, 2019, and the accrued interest receivable of $41.1 million, the allowance for expected credit losses of $100.8 million and unearned interest and deferred fees of $16.5 million for December 31, 2018.

(3) The borrowings and debt exclude the lease liabilities for an amount of $19.9 million.

At December 31, 2018, investment securities at amortized cost were reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy due to changes in market conditions causing that the quoted prices were no longer active for these financial instruments.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

C. Valuation framework

The Bank has an established control framework for the measurement of fair values, which is independent of front office management, to verify the valuation of significant fair value measurements of derivative financial instruments, securities and other financial instrument. Specific controls include:

- Verification of observable pricing.
- Validation of performance of valuation models.
- A review and approval process for new models and changes to existing models.
- Analysis and assessment of significant valuation fluctuations.
- Review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and changes to fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments.

D. Level 3 - Fair value measurement

The following table presents the movement of a Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

Carrying amount as of January 1, 2018	-
Origination	8,750
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2018	8,750
Unrealized loss	(2,258)
Carrying amount as of December 31,2019	**6,492**

Significant inputs used to determine fair value for Level 3 financial instruments

The following table presents the significant inputs used to determine the fair value for Level 3 financial instruments:

2019	2018
Unobservable inputs	***Unobservable inputs***
Discount rate for similar companies of the same business line adjusted due to the debt-equity structure of the issuer	- Discount rate for similar companies of the same business line adjusted due to the debt-equity structure of the issuer
Observable inputs	
Average recovery factor for companies that reported default – Moody's	- Premium or liquidity rate from liquidity analysis carried out by experts

	Range of estimates	
Fair value measurement sensitivity to unobservable inputs	**2019**	**2018**
A significant increase in volatility would result in a lower fair value	12.97% a 27.50%	18.28% a 45.00%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

7. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

D. Level 3 - Fair value measurement (continued)

During 2018, a premium or liquidity rate obtained from liquidity cost studies carried out by experts was used as part of the inputs to measure fair value, and for the year 2019, as a result of obtaining better observable data, a recovery factor with respect to historical average data provided by Moody's for defaulted companies in Brazil was obtained.

The effect of unobservable inputs on fair value measurement

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions used would have the following effects.

Debentures at fair value through profit or loss	*Effect on profit or loss*
+ 100 bps to the observable and unobservable inputs	(230)
- 100 bps to the unobservable and observable inputs	240

8. Cash and due from banks

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**
Cash and due from banks	23,015	9,644
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	1,155,155	1,736,008
Total	1,178,170	1,745,652
Less:		
Pledged deposits	18,452	39,460
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,159,718**	**1,706,192**

The following table presents the details of interest-bearing deposits in banks and pledged deposits:

	December 31, 2019		**December 31, 2018**	
	Amount	**Interest rate range**	**Amount**	**Interest rate range**
Interest-bearing deposits in banks:				
Demand deposits [(1)]	1,135,155	1.55% a 5.10%	1,686,008	2.43% to 6.5%
Time deposits	20,000	-	50,000	-
Total	**1,155,155**		**1,736,008**	
Pledged deposits	**18,452**	1.55%	**39,460**	2.40%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

8. Cash and due from banks (continued)

The following table provides a breakdown of pledged deposits by country risk:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Country:		
Switzerland	9,567	8,697
United States of America (2)	5,645	19,078
France	1,770	-
Japan	1,470	2,451
Netherlands	-	494
Spain	-	8,740
Total	**18,452**	**39,460**

(1) Interest-bearing demand deposits based on daily rates determined by banks. In addition, rates of 5.10% and 6.5% corresponds to a deposit placed in MXN – México.

(2) Includes pledged deposits of $3.5 million and $3.0 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, with the New York State Banking Department under March 1994 legislation and deposits pledged to guarantee derivative financial instrument transactions.

9. Securities and other financial assets, net

All securities and other financial assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are presented as follows:

At December 31, 2019		At fair value			
		With changes in other comprehensive income (loss)			
Carrying amount	**Amortized cost**	**Recyclable to profit and loss**	**Non-recyclable to profit and loss**	**With changes in profit or loss**	**Total securities and other financial assets, net**
Principal	74,547	5,094	1,889	6,492	88,022
Interest receivable	837	48	-	-	885
Reserves	(113)	-	-	-	(113)
	75,271	5,142	1,889	6,492	88,794

At December 31, 2018		At fair value			
		With changes in other comprehensive income (loss)			
Carrying amount	**Amortized cost**	**Recyclable to profit and loss**	**Non-recyclable to profit and loss**	**With changes in profit or loss**	**Total securities and other financial assets, net**
Principal	85,326	21,798	6,273	8,750	122,147
Interest receivable	1,140	451	-	-	1,591
Reserves	(140)	-	-	-	(140)
	86,326	22,249	6,273	8,750	123,598

In 2019, the Bank sold 767,301 shares which were designated in their initial recognition at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income due to market changes affecting the liquidity of the instrument. The cumulative fair value of the shares sold was $4.8 million and the cumulative loss recognized in OCI was $151 thousand, which was transferred to retained earnings.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

9. Securities and other financial assets, net (continued)

Securities and other financial assets by contractual maturity are shown in the following table:

At December 31, 2019		At fair value			
		With changes in other comprehemsive income			
	Amortized cost	Recyclabe to profit ans loss	Non-recyclable to profit and loss	With changes in profit or loss	Total securities and other financial assets, net
Due within 1 year	28,295	-	1,889	-	30,184
After 1 year but within 5 years	46,252	5,094	-	-	51,346
After 5 years but within 10 years	-	-	-	-	-
Non maturity	-	-	-	6,492	6,492
Balance - principal	**74,547**	**5,094**	**1,889**	**6,492**	**88,022**

At December 31, 2018		At fair value			
		With changes in other comprehemsive income			
	Amortized cost	Recyclabe to profit ans loss	Non-recyclable to profit and loss	With changes in profit or loss	Total securities and other financial assets, net
Due within 1 year	28,551	7,743	6,273	-	42,567
After 1 year but within 5 years	56,775	7,898	-	-	64,673
After 5 years but within 10 years	-	6,157	-	-	6,157
Non maturity	-	-	-	8,750	8,750
Balance - principal	**85,326**	**21,798**	**6,273**	**8,750**	**122,147**

The following table includes the securities pledge to secure repurchase transactions accounted for as secured pledged:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Total	Amortized cost	Fair value	Total
Securities pledged to secure repurchase transactions	36,843	5,094	41,937	38,618	5,010	43,628
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(35,647)	(4,883)	(40,530)	(35,114)	(4,653)	(39,767)

The following table presents the realized gains or losses on sale of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Year ended December 31		
	2019	2018	2017
Realized gain on sale of securities	266	194	766
Realized loss on sale of securities	(80)	-	(517)
Net gain on sale of securities at FVOCI	**186**	**194**	**249**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

10. Loans

The fixed and floating interest rate distribution of the loan portfolio is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fixed interest rates	2,757,333	2,706,834
Floating interest rates	3,135,664	3,071,590
Total	**5,892,997**	**5,778,424**

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, 74% and 82% of the loan portfolio at fixed interest rates has remaining maturities of less than 180 days.

As of December 31, 2019, the range of interest rates on loans fluctuates from 1.20% to 13.93% (December 31, 2018 1.20% to 12.25%).

As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the Bank had credit transactions in the normal course of business with 11% and 17%, respectively, of its Class "A" and "B" stockholders. All transactions were made based on arm's-length terms and subject to prevailing commercial criteria and market rates and were subject to all of the Bank's Corporate Governance and control procedures. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, approximately 11% and 9%, respectively, of the outstanding loan portfolio was placed with the Bank's Class "A" and "B" stockholders and their related parties. As of December 31, 2019, the Bank was not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or any foreign government, and no Class "A" or "B" shareholder was the owner of record of more than 3.5% of the total outstanding shares of the voting capital stock of the Bank.

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets

During the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Bank sold loans measured at amortized cost. These sales were made based on compliance with the Bank's strategy to optimize credit risk of its loan portfolio.

The carrying amounts and gains arising from the derecognition of these financial instruments are presented in the following table. These gains are presented within the line "Gain (loss) on financial instruments, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	Assignments and participations	Gains (losses)
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2019	15,000	21
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2018	61,667	(625)
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2017	77,400	181

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

11. Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

In the normal course of business, to meet the financing needs of its customers, the Bank is party to loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position. Credit risk represents the possibility of loss resulting from the failure of a customer to perform in accordance with the terms of a contract.

The Bank's outstanding loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Documentary letters of credit	169,320	218,988
Stand-by letters of credit and guarantees - commercial risk	255,481	179,756
Credit commitments	68,571	103,143
Total loans commitments and financial guarantee contracts	**493,372**	**501,887**

The remaining maturity profile of the Bank's outstanding loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts is as follows:

Maturities	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Up to 1 year	424,744	434,544
From 1 to 2 years	8,628	200
From 2 to 5 years	60,000	67,143
Total	**493,372**	**501,887**

12. Gain (loss) on financial instruments, net

The following table sets forth the details for the gain or loss on financial instrument recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss:

	December 31st		
	2019	2018	2017
Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments and changes in foreign currency, net	672	(1,226)	(437)
(Loss) Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(2,258)	648	(732)
Realized gain on sale of a financial instruments at FVOCI	186	194	249
Gain (loss) on sale of loans	21	(625)	181
	(1,379)	**(1,009)**	**(739)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments

The following table details quantitative information on the notional amounts and carrying amounts of the derivative instruments used for hedging by type of risk hedged and type of hedge:

	December 31, 2019		
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments	
		Asset [1]	Liability [2]
Interest rate risk			
Fair value hedges	398,333	407	(805)
Cash flow hedges	123,000	-	(1,098)
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk			
Fair value hedges	346,844	10,125	(8,527)
Cash flow hedges	23,025	-	(1,670)
Foreign exchange risk			
Cash flow hedges	72,391	625	(2,552)
Net investment	2,080	-	(23)
	965,673	**11,157**	**(14,675)**

	December 31, 2018		
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments	
		Asset [1]	Liability [2]
Interest rate risk			
Fair value hedges	433,500	108	(6,134)
Cash flow hedges	460,000	513	(3,276)
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk			
Fair value hedges	226,757	1,134	(15,994)
Cash flow hedges	23,025	-	(1,384)
Foreign exchange risk			
Cash flow hedges	176,311	933	(7,177)
Net investment	6,183	-	(78)
	1,325,776	**2,688**	**(34,043)**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - assets.
(2) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - liabilities.

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The hedging instruments detailed in the tables above are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as derivative financial instruments - assets or derivative financial instruments - liabilities.

As part of the financial risk management, the Bank uses the following hedging relationships:

- Fair value hedge
- Cash flow hedge
- Net investment hedge

For control purposes, derivative instruments are recorded at their nominal amount in memoranda accounts. Interest rate swaps are made either in a single currency or cross currency for a prescribed period to exchange a series of interest rate flows, which involve fixed for floating interest payments, and vice versa. The Bank also engages in certain foreign exchange forward contracts to serve customers' transaction needs and to manage foreign currency risk. All such positions are hedged with an offsetting contract for the same currency.

The Bank manages and controls the risks on these foreign exchange trades by establishing counterparty credit limits by customer and by adopting policies that do not allow for open positions in the loan and investment portfolio. The Bank also uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign exchange risk associated with the Bank's equity investment in a non-U.S. dollar functional currency foreign entity. Derivative and foreign exchange forward instruments negotiated by the Bank are executed mainly over-the-counter (OTC). These contracts are executed between two counterparties that negotiate specific agreement terms, including notional amount, exercise price and maturity.

A. Fair value hedge

This type of hedge is used to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange currency rates, as well as changes in interest rate risk. Within the derivative financial instruments used by the Bank for fair value hedging are interest rate swap contracts whereby a series of interest rate flows in a single currency are exchanged over a prescribed period and cross currency swaps contracts that generally involve the exchange of both interest and principal amounts in two different currencies.

The Bank's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 5(C)(i). Interest rate risk to which the Bank applies hedge accounting arises from fixed-rate euro medium term notes and other long-term notes issuances ("Certificados Bursatiles"), fixed-rate loans and advances, whose fair value fluctuates when benchmark interest rates change. The Bank hedges interest rate risk only to the extent of benchmark interest rates because the changes in fair value of a fixed-rate note or loan are significantly influenced by changes in the benchmark interest rate. Hedge accounting is applied where economic hedging relationships meet the hedge accounting criteria.

Before fair value hedge accounting is applied by the Bank, the Bank determines whether an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument exists based on an assessment of the qualitative characteristics of these items and the hedged risk that is supported by quantitative analysis. The Bank considers whether the critical terms of the hedged item and hedging instrument closely align when assessing the presence of an economic relationship. The Bank assesses whether the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument respond similarly to similar risks. The Bank further supports this qualitative assessment by using regression analysis to assess whether the hedging instrument is expected to be and has been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged item. The sources of ineffectiveness mainly come from forward rates, discount rates and cross currency basis (cost of the operation).

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

A. Fair value hedge (continued)

The following table details the notional amounts and carrying amounts of derivative instruments used in fair value hedges by type of risk and hedged item, along with the changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019				
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Changes in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness (3)	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss (3)
		Asset (1)	Liability (2)		
Interest rate risk					
Loans	13,333	-	(166)	(127)	(9)
Securities at FVOCI	5,000	-	(45)	(97)	(17)
Borrowings and debt	380,000	407	(594)	5,203	(65)
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk					
Loans	6,430	276	-	(482)	(214)
Borrowings and debt	340,414	9,849	(8,527)	7,234	55
Total	**745,177**	**10,532**	**(9,332)**	**11,731**	**(250)**

	December 31, 2018				
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Changes in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness (3)	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss (3)
		Asset (1)	Liability (2)		
Interest rate risk					
Loans	66,000	10	(64)	(66)	31
Securities at FVOCI	12,500	98	-	114	(228)
Borrowings and debt	355,000	-	(6,070)	(1,118)	43
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk					
Loans	11,484	1,134	-	(310)	(610)
Borrowings and debt	215,273	-	(15,994)	(1,085)	(323)
Total	**660,257**	**1,242**	**(22,128)**	**(2,465)**	**(1,087)**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - assets.
(2) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - liabilities.
(3) Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the line Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

A. Fair value hedge (continued)

The following table details the notional amounts and carrying amounts of the hedged items at fair value by type of risk and hedged item, along with the changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedged items used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness[1]
	Asset	Liability			
Interest rate risk					
Loans	13,583	-	Loans, net	158	118
Securities at FVOCI	5,142	-	Securities and other financial assets, net financieros, netos	94	80
Borrowings and debt	-	(381,587)	Borrowings and debt, net	18	(5,268)
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-			-
Loans	6,202	-	Loans, net	(495)	268
Borrowings and debt	-	(336,117)	Borrowings and debt, net	(973)	(7,179)
Total	**24,927**	**(717,704)**		**(1,198)**	**(11,981)**

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in fair value of the hedged items used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness[1]
	Asset	Liability			
Interest rate risk					
Loans	66,208	-	Loans, net	97	97
Securities at FVOCI	11,958	-	Securities and other financial assets, net financieros, netos	(298)	(342)
Borrowings and debt	-	(350,263)	Borrowings and debt, net	5,286	1,161
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-			
Loans	10,616	-	Loans, net	(1,148)	(300)
Borrowings and debt	-	(199,901)	Borrowings and debt, net	15,005	762
Total	**88,782**	**(550,164)**		**18,942**	**1,378**

[1] Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the line Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

A. Fair value hedge (continued)

The following table details the maturity of the notional amount for the derivative instruments used in fair value hedges:

	December 31, 2019		
Maturity	**Interest rate swaps**	**Foreign exchange and interest rate risks**	**Total**
Fair value hedge			
Less than 1 year	350,000	-	350,000
1 to 2 years	48,333	-	48,333
2 to 5 years	-	346,844	346,844
Total	**398,333**	**346,844**	**745,177**

	December 31, 2018		
Maturity	**Interest rate swaps**	**Foreign exchange and interest rate risks**	**Total**
Fair value hedge			
Less than 1 year	4,500	146,505	151,005
1 to 2 years	400,000	-	400,000
2 to 5 years	29,000	10,419	39,419
More than 5 years	-	68,768	68,768
Total	**433,500**	**225,692**	**659,192**

B. Cash flow hedge

This type of hedge is used to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange currency rates, as well as changes in interest rate risk, that could include variability in the future cash flows. Within the derivative financial instruments used by the Bank for a cash flow hedging are interest rate swaps contracts whereby a series of interest rate flows in a single currency are exchanged over a prescribed period, cross currency swaps contracts that generally involve the exchange of both interest and principal amounts in two different currencies, and foreign exchange forward contracts, an agreement to purchase or sell foreign currency at a future date at agreed-upon terms.

The Bank's exposure to market risk is disclosed in Note 5 (C) (ii). The Bank determines the amount of the exposure to which it applies hedge accounting by assessing the potential impact of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates on the future cash flows. This assessment is performed using analytical techniques, such as cash flow sensitivity analysis. As noted above for fair value hedges, by using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, the Bank exposes itself to credit risk of the counterparties to the derivatives, which is not offset by the hedged items. This exposure is managed similarly to that off fair value hedges.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

B. Cash flow hedge (continued)

The Bank determines whether an economic relationship exists between the cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument based on an assessment of the qualitative characteristics of these items and the hedged risk that is supported by quantitative analysis. The Bank considers whether the critical terms of the hedged item and hedging instrument closely align when assessing the presence of an economic relationship. The Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument respond similarly to the hedged risk, such as the benchmark interest rate or foreign currency. The Bank further supports this qualitative assessment by using sensitivity analysis to assess whether the hedging instrument is expected to be and has been highly effective in offsetting changes in the present value of the hedged item. The Bank assesses hedge effectiveness using the hypothetical derivative method, which creates a derivative instrument to serve as a proxy for the hedged transaction. The terms of the hypothetical derivative match the critical terms of the hedged item and it has a fair value of zero at inception. The sources of ineffectiveness arise mainly because of the differences in discount rates (OIS - Overnight Index Swap).

The maximum length of time over which the Bank has hedged its exposure to the variability in future cash flows on forecasted transactions is 8.3 years.

The Bank recognized the lifetime associated cost of the foreign exchange forward contracts into interest income, in profit or loss, as an adjustment to the yield on hedged items creating an accumulated reserve in OCI, reclassified to profit or loss at their maturity. The Bank estimates that approximately $241 thousand are expected to be reclassified into profit or loss during the year ending December 31, 2020.

The Bank recognized the lifetime associated cost of the foreign exchange forward contracts into interest expense, in profit or loss, as an adjustment to the yield on hedge items creating an accumulated reserve in OCI, reclassified to profit or loss at their maturity. The Bank estimates that approximately $6 thousand are expected to be reclassified into profit or loss during the year ending December 31, 2020.

The following table details the notional amounts and carrying amounts of derivative instruments used in cash flow hedges by type of risk and hedged item, along with the changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019						
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments recognized in OCI [(3)]	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss [(4)]	Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss [(4)]
		Asset [(1)]	Liability [(2)]				
Interest rate risk							
Borrowings and debt	123,000	-	(1,098)	(1,459)	(1,458)	1	39
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk							
Borrowings and debt	23,025	-	(1,670)	(284)	(283)	1	-
Foreign exchange risk							
Loans	72,391	625	(2,552)	(2,346)	(2,344)	2	(1,070)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,545)
Total	**218,416**	**625**	**(5,320)**	**(4,089)**	**(4,085)**	**4**	**(6,576)**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - assets.
(2) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - liabilities.
(3) Included in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position on the line Other comprehensive income
(4) Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the line Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

B. Cash flow hedge (continued)

	December 31, 2018						
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments recognized in OCI [(3)]	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss [(4)]	Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss [(4)]
		Asset [(1)]	Liability [(2)]				
Interest rate risk							
Borrowings and debt	460,000	513	(3,276)	847	847	-	183
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk							
Borrowings and debt	23,025	-	(1,384)	(2,246)	(2,246)	-	-
Foreign exchange risk							
Loans	51,962	814	(1,513)	(626)	(626)	-	2,700
Deposits	124,349	119	(5,664)	(7,196)	(7,196)	-	4,414
Total	**659,336**	**1,446**	**(11,837)**	**(9,221)**	**(9,221)**	**-**	**7,297**

The following table details the nominal amounts and carrying amounts of the cash flow hedged items by type of risk and hedged item, along with the changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in the fair value of the hedged items used to calculate the hedge ineffectiveness [(4)]	Cash flow hedge reserve
	Asset	Liability			
Interest rate risk					
Borrowings and debt	-	(70,110)	Borrowings and debt, net	1,458	1,072
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk					
Borrowings and debt	-	(21,234)	Borrowings and debt, net	283	(5)
Foreign exchange risk					
Loans	73,861	-	Loans, net	2,344	263
Deposits	-	-	Deposit	-	-
Total	**73,861**	**(91,344)**		**4,085**	**1,330**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - assets.
(2) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - liabilities.
(3) Included in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position on the line Other comprehensive income.
(4) Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the line of Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

B. Cash flow hedge (continued)

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in the fair value of the hedged items used to calculate the hedge ineffectiveness [(1)]	Cash flow hedge reserve
	Asset	Liability			
Interest rate risk					
Borrowings and debt	-	(390,516)	Borrowings and debt, net	(847)	(427)
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk		-			
Borrowings and debt	-	(42,554)	Borrowings and debt, net	2,246	(19)
Foreign exchange risk					
Loans	52,128	-	Loans, net	62 6	(19)
Deposits		(108,422)	Deposit	7,196	2,373
Total	**52,128**	**(541,492)**		**9,221**	**1,908**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss or the line Loss on financial instruments, net.

The following table details the maturity of the derivative instruments used in cash flow hedges:

	December 31, 2019			
Maturity	**Foreign exchange risk**	**Interest rate swaps**	**Foreign exchange and interest rate risks**	**Total**
Cash flow hedge				
Less than 1 year	74,471	63,000	23,025	160,496
1 to 2 years	-	40,000	-	40,000
2 to 5 years	-	20,000	-	20,000
Total	**74,471**	**123,000**	**23,025**	**220,496**

	December 31, 2018			
Maturity	**Foreign exchange risk**	**Interest rate swaps**	**Foreign exchange and interest rate risks**	**Total**
Cash flow hedge				
Less than 1 year	177,333	337,000	-	514,333
1 to 2 years	5,161	63,000	23,025	91,186
2 to 5 years	-	60,000	-	60,000
Total	**182,494**	**460,000**	**23,025**	**665,519**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

C. Net investment hedge

A foreign currency exposure arises from a net investment either in a subsidiary that has a different functional currency from that of the Bank or in a financial instrument in a foreign currency designated at FVOCI. The hedge risk in the net investment hedge is the variability in the US dollar against any other foreign currency that will result in a reduction in the carrying amount.

The Bank's policy is to hedge the net investment only to the extent of the debt principal; therefore, the hedge ratio is established by aligning the principal amount in foreign currency of the debt with the carrying amount of the net investment that is designated.

When the hedging instrument is a forward foreign exchange contract, the Bank establishes a hedge relationship where the notional of the forward foreign exchange contract matches the carrying amount of the designated net investment. The Bank ensures that the foreign currency in which the hedging instrument is denominated is the same as the functional currency of the net investment. The only source of ineffectiveness that is expected to arise from these hedging relationships is due to the effect of the counterparty and the Bank's own credit risk on the fair value of the derivative.

The following table details the notional amount and carrying amount of the derivative instruments used as net investment hedge by type of risk and hedged item, along with changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019						
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments recognized in OCI (3)	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss (4)	Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss (4)
		Asset (1)	Liability (2)				
Foreign exchange risk							
Net investment	2,080	-	(23)	(23)	(23)	-	(78)
Total	**2,080**	**-**	**(23)**	**(23)**	**(23)**	**-**	**(78)**

	December 31, 2018						
	Nominal amount	Carrying amount of hedging instruments		Change in fair value used ford calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments recognized in OCI (3)	Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss (4)	Amount reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss (4)
		Asset (1)	Liability (2)				
Foreign exchange risk							
Net investment	6,183	-	(78)	(78)	(78)	-	50
Total	**6,183**	**-**	**(78)**	**(78)**	**(78)**	**-**	**50**

Derivative instruments used in net investment hedges at the period ending in 2019 and 2018 have a maturity of less than 30 days.

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - assets.
(2) Included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the line Derivative financial instruments - liabilities.
(3) Included in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position on the line Other comprehensive income.
(4) Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the line of Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

13. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

C. Net investment hedge (continued)

The following table details the nominal value and carrying amount of the net investment hedged items by type of risk and hedged item, along with changes during the period used to determine and recognize the ineffectiveness of the hedge:

	December 31, 2019				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in the fair value of the hedged items used to calculate the hedge ineffectiveness (1)	Cash flow hedge reserve
	Asset	Liability			
Foreign exchange risk					
Net investment	1,889	-	Securities and other financial assets, net	23	23
Total	**1,889**	**-**		**23**	**23**

	December 31, 2018				
	Carrying amount of hedged items		Line in the consolidated statement of financial position that includes the carrying amount of the hedged items	Change in the fair value of the hedged items used to calculate the hedge ineffectiveness (1)	Cash flow hedge reserve
	Asset	Liability			
Foreign exchange risk					
Net investment	6,273		Securities and other financial assets, net	78	78
Total	**6,273**	**-**		**78**	**78**

(1) Included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the line Loss on financial instruments, net.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

14. Gain (loss) on non - financial assets, net

The gain or loss on non-financial assets is presented as follows:

	December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
Profit on sale of investment property	500	-
Impairment loss on other assets	-	(3,464)
Impairment loss on investment property	-	(3,849)
Write off on intangible assets	-	(2,705)
	500	**(10,018)**

During 2019, the Bank realized the sale of an investment property, which results in a gain of $500 thousand.

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank made write offs corresponding mainly to technological projects classified as intangible assets by $2.7 million and other assets under development with a book value of $1.3 million. In addition, the storage silos received as payment for a restructured loan operation that were recorded as investment property with a carrying amount of $3.8 million and other assets under development of the deed with a carrying amount of $1.7 million, were assessed by the Bank, determining a fair value of zero. As of December 31, 2017, no impairment losses were reported.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

15. Equipment and leasehold improvements

The following table provides a summary of the items include in equipment and leasehold improvement:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	6,230	6,686
Right-of-use assets	12,522	-
	18,752	**6,686**

A breakdown of cost, accumulated depreciation, additions and disposals of equipment and leasehold improvements is as follows:

	IT equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance as of January 1, 2017	4,386	3,778	6,771	618	15,553
Additions	246	461	39	1,908	2,654
Disposals	(462)	(2,255)	-	(21)	(2,738)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	4,170	1,984	6,810	2,505	15,469
Additions	411	12	111	69	603
Disposals	(253)	(97)	(80)	(62)	(492)
Reclassifications	10	-	-	-	10
Balance as of December 31, 2018	4,338	1,899	6,841	2,512	15,590
Additions	683	36	185	124	1,028
Disposals	(63)	(102)	(176)	(33)	(374)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(53)	(62)	(47)	(14)	(176)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**4,905**	**1,771**	**6,803**	**2,589**	**16,068**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance as of January 1, 2017	2,742	1,645	2,174	443	7,004
Amortization	587	149	474	368	1,578
Disposals	(459)	(54)	-	(20)	(533)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	2,870	1,740	2,648	791	8,049
Amortization	516	64	480	222	1,282
Disposals	(159)	(89)	(127)	(94)	(469)
Reclassifications	42	-	-	-	42
Balance as of December 31, 2018	3,269	1,715	3,001	919	8,904
Amortization	584	62	508	260	1,414
Disposals	(59)	(97)	(175)	(21)	(352)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(40)	(53)	(35)	-	(128)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**3,754**	**1,627**	**3,299**	**1,158**	**9,838**
Carrying amounts as of:					
December 31, 2019	**1,151**	**144**	**3,504**	**1,431**	**6,230**
December 31, 2018	**1,069**	**184**	**3,840**	**1,593**	**6,686**
December 31, 2017	**1,300**	**244**	**4,162**	**1,714**	**7,420**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

15. Equipment and leasehold improvements

Leases

In accordance with the accounting policy described in note 3.1, the Bank has applied IFRS 16, under the modified retrospective method. The following is the detail of the movement of right-of-use assets on the leases for which the Bank is a lessee:

	Building
Balance at January 1, 2019	17,435
Additions	14
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(1,440)
Revaluation currency effect	7
Reclassification to investment property	(3,494)
Balance at December 31, 2019	**12,522**

The Bank leases office spaces in buildings. The lease of main office space typically runs for a period of 15 years, and for the representative offices from 3 to 5 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for a similar additional period after the end of the contract term.

The Bank sub-leases some of its property under operating leases.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

16. Intangible assets

A breakdown of software cost, accumulated amortization, additions, sales and disposals for intangible assets is as follows:

Costs:	
Balance as of January 1, 2017	13,883
Additions	3,370
Disposals	(81)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	17,172
Additions	58
Disposals	(3,315)
Reclassifications	(10)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	13,905
Additions	496
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**14,401**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance as of January 1, 2017	10,974
Amortization	838
Disposals	(65)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	11,747
Amortization	1,176
Disposals	(609)
Reclassifications	(42)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	12,272
Amortization	702
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**12,974**
Carrying amounts as of:	
December 31, 2019	**1,427**
December 31, 2018	**1,633**
December 31, 2017	**5,425**

Expenses related to the amortization of intangible assets are presented as part of amortization of intangible assets in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Disposals during 2018 correspond to technological projects.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

17. Other assets

Following is a summary of other assets:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accounts receivable [(1)]	3,549	13,333
Interest receivable - deposits	26	281
IT projects under development	52 1	357
Other	4,761	3, 003
	8,857	**16,974**

(1) As of December 31, 2018, the sale of financial assets was for $ 12.4 million and related payment was received in January 2019.

18. Deposits

The maturity profile of the Bank's deposits, excluding interest payable, is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Demand	85 ,786	211,381
Up to 1 month	1,285,949	1,192,252
From 1 month to 3 months	628,981	412,638
From 3 months to 6 months	593,431	533,135
From 6 months to 1 year	289,189	462,156
From 1 year to 2 years	5,000	70,047
From 2 years to 5 years	-	89,213
	2,888,336	**2,970,822**

The following table presents additional information regarding the Bank's deposits

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Aggregate amounts of $100,000 or more	2,888,043	2, 970,438
Aggregate amounts of deposits in the New York Agency	240,003	265,349

	December 31th		
	2019	2018	2017
Interest expense on deposits made in the New York Agency	6,277	5,937	2,524

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

19. Securities sold under repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has financing transactions under repurchase agreements for $40.5 million and $39.8 million, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, interest expense related to financing transactions under repurchase agreements totaled $1.1 million and $635 thousand, respectively. These expenses are included as interest expense – borrowings and debt line in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

20. Borrowings and debt

Borrowings consist of bilateral funding and syndicated loans obtained from international banks. Debt instruments consist of public and private issuances under the Bank's Euro Medium Term Notes Program ("EMTN") as well as public issuances in the Mexican and Japanese markets.

The Bank's funding activities include: (i) EMTN, which may be used to issue notes for up to $2.250 million, with maturities from 7 days up to a maximum of 30 years, at fixed or floating interest rates, or at discount, and in various currencies. The notes are generally issued in bearer or registered form through one or more authorized financial institutions; (ii) Short-and Long-Term Notes ("Certificados Bursatiles") Program (the "Mexican Program") in the Mexican local market, registered with the Mexican National Registry of Securities administered by the National Banking and Securities Commission in Mexico ("CNBV", for its acronym in Spanish), for an authorized aggregate principal amount of 10 billion Mexican pesos with maturities from 1 day to 30 years.

Some borrowing agreements include various events of default and covenants related to minimum capital adequacy ratios, incurrence of additional liens, and asset sales, as well as other customary covenants, representations and warranties. As of December 31, 2019, the Bank was in compliance with all those covenants.

Borrowings and debt are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2019						
	Short-Term			Long-term			
Carrying amount	Borrowings	Debt	Lease Liabilities	Borrowings	Debt	Lease Liabilities	Total
Principal	1,573,663	22,000	1,145	723,419	802,676	18,769	3,141,672
Prepaid commissions	-	-	-	(1,456)	(1,906)	-	(3,362)
	1,573,663	**22,000**	**1,145**	**721,963**	**800,770**	**18,769**	**3,138,310**

	December 31, 2018						
	Short-Term			Long-term			
Carrying amount	Borrowings	Debt	Lease Liabilities	Borrowings	Debt	Lease Liabilities	Total
Principal	1,975,174	45,930	-	886,384	614,505	-	3,521,993
Prepaid commissions	-	-	-	(2,790)	(757)	-	(3,547)
	1,975,174	**45,930**	**-**	**883,594**	**613,748**	**-**	**3,518,446**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Borrowings and debt (continued)

Short-term borrowings and debt

The breakdown of short-term (original maturity of less than one year) borrowings and debt, along with contractual interest rates, is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Short-term borrowings:		
At fixed interest rates	607,500	695,500
At floating interest rates	966,163	1,279,674
Total borrowings	1,573,663	1,975,174
Short-term debt:		
At fixed interest rates	22,000	2,700
At floating interest rates	-	43,230
Total debt	22,000	45,930
Total short-term borrowings and debt	**1,595,663**	**2,021,104**
Maximum balance at any month-end	1,595,663	2,021,104
Range of fixed interest rates on borrowings and debt in U.S. dollars	2.07% to 2.52%	2.74% to 3.30%
Range of floating interest rates on borrowings in U.S. dollars	2.09% to 2.35%	2.72% to 3.41%
Range of fixed interest rates on borrowings in Mexican pesos	8.08%	-
Range of floating interest rates on borrowings in Mexican pesos	7.71% to 8.31%	8.49% to 9.39%

The outstanding balances of short-term borrowings and debt by currency, are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Currency		
US dollar	1,476,000	1,926,000
Mexican peso	119,663	95,104
Total	**1,595,663**	**2,021,104**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Borrowings and debt (continued)

Long-term borrowings and debt

The breakdown of borrowings and long-term debt (original maturity of more than one year), along with contractual interest rates, plus prepaid commissions of $3.5 million and $4.2 million as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, are as follows (excludes lease liabilities):

Long-term borrowings:	**December 31, 2019**	**December 31, 2018**
At fixed interest rates with due dates from October 2020 to February 2022	65,435	63,367
At floating interest rates with due dates from February 2020 to August 2023	657,984	823,017
Total long-term borrowings	723,419	886,384
Long-term debt:		
At fixed interest rates with due dates from May 2020 to March 2024	502,880	503,229
At floating interest rates with due dates from March 2022 to June 2023	299,796	111,276
Total long-term debt	802,676	614,505
Total long-term borrowings and debt	1,526,095	1,500,889
Less: Prepaid commissions	(3,362)	(3,547)
Total long-term borrowings and debt, net	**1,522,733**	**1,497,342**
Maximum outstanding balance at any month – end	1,527,126	1,500,889
Range of fixed interest rates on borrowings and debt in U.S. dollars	2.56% to 3.25%	2.25% to 3.25%
Range of floating interest rates on borrowings and debt in U.S. dollars	2.46% to 3.36%	3.26% to 4.46%
Range of fixed interest rates on borrowings in Mexican pesos	5.73% to 9.09%	5.25% to 9.09%
Range of floating interest rates on borrowings and debt in Mexican pesos	8.14% to 9.13%	9.19% to 9.71%
Range of fixed interest rates on debt in Japanese yens	0.52%	0.46%
Range of fixed interest rates on debt in Euros	3.75%	3.75%
Range of fixed interest rates on debt in Australian dollars	3.33%	3.33%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Borrowings and debt (continued)

Long-term borrowings and debt (continued)

The balances of long-term borrowings and debt by currency, excluding prepaid commissions, are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Currency		
US dollar	1,097,611	1,203,101
Mexican peso	280,105	143,661
Japanese yen	67,831	72,670
Euro	59,465	60,315
Australian dollar	21,083	21,142
Total	**1,526,095**	**1,500,889**

Future payments of long-term borrowings and debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Payments	Outstanding
2020	478,817
2021	530,094
2022	395,219
2023	62,500
2024	59,465
	1,526,095

Reconciliation of movements of borrowings and debt arising from financing activities, as presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	2019	2018	2017
Balance as of January 1,	**3,518,446**	**2,211,567**	**3,246,813**
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings and debt	(428,611)	950,259	(396,205)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings and debt	371,536	609,017	219,905
Repayments of long-term borrowings and debt	(368,843)	(256,173)	(883,476)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,072)	-	-
Recognition of lease liabilities	20,979	-	-
Change in foreign currency	20,044	1,903	23,487
Adjustment of fair value for hedge accounting relationship	4,943	753	(483)
Other adjustments	888	1,120	1,525
Balance as of December 31,	**3,138,310**	**3,518,446**	**2,211,567**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

20. Borrowings and debt (continued)

Lease liabilities

Maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows of the lease liability is detailed below:

	December 31, 2019
Due within 1 year	2,005
After 1 year but within 5 years	10,470
After 5 years but within 10 years	13,492
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**25,967**
Short-term	1,145
Long-term	18,769
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	**19,914**

Amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows

	December 31, 2019
Cash outflow for leases	**1,072**

Amounts recognized in profit or loss

	December 31, 2019
Interest on lease liabilities	**912**
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	**(1,661)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

21. Other liabilities

Following is a summary of other liabilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Accruals and other accumulated expenses	11,901	8,602
Accounts payable	2,52 6	453
Others	2,722	4,560
	17,149	**13,615**

22. Earnings per share

The following table presents a reconciliation of profit and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") computations for the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Profit for the year	86,053	11,138	81,999
(U.S. dollars)			
Basic earnings per share	2.17	0.28	2.09
Diluted earnings per share	2.17	0.28	2.08
(Thousands of shares)			
Weighted average of common shares outstanding applicable to basic EPS	39,575	39,543	39,311
Effect of diluted securities:			
Stock options and restricted stock units plan	-	-	18
Adjusted weighted average of common shares outstanding applicable to diluted EPS	**39,575**	**39,543**	**39,329**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Capital and Reserves

A. Common stock and additional paid-in capital

Common stock

The Bank's common stock is divided into four categories:

1) "Class A"; shares may only be issued to Latin American Central Banks or banks in which the state or other government agency is the majority shareholder.
2) "Class B"; shares may only be issued to banks or financial institutions.
3) "Class E"; shares may be issued to any person whether a natural person or a legal entity.
4) "Class F"; may only be issued to state entities and agencies of non-Latin American countries, including, among others, central banks and majority state-owned banks in those countries, and multilateral financial institutions either international or regional institutions.

The holders of "Class B" shares have the right to convert or exchange their "Class B" shares, at any time, and without restriction, for "Class E" shares, exchanging one share for another share.

The following table provides detailed information on the movement of the shares by class for each of the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

(Share units)	"Class A"	"Class B"	"Class E"	"Class F"	Total
Authorized	**40,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**100,000,000**	**280,000,000**
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	6,342,189	2,474,468	30,343,390	-	39,160,047
Conversions	-	(64,663)	64,663	-	-
Repurchased common stock	-	(1,000)	-	-	(1,000)
Restricted stock issued – directors	-	-	57,000	-	57,000
Exercised stock options - compensation plans	-	-	142,268	-	142,268
Restricted stock units – vested	-	-	70,519	-	70,519
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	**6,342,189**	**2,408,805**	**30,677,840**	**-**	**39,428,834**
Conversions	-	(64,386)	64,386	-	-
Repurchased common stock	-	(99,193)	(64)	-	(99,257)
Restricted stock issued – directors	-	-	57,000	-	57,000
Exercised stock options - compensation plans	-	-	102,918	-	102,918
Restricted stock units – vested	-	-	49,055	-	49,055
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	**6,342,189**	**2,245,226**	**30,951,135**	**-**	**39,538,550**
Conversions	-	(62,799)	62,799	-	-
Repurchased common stock	-	(1)	1	-	-
Restricted stock issued – directors	-	-	57,000	-	57,000
Restricted stock units – vested	-	-	6,727	-	6,727
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	**6,342,189**	**2,182,426**	**31,077,662**	**-**	**39,602,277**

Additional paid-in capital

As of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the additional paid-in capital consists of additional cash contributions to the common capital paid by shareholders.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

23. Capital and Reserves

B. Treasury stock

The following table presents information regarding shares repurchased but not retired by the Bank and accordingly classified as treasury stock:

	"Class A"		"Class B"		"Class E"		Total	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	318,140	10,708	589,174	16,242	1,912,477	42,226	2,819,791	69,176
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	1,000	28	-	-	1,000	28
Restricted stock issued – directors	-	-	-	-	(57,000)	(1,259)	(57,000)	(1,259)
Exercised stock options - compensation plans	-	-	-	-	(142,268)	(3,140)	(142,268)	(3,140)
Restricted stock units – vested	-	-	-	-	(70,519)	(1,557)	(70,519)	(1,557)
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	**318,140**	**10,708**	**590,174**	**16,270**	**1,642,690**	**36,270**	**2,551,004**	**63,248**
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	99,193	2,441	64	1	99,257	2,442
Restricted stock issued - directors	-	-	-	-	(57,000)	(1,259)	(57,000)	(1,259)
Exercised stock options - compensation plans	-	-	-	-	(102,918)	(2,272)	(102,918)	(2,272)
Restricted stock units - vested	-	-	-	-	(49,055)	(1,083)	(49,055)	(1,083)
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	**318,140**	**10,708**	**689,367**	**18,711**	**1,433,781**	**31,657**	**2,441,288**	**61,076**
Repurchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted stock issued - directors	-	-	-	-	(57,000)	(1,259)	(57,000)	(1,259)
Restricted stock units - vested	-	-	-	-	(6,727)	(148)	(6,727)	(148)
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	**318,140**	**10,708**	**689,367**	**18,711**	**1,370,054**	**30,250**	**2,377,561**	**59,669**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

24. Other comprehensive income

The breakdown of other comprehensive income (loss) relating to financial instruments at FVOCI, derivative financial instruments, and foreign currency translation is as follows:

	Financial instruments FVH	**Financial Instruments CFH**	**Foreign currency translation adjustment**	**Total**
Balance as of January 1, 2017	**(581)**	**(2,220)**	**-**	**(2,801)**
Change in fair value of debt instruments, net of hedging	976	(4,924)	-	(3,948)
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI, net of hedging	187	-	-	187
Reclassification of gains (losses) on financial instruments included in profit or loss (1)	(279)	7,314	-	7,035
Exchange difference in conversion of foreign operating currency	-	-	1,490	1,490
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	884	2,390	1,490	4,764
Balance as of December 31, 2017	**303**	**170**	**1,490**	**1,963**
Change in fair value of debt instruments, net of hedging	(174)	2,841	-	2,667
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI, net of hedging	(1,224)	-	-	(1,224)
Reclassification of gains (losses) on financial instruments included in profit or loss (1)	(170)	(1,534)	-	(1,704)
Exchange difference in conversion of foreign operating currency	-	-	(1,282)	(1,282)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(1,568)	1,307	(1,282)	(1,543)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**(1,265)**	**1,477**	**208**	**420**
Change in fair value of debt instruments, net of hedging	4	(2,698)	-	(2,694)
Change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI, net of hedging	491	-	-	491
Reclassification of gains (losses) on financial instruments included in profit or loss (1)	157	104	-	261
Exchange difference in conversion of foreign operating currency	-	-	(296)	(296)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	652	(2,594)	(296)	(2,238)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**(613)**	**(1,117)**	**(88)**	**(1,818)**

(1) Reclassification adjustments include amounts recognized in profit or loss of the year that had been part of other comprehensive income in this and prior years.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

24. Other comprehensive income (continued)

The following table presents amounts reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss:

Details about other comprehensive income components	Amount reclassified from other comprehensive income			Line item affected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss
	December 31,			
	2019	2018	2017	
Realized gains (losses) on securities at FVOCI:	157	87	84	Net gain (loss) on financial instruments
Gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments:				
Foreign exchange forwards	(3,261)	(2,502)	(7,611)	Interest income – loans
	(1,733)	(1,650)	(2,102)	Interest expense – borrowings and deposits
	(61)	(1,530)	7,216	Net gain (loss) on foreign currency exchange
Interest rate swaps	56	4	86	Net gain (loss) on interest rate swaps
Cross-currency swaps	(9)	-	12	Net gain (loss) on cross-currency swaps
	(5,008)	**(5,678)**	**(2,399)**	

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

25. Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income from contracts with customers broken down by main types of services according to the scope of IFRS 15, are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2019			
	Syndications	**Documentary and stand-by letters of credit**	**Other Commissions, net**	**Total**
Openning and confirmation	-	8,381	1,312	9,693
Negotiation and acceptance	-	399	-	399
Amendment	-	632	(27)	605
Structuring	5,622	-	-	5,622
Other	-	94	(766)	(672)
	5,622	**9,506**	**519**	**15,647**

	December 31, 2018			
	Syndications	**Documentary and stand-by letters of credit**	**Other Commissions, net**	**Total**
Openning and confirmation	-	9,281	1,738	11,019
Negotiation and acceptance	-	379	-	379
Amendment	-	1,020	(151)	869
Structuring	4,950	-	-	4,950
Others	-	87	(119)	(32)
	4,950	**10,767**	**1,468**	**17,185**

Fees and commission income from contracts with customers recognized under IAS 18 as of December 31, 2017 are detailed below:

	December 31, 2017
Commission income – Loans & commitments, net	476
Commission income - Letters of credit	10,430
Commission income - Arrangements	6,608
Total	**17,514**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

25. Fee and commission income (continued)

The following table provides information on the ordinary income that is expected to be recognized on the contracts in force:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Ordinary income expected to be recognized on the contracts as of December 31, 2019	1,462	95	1,026	2,583

	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
Ordinary income expected to be recognized on the contracts as of December 31, 2018	1,655	377	761	2,793

26. Business segment information

The Bank's activities are managed and executed in two business segments: Commercial and Treasury. Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Business segment results are based on the Bank's managerial accounting process, which assigns assets, liabilities, revenue and expense items to each business segment on a systematic basis. The maximum decision-making operating authority of the Bank is represented by the Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Committee, who review the internal management reports for each division at least every six months. Segment profit, as included in the internal management reports is used to measure performance as management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate within the same industry.

The Bank's net interest income represents the main driver of profits; therefore, the Bank presents its interest-earning assets by business segment, to give an indication of the size of business generating net interest income. Interest-earning assets also generate gains and losses on sales, mainly from financial instruments at fair value through OCI and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are included in net other income. The Bank also discloses its other assets and contingencies by business segment, to give an indication of the size of business that generates net fees and commissions, also included in net other income.

The Commercial Business Segment encompasses the Bank's core business of financial intermediation and fee generating activities developed to cater to corporations, financial institutions and investors in Latin America. These activities include the origination of bilateral short-term and medium-term loans, structured and syndicated credits, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts such as issued and confirmed letters of credit, stand-by letters of credit, guarantees covering commercial risk, and other assets consisting of customers' liabilities under acceptances.

Profits from the Commercial Business Segment include (i) net interest income from loans; (ii) fees and commissions from the issuance, confirmation and negotiation of letters of credit, guarantees and loan commitments, and through loan structuring and syndication activities; (iii) gain on sale of loans generated through loan intermediation activities, such as sales in the secondary market and distribution in the primary market; (iv) recovery or impairment loss on financial instruments, as well as gain (loss) in other non-financial assets, net; and (v) direct and allocated operating expenses.

The Treasury Business Segment focuses on managing the Bank's investment portfolio, and the overall structure of its assets and liabilities to achieve more efficient funding and liquidity positions for the Bank, mitigating the traditional financial risks associated with the balance sheet, such as interest rate, liquidity, price and currency risks. Interest-earning assets managed by the Treasury Business Segment include liquidity positions in cash and cash equivalents, and financial instruments related to the investment management activities, consisting of securities at FVOCI and securities at amortized cost. The Treasury Business Segment also manages the Bank's interest-bearing liabilities, which constitute its funding sources, mainly deposits, short- and long-term borrowings and debt.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

26. Business segment information (continued)

Profits from the Treasury Business Segment include net interest income derived from the above mentioned treasury assets and liabilities, and related net other income (net results from derivative financial instruments and foreign currency exchange, gain (loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL, gain (loss) on sale of securities at FVOCI, and other income), recovery or impairment loss on financial instruments, and direct and allocated operating expenses.

The following table provides certain information regarding the Bank's operations by segment:

	December 31, 2019		
	Commercial	**Treasury**	**Total**
Interest income	253,462	20,220	273,682
Interest expense	(730)	(163,437)	(164,167)
Inter-segment net interest income	(144,334)	144,334	-
Net interest income	108,398	1,117	109,515
Other income (expense), net	17,835	(693)	17,142
Total income	126,233	424	126,657
Impairment loss on financial assets	(744)	314	(430)
Gain (impairment loss) on non-financial assets	500	-	500
Operating expenses	(31,183)	(9,491)	(40,674)
Segment profit (loss)	**94,806**	**(8,753)**	**86,053**
Segment assets	**5,967,157**	**1,273,678**	**7,240,835**
Segment liabilities	**134,657**	**6,081,693**	**6,216,350**

	December 31, 2018		
	Commercial	**Treasury**	**Total**
Interest income	239,976	18,514	258,490
Interest expense	-	(148,747)	(148,747)
Inter-segment net interest income	(130,195)	130,195	-
Net interest income	109,781	(38)	109,743
Other income (expense), net	18,002	(156)	17,846
Total income	127,783	(194)	127,589
Impairment loss on financial assets	(57,621)	106	(57,515)
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	(5,967)	-	(5,967)
Operating expenses	(37,436)	(11,482)	(48,918)
Segment profit (loss)	**26,759**	**(11,570)**	**15,189**
Segment assets	**5,734,159**	**1,858,333**	**7,592,492**
Segment liabilities	**12,985**	**6,588,995**	**6,601,980**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

26. Business segment information (continued)

	December 31, 2017		
	Commercial	**Treasury**	**Total**
Interest income	213,326	12,753	226,079
Interest expense	-	(106,264)	(106,264)
Inter-segment net interest income	(92,745)	92,745	-
Net interest income	120,581	(766)	119,815
Other income (expense), net	18,926	(428)	18,498
Total income	139,507	(1,194)	138,313
Impairment loss (gain) on financial assets	(9,928)	489	(9,439)
Gain (impairment loss) on non-financial assets	-	-	-
Operating expenses	(35,916)	(10,959)	(46,875)
Segment profit (loss)	**93,663**	**(11,664)**	**81,999**
Segment assets	**5,481,628**	**774,681**	**6,256,309**
Segment liabilities	**13,214**	**5,191,170**	**5,204,384**

Reconciliation on informatiln on reportable segments

	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Profit (loss) for the period	86,053	15,189	81,999
Impairment loss on non-financial assets - unallocated	-	(4,051)	-
Total profit (loss) for the period	86,053	11,138	81,999
Assets:			
Assets from reportable segments	7,240,835	7,592,492	6,256,309
Other assets - unallocated	8,831	16,693	11,438
Total assets	7,249,666	7,609,185	6,267,747
Liabilities:			
Liabilities from reportable segments	6,216,350	6,601,980	5,204,384
Other liabilities - unallocated	17,149	13,615	20,551
Total Liabilities	6,233,499	6,615,595	5,224,935

The Bank applied IFRS 16, as of January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach to recognize right-of-use assets for $17.4 million presented within equipment and leasehold improvements and lease liabilities for $20.9 million.

As of December 31, 2019 assets and liabilities were allocated between Commercial and Treasury segments.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

26. Business segment information (continued)

As a result of the adoption of the new standard, certain amounts related to equipment and leasehold improvements and intangibles were reclassified for presentation purposes in the consolidated financial statement.

Geographic information

The geographic information analyses the Bank's revenue and non-current assets by the Bank's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographic information below, segment revenue is based on customer's country risk and segment non-current assets are based on the geographic location of the assets.

2019	Panama	Brazil	Mexico	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Argentina	Other	Total
Total revenues	8,649	13,122	18,757	10,348	10,702	13,640	14,889	36,550	126,657
Non-current assets*	20,976	222	1,510	55	-	-	185	725	23,673
2018	Panama	Brazil	Mexico	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Argentina	Other	Other
Total revenues	13,913	17,887	14,577	15,440	11,115	10,414	9,959	34,284	127,589
Non-current assets*	6,520	126	1,495	7	-	-	37	134	8,319
2017	Panama	Brazil	Mexico	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Argentina	Other	Other
Total revenues	10,829	27,908	17,451	18,465	11,814	9,545	6,975	35,326	138,313
Non-current assets*	15,934	88	1,702	16	-	-	33	192	17,965

* Includes equipment and lesehold improvements, intangibles and investment property

Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

As of December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively, the Bank has no customer, either individually or as group of companies, that represents more than 10% of the total revenues.

27. Related party transactions

The detail of the assets and liabilities with related private corporations and financial institutions is as follows:

	December 31, 2019	Decembre 31, 2018
Assets		
Demand deposits	3,812	5,179
Loans, net	49,101	201,762
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	-	2,913
Total asset	**52,913**	**209,854**
Liabilities		
Demand deposits	-	200,000
Time deposits	120,000	40,000
Total liabilities	**120,000**	**240,000**
Contingencies		
Stand-by letters of credit	20,000	-
Loss allowance	(49)	-

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

27. Related party transactions (continued)

The detail of income and expenses with related parties is as follows:

	December, 31		
	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Interest income			
Loans	2,837	2,751	985
Interest expense			
Deposits	(3,927)	(984)	(530)
Borrowings and debt [(1)]	(645)	-	-
Total interest expense	(4,572)	(984)	(530)
Net interest income (expenses)	**(1,735)**	**1,767**	**455**
Other income (expense)			
Fees and commissions, net	132	1	-
(Loss) gain on financial instruments, net	(41)	41	-
Other income, net	-	1	-
Total other income, net	91	43	-
Operating expenses			
Depreciation of equipment and leasehold improvements	(899)	-	-
Other expenses	(409)	(2,287)	-
Total operating expenses	(1,308)	(2,287)	-
Net income from related parties	**(2,952)**	**(477)**	**455**

(1) This caption includes the financial cost relating to leases and depreciation expense for the right-of-use assets that rises from the lease contract with related parties where the Bank acts as a lessee through September 30, 2019.

The total compensation paid to directors and the executives as representatives of the Bank amounted to:

	December 31,		
	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Expenses:			
Compensation costs to directors	2, 289	2,331	2,581
Compensation costs to executives	3, 244	4,943	3,299

Compensation costs to directors and executives, include annual cash retainers and the cost of granted restricted stock and restricted stock units.

28. Salaries and other employee expenses

	December 31, 2019	**December 31, 2018**	**December 31, 2017**
Wages and salaries	13,232	18,487	16,191
Payroll taxes	1,721	2,120	2,629
Personnel benefits	8,867	6,732	8,644
Share–based payments	359	650	189
Total	**24,179**	**27,989**	**27,653**

28. Salaries and other employee expenses (continued)

A. Cash and stock-based compensation plans

The Bank has established equity compensation plans under which it manages restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock purchase option plans to attract, retain and motivate directors and top employees and compensate them for their contributions to the growth and profitability of the Bank. Vesting conditions for each of the Bank's plans are only comprised of specified requisite service periods.

i. 2015 Stock Incentive Plan – Directors and Executives

In February 2008, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved an incentive plan for directors and executives allowing the Bank to grant restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock purchase options, and/or other similar compensation instruments. The maximum aggregate number of shares which may be granted under this plan is three million "Class E" common shares. The 2008 Stock Incentive Plan is administered by the Board of Directors who has the authority at its discretion to select the directors and executives to whom the awards may be granted; to determine whether and to what extent awards are granted, and to amend the terms of any outstanding award under this plan. This plan was updated in October 2015, modified and renamed as "2015 Stock Incentive Plan"

Restricted stocks are issued at the grant date but are withheld by the Bank until the vesting date. Restricted stock is entitled to receive dividends. A restricted stock unit is a grant valued in terms of the Bank's stock, but no stock is issued at the grant date. Restricted stock units are not entitled to dividends. The Bank issues or disposes of treasury stock and delivers common stock at the vesting date of the restricted stock units.

During 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Board of Directors approved the grant of restricted stock to directors and stock options and restricted stock units to certain executives of the Bank, as follows:

Restricted stock – Directors

During the years 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Board of Directors granted 57,000, each year, of "Class E" common shares. The fair value of restricted stock granted was based on the stock closing price in the New York Stock Exchange of the "Class E" shares on April 17, 2019, April 11, 2018 and April 19, 2017. The fair value of restricted stock granted totaled $1.3 million in 2019, $1.6 million in 2018, and $1.6 million in 2017, of which $570 thousand, $739 thousand and $788 thousand were recognized in profit or loss during 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

28. Salaries and other employee expenses

A. Cash and stock-based compensation plan

Restricted stock – Directors (continued)

The total expense recognized in profit or loss during 2019, 2018 and 2017 of restricted stock – directors amounted $1.4 million, $1.5 million and $1.7 million, respectively. The remaining cost pending amortization of $1.1 million at December 31, 2019 will be amortized over 2.3 years.

Restricted stock loses their restriction from the year following the anniversary date, as follows: 35% in the first and second year, and 30% in the third year.

A summary of restricted stock granted to Directors is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	96,900	27.86
Granted	57,000	27.80
Vested	(61,950)	28.50
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	91,950	27.40
Granted	57,000	28.70
Vested	(45,300)	28.07
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	103,650	27.82
Granted	57,000	22.68
Vested	(51,300)	27.19
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	109,350	25.44
Expected to vest	109,350	

The fair value of vested stock during the years 2019, 2018 and 2017 was $1.4 million, $1.3 million and $1.8 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units and Stock Purchase Options granted to certain Executives

The Board of Directors approved the grant of stock purchase options and restricted stock units to certain executives of the Bank with a grant date fair value of $355 thousand in 2019, $581 thousand in 2018 and $650 thousand in 2017. The distribution of the fair value was in restricted stock units.

Restricted stock units

The fair value of the restricted stock units was based on the “Class E” stock closing price in the New York Stock Exchange on the grant date. These stock units vest 25% each year on the grant date’s anniversary. The restricted stock units are exchanged at a ratio of 1: 1 for common shares "Class E".

Compensation costs of the restricted stock units are amortized during the period of restriction by the accelerated method. During 2019, 2018 and 2017, the cost recognized in profit or loss as a result of the amortization of these grants totaled $359 thousand, $503 thousand and $811 thousand, respectively. The remaining compensation cost pending amortization of $321 thousand in 2019 will be amortized over 3.1 years.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

28. Salaries and other employee expenses

A. Cash and stock-based compensation plan

Restricted Stock Units and Stock Purchase Options granted to certain Executives (continued)

A summary of the restricted stock units granted to certain executives is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Weighted average remaining contractual term	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	167,436	19.35		
Granted	25,289	25.70		
Forfeited	(71,401)	18.61		
Vested	(70,519)	19.76		
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	50,805	21.07		
Granted	23,412	24.80		
Forfeited	-	-		
Vested	(49,055)	20.90		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	25,162	24.86		
Granted	23,743	14.95		
Forfeited	-	-		
Vested	(6,727)	24.92		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	42,178	19.27	2.64 years	153.20
Expected to vest	42,178	19.27	2.63 years	153.20

The fair value of vested stock during the years 2019, 2018 and 2017 is $168 thousands, $1.0 million, and $1.4 million, respectively.

Stock purchase options

The Bank´s policy indicates that options expire seven years after the grant date and are exercisable at a rate of 25% each year on the grant date's anniversary.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

28. Salaries and other employee expenses

A. Cash and stock-based compensation plan

Restricted Stock Units and Stock Purchase Options granted to certain Executives (continued)

Related cost recognized in profit or loss during 2018 and 2017 as a result ofthe amortization of these plans that amounted to $14 thousand and $118 thousand, respectively.

A summary of stock options granted is presented below:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at January 1, 2017	485,845	26.87		
Granted	-	-		
Forfeited	(69,934)	28.63		
Exercised	(142,268)	24.84		
Outstanding at December 31, 2017	273,643	27.48		
Granted	-	-		
Forfeited	(28,315)	29.25		
Exercised	(102,918)	24.55		
Outstanding at December 31, 2018	142,410	29.25		
Granted	-	-		
Forfeited	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	142,410	29.25	2.11 years	-
Exercisable	142,410	29.25	2.11 years	-
Expected to vest	142,410	29.25	2.11 years	-

During 2019 there were no options exercised. The intrinsic value of exercised options during the years 2018 and 2017 was $406 thousand and $593 thousand, respectively.

During 2018 and 2017, the Bank received $2.5 million and $3.5 million, respectively from exercised options.

B. Other plans - Expatriate Top Executives Plan

The Bank sponsors a defined contribution plan for its expatriate top executives based in Panama, which are not eligible to participate in the Panamanian social security system. The Bank's contributions are determined as a percentage of the annual salaries of top executives eligible for the plan, each contributing an additional amount withheld from their salary. Contributions to this plan are managed by a fund manager through a trust. The executives are entitled to the Bank's contributions after completing at least three years of service in the Bank. During the years 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Bank charged to salaries expense $87 thousand, $102 thousand and $163 thousand, respectively, that correspond to the Bank's contributions to this plan.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

29. Other expenses

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Administrative	5,560	6,391	6,846
Professional services	3,487	4,293	3,911
Maintenance and repairs	1,770	2,912	1,673
Regulatory fees	994	1,246	977
Rental - office and equipment	658	2,913	2,394
Advertising and marketing	290	337	683
Other	180	379	322
Total	**12,939**	**18,471**	**16,806**

30. Litigation

Bladex is not engaged in any litigation that is significant to the Bank's business or, to the best of the knowledge of Bank's management, that is likely to have an adverse effect on its business, consolidated financial position or its consolidated financial performance.

31. Applicable laws and regulations

Liquidity index

Rule No. 2-2018 issued by the Superintendence of Banks of Panama (SBP) establishes that every general license or international license bank must guarantee, with a higher level of confidence, that it is in the position to face its intraday liquidity obligations in a period when liquidity pressure may affect the lending market. For that purpose, the Superintendence of Banks of Panama has established a short-term liquidity coverage ratio known as "Liquidity Coverage Ratio or LCR". This ratio is measured through the quotient of two amounts, the first one corresponds to the high-quality liquid assets and the second one corresponds to the net cash outflows in 30 days.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the minimum LCR to be reported to the SBP was 25% for both periods. The Bank´s LCR as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was 131% and 238%, respectively.

Rule No. 4-2008 issued by the SBP establishes that every general license or international license bank must maintain, always, a minimum balance of liquid assets equivalent to 30% of the gross total of its deposits in the Republic of Panama or overseas up to 186 days, counted from the reporting date. The formula is based on the following parameters:

$$\frac{\text{Liquid assets}}{\text{Liabilities (Deposits Received)}} \times 100 = X\% \text{ (Liquidity ratio)}$$

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the percentage of the liquidity index reported by the Bank to the regulator was 100.36% and 124.39%, respectively.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

31. Applicable laws and regulations (continued)

Capital adequacy

The Banking Law in the Republic of Panama and the Rules No. 01-2015 and 03-2016 require that the general license banks maintain a total capital adequacy index that shall not be lower, at any time, than 8% of total assets and off-balance sheet irrevocable contingency transactions, weighted according to their risks; and ordinary primary capital that shall not be less than 4.5% of its assets and off-balance sheet transactions that represent an irrevocable contingency, weighted based on their risks; and a primary capital that shall not be less than 6% of its assets and off-balance sheet transactions that represent an irrevocable contingency, weighted based on their risks.

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management policy are to ensure that the Bank complies with capital requirements imposed by local regulator and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios to support its business and to maximize shareholder value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and adjusts it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Tier 1 capital	1,026,125	995,743
Risk weighted assets	5,937,648	5,830,875
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.28%	17.08%

Leverage ratio

Article 17 of the Rule No. 1-2015 establishes the leverage ratio of a regulated entity by means of the quotient between the ordinary primary capital and the total exposure for non-risk-weighted assets inside and outside the statement of financial position established by the SBP. For the determination of the exposure of off-balance-sheet operations, the criteria established for credit and counterparty credit risk positions will be used. The exposure of the derivatives will be the fair value at which it is recorded in the entity's assets.

The leverage ratio cannot be lower, at any time, than 3%. The Bank will inform to SBP as often as the compliance with the leverage ratio is determined.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Ordinary capital	890,106	859,725
Non-risk-weighted assets	7,323,187	7,779,919
Leverage ratio	12.15%	11.05%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

31. Applicable laws and regulations (continued)

Specific credit provisions

Rule No. 4-2013, modified by Rule No. 8-2014, states that the specific provisions are originated from the objective and concrete evidence of impairment. These provisions must be established for credit facilities classified according to the risk categories denominated as: special mention, substandard, doubtful, or unrecoverable, both for individual credit facilities as for a group of such facilities. In the case of a group, it corresponds to circumstances that indicate the existence of deterioration in credit quality, although individual identification is still not possible.

Banks must calculate and maintain at all times the amount of the specific provisions determined by the methodology specified in this Rule, which takes into account the balance owed of each credit facility classified in any of the categories subject to provision, mentioned in the paragraph above; the present value of each guarantee available in order to mitigate risk, as established by type of collateral; and a weighting table that applies to the net exposure balance subject to loss of such credit facilities.

Article 34 of this Rule establishes that all credits must be classified in the following five (5) categories, according to their default risk and loan conditions, and establishes a minimum reserve for each classification: normal 0%, special mention 20%, substandard 50%, doubtful 80%, and unrecoverable 100%.

If there is an excess in the specific provision, calculated in accordance with this Rule, compared to the provision calculated in accordance with IFRS, this excess will be accounted for as a regulatory credit reserve in equity and will increase or decrease with appropriations from/to retained earnings. The balance of the regulatory credit reserve will not be considered as capital funds for calculating certain ratios or prudential indicators mentioned in the Rule.

Based on the classification of risks, collateral and in compliance with SBP Rule No. 4-2013, the Bank classified the loan portfolio as follows:

	December 31, 2019					
Loans	**Normal**	**Special Mention**	**Substandard**	**Doubtful**	**Unrecoverable**	**Total**
Corporations	2,487,859	13,595	-	-	61,845	2,563,299
Banks:						
Private	2,692,787	-	-	-	-	2,692,787
State-owned	589,690	-	-	-	-	589,690
	3,282,477	-	-	-	-	3,282,477
Sovereign	47,221	-	-	-	-	47,221
Total	**5,817,557**	**13,595**	**-**	**-**	**61,845**	**5,892,997**
Allowance for loan losses IFRS (*):	**42,396**	**2,338**	**-**	**-**	**54,573**	**99,307**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

31. Applicable laws and regulations (continued)

Specific credit provisions (continued)

Loans	December 31, 2018 Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Unrecoverable	Total
Corporations	2,571,907	-	-	64,701	-	2,636,608
Banks:						
Private	2,458,690	-	-	-	-	2,458,690
State-owned	624,100	-	-	-	-	624,100
	3,082,790	-	-	-	-	3,082,790
Sovereign	59,026	-	-	-	-	59,026
Total	**5,713,723**	**-**	**-**	**64,701**	**-**	**5,778,424**
Allowance for loan losses IFRS (*):	**51,346**	**-**	**-**	**49,439**	**-**	**100,785**

As of December 31, 2019, there are no restructured loans. As of December 31, 2018, the total restructured loans amounted to $9.0 million.

(*) As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there is no excess in the specific provision calculated in accordance with Agreement No. 8-2014 of the SBP, over the provision calculated in accordance with IFRS.

Specific credit provisions (continued)

For statutory purposes only, non-accruing loans are presented by category as follows:

Non-accruing loans	December 31, 2019 Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Unrecoverable	Total
Impaired loans	-	-	-	-	61,845	61,845
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61,845**	**61,845**

Non-accruing loans	December 31, 2018 Normal	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Unrecoverable	Total
Impaired loans	-	-	-	64,701	-	64,701
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64,701**	**-**	**64,701**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

31. Applicable laws and regulations (continued)

Specific credit provisions (continued)

Credit risk coverage - dynamic provision

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Non-accruing loans:		
Private corporations	61,845	64,701
Total non-accruing loans	**61,845**	**64,701**
Interest that would be reversed if the loans had been classified as non-accruing loans	1,379	1,056
Income from collected interest on non-accruing loans	631	2,879

The SBP by means of Rule No. 4-2013, establishes the compulsory constitution of a dynamic provision in addition to the specific credit provision as part of the total provisions for the credit risk coverage.

The dynamic provision is an equity item associated to the regulatory capital but does not replace or offset the capital adequacy requirements established by the SBP.

Methodology for the constitution of the regulatory credit reserve

The Superintendence of Banks of Panama by means of the General Resolution of Board of Directors SBP-GJD-0003-2013 of July 9, 2013, establishes the accounting methodology for differences that arise between the application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the application of prudential regulations issued by the SBP; as well as the additional disclosures required to be included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The parameters established in this methodology are the following:

1. The calculations of accounting balances in accordance with IFRS and the prudential standards issued by the SBP will be carried out and the respective figures will be compared.

2. When the calculation made in accordance with IFRS results in a greater reserve or provision for the bank compared to the one resulting from the use of the prudential standards issued by the SBP, the Bank will account the IFRS figures.

3. When the impact of the use of prudential standards results in a greater reserve or provision for the Bank, the effect of the application of IFRS will be recognized in profit or loss, and the difference between IFRS calculation compared to the prudential standards calculation will be appropriated from retained earnings as a regulatory credit reserve. If the bank does not have sufficient retained earnings, the difference will be presented as an accumulated deficit account.

4. The regulatory credit reserve mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Rule may not be reversed against the retained earnings as long as there are differences between IFRS and the originated prudential regulations.

Considering that the Bank presents its consolidated financial statements under IFRS, specifically for its expected credit reserves under IFRS 9, the line "Regulatory credit reserve" established by the SBP has been used to present the difference between the application of the accounting standard used and the prudential regulations of the SBP to comply with the requirements of Rule No. 4-2013.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

31. Applicable laws and regulations (continued)

As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the total amount of the dynamic provision and the regulatory credit reserve calculated according to the guidelines of Rule No. 4-2013 of the SBP is $136.0 million for both periods, appropriated from retained earnings for purposes of compliance with local regulatory requirements. This appropriation is restricted from dividend distribution in order to comply with local regulations. The provision and reserve are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Dynamic provision	136,019	136,019
Regulatory credit reserve	-	-
	136,019	**136,019**

Capital reserve

In addition to capital reserves required by regulations, the Bank maintains a capital reserve of $95.2 million, which was voluntarily established. Pursuant to Article No. 69 of the Banking Law, reduction of capital reserves requires prior approval of SBP.

32. Subsequent Events

Bladex announced a quarterly cash dividend of $0.385 US dollar cents per share corresponding to the results of the fourth quarter of 2019. The cash dividend was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 7, 2020 and it was payable on March 12, 2020 to the Bank's stockholders as of February 26, 2020 record date.

As part of an orderly and programmed succession plan, the Board announced on January 27, 2020, that, effective March 9, 2020, Mr. N. Gabriel Tolchinsky will step down as Chief Executive Officer, and will be succeeded by Mr. Jorge Salas.

Bladex announced a quarterly cash dividend of $0.25 US dollar cents per share corresponding to the results of the first quarter of 2020. The cash dividend was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 8, 2020 and it will be payable on May 13, 2020 to the Bank's stockholders as of April 27, 2020 record date.

The outbreak of the novel Coronavirus disease, also known as COVID-19, initially reported in December of 2019, has spread rapidly as a pandemic among the world´s population during the first quarter of 2020. The COVID-19 has negatively affected the economic conditions of companies in most of the countries in the world, causing global uncertainty which can significantly affect Bladex's operations, as well as the operations of its customers, counterparties and suppliers. The duration and severity of the impacts of COVID-19 are uncertain at this time, and the Bank cannot predict the impact it may have in its operations and financial situation, which could be material and adverse. The Bank's Management will continue to monitor and modify the operating and financial strategies in order to mitigate the possible risks that could affect the business.

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