Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2018

(With Independent Auditors' Report)

(Free Translation from the Original Spanish-Language Version)

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KPMG REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicos Múltiples and its Subsidiaries (the Bank), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, cash flows and statements of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes, to the consolidated financial statements including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples and Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices established by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, as described in note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities* for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Boards of Accountants (IESBA), together with the ethics requirements issued by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of the Dominican Republic (ICPARD per its Spanish acronyms), which are applicable to our Audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Dominican Republic, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to notes 1 and 36 to the consolidated financial statements. As at December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended, for its condition of being the Bank of the Dominican Republic State, a significant proportion of assets and liabilities, as well as financial income and expenses, correspond to balances held and transactions performed with entities of the government sector. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Key audit matters

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

Estimation and accounting of provisions for the private loan portfolio

See notes 2.5.1, 7 and 14, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

The estimation of allowance for private debtors within the loan portfolio is a key audit matter, due to the nature of calculation, the requirements for constitution of the allowance that must be met by the Bank's management, according to the parameters established by the Monetary and Financial Authority and the significance of the result of this estimate in relation to the Bank's loan portfolio.

The loan portfolio of private debtors represents 48 % of the Bank's total assets. The provision of the portfolio of private debtors is determined following the criteria established by the Monetary and Financial Authority, mainly in the Asset Evaluation Regulations.

How the audit matter was addressed in the audit

Our most relevant audit procedures, in relation to the estimation of allowance for loans portfolio of private debtors and their corresponding accounting, included the following:

- Obtain an understanding and test the relevant controls maintained by the Bank regarding the design and operational efficiency for the approval and disbursement of credits related to private debtors.
- Obtain an understanding and test the relevant controls related to the determination, accounting and disclosure of allowance for loans portfolio of private debtors.
- Obtain the reconciliation of the major assistant of the loan portfolio, including the private debtors and observe the mathematical accuracy of the reconciliation.
- Using a sampling tool, we select a representative sample of the loans portfolio of private debtors for which we recalculate the required allowance based on the parameters established by current regulations. This recalculation includes the evaluation of the payment capacity of private debtors and the admissibility of the collateral submitted by them. We compared the results obtained with the allowance reported in the self-assessment of the loan portfolio made by the Bank, sent to the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic and accounted for in the consolidated financial statements.

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Mathematical and specific reserves

See notes 2.23 and 21, to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

The estimation of mathematical reserves, specifically individual life and disability and survival, as well as specific reserves, is a key audit matter because it involves significant judgments by management and is determined on actuarial calculations made by management.

The calculation is made on the basis of the net premiums for the individual life insurance and on the basis of the survival probabilities for the pension plans according to the type of interest rate and the mortality tables used by the insurance subsidiary. On the other hand, specific reserves represent a signifcant liability in the Bank's balance sheets, which are determined based on an estimation of specific losses according to sinister reported.

How the audit matter was addressed in the audit

- We recalculate the allowance for loans portfolio of private debtors based on their payment behavior.
- We recalculate the aging assigned by the Bank's system and reported to the Superintendence of Banks for private debtors.
- Through the use of sampling techniques, we select several punished credits and observe that said punishments are in accordance with the Bank's policies and those stipulated in the Asset Evaluation Regulations.
- We observe, for the applicable cases, that the Bank has the proper authorization from the Monetary and Financial Authority to deal specifically with the determination of the allowance and classification of some credits granted in specific sectors of the Dominican economy.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

Our most relevant audit procedures, in connection with the estimation of mathematical reserves and specific reserves, included the following:

- We evaluate the relevant controls related to the opening, constitution and payment of insurance claims.
- We use our specialists in actuarial calculations to challenge the significant assumptions used by management.
- Using a sampling tool, we select a representative sample of the claims pending to be paid and paid during the period, for which we reviewed the basis used for the recognition of the reserve, as well as the approval and authorization by the management.

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• We perform analysis comparing the subsequent payments made on unpaid reserves at the end of the year, in order to identify significant deviations between the allowance made and the amounts paid.

Other matter

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles of jurisdictions other than of the Dominican Republic. Therefore, the consolidated balance sheets, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, the consolidated statements of cash flows and the statements of changes in equity and their use are not designed for those who are not informed about the accounting practices and procedures established by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic.

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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance of the Bank for the consolidated financial statements

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards of the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, which is an integral basis of accounting different from the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- We evaluate the adequacy of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Bank audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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



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

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SB Registration No. A-006-0101

CPA Euclides Reyes O. ICPARD Registration No. 3616 Partner in charge of the audit

March 26, 2019

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	At December 31,	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Available funds (notes 3, 4, 34, 35 and 36)	6 821 550	7 694 019
Cash on hand Central Bank	6,821,550	7,684,018 40,670,203
	65,995,686	, ,
Local banks	3,359,184	343,780
Foreing banks Other funds	6,839,409 212,839	7,713,978 2,441,878
Interests receivable	5,675	2,441,878
interests receivable	83,234,343	58,854,519
	00,201,010	
Investments (notes 3, 6, 14, 34, 35, 36 and 38)		
Other investments in debt instruments	80,783,908	89,701,568
Interests receivable	1,810,025	1,265,619
Allowance for investments	(317,005)	(273,010)
	82,276,928	90,694,177
Loans portfolio (notes 3, 7, 14, 34, 35, 36 and 38)		
Current	305,327,975	275,186,946
Restructured	3,186,940	3,769,705
Past due	3,278,070	3,726,844
In legal collection	1,715,146	1,542,689
Interests receivable	5,261,829	7,330,201
Allowance for loans	(8,566,071)	(8,267,297)
	310,203,889	283,289,088
Debtors by acceptances (notes 3, 8 and 34)	929,408	1,586,461
Accounts receivable (notes 3, 9, 34 and 36)		
Commissions receivable	211,392	221,536
Accounts receivable	1,106,083	1,587,669
Insurance premiums receivable	2,387,539	2,238,340
Receivables from insurance and guarantees	5,820	6,688
Interests receivable	1,521	-
	3,712,355	4,054,233
Assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans (notes 10, 14 and 38)		
Assets received in live of foreclosure of loans	9,507,348	8,581,592
Allowance for assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans	(7,554,613)	(6,356,177)
	1,952,735	2,225,415
Investments in shares (notes 3, 11, 14, 34, 35, and 38)		
Investments in shares	1,269,854	1,088,973
Allowance for investments in shares	(31,247)	(27,795)
	1,238,607	1,061,178
Property, furniture and equipment (note 12)		
Property, furniture and equipment	17,307,888	16,741,529
Accumulated depreciation	(4,535,471)	(3,976,434)
	12,772,417	12,765,095
Properties under development intended for sale and lease	802,422	895,205
Other assets (notes 3, 13, 22 and 34)		
Deferred charges	3,807,403	3,409,028
Intangibles	3,065,876	182,453
Other assets	1,535,753	4,532,268
Accumulated amortization	(143,611)	(123,828)
	8,265,421	7,999,921
TOTAL ASSETS	505,388,525	463,425,292
Contingent accounts (notes 23 and 27)	881,471,000	815,498,126
Memorandum accounts (note 28)	1,682,727,342	1,609,976,842
memorandum accounts (note 20)	1,002,121,072	1,007,770,042

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	At Decemb	<u>per 31,</u>
	2018	<u>2017</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES Customers' deposits (notes 3, 15, 34, 35 and 36)		
Checking	59,490,014	58,363,467
Savings	153,978,483	126,993,315
Time	38,745,933	39,276,163
	252,214,430	224,632,945
Deposits from domestic and foreign financial		
institutions (notes 3, 16, 34 and 35)		
From domestic financial institutions	25,044,419	26,445,805
Borrowed funds (notes 3, 17, 34 and 35) From Central Bank	20,196	
From domestic financial institutions	2,022,563	1,700,000
From foreign financial institutions	20,977,242	22,974,647
Others	5,554,541	2,820,940
Interests payable	257,152	187,380
	28,831,694	27,682,967
Outstanding acceptances (notes 3, 8 and 34)	929,408	1,586,461
Outstanding securities (notes 18, 34, 35 and 36)		
Securities	122,209,317	109,694,488
Creditors for insurance and bank guarantees (notes 3 and 24)	1,143,360	965,831
Insurance premium deposits	399,277	241,490
Other liabilities (notes 3, 14, 19, 22, 27 and 34)	9,668,103	11,775,358
Technical reserves (note 3 and 21)		
Mathematical and technical life insurance reserves	149,769	164,903
Reserves for unearned insurance premiums	4,033,553	3,269,642
	4,183,322	3,434,545
Subordinated debts (notes 3, 20, 34 and 35)		
Subordinate debts	24,874,305	24,235,667
Interest payable	447,798	428,050
	25,322,103	24,663,717
TOTAL LIABILITIES	469,945,433	431,123,607
NET EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO		
OWNERS OF THE BANK (notes 25 and 38)		
Paid-in capital	10,000,000	10,000,000
Other equity reserves	19,641,993	17,137,232
Revaluation surplus	699,965	711,105
Retained earnings from previous periods	193,227	26,219
Net income for the year	4,651,699	4,205,360
	35,186,884	32,079,916
Non-controlling interests	256,208	221,769
TOTAL EQUITY	35,443,092	32,301,685
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	505,388,525	463,425,292
Contingent accounts (notes 23 and 27)	881,471,000	815,498,126
Memorandum accounts (note 28)	1,682,727,342	1,609,976,842

These consolidated financial statements are to be read in conjunction with their accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	Years ended De	ecember 31,
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Financial income (notes 6, 7, 29 and 36)		
Interest and commissions on loans	34,461,996	34,468,233
Interest on investments	8,333,739	8,244,803
Gains on sale of investments and securities	1,572,617	2,039,467
Insurance premiums net of returns and cancellations	7,811,153	7,302,500
	52,179,505	52,055,003
Financial expenses (notes 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 29 and 36)		
Interest on deposits	(11,321,375)	(13,750,098)
Loss on sale of investments and securities	(534,952)	(375,200)
Interest and commissions on borrowed funds	(907,627)	(905,261)
Reinsurance expense	(2,519,285)	(2,551,136)
Insurance claims and contractual obligations	(3,105,628)	(2,716,566)
Expenses related to technical adjustment to reserves	(130,607)	(233,690)
Expenses related to acquisition, conservation and collection		
of insurance premiums	(772,873)	(707,593)
	(19,292,347)	(21,239,544)
Gross financial margin	32,887,158	30,815,459
Allowance for loop losses (note 14)	(3,167,157)	(2 467 449)
Allowance for loan losses (note 14) Allowance for investments (note 14)	(11,015)	(3,467,448)
Anowance for investments (note 14)	(3,178,172)	(3,467,448)
Net financial margin	29,708,986	27,348,011
Foreign exchange gain (loss) (note 30)	(563,761)	(166,237)
Other operating income (notes 31 and 36)		
Credit card fees	2,149,181	1,762,362
Service fees	5,622,061	4,802,996
Foreign exchange commissions	1,466,977	1,349,149
Miscellaneous income	1,943,960	2,239,619
	11,182,179	10,154,126
Other operating expenses (notes 31 and 36)		
Commissions for services	(958,332)	(564,364)
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,271,610)	(1,848,693)
	(3,229,942)	(2,413,057)
Gross operating profit	37,097,462	34,922,843
Operating expenses (notes 14, 27, 33 and 37)		
Salaries and personnel compensation	(17,051,502)	(15,917,391)
Professional fees	(3,114,224)	(2,542,681)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,264,143)	(1,072,871)
Other provisions	(1,417,926)	(908,076)
Other expenses	(6,740,019)	(6,992,624)
•	(29,587,814)	(27,433,643)
Net operating profit	7,509,648	7,489,200

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Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	Years ended December 31,		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Other income (expenses) (note 32)			
Other income	1,226,432	739,653	
Other expenses	(987,816)	(996,877)	
	238,616	(257,224)	
Profit before income tax	7,748,264	7,231,976	
Income tax (note 22)	(546,959)	(705,734)	
Net profit for the period	7,201,305	6,526,242	
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Bank (Parent Company)	7,156,460	6,469,785	
Non-controlling interests	44,845	56,457	
	7,201,305	6,526,242	

These consolidated financial statements are to be read in conjunction with their accompanying notes.

Simón Lizardo Mézquita General Administrator Andrés Guerrero Comptroller

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	Years ended De	ecember 31,
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest and commissions collected from loans	35,557,376	30,774,169
Other financial income collected	8,823,977	9,840,757
Other operating income collected	11,182,179	10,154,126
Insurance premium collected	7,819,741	6,752,954
Insurance and guarantees	(2,495,591)	(2,890,865)
Interest paid on deposits	(11,263,319)	(13,701,282)
Interest and commissions paid on borrowed funds	(837,855)	(1,067,188)
General and administrative expenses paid	(26,904,434)	(25,432,419)
Other operating expenses paid	(3,229,942)	(2,413,057)
Income taxes paid	(512,520)	(532,521)
Insurance claims and contractual obligation	(3,105,628)	(2,716,566)
Miscellaneous collections (payments) by operating activities	(1,897,182)	(517,099)
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,136,802	8,251,009
CASH FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in investments	8,892,357	(30,094,771)
Loans granted	(224,617,518)	(290,961,149)
Loans collected	191,128,316	286,826,311
Interbank funds granted	(16,180,000)	(11,066,000)
Interbank funds collected	16,180,000	11,066,000
Decrease in properties under development intended for		, ,
sale and lease	92,783	135,113
Acquisition of property, furniture and equipment	(1,264,288)	(644,468)
Proceeds from sale of property, furniture and equipment	26,465	40,989
Proceeds from sale of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans	221,430	429,540
	(25,520,455)	(24 269 425)
Net cash used in investment activities	(25,520,455)	(34,268,435)
CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Deposits received	5,786,590,378	3,073,232,175
Returned deposits	(5,747,895,450)	(3,059,019,002)
Borrowed funds received	50,623,276	82,111,856
Borrowed funds paid	(49,544,321)	(93,042,006)
Dividends paid and other payments to equityholders	(3,010,406)	(3,006,719)
Net cash provided by financing activities	36,763,477	276,304
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	24,379,824	(25,741,122)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	58,854,519	84,595,641
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	83,234,343	58,854,519

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	Years ended Dece 2018	ember 31, <u>2017</u>
Reconciliation between the net profit for the period and net cash provided by operating activities		
Net profit for the period	7,201,305	6,526,242
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the period		
to net cash provided by operating activities:	1 50 5 000	1 275 50 1
Provisions for risky assets and contingencies	4,596,098	4,375,524
Mathematical and Technical reserves increase	130,607	233,690
Depreciation and amortization	1,265,454	1,093,148
Deferred income tax	34,439	32,766
Gain on sale of property, furniture and equipment	(11,510)	(14,890)
Equity on earnings in other companies	(232,098)	(138,381)
Gain on sale of assets received in loan settlements	(17,457)	(39,737)
Currency exchange rate fluctuations, net	679,765	510,708
Amortization of debt issuance cost and discount on	28 208	27.040
subordinated debts	38,308	37,049
Net change in assets and liabilities:		
Interests receivable	547,953	(3,762,377)
Debtors by acceptances	657,053	1,139,741
Commissions receivable	10,144	(187,038)
Accounts receivable	461,422	209,125
Insurance premiums receivable	(149,199)	(318,219)
Receivables from reinsurance and guarantees	868	1,699
Deferred charges	(398,375)	(661,201)
Intangibles	(2,883,423)	15,273
Other assets	2,996,515	(1,270,955)
Interests payable	89,520	(150,160)
Outstanding acceptances	(657,053)	(1,139,741)
Creditors of insurance and bank guarantees	177,529	112,320
Insurance premium deposits	157,787	(231,327)
Other liabilities	(2,177,020)	1,623,905
Technical reserves	618,170	253,845
Total adjustments	5,935,497	1,724,767
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,136,802	8,251,009

These consolidated financial statements are to be read in conjunction with their accompanying notes.

Simón Lizardo Mézquita General Administrator Andrés Guerrero Comptroller

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

	Paid-in <u>Capital</u>	Other Equity <u>Reserves</u>	Revaluation <u>Surplus</u>	Retained Earning from Previous <u>Periods</u>	Net Income for <u>the year</u>	Total	Non-controlling <u>Interests</u>	Total <u>Equity</u>
Balances at January 1st, 2017	10,000,000	14,872,807	722,245	11,140	3,999,581	29,605,773	172,680	29,778,453
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	3,999,581	(3,999,581)	-	-	-
Dividends in cash paid to minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,368)	(7,368)
Dividends paid to the Dominican Republic Government (note 25): Cash Voucher amortization of National Treasury Law 99-01 Voucher interest payment of National Treasury Law 99-01 Debt amortization of the Dominican Republic State	- - -	- - - -	- - -	(2,999,351) (75,000) (2,250) (919,041)	- - -	(2,999,351) (75,000) (2,250) (919,041)	- - - -	(2,999,351) (75,000) (2,250) (919,041)
Effect of depreciation on revaluated assets	-	-	(11,140)	11,140	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	6,469,785	6,469,785	56,457	6,526,242
Transfer to other equity reserves (note 25)		2,264,425			(2,264,425)			
Balances at December 31, 2017	10,000,000	17,137,232	711,105	26,219	4,205,360	32,079,916	221,769	32,301,685
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	4,205,360	(4,205,360)			-
Dividends in cash paid to minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,406)	(10,406)
Dividends paid to the Dominican Republic Government (note 25): Cash Voucher amortization of National Treasury Law 99-01 Voucher interest payment of National Treasury Law 99-01 Debt amortization of the Dominican Republic State	- - -	- - -	- - -	(3,000,000) (75,000) (1,500) (972,992)	- - -	(3,000,000) (75,000) (1,500) (972,992)	- - -	(3,000,000) (75,000) (1,500) (972,992)
Effect of depreciation on revaluated assets	-	-	(11,140)	11,140	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	7,156,460	7,156,460	44,845	7,201,305
Transfer to other equity reserves (note 25)		2,504,761			(2,504,761)			
Balances at December 31, 2018	10,000,000	19,641,993	699,965	193,227	4,651,699	35,186,884	256,208	35,443,092

These consolidated financial statements are to be read in conjunction with their accompanying notes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Free Translation From the Original Spanish-Language Version)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

1 Entity

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples and subsidiaries (the Bank), is owned by the Dominican Republic State and was incorporated on October 24, 1941 under Law No. 581, amended by Law No. 6133 of December 17, 1962, which was modified by Law No. 281 of January 1st, 1976 and its modifications.

The Bank offers multiple banking services to the Dominican Republic Government, its autonomous entities and state-owned companies (public sector), as well as privately owned companies and the general public (private sector). Its main activities are to provide loans, placement of investments, deposits, financing, sales of insurances, management of pension funds and health services, sale and development of real estate projects, subscription and sale of securities, trust management, among others.

The main offices are located at Torre Banreservas on Winston Churchill Avenue, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

A detail of the principal officers of the Bank is as follows:

Name

Position

Donald Guerrero Ortiz	Minister of Finance - Ex-Officio Chairman
Simón Lizardo Mézquita	General Administrator
Aracelis Medina Sánchez	Deputy Administrator - Administration
José Manuel Guzmán Ibarra	Deputy Administrator - Government Business
Rienzi M. Pared Pérez	Deputy Administrator - Subsidiary Entities
Andrés Guerrero	Comptroller
Melvin Felipe Deschamps	Treasury Director
Julio Enrique Páez Presbot	General Auditor

The Bank is regulated by the Monetary and Financial Law and its regulations as well as by resolutions of the Monetary Board and the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

1 Entity (continued)

As of December 31 2018 and 2017, a detail of the Bank's offices, automatic teller machines (ATMs) and post offices is as follows:

		2018			2017	
Location	Offices (*)	<u>ATMs</u>	Post Offices	Offices (*)	<u>ATMs</u>	Post Offices
Metropolitan area Provinces	107 <u>187</u>	353 <u>371</u>		109 <u>176</u>	346 356	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>10</u>	285	<u> </u>	<u>10</u>

(*) Correspond to branches, agencies and service centers.

The Bank signed service agreements with multiple merchants located in different parts of the country called banking subagents, through which general public has access to financial services. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the network of subagents was 1,259 (433 in the metropolitan area and 826 in the interior of the country) and 1,258 (428 in the metropolitan area and 830 in the interior of the country) businesses authorized, respectively.

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2019.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements

The financial information and accounting policies of the Bank are in accordance with the accounting practices established by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic as stipulated in its Accounting Manual for Financial Institutions, regulations, circulars, resolutions, instructions and specific provisions issued by this agency and the Monetary Board of the Dominican Republic, as well as those provided in the Monetary and Financial Law. These practices differ in some aspects of form and content from the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) applicable to banks and financial institutions. Consequently, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with IFRS.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain land and buildings that were revaluated to carry out them at their market value as of December 31, 2004.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Subsidiaries include: insurance companies, administrators of pension plans and funds and administrator of health plans, which financial information have been prepared in accordance with the accounting practices established by the Superintendence of Insurance, the Superintendence of Pensions and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risks, respectively. Furthermore, non-regulated subsidiaries apply accounting practices according to International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial figures of these subsidiaries that are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements have been prepared following those accounting basis.

The consolidated financial statements and their explanatory notes have been prepared in thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$).

2.1.a <u>Differences between banking regulations and IFRS</u>

The accounting practices set forth by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic differ from IFRS in certain aspects. A summary of the most relevant differences are as follows:

i) The provision for the loan portfolio corresponds to the amount determined based on a risk assessment carried out by the Bank and the levels of provisions required for the classification assigned to each loan. The evaluation for the major commercial debtors through the payment capacity, includes the documentation of the credit files considering the financial information of the borrower's financial statements, as well as the opinion of the auditor, quality of the administrative management and corporate structure, economic environment, evaluation of financial reasons, payment record and collateral levels; for medium commercial debtors, it includes a simplified assessment based on operating losses and adjusted equity, payment record and collateral levels and for other debtors (consumption, mortgages and minor debtors based on days of delay). The collaterals are only considered for the determination of the provision according to the guidelines established in the Asset Evaluation Regulation (REA per its Spanish acronyms).

In accordance with IFRS, specifically IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (mandatory for years beginning on January 1st, 2018, replacing IAS 39), an entity must recognize the impairment of the value of the loan portfolio for expected losses during their life time (evaluated on a collective or individual basis), considering all reasonable and sustainable information, including those which refers to the future. The IFRS 9 establishes a three-phase approach for accounting the impairment provision, which is based on the change in the credit quality of financial assets since their initial recognition.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- ii) Banking regulations require financial institutions to establish an allowance for assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans, according to the following criteria: moveable goods are reserved over a two year period, on a straight-line basis, starting six months following the foreclosure; real estate is reserved over a three year period, on a straight-line basis counted as of the first anniversary of its recording in the Bank's books and the debt securities follow the basis of provision of investments. Both criteria counting from 120 days after the date of the foreclosure of the property or of the payment contract duly legalized. IFRS require that these assets are reserved only in the event of impairment.
- iii) Interests receivable past due for less than 90 days, are reserved according to the classification granted to the corresponding principal. Past due interests receivable with more than 90 days are fully reserved, except for credit card transactions, which are fully reserved after 60 days past due. Subsequently, accrued interests are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, and are recognized in memorandum accounts. In accordance with IFRS, the same criteria apply as for the provision on credit portfolio, considering that the receivables continue to be accrued based on their book value, net of impairment.
- iv) Financial entities translate all foreign currency balances at the official exchange rate as established by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic at the reporting date. IFRS require that all foreign currency balances be translated at the exchange rate at which the Bank had access at the reporting date.
- v) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic requires that reserves held on loans at the moment of executing their collateral, be transferred to assets received in liue of foreclosure of loan settlements. IFRS only require reserves when the fair value of the asset is lower than its carrying value or when impairment exists.
- vi) According to banking practices, other operating income, such as credit card renewal fees, letters of credit and acceptances outstanding are recognized immediately. In accordance with IFRS, income must be recognized when an entity transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation. The income is recognized by the price of the transformation that is assigned to that performance obligation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- vii) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic require leasehold improvements and computer software to be authorized by the Superintendence of Banks before recognize it as property, furniture and equipment and intangible assets, respectively, and classify them as other assets until such approval is obtained. The Superintendence of Banks indicates the amount that could be capitalized and the maximum amortization period during which the deferral is allowed. IFRS require that these items be recognized as property, furniture and equipment and intangible assets as long as they generate future economic benefits.
- viii) The Bank determine the useful life of property, furniture and equipment at the time of acquisition, and recognizes in memorandum accounts those fixed assets that are fully depreciated. IFRS require that the residual value and the useful life of an asset be reviewed at least at each financial year-end, and if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in accounting estimates.
- ix) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic has established that short-term highly liquid investments that are easily convertible to cash be classified as investments. IFRS require that this type of investments with original maturities of three months or less be classified as cash equivalent.
- x) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic require that financial institutions classify investments into four categories, which are: trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, and other investments in debt securities. Also, the Superintendence allows classifying in one of the first three categories only those investments listed in an active market. Investments held for trading and available-for-sale should be measured at fair value, and investments held to maturity and other investments in debt securities at amortized cost. IFRS do not prescribe the category of other investments in debt securities. IFRS 9 establishes three categories of debt instruments: amortized cost, fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (equity) and fair value through profit or loss and, consequently, must be reported at cost or fair value depending on the classification granted. This classification depends on the business model for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of contractual cash flows.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- xi) The investment portfolio is quantified according to the risk categories determined by the Superintendence of Banks that requires specific provisions, following the instructions of the Assets Evaluation Regulation (REA), the Instructions for Credit Evaluations, Investments and Contingent Operations of the Public Sector, the instructive for the Asset Evaluation Process in Permanent Regimes and Specific Provisions. The IFRS require that impairment for investments accounted for at amortized cost be determined following the same considerations indicated for the loan portfolio indicated in item i) above.
- xii) The Superintendence of Banks requires that cash flows from loans portfolio and customers' deposits, be classified as investing and financing activities, respectively. IFRS require that the cash flows from these transactions be recognized as part of operating activities.
- xiii) The Superintendence of Banks allowed multiple service banks the revaluation of its properties as of December 31, 2004 and has not required updating these values after that date. IFRS state that these updates must be performed whenever such assets have significant value changes.
- xiv) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic requires banks to recognize a provision for contingent operations, which includes, among others, granted collateral, non-negotiable letters of credit issued, and unused amounts of lines of credit of automatic use, based on a classification of risk category following the REA. IFRS require the recognition of estimated expected losses on loan commitments in a consistent manner, with their expectations of provisions of that loan commitment.
- xv) The Superintendence of Banks granted a no objection to the Bank to recognize the actuarial liability related to the Pension and Retirement Funds and those paid directly by the Bank over a nine year period beginning in 2011. IFRS establish that pension plan obligations must be recognized initially in full and periodically updated in subsequent periods and the effects to be recognized either in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.
- xvi) In accordance with current banking regulations, the Bank must quantitatively disclose the risks derived from its financial instruments, such as liquidity and interest rate risks and the credit risk of loans, among others. IFRS require the following disclosures that allows users of the financial statements to evaluate: a) the importance of the financial instruments in relation to the financial position and performance of the entity and b) the nature and scope of risks resulting from the financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the reporting date and how the entity manages those risks.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- xvii) The Superintendence of Banks authorizes financial intermediation institutions to write-off a loan with or without collateral when it becomes past due and is 100% provisioned, excluding related-party loans that should be written off when all legal collection processes have been exhausted and the involved officers and/or directors have been removed from their duties. In accordance with IFRS, an entity will directly reduce the carrying amount of a financial asset when it has no reasonable expectation of recovering all or a part of this.
- xviii) IFRS require that, if the Bank maintains other comprehensive income, a statement of other comprehensive income or a separate statement of other comprehensive income must be presented showing the nature and amount of items comprising other comprehensive income during the reporting period. The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic does not include this requirement in the presentation of financial statements.
- xix) The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic authorized the inclusion in the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of subsidiaries that were prepared following different accounting practices to those set in the Accounting Manual for Financial Institutions, without being homogenized with the accounting practices followed by the Bank. Under IFRS, entities included in the consolidation should follow the same accounting policies.
- xx) There are differences between the presentation and certain disclosures for the financial statements according to IFRS and those required or authorized by the Superintendence of Bank.
- 2.1.b <u>Differences between the accounting practices issued and allowed by the Superintendence</u> of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk (SISALRIL per its Spanish <u>acronyms) and IFRS</u>
 - i) As established by the Superintendence of Insurance, short-term insurance contracts are recognized as revenue when billed; as a result, unearned premium reserves are computed based on specific percentages according to the line of business. These minimum percentages are established in Article 141 of the Insurance and Insurance Bonds Law No. 146-02, as follows:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 2.1.b <u>Differences between the accounting practices issued and allowed by the Superintendence</u> of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk (SISALRIL per its Spanish <u>acronyms) and IFRS (continued)</u>
 - 15 % Transportation and freight.
 - 5% Collective life insurance, accidents and health, provided premiums are collected on a monthly basis.
 - 40 % Insurance bonds.
 - 40 % Other insurances.

In accordance with IFRS, income from insurance contracts, both general and short-term life insurance, are recognized proportionately over the term of the policy.

In the case of long-term life insurance contracts with a guaranteed minimum term, the premium income is recognized when payment is received from the insured party.

- ii) In the case of long-term life insurance contracts without a fixed guaranteed term, such as death or survivorship insurance, premiums are recognized as deferred income, which increases by the interest or changes in unit prices and lowers by management fee policy, fees, mortality and any other withdrawals.
- iii) In accordance with IFRS, based on its intention of use, investments are classified into four categories: financial assets at fair value with changes through profit and loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. Under IFRS, these investments are recognized initially at fair value and subsequent to their initial recognition measured at amortized cost, at fair value with changes in profit or loss or at fair value with changes in equity, depending on its initial classification. The accounting practices followed by the Bank initially recognizes investments at fair value and subsequently measured it at amortized cost.
- iv) The Superintendence of Insurance establishes that insurance premiums receivable that are considered uncollectible by the Bank, are reversed against income. In accordance with IFRS, premiums receivable should be assessed regularly and a provision should be created for amounts deemed uncollectible. This provision should be recognized through a charge to operating expenses of the year.
- v) The Superintendence of Insurance does not require the recognition of specific reserves for claims incurred but not reported at the reporting date. IFRS require to create a provision for those probable and quantifiable losses and that these be recognized through a charge to operations of the year in which the damage occurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 2.1.b <u>Differences between the accounting practices issued and allowed by the Superintendence</u> of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk (SISALRIL per its Spanish acronyms) and IFRS (continued)
 - vi) According to accounting practices of the Superintendence of Insurance, the Bank recognizes salvage and recoveries in memorandum accounts, and these should not be recognized in accounting records until their disposal. IFRS sets out that at the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements, such assets shall be measured at fair value less any cost of sale and recognized as other assets against a deduction of the cost of the claims, that gave rise to the salvages, in the accounting period in which the Bank obtained the rights over the salvages and recoveries.
 - vii) In accordance with accounting practices of the Superintendence of Insurance, savings components included in life insurance contracts are not accounted separately. As per IFRS, when an insurance policy has a saving component this saving component should be separated from the premium paid in a life insurance policy, and recognize it as a separate financial liability.
 - viii) According to accounting practices established and permitted by the Superintendence of Insurance, the service components that form part of the insurance contract are not separated, and are recorded as revenue in conjunction with the premium income subscribed. Under IFRS, the components of services over which the company does not withhold insurance risks, should be separated from the insurance contract. Such components must be recognized as a liability, and defer any commission earned by the company in the intermediation in the service as income during the term of the policy that originated such commission.
 - ix) Additional costs incurred in the process of acquisition and issuance of insurance contracts are recognized as expenses when they occur, except commissions to agents, which are deferred and amortized in proportion to the premium that originated it following the percentages established by the Superintendence of Insurance. In accordance with IFRS, these costs must be deferred and recognized as expense using the straight line method over the life of the related insurance contract.
 - x) According to the accounting practices established and permitted by the Superintendence of Insurance, property, furniture and equipment are recognized as such, regardless of their use. IFRS require that property, plant and equipment, which intention of use is to obtain income or goodwill, shall be considered investment property and therefore, their recognition and disclosure are different from the other assets being used in the operations of the Bank.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 2.1.b <u>Differences between the accounting practices issued and allowed by the Superintendence</u> of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk (SISALRIL per its Spanish <u>acronyms) and IFRS (continued)</u>
 - xi) The IFRS require to perform a liability adequacy test. This test is basically a calculation based on a statistical methodology that determines if provisions recognized by the Bank are enough to cover possible commitments arising from current insurance contracts. The accounting practices of the Superintendence of Insurance do not require this kind of provision.
 - xii) The Superintendence of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk require that short-term investments, highly liquid investments and investments easily convertible to cash to be classified as investments. However, IFRS require that such investments to be classified as cash equivalents.
 - xiii) IFRS require that, if an entity maintains derivate financial instruments, to separate embedded derivative from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if economic characteristic and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristic and risks of the host contract. Accounting practices established by the Superintendence of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk of the Dominican Republic do not provide for guidance on accounting of derivatives financial instruments.
 - xiv) There are certain differences in the presentation and disclosures of financial statements according to the accounting practices established by the Superintendence of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk of the Dominican Republic and financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.
 - xv) The Superintendence of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk allow that significant revenues and expenses that affect the consolidated financial statements of previous years, be recognized in retained earnings without restating the previous reported amounts of the consolidated financial statements. The IFRS require these transactions to be recognized retroactively, correcting previously reported financial statements, including the presentation of the statements of financial position for the most recent three years.
 - xvi) The Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic requires that investments in commercial papers and certificates of deposits be classified as investments, regardless of their maturity. IFRS require that investments in these types of instruments to be classified as cash equivalents, when they are highly liquid instruments and their maturity is 90 days or less.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Accounting basis of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 2.1.b <u>Differences between the accounting practices issued and allowed by the Superintendence</u> of Insurance and the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risk (SISALRIL per its Spanish acronyms) and IFRS (continued)
 - xvii) The Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic requires that the administrators recognize their balances in foreign currency at the average cash purchase rate of commercial banks, published by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic. IFRS require that the balances in foreign currency be converted to the last access rate that the Administrator had.
 - xviii) The Superintendence of Pensions requires the Administrator to disclose its investments in securities by sector and by type of instrument. IFRS require additional disclosures that allow users of the consolidated financial statements to evaluate: a) the importance of financial instruments in relation to the financial position and results of the entity and b) the nature and extent of the risks resulting from the financial instruments to which the Entity is exposed during the year and the reporting date and how the entity handles those risks.
 - xix) IFRS require that if an entity maintains derivative financial instruments, they are separated from its host contract and recognize it separately, if the characteristics and risks of the host contract and the derivative are not closely related. The Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic does not have standards in place for the recognition and presentation of derivative financial instruments.
 - xx) There are differences between the presentation and certain disclosures of the financial statements according to IFRS and those required by the Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic.

The Bank has not quantified the effects of differences between the accounting basis and IFRS on the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the period.

The estimates are used primarily to account for provisions for risky assets, accounts and premium receivable, depreciation and amortization of long-term assets, impairment of long-term assets, current and deferred income tax, technical reserves for insurance and contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the figures of Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples, and subsidiaries owned either directly or indirectly in more than 50 %, which are: Tenedora Reservas, S. A. and subsidiaries, which include Seguros Reservas, S. A., Reservas Asistencia, S.A.S., Inmobiliaria Reservas, S. A. and subsidiary, Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Reservas, S. A., Inversiones & Reservas, S. A., Fiduciaria Reservas, S. A., Seguridad y Protección Institucional, S. A. (SEPROI), Inversiones Finanprimas SB, S.A.S., Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión Reservas, S. A. and Advanced Auto Technology, S. A. S. Additionally, Administradora de Riesgo de Salud Reservas, Inc., a non-profit entity whose net assets are included as other liabilities.

All these entities are located and incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic. Balances and transactions among the consolidated entities are eliminated in consolidation. There are differences among some of the accounting policies of the subsidiaries, which prepare their financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices issued by the Superintendence of Insurance, Pensions, Health and Labor Risk and Securities of the Dominican Republic.

The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic approved the incorporation of the financial statements of these subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements, without homogenizing its accounting practices to the ones followed by the Bank.

The entities included in the consolidated financial statements of Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, are Banco de Servicios Múltiples, Parent Company, and the following subsidiaries:

<u>Subsidiaries</u>	Country of operation	Percentage of <u>ownership (</u> %)
Directly subsidiaries:		
Tenedora Reservas, S. A. and Subsidiaries Administradora de Riesgo de Salud Reservas, Inc.	Dominican Republic Dominican Republic	97.74
Indirectly subsidiaries:		
Administradora de Fondos de de Pensiones Reservas, S.A. Seguros Reservas, S. A. Inmobiliaria Reservas, S. A.	Dominican Republic Dominican Republic Dominican Republic	98.50 97.91 99.99

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries	Country of operation	Percentage of <u>ownership (%</u>)
Operadora de Zonas Francas		
Villa Esperanza, S.A.	Dominican Republic	99.99
Inversiones & Reservas, S. A.	Dominican Republic	100.00
Reservas Asistencia, S.A.S.	Dominican Republic	100.00
Fiduciaria Reservas, S. A.	Dominican Republic	100.00
Seguridad y Protección	-	
Institucional, S. A. (SEPROI)	Dominican Republic	100.00
Inversiones Finanprimas SB, S.A.S.	Dominican Republic	100.00
Sociedad Administradora de Fondos		
de Inversión Reservas, S. A.	Dominican Republic	100.00
Advanced Auto Technology,		
S. A. S.	Dominican Republic	90.00

All intra-group balances and transactions among companies included in the consolidated financial statements, were eliminated on consolidation.

The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic authorized the Bank to not eliminate in the consolidation, the allowance for investment in subsidiaries.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples - Regulated by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic.

The Bank is the most important entity and provides financial intermediation services such as loans, investments, deposits and financing to the Dominican Republic Government, its autonomous entities and the Dominican Republic state enterprises (public sector) and to privately owned enterprises and the general public (private sector).

Administradora de Riesgo de Salud Reservas, Inc. - Regulated by the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risks of the Dominican Republic.

A not-for-profit organization engaged in the management of health insurance plans, established by the National Council of Social Security, in accordance with Law No. 87-01 and its complementary regulations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Consolidation (continued)

Tenedora Reservas, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Is the Parent Company of the following subsidiaries:

(a) Seguros Reservas, S. A. - Regulated by the Superintendence of Insurance of the Dominican Republic.

In accordance with Insurance Law No. 146-02, the company is authorized to operate in the industry of general and personal insurance in the country.

(b) Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Reservas, S. A. (AFP per its Spanish acronyms Reservas) - Regulated by the Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic.

Entity engaged in the administration of pension funds of third parties, or plans and pension funds of companies or associations that are entrusted for administration on the basis of specific contracts, in accordance with Law 87-01 that created the Dominican system of the Social Security and the complementary regulations to this law.

Currently, AFP Reservas manages Pension Fund T-1 AFP Reservas (Contributive), Pension Fund T-4 AFP Reservas (Distributive) and Pension Funds T-5 AFP Reservas (Social Solidarity), as provided by Law 87-01. The AFP is regulated by the Superintendence of Pensions of the Dominican Republic.

(c) Inmobiliaria Reservas, S. A. and Subsidiary.

Performs all type of real estate transactions, such as buying, selling, leasing, management and development of real estate properties.

The Subsidiary of Inmobiliaria Reservas, S. A. is Operadoras Zonas Francas Villa Esperanza, S. A., which is certified by the National Council of Export Free Zones and is engaged in leasing under the free zone regime.

(d) Inversiones & Reservas, S. A. - Regulated by the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic.

Inversiones & Reservas, S. A., was incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic. Its main purposes consist in buying and selling securities, exchange of securities, underwriting issuance of securities in part or as a whole, for subsequent trade to the public, promote the release of securities in public offerings and facilitate their placement and all those operations authorized by the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Consolidation (continued)

(e) Fiduciaria Reservas, S. A.

Incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic, its main objective is to manage all types of business in accordance with Law 189-11. Mortgage Market Development and Trust in the Dominican Republic and all operations authorized by the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic.

(f) Seguridad y Protección Institucional, S. A. (SEPROI)

Constituted under the laws of the Dominican Republic, its objective is to provide private security services, securities transport services, as well as any activity related to its objective.

(g) Inversiones FinanPrimas SB, S.A S.

Incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic, its main purpose is to provide financing to the insured parties of Seguros Banreservas, S. A., so they can obtain premiums of all types of insurance policies, as well as the efforts of collection and legal procedures and compulsive fees and other related services to both individual and corporate level.

(h) Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión Reservas, S. A. - Regulated by the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic

Incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic, its main objective is to manage investment funds in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Market Law and its complementary provisions and others determined by the authorities of the National Securities Council.

(i) Advanced Auto Technology, S. A. S.

Constituted according to the laws of the Dominican Republic, its main objective is to repair and maintain motor vehicles.

2.4 Loan portfolio

Loans are recognized at their outstanding principal balance less the required allowance for loan losses.

The Bank considers the balance of the corresponding capital as the basis for calculating the interest on credit to cardholders.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Loan portfolio (continued)

The Bank assigns the risk classification to the restructured loans considering what was in force at the time of restructuring the debt or that arising from the days of default of the loan at the time of restructuring, or the worst of both, according to the Regulations of Asset Evaluation. The risk classification of the restructured loan will be the classification assigned to all the debtor's credits within the same type of portfolio. An initial classification of no lower than "B" is assigned, which may be modified to a lower risk category, depending on the evolution of its payments up to the "A" classification, as long as it meets the conditions agreed in the contract. For the major commercial debtors, their payment behavior and country risk are evaluated, in addition to the payment capacity, for the improvement in their risk classification.

Furthermore, the Bank applies the arrears method to over 90 days past due loans, considering the total amount of principal past due when one installment payment has fallen into arrears.

The Bank suspends the accrual of interest on loans when past due for more than 90 days and 60 days for credit cards (see note 2.5.3).

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations

2.5.1 Allowance for loans portfolio

The determination of allowance to cover uncollectibility risks of the loan portfolio is based on the criteria established in the Asset Evaluation Regulation issued by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic.

According to such regulation, the estimation of loan loss on the loan portfolio depends on the type of loan, which can be classified as: major commercial debtors, minor commercial debtors, consumer and mortgage loans.

The estimation of the allowance for loan losses for major commercial debtors is based on a detailed quarterly review of each debtor's solvency, payment behavior and country risk performed by the Bank for 100 % of its major commercial debtors (subject to review by the Superintendence of Banks), using specific percentages based on debtor classification, except for loans of the Dominican Republic Central Government institutions and other public institutions that are classified as established by the Instructive for Loan Evaluation, Investments and Contingent Operations of the Public Sector, as established by the first Resolution of the Monetary Board dated July 9, 2015.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations (continued)

2.5.1 Allowance for loans portfolio (continued)

The major commercial debtors are classified quarterly considering a categorized analysis of each debtor based on their payment capacity, as established in the Asset Evaluation Regulation and evaluating other factors such as: liquidity indexes, profitability, leverage, analysis of market, historical payment behavior, country risk and alignment. The guarantees, as a factor of security in the recovery of credit operations, are considered as a secondary element and are not taken into consideration in the classification of the debtor, although they do count in the calculation of the coverage of the provisions.

Maior commercial debtors are those whose total credit operations owed in the financial system are equal to or greater than RD\$40 million, both at the individual and consolidated levels in the system.

As of 2018, the Assets Assessment Regulation establishes the constitution of a 100 % provision for the effect of fluctuation of the positive exchange rate on loans in foreign currency classified D1, D2 and E, and with more than 90 days in arrears.

For the recognition of provisions on medium-sized commercial debtors, a simplified evaluation is required considering operational losses and relation to adjusted assets, as well as payment history and guarantee levels. It is understood by adjusted equity, which for its determination considers the amounts of paid-in capital, reserves and retained earnings, premium on shares, contributions for future capitalizations and subordinated debt. Contributions for future capitalization will be considered as long as they are authorized in writing by the contributors for these purposes, recognizing in addition the condition that the funds contributed are not subject to refund.

Medium-sized commercial debtors are those whose total credit operations owed to the financial system are equal to or greater than RD\$25 million and less than RD\$40 million both individually and consolidated in the financial system.

For the minor credits of commercial, consumer and mortgage loans, the classification is determined based on the delinquency at the date of the classification of each one of the debtor's commercial operations, assigning an unique classification on its payment behavior. The collaterals are considered in the computation of the coverage of the necessary allowance.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations (continued)

2.5.1 Allowance for loans portfolio (continued)

For direct financing granted to the Dominican State or indirect funds that are guaranteed by this or with funds for the repayment of the debt coming from real flows recorded in the General State Budget Law, they will be classified "A" for payment capacity and will not be subject to allowance requirements.

Write-offs of loans consist of operations by which the uncollectible loans are removed from the balance sheet, and are recognized only in memorandum accounts. When the financial institution does not have the total loan allowance, it should establish the amount before performing the write-off, in order to not affect the level of allowance required for other loans. A loan may be written off, with or without a collateral, from the day in which the loan enters in a non-performing loan category, excluding related party loans with collaterals that can only be written-off when the Bank can prove that the legal procedures for recovery have been exhausted and the officers or managers directly related have been released from their duties. Loans written-off remain in memorandum accounts until the reasons that led to the write-off are not overcome.

Collateral

The collaterals that support credit operations are classified according to the Asset Evaluation Regulations, based on their multiple uses and facilities. Each type of collateral is considered as a secondary element for the calculation of the coverage of the provisions, based on an established admissible amount. The admissible collaterals will be accepted based on the percentages of discount established in this regulation and on their market value. These are classified in:

Multi-use collateral (Multipurpose collateral)

Multipurpose collaterals are considered to be not specific to an activity, but can be multipurpose, realizable, valuable, easy to execute, transferable without excessive costs and stable in value. These collaterals are considered between 50 % and 100 % of their appraised value for purposes of covering the risks they support, depending on the guarantee.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations (continued)

2.5.1 Allowance for loans portfolio (continued)

Specific use collateral (Non-Multipurpose collateral)

They are the collaterals backed by goods that, due to their difficult realization, generally cannot be used for different activities. These collaterals will only apply between 50 % and 60 % of the appraisal value for purposes of calculating the coverage of the risk they support.

Each classification of collateral is taken into account for calculating the amount of loan coverage based on a schedule table No. 5 established in the Asset Evaluation Regulation and its modifications.

Collaterals are measured at fair value, that is, at their net realizable value based on appraisals reports prepared by qualified and independent professionals. The appraisal report for this purposes should not be older than 18 months for personal property, excluding securities, and an aging not exceeding 24 months for real estate.

With the purposes of establishing the allowance of commercial, consumer and mortgage loans, the Bank adjusts the value of collateral by determining the portion covered and exposed, in order to establish the amount of the allowance to be recognized. In this manner, the initial classification is adjusted based on the criteria established in Matrix 6 of the Asset Evaluation Regulation.

Other considerations

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank has received waivers and no objections from the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and the Superintendence of Banks to specifically recognize for and report on certain loans granted to specific sectors of the Dominican Republic economy, such as: contractors of priority works of the Dominican State, development of road network, loans granted to some power generators and other operations linked to the sector, some credits to the agricultural sector and loan portfolio acquired from a local financial institution.

According to the second and seventh resolution of the Monetarv Board, dated December 20, 2018 and 2017, the loans granted by the Bank to the Dominican Republic State, as well as the facilities granted through the program of contractor and suppliers of the Dominican Republic State, will be classified in risk category "A" with a 0 % provision requirement, reported as current portfolio and private sector.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations (continued)

2.5.1 Allowance for loans portfolio (continued)

A non-objection was granted until December 31, 2018 to the Bank to classify these loans with risk category "A" and 0 % provision requirement, as well as their accounting as current credits of the private sector. These terms were extended until December 31, 2019, through the second resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2018.

2.5.2 Allowance for loans portfolio of the public sector

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank evaluated the portfolio for major commercial debtors of the public sector. following the Instructional Guidelines for the Evaluation of Investment Loans and Contingent Operations of the Public Sector and related circulars. Provisions for public sector loans, with collaterals of the own public sector with real cash flows according to the Law on General Budget of the State are classified as "A", and have a provision requirement of 0 %, according to the First Resolution of the Monetary Board dated July 9, 2015.

2.5.3 Allowance for interest receivable

The allowance for receivables from current, commercial and microenterprise loans is determined using specific percentages according to the classification provided and considering the collateral for the related loan portfolio. The allowance for interest receivable on consumer loans and mortgages, is based on specific percentages of each type of loan and the aging established in the Assets Evaluation Regulation.

Interests receivable with 90 days past due (except for credit card transactions) are fully reserved. Interests receivable on credit cards are fully reserved after 60 days past due. Such accounts are then maintained on a non-accrual basis, recognized as memorandum accounts and its interest are recognized as income only when collected.

2.5.4 Allowance for other assets

The Asset Valuation Regulation establishes a maximum term for the disposal of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans of three years, starting 120 days from the date of adjudication of the asset, establishing a provision in accordance with the following criteria:

Movable goods:	100 %	Over two years, recognized on a straight-line basis starting on the seventh month.
Real estate:	100 %	Over three years, recognized on a straight-line basis starting on the thirteenth month.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Determination of provisions to cover credit risks on loan losses in the loan portfolio, other assets and contingent operations (continued)

2.5.4 Allowance for other assets (continued)

The corresponding allowance to the loan portfolio for debtors, which collaterals have been received in liue of foreclosure of loans, must be transferred to allowances for losses on assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans. The allowance on assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans, released and/or transferred according to the requirements of allowance in other risky assets.

The impairment on the value of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans is computed as the difference between book value and fair value determined by independent appraisers, and provisioned when determined.

2.5.5 Allowance for contingencies

The allowance for contingent operations, which includes insurance bonds, endorsements, non-negotiated letters of credit, lines of credit and unused credit cards, among others, and which are recognized as other liabilities, is determined in conjunction with the rest of the obligations of the debtors' loan portfolio, based on the risk classification of the debtor and the deductible eligible collateral for the purposes of calculating the allowance. The nature and amounts of contingencies are described in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

2.6 Employee benefit cost

2.6.1 Bonuses and other benefits

The Bank recognizes a provision for personal benefits to its employees such as bonuses, Christmas bonus, vacations and other benefits, among others, as incurred and in compliance with local laws and its own compensation plans.

2.6.2 Defined benefits plan

The Bank - Parent Company has a defined benefit pension plan for employees who worked at the Bank when the Social Security Law No. 87-01, which established the Social Security System of the Dominican Republic, was enacted on May 9, 2001.

The Bank's contribution to the plan is 17.5 % of the monthly salaries paid to officers and employees, plus 2.5 % of the gross profits of the Bank and extraordinary contributions, as established in the statutes of the Pension Plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank. In December 31, 2010, the Superintendence of Banks allowed that the liability for the defined benefit pension plan be recognized prospectively over a nine year period beginning in December 2011.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Employee benefit cost (continued)

2.6.2 Defined benefits plan (continued)

Additionally, the Board of Directors approved pensions to be paid directly by the Bank, which are included in the determination of actuarial liability of the Plan.

The Bank's net obligation with respect to the defined benefit plans, is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees will have earned in the current and previous periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of the plan's assets.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is annually performed by a qualified actuary, using the projected unit credit method.

2.6.3 Defined contribution plan

The Bank makes contributions to the mandatory pension plan, according to the Social Security Law No. 87-01, which created the Social Security System of the Dominican Republic. This system operates under an individual capitalization scheme and requires that individual contributions made by the employer and employee must be managed by the Pensions Funds Administrator (AFP). The contributions made by the Bank are recognized as expenses when incurred. At the retirement age, the employees will receive from the AFP the amount of their contributions and of the employer plus the accrued income on their individual capital account.

2.6.4 Severance indemnities

The Labor Code of the Dominican Republic sets forth the payment of severance indemnities to employees whose contracts have been terminated without justified cause. The Bank recognizes as expenses the amounts paid for this concept at the time of the termination of employment contracts.

2.7 Outstanding securities and subordinated debts

Outstanding securities comprises liabilities derived from the acquisition of public resources through the issuance of bonds, time certificates, and other securities issued by the Bank which are held by the public.

The Bank has subordinated debts relating to financing obtained in US dollars (US\$) by issuing debt securities denominated "Subordinated Debt Notes," issued in the United States of America, and subordinated debt bonds in Dominican pesos issued in the Dominican Republic's market. The subordinated debts are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, which are amortized on the straight-line method over the term of the debt. Financial expenses resulting from interest, commissions, exchange differences and other financial charges arising from the aforementioned obligations are recognized and charged to profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Valuation of different types of investments

2.8.1 Investments in securities and allowances

Investments are measured at cost less the required allowances.

The Accounting Manual for Financial Institutions requires financial institutions to classify investments in: trading, held to maturity, available-for-sale and other investment in debt instruments.

Trading investments: These are investments that entities hold, with the purpose of obtaining profits derived from the fluctuation in prices as market participants, which are listed on a stock exchange or other type of organized market. Trading investments are carried at fair value, and the changes in their values are recognized in the consolidated income statements.

Available-for-sale investments: Includes investments held to achieve a reasonable return for their temporary surplus or investments that the entity is willing to sell at any time, and are quoted in an active or organized market. Available-for-sale investments are initially recognized at fair value and the changes in the fair value are recognized in equity.

Held to maturity investments: These are investments the Bank has the intent and ability to hold until maturity, are listed in an active and organized market and are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Premiums or discounts are amortized over the period of the instrument using the effective interest rate.

Other investments in debt instruments: This category includes investments acquired in debt instruments, that because of their characteristics do not qualify for inclusion in the above categories and for which there is no active market. They are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For domestic investments in debt securities, the amount of expected losses for impairment is determined based on the criteria used for the evaluation of major commercial debtors, in accordance with the provisions of the Assets Evaluation Regulation. For investments in debt securities in the international market, the amount of expected losses for impairment is determined based on risk ratings assigned by the international rating firms recognized by the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic or any other internationally recognized rating firm, applying the corresponding provision percentages according to the risk categories established by the Assets Evaluation Regulation.

Investments in the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, debt securities of the Ministry of Finance and instruments issued or guaranteed by the Dominican Republic State, are considered risk-free; therefore, are not subject to a provision.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Valuation of different types of investments (continued)

2.8.1 Investments in securities and allowances (continued)

Other considerations

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the bank has a waiver from the Superintendence of Banks to classify with risk category "A" and 0 % of provision, investments held by the Bank in debt instruments of the Dominican electric sector.

The type of security or financial instrument and its amount, is presented in note 6.

2.8.2 Investments in shares and allowances

Investments in shares are carried out at the lower of cost and market value. If no market exists, they are recognized at cost less impairment, in which is evaluated the quality and solvency of the issuer by using the instructions of the Assets Evaluation Regulation and the Instructive for the Asset Evaluation Process in Permanent Regimes, except for investments in affiliates which are recognized using the equity method, following the authorization of the Superintendence of Banks.

Allowances for investments in shares are determined following the same criteria as for major commercial debtor's loan (see note 2.5.1).

The characteristics, constraints, nominal value, market value and number of investments in shares are presented in note 11.

2.9 Valuation of property, furniture and equipment and depreciation method used

2.9.1 Basis of recognition

Property, furniture and equipment, except for land and buildings that existed as of December 31, 2004, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Existing land and buildings as of December 31, 2004, are recognized at market value, determined by independent appraisers and those acquired after that date are carried out at their acquisition cost.

2.9.2 Depreciation

Is calculated using the straight-line method, which consists in the uniform distribution of the assets cost, over its estimated useful life.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Valuation of property, furniture and equipment and depreciation method used (continued)

2.9.2 Depreciation (continued)

The estimated useful life of property, furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements, is as follows:

Description	Useful life in years
Buildings	40
Furniture and office equipment	8
Transportation equipment	4
Computer equipment	5
ATMs	10
Leasehold improvements	5

2.10 Valuation of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans

Assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans are carried at the lower of cost or:

- a) The value agreed upon payment in kind or the awarded price in a public auction.
- b) The market value at the date the assets were received.
- c) The outstanding balance of the loan plus interest and/or accounts receivable that are being cancelled.

The valuation allowance for these assets is determined following the criteria established by the Superintendence of Banks, as described in note 2.5.4.

2.11 Deferred charges

Include prepaid income taxes, deferred income taxes and other prepaid expenses.

Other prepaid expenses are amortized when the Bank receives the prepaid services.

2.12 Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

The amounts in the consolidated financial statements are presented in Dominican pesos (RD\$). Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate set by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic at the reporting date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Assets and liabilities in foreign currency (continued)

Transactions during the year and income and expenses are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Resulting gains or losses of the translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currency are recognized as "Income (expense) from net foreign exchange rate" in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the exchange rates used for the translation of the US dollar balances to Dominican pesos was RD\$50.2028 and RD\$48.1930, respectively, for each United States dollar (US\$).

2.13 Revenue recognition and most significant expenditures

2.13.1 Banks' revenue recognition and expenditures

Financial income and expenses

The Bank recognizes interest income on loans and investments under the accrual method. Loan interests are calculated using the simple interest method on outstanding capital amounts. Interests on loans are no longer recognized when a loan is 90 days past due, except for credit card balances, which are placed on non-accrual status after 60 days. From these dates forward, they are recorded in a memorandum account. Once placed in non-accrual status the interest are recognized as income only when collected.

For the year 2018, the provisions created for the receivables on interest from credit operations and cards be released and recognized as income without the prior authorization of the Superintendence of Banks. In 2017, in order to release these allowances, prior approval was required from the Superintendence of Banks.

Interest on investments is recognized based on the outstanding balance of the investment. Premium and discounts on the acquisition of these investments are amortized over the life of the investment as part of interest income.

Interest expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, based on the accumulation of simple interest, except those corresponding to savings accounts and certificate of deposits with capitalized returns, which are accumulated using the compound interest method (applied to the minimum balance for savings accounts).

Costs directly related to the issuance of subordinated debts are deferred and amortized, and recognized as operational expense using the straight-line method over the term period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Revenue recognition and most significant expenditures (continued)

2.13.1 Banks' revenue recognition and expenditures (continued)

Income on sale of investments in debt instruments

Income from disposal of other investments in debt instruments, are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss, as the difference between the amounts received from the sale and the carrying amount of the instruments when the risks and rewards associated with the investment have been transferred to the buyer.

Other income and other operating expenses

Other operating income are recognized when earned and other operating expense when incurred. Commission income and other services resulting from managing accounts, money orders and transfers, guarantees and endorsements, purchase and sale of foreign currencies, credit cards, use of ATMs and POS, third party collections and others, are recognized on the accrual basis when the services have been provided to the clients.

Other income and expenses

Other income resulting from operations, property leases, sales of real estate and others are recognized when earned and other expenses when generated.

Other income from the recovery of written-off assets and decrease in provision for risky assets are recognized when collected.

2.13.2 Revenue recognition of insurance companies

The most important insurance contracts issued by the Bank's insurance subsidiary are as follows:

- (a) Short-term insurance contracts These are annual, semi-annual or quarterly contracts with renewable options issued by the insurance company that cover personal risks, and are recognized as income when invoiced.
- (b) General insurance contracts Premiums on these contracts are earned at the time of their underwriting which coincides with the commencement of the term of the contract. Premiums that have been underwritten before the commencement of the term of the contract, are unearned and not recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Revenue recognition and most significant expenditures (continued)

2.13.2 Revenue recognition of insurance companies (continued)

Premiums ceded in reinsurance are recognized when premium income is recognized too, based on the conditions established and agreed with the reinsurers. Premiums receivable that could be uncollectible, reduce the related income of the period, as a cancellation.

2.13.3 Revenues from the Administrator of Pension Funds (AFP per its Spanish acronym)

AFP receives management fees and a complementary commission from its affiliates and employer, as well as fees for optional services offered.

Income from monthly administrative commission is received from Pension Fund T-1 (Contributive) and Pension Fund T-4 (Distributive) and is recognized upon receipt of the resources in the Administrator's account base on 0.5 % of the monthly quotable salary.

Income from the complementary annual commission of the Pension Fund T-I (Contributive), T-4 (Distributive) corresponds to 25 % until May 31, 2015 and from June 1st to 15 % and for the Fund T-5 corresponds to 5 % of the excess of yield portfolio of the weighted average rate of the previous month for all terms of fixed-term certificates of deposits, indefinite certificates of deposit and time certificates issued by commercial and multiple services banks. The Superintendence of Pensions reports the rate to the AFPs according to the information provided by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic.

Monthly charges from complementary annual commissions are made on the basis of 50 % of the previous month, with the exception of the first month of the year in which is charged 100 % of the previous month's balance, following the guidelines of Resolution No. 34 -03, No. 232-05 and No. 239-05.

2.13.4 Revenues for services to the Health Insurance Administrator (ARS per its Spanish acronym)

The Health Insurance Administrator (ARS) recognizes revenues for services, resulting from basic, complementary, prepaid medicine, voluntary and independent plans on a straight-line basis, i.e., the uniform distribution of the amount of income during the validity period of the coverage of the policy.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Revenue recognition and most significant expenditures (continued)

2.13.5 Revenues from real estate

Revenues from sales of apartments, houses and land are recognized when payments are received, including the down payment and subsequent payments, provide sufficient evidence of commitment by the buyer to pay in full the outstanding balance, which usually occurs when the client has paid a substantial part of the agreed price and the risks and benefits associated with the properties sold have been transferred to the buyer. Cash received from sales of lots that do not meet the conditions of revenue recognition described above, are recognized as deposits received from customers under other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet until such conditions are met.

Income from leasing of industrial buildings and electrical substations are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total lease income over the lease period. All other income is recognized on the accrual basis when the service is rendered.

2.13.6 Revenues from brokerage services

Revenues from services are recognized in proportion to the level of progress of the service rendered, which is measured by the time invested in relation to the total time budgeted to provide the service.

2.13.7 Management fees

Revenue recognition from management fees on trust operations varies depending on the conditions agreed in each managed trust. In the case of fixed income commissions, revenue is recognized on the straight line basis during the period of time covering the payment of each installment. In cases of revenues from commissions earned on the basis of performance or sales of managed funds, revenue is recognized at the end of each month when their values can be measured reliably.

Revenue from trust structuring are recognized in proportion to the level of the service progress, which is measured under the time invested in relation to the total time budgeted to provide the service.

2.14 **Provisions**

Except as indicated in note 2.5, the Bank recognizes a provision if, as a result of a past event, it has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Income tax

According to its Organic Law, Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples, is exempt from income tax payment; however, the Bank calculates and voluntarely pays income tax following some guidelines and special criteria of the Tax Code, considering that the final beneficiary is also the Dominican Republic Government. Furthermore, the Bank considers the tax effects in transactions during the year they are included in profit or loss for tax purposes.

In accordance with Law No. 8-90 and Resolution No. 19-02 A of the National Council of free zones, the subsidiary Operadora de Zonas Francas Villa Esperanza, S. A. is exempt from payment of import tax, customs duties, income tax, and other related taxes, for a period of 15 years until 2030. The remaining subsidiaries of the Bank are subject to payment of income tax, for which, the tax effects of the transactions are recognized in the year in which they occurred, regardless of when they are recognized for tax purposes.

Total expense resulting from income tax payment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is not recognized because the Bank's management cannot guarantee that items that originated them may be deductible in the future.

In the case of other companies included in consolidation, deferred taxes are recognized for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets in respect of temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; this reduction shall be reversed to the extent it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences in the period when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet.

2.16 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is defined as cash, evidence of ownership or interest in an entity, or a contract that creates a contractual obligation or right to pay or receive cash or another financial instrument from a second entity in terms potentially favorable to the first entity.

The estimated fair market values of the financial instruments of the Bank, carrying amounts and methodologies used to estimate them are described below:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial Instruments (continued)

Short-term financial instruments

The carrying amounts of short-term financial instruments, for both assets and liabilities, are similar to its book value as reflected in the Bank's consolidated balance sheet, because of the relatively short-term period of time between the origination of the instruments and their subsequent realization. This category includes: cash on hand and in banks, certificate of deposits in other banks, bank acceptances, customer's liability acceptances, accrued interest receivable, outstanding acceptances and accrued interest payable.

Investment in securities and shares

The fair values of investments in debt and equity securities are estimated based on the adjusted book value net of impairment, which are determined according to the guidelines issued by the Superintendence of Banks, since there is no active security market in the Dominican Republic that can provide market values.

Outstanding securities

It was not possible to estimate the market value of outstanding securities because there is no active market for these instruments in the Dominican Republic.

Loan portfolio

The loan portfolio is measured at book value, adjusted for loan loss allowance as established by the regulatory authorities. Loans are segregated by type such as commercial, residential mortgage, consumer and credit cards.

Interest on financial assets and liabilities

Interest earned on financial assets is recognized under the accrual method using the simple interest method, based on outstanding amounts of principal. Interest expense on financial liabilities is also recognized using the same method.

2.17 Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the Bank loses control and all contractual rights of the assets. This occurs when the rights are sold, expire or are transferred.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Impairment of assets

The Bank reviews all long-lived assets and identified intangibles to determine if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets will be recovered from operations.

The recoverable amount of an asset maintained and used in operations, is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the assets with the higher of the market value and the net discounted expected cash flows to be generated by that asset in the future. If, after making such comparison, it is determined that the assets values have been negatively affected, the amount to be recognized as a loss will be the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the asset and such loss is recognized in net profit of the year when determined.

2.19 Contingencies

The Bank considers as contingent obligations those operations in which it has assumed credit risks and which, depending on future events, may become direct obligations of the Bank with third parties.

2.20 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost, net of any impairment loss. The allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized through a charge to expense account for losses resulting from doubtful accounts. These receivables are charged to earnings when management determines that collectability is doubtful based on installments made, client's payment history and evaluation of collaterals, if they exist.

2.21 Distribution of dividends

The Bank pays dividends based on the results of their operations in accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors' meeting. As established by Resolution No. 12-2001 dated December 5, 2001, issued by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, which provides the allowed maximum amount of dividends to be distributed among the shareholders, should not be greater than the amount of the retained earning calculated on cash basis and considering what is established by the Bank's Organic Law No. 6133 and its amendments. (See note 25).

2.22 Revaluation surplus

Is the difference between the value appraised by independent appraisers and the carrying amount of land and buildings at the time of revaluation, net of the corresponding depreciation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Mathematical and technical reserves - life insurance and collective insurance

The insurance subsidiary Seguros Reservas, S. A. (the Company) determines the mathematical and technical reserves on the basis of net premiums and considers mortality tables and interest used by the company, and consist of the amount equivalent to the difference between the present value of the company's obligation towards the insured and the present value of the insured obligations towards the company, which is determined based on actuarial calculations.

Resolutions 293-09 and 294-09, changed the basis for calculating these provisions, considering the indexed salary which should be determined in accordance with changes in the consumer price index reported by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, when the application of this basis results in a lower amount, the original basis of calculation should be maintained. Reserves for outstanding casualty claims regarding disability and survivorship should amount to 45 % of the estimated actuarial reserve.

As established in Article 141 of Law No. 146-02 on Insurance and Guarantees of the Dominican Republic, technical reserves for collective life, personal accident and health insurance are calculated on the basis of the following specific percentages:

Collective life, personal accidents and health insurances,	
provided premiums are collected on a monthly basis	5 %
Personal accidents when the premium is collected in	
monthly terms	40 %
Survivorship and disability	<u> </u>

2.24 Reserves for unearned insurance premiums, commissions on unearned reinsurance premiums and unearned commissions on ceded reinsurance premiums

The reserves of unearned premiums, commissions on unearned premiums and unearned commissions on ceded reinsurance premiums, are determined based on fixed percentages established by the Superintendence of Insurance in Law No. 146-02, which are detailed as follow:

Transportation and freight insurance	15 %
Bank guarantees	40 %
For other insurances	40 %

2.25 Specific reserves

Claims for insurance contracts that are pending for settlement or payment at the date of the financial statements are recognized as specific reserves.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.26 Amortization of non-proportional contracts - catastrophic premiums

Non-proportional (catastrophic) contracts have a term from July 1st to June 30 of the following year. Premiums paid on these contracts are amortized on a straight line basis.

2.27 Incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)

This reserve represents the amount of claims that have occurred at the reporting date, but have not been reported to the ARS.

Resolution No. 163-2009 of the Superintendence of Health and Labor Risks, states that the Bank should calculate the IBNR reserve based on 10 % of the claims incurred during the current period less the claims incurred from prior year.

2.28 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations that are responsible for providing products or services which are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. Geographic segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risk and rewards that are different to other segments in other economic environment.

3 Transactions in foreign currency and exposure to exchange risk

The consolidated balance sheets, include the rights and obligations in foreign currency, which balance includes the amount of conversion into local currency by the amount summarized below:

	2	2018	20)17
	Amount in		Amount in	
	foreign		foreign	
	currency	Total in	currency	Total in
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>RD\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>RD\$</u>
Assets				
Available funds	1,007,046	50,556,520	683,609	32,945,176
Investments	469,523	23,571,370	582,545	28,074,582
Loan portfolio, net	1,724,750	86,587,300	1,636,417	78,863,847
Debtors by acceptances	18,513	929,408	32,919	1,586,461
Accounts receivable	25,034	1,256,757	28,132	1,355,741
Investments in shares, net	756	37,968	827	39,879
Other assets	1,386	69,552	3,044	146,699
Contingencies (a)			250,000	12,048,250
Total assets	3,247,008	163,008,875	3,217,493	155,060,635

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

3 Transactions in foreign currency and exposure to exchange risk (continued)

	2	2018	20)17
	Amount in foreign currency <u>US\$</u>	Total in <u>RD\$</u>	Amount in foreign currency <u>US\$</u>	Total in <u>RD\$</u>
Liabilities				
Customers' deposits Deposits from domestic and foreign financial	2,050,365	102,934,058	1,844,787	88,905,820
institutions	406,567	20,410,809	455,386	21,946,429
Borrowed funds	429,247	21,549,394	480,305	23,147,331
Outstanding acceptances Creditors for	18,513	929,408	32,919	1,586,461
insurance and bonds	1,723	86,525	22	1,048
Other liabilities	10,326	518,396	40,515	1,952,563
Subordinated debts	307,451	15,434,908	307,188	14,804,288
Technical reserves	17,572	882,141	7,492	361,077
Contingencies (b)	2,000	100,406		<u> </u>
Total liabilities	3,243,764	162,846,045	3,168,614	152,705,017
Long position in foreing currency	3,244	<u> </u>	48,879	2,355,618

- (a) As of December 31, 2017, corresponds to the nominal operation value through a "Foreign Exchange Contracts" with the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD per its Spanish acronyms), for which the Bank sold to the BCRD, as of December 31, 2017 the amount of US\$250 million, to be exchanged for Dominican pesos at the rate in force at the date for each US\$1, offering the BCRD foreign exchange hedge on the exchange amount of the currencies agreed upon for the difference between the rate of the original operation and the exchange rate of sale of the BCRD in effect on each date of coverage.
- (b) Corresponds to the nominal operation value through a "Contract of future sale of foreign currency with HYTERA AMERICAN, INC., in which the Bank purchased from this company the sum of US\$2 million as of December 31, 2018, to be exchanged for Dominican pesos (RD\$) at the rate in force to date for each US dollar (US\$).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

3 Transactions in foreign currency and exposure to exchange risk (continued)

The accounting and presentation of these transactions were made in accordance with Circular Letter CC/07/10 issued by the Superintendence of Banks dated November 26, 2010.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the exchange rates used by the Bank was RD\$50.2028 and RD\$48.1930, respectively.

4 Available funds

Available funds are summarized as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash on hand (a) Central Bank of the Dominican	6,821,550	7,684,018
Republic (b)	65,995,686	40,670,203
Local banks (c)	3,359,184	343,780
Foreign banks (d)	6,839,409	7,713,978
Other funds - in transit (e)	212,839	2,441,878
Interest receivable (f)	5,675	662
	83,234,343	<u> </u>

- (a) Includes US\$19,922 in 2018 and US\$21,566 in 2017.
- (b) Includes US\$849,477 in 2018 and US\$458,172 in 2017.
- (c) Includes US\$477 in 2018 and US\$5,956 in 2017.
- (d) Includes US\$136,236 in 2018 and US\$160,064 in 2017.
- (e) Represents effects received from other banks pending collection in the Clearing House. As of December 31, 2018 includes US\$867 and US\$37,837 in 2017.
- (f) Corresponds to US\$67 in 2018 and US\$14 in 2017 pending to be collected.

The required legal reserve amounts to RD\$33,626,972 and US\$421,952 for 2018 and RD\$30,454,750 and US\$379,785 for 2017. For these purposes, the Bank maintains amounts of RD\$33,944,106 and US\$829,557 for 2018 and RD\$30,898,039 and US\$458,197 for 2017.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

5 Interbank funds

The movements of interbank funds received and granted during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	Interbank assets					
				Percentage of Weighted		
		Amount	No. of	average		
Entity	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>in RD\$</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>rate (%)</u>		
2018						
Banco Múltiple BHD León, S. A.	9	6,700,000	2	3.41		
The Bank Of Nova Scotia	3	1,140,000	2 5	5.32		
Banco Múltiple Caribe						
Internacional, S. A.	11	1,530,000	3	6.34		
Citibank, N. A.	15	5,710,000	4	6.00		
Banco Dominicano del Progreso,	1	250,000	6	6 15		
S. A., Banco Múltiple Banesco, Banco Múltiple, S. A.	1 4	250,000 800,000	6 3	6.45 6.00		
Asociación La Nacional	4	800,000	3	0.00		
de Ahorros y Préstamos	1	50,000	3	6.50		
-		1 < 100 000				
		<u>16,180,000</u>				
2017						
2017						
Banco Múltiple BHD León, S. A.	7	3,700,000	4	5.71		
Banco Múltiple BDI, S. A.	3	81,000	3	6.39		
Banco Múltiple Caribe						
Internacional, S. A.	22	2,155,000	3 3	6.50		
Citibank, N. A.	7	3,070,000	3	5.66		
Banco Dominicano del Progreso,	2	1 200 000	4	6.40		
S. A., Banco Múltiple	3 2	1,200,000	4 2	6.49 7.00		
Banesco, Banco Múltiple, S. A. Asociación La Nacional	2	500,000	2	7.00		
de Ahorros y Préstamos	3	360,000	4	6.72		
		11,066,000				
		11,000,000				

During the years 2018 and 2017, the Bank negotiated interbank funds with different financial institutions; however, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 there are no pending balances in interbank funds.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

6 Investments

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank's investments classified as other investments in debt instruments, are as follows:

Type of Investment	Issuer	Amount in <u>RD\$</u>	Interest <u>rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2018				
Other investments in debt instruments:				
Time deposits	Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	18,404,219	9.05 % until 15.50 %	2019 until 2027
Bonds Law No. 99-01 Bonds Law 175-12, 331-15, 58-14, 48-10, 58-13, 260-15, 548-14, 131-11, 152-14, 366-09, 361-11, 193-11, 151-14, 294-11, 143-13	Dominican Republic State Dominican Republic State (includes US\$47,798)	75,000	1.00 %	2021
687-16 and 693-16 Trust values (a)	Fideicomiso para la Operación,	31,607,457	4.34 % until 18.50 %	2019 until 2048
Agreement with the	Mantenimiento y Expansión de La Red Vial principal de la República Dominicana Edesur Dominicana, S. A.	3,582,060	10.50 %	2028
Dominican Republic Electric Sector debt (a)	(corresponds to US\$105,935) Empresa Distribuidora de	5,318,235	7.75 % until 10.00 %	2020
	Electricidad del Este, S. A. (corresponds to US\$149,233) Edenorte Dominicana, S. A.	7,491,912	7.75 % until 10.00 %	2020
Corporate bonds	(corresponds to US\$154,208) Empresa Generadora de Electricidad Haina, S. A.	7,741,684	7.75 % until 10.00 %	2020
Bonds	(corresponds to US\$1,354) Consorcio Energético CEPM	78,013	5.75 % until 11.25 %	2020 until 2027
	(corresponds to US\$387) Dominican Power Partners.	19,405	5.15 % until 5.50 %	2025 until 2027
Corporate bonds	(corresponds to US\$353)	17,736	5.90 % until 6.25 %	2027
Bonds	Asociación La Nacional de Ahorros y Préstamos	14,670	10.75 %	2024
Corporate bonds	United Capital Puesto de Bolsa	10,134	9.00 %	2020
Time deposits	Asociación Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos	427,551	7.75 % and 10.75 %	2019
Time deposits	Asociación Peravia de Ahorros y Préstamos	81,805	6.50 % until 7.75 %	2019
Time deposits	Asociación La Vega Real			
	de Ahorros y Préstamos	119,320	7.50 % and 9.00 %	2019

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

		Amount in	Interest	
Type of Investment	Issuer	<u>RD\$</u>	rate	<u>Maturity</u>
2018				
Time deposits	Asociación La Nacional			
	de Ahorros y Préstamos	100,337	7.25 % and 9.60 %	2019
Time deposits	Asociación Maguana de			
	Ahorros y Préstamos	28,036	7.50 % until 8.30 %	2019
Time deposits	Asociación Romana de	26.070		2010
Time deposits	Ahorros y Préstamos Asociación Bonao de	36,079	6.75 % and 7.75 %	2019
Thie deposits	Ahorros y Préstamos	27,500	6.00 %	2019
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Caribe, S. A.	41,657	9.40 %	2019
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Promérica	11,007	2110 /0	2019
T T	de la República			
	Dominicana, S. A.	43,227	8.10 % and 9.35 %	2019
Time deposits	Motor Crédito, S. A. Banco			
	de Ahorro y Crédito	11,123	10.15 %	2019
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple de las			
	Américas, S.A.	29,943	8.10 % until 9.35 %	2019
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple BHD	104 526	0.05.0/	2010
Time deposits	Leon, S. A. Banco Múltiple BDI, S. A.	104,536 20,533	9.95 % 8.00 %	2019 2019
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Santa Cruz, S. A.	8,422	9.30 %	2019
Time deposits	The Bank Nova Scotia	191,594	6.14 %	2019
Time deposits	Banco Nacional de las	171,571	0.11 /0	2019
T T	Exportaciones	10,449	7.00 %	2019
Quote of participation	Fondo de Inversión Abierto			
	Renta Valores	52,241	2.23 %	
Quote of participation	Fondo Abierto de Inversión			
	Flexible Financial Deposit	12,272	8.59 %	
Quote of participation	Fondo Mutuo Renta Fija-BHD			
	Funds Term 30 Days Dollars	269 102	2.24.0/	
Quote of participation	(corresponds to US\$7,332) Fondo Mutuo Renta Fija-BHD	368,102	2.34 %	
Quote of participation	Term 30 Days	691	5.36 %	
Quote of participation	Fondo Mutuo Reservas Caoba	071	5.50 %	
C	(corresponds to US\$50)	2,519	5.49 %	
Quote of participation	Fondo Mutuo Matrimonial	10,324	3.72 %	
Quote of participation	Fondo Inmobiliario Excel			
	(corresponds to US\$508)	25,513	5.66 %	
Restricted securities				
Bonds Law No.548-14, 331-15, 260-415, 248-17 and				
693-16	Dominican Republic State	2,282,077	10.38 % until 12.00 %	2023 until 2032
Time deposits	Central Bank of the	760.006	10 50 %	2025
Profitability guarantee	Dominican Republic Profitability guarantee of	769,006	10.50 %	2025
romaonity guarance	La Administradora de Fondos			
	de Pensiones, Invested in			
	different Institutions	1,281,410		

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

		Amount in	Interest	
Type of Investment	Issuer	<u>RD\$</u>	rate	<u>Maturity</u>
Mortgage notes (b)	Banco Múltiple BHD León,	1 (7)		2010
Other investments (a)	S. A. Fideicomiso Viviendas	1,676	6.00 %	2019
(L)	Bajo Costo	78,002	12.00 %	
Fideicomiso	Fideicomiso de Administracion y Fuente de Pago Sector			
	Eléctrico	257,438	16.06 %	
		80,783,908		
	Interests receivable,	1 010 025		
	(includes US\$2,519)	<u>1,810,025</u> 82,593,933		
	Allowance for investment,	,-,-,-,		
	(includes US\$154)	(317,005)		
	=	82,276,928		
2017				
Other investments in debt instruments:				
Time deposits	Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	23,318,977	3.75 % until 15.50 %	2018 until 2024
Bonds Law No. 99-01	Dominican Republic State	150,000	0.05 % until 9.25 %	2024
Bonds Law 175-12, 331-15, 58-14, 48-10, 47-13, 58-13, 260-15, 547-14, 131-11, 260-15, 297-10, 152-14, 155-13, 366-09, 361-11, 193-11, 151-14, 294-11, 143-13, 687-16, 293-16,	Dominican Republic State (includes US\$24,432)			
and 693-16	Fideicomico noro la Onoroción	28,345,436	4.34 % until 18.50 %	2018 until 2044
Trust values (a)	Fideicomiso para la Operación, Mantenimiento y Expansión de La Red Vial principal de			
Agreement with the	la República Dominicana Edesur Dominicana, S. A.	2,248,890	10.50 %	2026
Dominican Republic	(corresponds to			
Electric Sector debt (a)	US\$128,982)	6,216,026	10.00 %	2020
	Empresa Distribuidora de Electricidad del Este, S. A.			
	(corresponds to US\$197,606)	9,523,254	7.75 % until 10.00 %	2020
	Edenorte Dominicana, S. A. (corresponds to US\$221,794)	10,688,911	7.75 % until 10.00 %	2020
Corporate bonds	Empresa Generadora de	10,000,711		2020
	Electricidad Haina, S. A. (corresponds to US\$1,602)	95,236	5.75 % until 11.25 %	2020 until 2027

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

Type of Investment	Issuer	Amount in RD\$	Interest rate	Maturity
• •		<u>110 y</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
2017				
Bonds	Consorcio Energético CEPM			
	(corresponds to US\$2,962)	142,760	5.15 % until 5.50 %	2025 until 2027
Bonds	Compañía de Electricidad			
	de Puerto Plata, S. A.	55 500	5 00 0/ 11 6 00 0/	2027
Components hands	(corresponds to US\$1,153)	55,538	5.90 % until 6.00 %	2027
Corporate bonds	Parallax Valores, Puesto de Bolsa, S. A.	50,000	10.90 %	2018
Corporate bonds	Dominican Power Partners.	50,000	10.90 /0	2018
Corporate bolids	(corresponds to US\$352)	16,988	5.90 % until 6.25 %	2018 until 2023
Bonds	Asociación La Nacional			
	de Ahorros y Préstamos	14,363	10.75 %	2024
Corporate bonds	United Capital Puesto de Bolsa	10,000	9.00 %	2020
Time deposits	Agricultural Bank of the			
	Dominican Republic	685,000	7.00 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Popular de			
	Ahorros y Préstamos	72,530	5.35 % until 8.50 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Peravia de	00.461	C 00 0/ /1 0 50 0/	2010
Time deposite	Ahorros y Préstamos	88,461	6.00 % until 8.50 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación La Vega Real de Ahorros y Préstamos	111,830	6.50 % until 7.50%	2018
Time deposits	Asociación La Nacional	111,050	0.50 % unui 7.50%	2018
	de Ahorros y Préstamos	42,194	6.00 % and 8.35 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Maguana de			
1	Ahorros y Préstamos	28,036	8.00 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Romana de			
	Ahorros y Préstamos	36,079	6.75 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Duarte de			
	Ahorros y Préstamos	2,197	6.80 %	2018
Time deposits	Asociación Bonao de	25.010	C 25 0/ /1 C 75 0/	2010
Time deposits	Ahorros y Préstamos Banco Múltiple Caribe, S. A.	25,910 13,582	6.25 % until 6.75 % 7.75 %	2018 2018
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Lafise, S. A.	15,382	8.00 % until 8.15 %	2018
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Promérica	15,400	0.00 /0 until 0.15 /0	2010
	de la República			
	Dominicana, S. A.	15,670	7.15 %	2018
Time deposits	Banco Popular Dominicano,			
	S. A. Banco Múltiple	208,774	6.45 % until 6.75 %	2018
Time deposits	Motor Crédito, S. A. Banco			
	de Ahorro y Crédito	31,659	6.00 % and 7.50 %	2018
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple de las	 50 707 	2.25.00	2010
	Américas, S.A. (includes US\$504)	62,707	3.25 % until 9.50 %	2018
Time deposits	Banco Múltiple Santa Cruz, S. A.	14,153	5.95 %	2018
Time deposits	Banesco Banco Múltiple, S. A.	111,325	7.50 % and 10.10 %	2018
Time deposits	Banco de Ahorro y Crédito	,343	,	2010
1	ADOPEM, S. A.	12,242	7.50 %	2018
Quote of participation	Administradora de Fondos de			
	Inversión Universal, S. A.	61,489		2018

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

		Amount in	Interest	
Type of Investment	Issuer	<u>RD\$</u>	rate	<u>Maturity</u>
2017				
Quote of participation	Administradora de Fondos de Inversión BHD, S. A.	30		2018
Quote of participation	JMMB Sociedad Administradora de Fondos de Inversión, S. A.			2018
Quote of participation	Fondo Mutuo Educacional La Isabela	100		2010
Quote of participation	Fondo Mutuo Larimar	100		
Quote of participation	Fondo Inmobiliario Exce (corresponds to US\$501)	24,151		
Restricted securities				
Reports	Various	3,177,021		2018
Reports	Alpha Sociedad de valores	702,066		2018
Bonds Law No.260-15,				
547-15, and 693-16	Dominican Republic State	1,985,000	7.0 % until 8.50 %	2023 until 2032
Profitability guarantee	Profitability guarantee of La Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones, Invested in			
	different Institutions	1,106,388		
Mortgage notes (b)	Banco Múltiple BHD León, S. A.	201	7.30 %	2018
Time deposits (b)	Asociación Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos	3,000	5.00 %	2018
Other investments (a)	Fideicomiso Viviendas			
Other investments (a)	Bajo Costo	78,002	12.00 %	2020
Electric Sector Factoring	Fideicomiso Multivalores	20,000	12.00 %	2020
		89,701,568		
	Interests receivable,			
	(includes US\$2,812)	1,265,619		
		90,967,187		
	Allowance for investment,	(272.010)		
	(includes US\$155)	(273,010)		
		<u>90,694,177</u>		

- (a) For purposes of calculating the solvency ratio, the Bank received the no objection from the Superintendence of Banks to grant regulatory treatment to these investments, similar to the current facilities awarded to the Central Government, i.e., classify as risk category "A", 0 % provision requirement and 0 % weighted.
- (b) Investments affected by lawsuits against the Bank.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios

a) The breakdown of the portfolio by type of loans is as follows:

		2018			2017	
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>
C						
Commercial loans Advances on checking accounts		32,343	32,343		52,136	52,136
Loans (includes	-	52,545	52,545	-	52,150	52,150
US\$1,716,387 in 2018						
and US\$1,615,463 in 2017)	70,650,136	137,008,624	207,658,760	63,433,385	128,550,228	191,983,613
Discounted notes	-			-	101	101
Invoice discounting						
(include US\$4,766 in 2018						
and US\$2,312 in 2017)	-	379,869	379,869	-	115,523	115,523
Financial leases	1,502,771	1,942	1,504,713	1,487,874	2,449	1,490,323
Advance on export notes						
(corresponds to US\$16 in						
2018 and US\$23 in 2017)	-	793	793	-	1,124	1,124
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	172	172
Other loans	-	3,169	3,169		5,267	5,267
_	72,152,907	137,426,740	209,579,647	64,921,259	128,727,000	193,648,259
Consumer loans						
Credit cards (includes						
US\$23,817 in		0.014.644	0.014.644		7 000 040	7 000 040
2018 and US\$20,593 in 2017)	-	8,914,644	8,914,644	-	7,898,248	7,898,248
Consumer loans (includes US1,678 and US\$1,522 in						
2018 and 2017)		54,562,919	54,562,919		43,816,587	43,816,587
2018 and 2017)			54,502,919		45,810,587	45,610,587
	-	63,477,563	63,477,563	-	51,714,835	51,714,835
-						
Mortgage loans						
Residential purchases						
(includes US\$1,859 and						
US\$1,770 in 2018 and 2017)	-	39,579,477	39,579,477	-	37,877,516	37,877,516
Construction, improvements,						
repairs, expansion and						
others						
	-	871,444	871,444		985,574	985,574
	-	40,450,921	40,450,921		38,863,090	38,863,090
_	72,152,907	241,355,224	313,508,131	64,921,259	219,304,925	284,226,184
Interests receivable (includes						
US\$14,380 and	02.000	5 1 60 001	5 9 51 9 99	105 101	6 02 4 707	7 220 201
US\$21,193 in 2018 and 2017)	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201
Allowance for loan losses						
and interests receivable						
(includes US\$38,153 and US\$26,450 in						
and US\$26,459 in 2018 and 2017)		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
2010 and 2017)	-	(0,000,071)	(0,000,071)		(0,207,297)	(0,207,277)
=	72,246,715	237,957,174	310,203,889	65,416,753	217,872,335	283,289,088

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

b) The status of the loan portfolio is as follows:

	2018		2017			
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>
Commercial loans Current (i) (includes US\$1,680,142 and US\$1,561,531						
in 2018 and 2017) Restructured (ii) (includes US\$38,516 and US\$46,659 in	72,152,757	128,614,745	200,767,502	64,921,112	119,117,004	184,038,116
2018 and 2017) Past due: 31 to 90 days (iii) (includes US\$813	-	2,910,662	2,910,662	-	3,525,242	3,525,242
and US\$588 in 2018 and 2017) More than 90 days (iv) (includes US\$843 and	-	173,470	173,470	-	140,293	140,293
US\$1,755 in 2018 and 2017) Legal collections (v), (includes (US\$82 and US\$7,193	150	1,411,434	1,411,584	147	1,179,620	1,179,767
in 2018 and 2017)		941,993	941,993		1,057,215	1,057,215
-	72,152,907	134,052,304	206,205,211	64,921,259	125,019,374	189,940,633
<u>Microcredits</u> Current (i) Past due:	-	1,221	1,221	-	5,126	5,126
31 to 90 days (iii)	-	25	25	-	99	99
More than 90 days (iv)	-	104	104		281	281
-		1,350	1,350		5,506	5,506
Microenterprises loans Current (i) (includes US\$55						
2017)	-	3,152,517	3,152,517	-	3,408,817	3,408,817
Restructured (ii) includes US\$8 2018) Past due: 31 to 90 days (iii)	-	30,056	30,056	-	44,093	44,093
(includes US\$15 and US\$4 in 2018 and 2017) More than 90 days (iv)	-	15,841	15,841	-	20,227	20,227
(includes US\$711 in 2018) Legal collections (v) (include US\$37 and 15 in 2018	-	118,204	118,204	-	185,658	185,658
and 2017)		56,468	56,468		43,325	43,325
_	-	3,373,086	3,373,086		3,702,120	3,702,120

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

		2018			2017	
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>	sector	sector	Total
Consumer loans Current (i) (includes US\$24,755 and US\$21,163 in						
in 2018 and 2017) Restructured (ii)	-	61,826,879 144,153	61,826,879 144,153	- -	49,884,199 97,199	49,884,199 97,199
Past due: 31 to 90 days (iii) More than 90 days (iv) (includes US\$741 and US\$950 in	-	202,738	202,738	-	261,841	261,841
2018 and 2017) Legal collections (v)	-	999,113 304,680	999,113 304,680	-	1,330,814 140,782	1,330,814 140,782
-		63,477,563	63,477,563		51,714,835	51,714,835
Mortgage loans Current (i) (includes US\$1,390 and US\$1,298						
in 2018 and 2017 Restructured (ii) Past due: 31 to 90 days (iii)	-	39,579,856 102,069	39,579,856 102,069	-	37,850,688 103,171	37,850,688 103,171
(includes US\$2 and US\$1 in 2018 and 2017) More than 90 days (iv) Legal collections (v)	- -	9,762 347,333	9,762 347,333	-	7,933 599,931	7,933 599,931
(includes US\$468 and US\$471 in 2018 and 2017)		411,901	411,901		301,367	301,367
	-	40,450,921	40,450,921	-	38,863,090	38,863,090
Interests receivable Current (i) (includes US\$12,667 and US\$18,471 in 2018 and 2017) Restructured (ii) (includes	93,132	4,563,689	4,656,821	495,325	6,191,497	6,686,822
US\$1,297 and US\$1,551 in 2018 and 2017) Past due:	15	100,341	100,356	149	116,288	116,437
From 31 to 90 days (iii) (includes US\$258 and US\$65 in 2018 and 2017) More than 90 days (iv) (includes US\$139 and	-	162,450	162,450	-	141,403	141,403
US\$166 in 2018 and 2017) Legal collections (v) (includes US\$19 and US\$940 in	136	233,531	233,667	20	250,170	250,190
2018 and 2017)	525	108,010	108,535		135,349	135,349
-	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

		2018			2017	
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Allowance for loans and interests receivable (includes US\$38,153 and US\$26,459 in						
2018 and 2017)		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
	72,246,715	237,957,174	310,203,889	65,416,753	217,872,335	283,289,088

- (i) Corresponds to loans that are up to date in fulfilling the payment plan agreed or that do not show arrears over 30 days from the date on which they have become due and payable, except consumer loans relating to credit card, which will remain current until 60 days after the date on which payments have become due and payable.
- (ii) Corresponds to principal and interest receivable on loans that present an impairment in the payment capacity of the debtor or the payment behavior and their conditions and payment terms have changed, resulting in a change of the interest rate and maturity of the original loan contract, as well as loans resulting from capitalization of interest, default commissions and other charges of a previous loan.
- (iii) Corresponds to principal installments and interest past due 31 to 90 days from the day in which the principal should have been paid.
- (iv) Corresponds to the total principal and interest receivable that are past due in their principal payments for more than 90 days. Loans payable in installments are classified as overdue portfolio. Furthermore, includes overdrafts on demand with more than three days in arrears.
- (v) Corresponds to principal and interest receivable of loans that are in legal collection process.
- *c)* By type of collateral:

		2018			2017	
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Multi-use collateral (i) Specific use collateral (ii)	1,532,415	89,448,828 14,026,766	90,981,243 14,026,766	1,486,383	97,726,361 3,076,292	99,212,744 3,076,292
Without collateral (iii)	<u>70,620,492</u> 72,152,907	<u>137,879,630</u> 241,355,224	<u>208,500,122</u> 313,508,131	<u>63,434,876</u> 64.921.259	<u>118,502,272</u> 219,304,925	<u>181,937,148</u> 284,226,184
Interests receivable	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201
Allowance for loan losses and interests receivable		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
	72,246,715	237,957,174	310,203,889	65,416,753	217,872,335	283,289,088

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

(i) Multi-use collateral are considered to be goods that are not specific to an activity, but can be multipurpose, realizable, valuable, easy to execute, transferable without excessive costs and stable in value. These guarantees are considered between 50 % and 100 % of their value for the purposes of the coverage of the risks, depending on the guarantee. These collaterals are considered as follows:

Type of collateral	Percentage of <u>admittance (%</u>)
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by the Dominican	
State (Central Bank, Ministry of Finance) (a)	100
Debt securities issued by the financial	
Intermediary entities (a)	95
Time deposits in domestic or foreign currency owned	
by the financial intermediary (a)	100
Time deposits in domestic or foreign currency of	
other financial intermediaries (a)	95
Sureties or guarantees, irrevocable letters of credit	
and letters of credit stand-by	95
Mutual guarantee certificates	80
Investment fund participation fees (b)	-
Plots or land	80
Plots or exclusive land for agricultural purposes	80
Residential buildings, property and apartments	80
Buildings and commercial space	80
Operating hotels (c)	80
Hotel projects under construction (c)	70
Industrial warehouses (c)	80
Aircraft	80
Motor vehicles with an aging of less than five years	50
Renewable energy equipment (c)	80
Multi-use machinery and equipment	70
Warrants of inventory	90
Trust accounts for payment sources	_50

- (a) For cash deposits and financial instruments whose denomination of currency (local or foreign) is different than the currency of the credit that is being guaranteed, the percentage of eligibility must be reduced by 10 %.
- (b) The percentage of admissibility of the shares in investment funds, as well as their classification in multi-purpose or polyvalent or non-multipurpose, are established according to the assets that make up the equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

(c) The percentage of admissibility of fiduciary guarantees, as well as its classification on multi-use or specific use collateral are set according to the trust property.

(ii) Specific-use collaterals are real guarantees that, due to their nature, are considered of unique use, and therefore present characteristics that are difficult to realize due to their specialized origin. These collaterals will apply according to the following percentages:

Type of collateral	Percentage of <u>admittance (%</u>)
Heavy vehicles	50
Free trade zone	60
Specialized machines and equipment	<u>_50</u>

- (iii) This category considers as unsecured loans those that are guaranteed by insurance policies and other guarantees.
- d) By source of funds:

		2018			2017	
	Public sector	Private sector	<u>Total</u>	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Own funds Other domestic institutions	72,152,907	241,329,977 25,247	313,482,884 25,247	64,921,259	219,279,678 25,247	284,200,937 25,247
	72,152,907	241,355,224	313,508,131	64,921,259	219,304,925	284,226,184
Interests receivable Allowance for loan losses	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201
and interests receivable		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
	72,246,715	237,957,174	310,203,889	<u> 65,416,753</u>	217,872,335	283,289,088

e) By term:

, 5		2018			2017	
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Short-term (up to one year) Medium-term (more than one year and up to	52,329,696	87,654,175	139,983,871	46,789,166	78,787,889	125,577,055
three years)	10,638,817	115,565,337	126,204,154	8,769,376	104,103,599	112,872,975
Long-term (more than three years)	9,184,394	38,135,712	47,320,106	9,362,717	36,413,437	45,776,154
	72,152,907	241,355,224	313,508,131	64,921,259	219,304,925	284,226,184
Interests receivable Allowance for loan losses	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201
and interests receivable		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
	72,246,715		310,203,889	65,416,753	217,872,335	283,289,088

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

f) By economic sector:

	2018		2017			
	Public	Private		Public	Private	
	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>	sector	sector	<u>Total</u>
Commencent	(9.007.272		(9.207.272	(2.010.774		(2.010.774
Government Financial sector	68,297,372	4 720 209	68,297,372	62,919,774	-	62,919,774
Non-financial sector	3,855,535	4,720,308	8,575,843	2,001,485	2,944,049	4,945,534
Agriculture, livestock		4 410 699	4 410 699		5 100 017	5 100 017
and forestry	-	4,419,688	4,419,688	-	5,109,917	5,109,917
Fishing	-	5,920	5,920	-	5,920	5,920
Mining and quarries	-	415,547	415,547	-	450,699	450,699
Manufacturing industry	-	21,545,266	21,545,266	-	12,841,120	12,841,120
Electricity, gas and water	-	6,641,994	6,641,994	-	3,913,566	3,913,566
Construction wholesale	-	29,425,778	29,425,778	-	29,008,673	29,008,673
and retail business	-	38,214,853	38,214,853	-	44,848,256	44,848,256
Hotels and restaurants	-	16,103,502	16,103,502	-	15,291,667	15,291,667
Transportation, warehousing					10000000	4 0 65 000
and communication	-	3,329,783	3,329,783	-	1,965,208	1,965,208
Real estate, and leasing						
activities	-	7,137,878	7,137,878	-	6,826,256	6,826,256
Education	-	281,649	281,649	-	276,649	276,649
Health and social services	-	131,112	131,112	-	127,112	127,112
Other social and personal						
services activities	-	100,006,021	100,006,021	-	87,748,415	87,748,415
Private household with						
local services		8,975,925	8,975,925		7,947,418	7,947,418
	70 150 007	241 255 224	212 500 121	(4.001.050	210 204 025	204 226 104
	72,152,907	241,355,224	313,508,131	64,921,259	219,304,925	284,226,184
Interests receivable	93,808	5,168,021	5,261,829	495,494	6,834,707	7,330,201
Allowance for loan						
losses and interests						
receivable		(8,566,071)	(8,566,071)		(8,267,297)	(8,267,297)
	72,246,715	237,957,174	310,203,889	65,416,753	217,872,335	283,289,088
	/2,240,/13	<u> </u>	510,203,007	03,410,733		203,207,000

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, loans to the private sector include RD\$33,169 and RD\$34,400 million, respectively, which correspond to credit line operations with contractors and suppliers who are carrying or have carried out works to the Dominican Republic State with the guarantee of the government. Until December 20, 2016, these loans had the non-objection of the Superintendence of Banks to be classified in risk category "A", provision requirement of 1 % and their recognition as private sector loans. Through the sixth resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2016, a no-objection was granted until April 30, 2017 for the Bank to classify these credits with risk category "A" and provision requirement of 0 %, as well as their presentation as current and classify as loans to the private sector. These terms were extended until December 31, 2018, through the Seventh Resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2017. This no objection was subsequently extended until December 31, 2019, through the Second Resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2017.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

7 Loans portfolios (continued)

According to the First Resolution of the Monetary Board dated July 9, 2015, direct and indirect financing granted to the Dominican State that has the collateral of the same or with the funds for the repayment of the debt from real flows recorded in the law of the Dominican Republic's general budget, will be classified with risk category "A" and a provision requirement of 0 %. According to the sixth resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2016, a no-objection was granted until April 30, 2017 so that credits granted to the Dominican State that are in its loan portfolio as of December 31, 2016, will be classified in risk category "A", requirement of 0 % provision and presented as current. This no objection was extended until December 31, 2018, through the Seventh Resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 31, 2019, through the Second Resolution of the Monetary Board dated December 20, 2018.

On March 27, 2014, the Bank signed a transactional agreement with a domestic financial institution, in which the following was agreed:

• The domestic financial institution transferred to the Bank its loan portfolio, classified by the Superintendence of Banks in risk categories of D and E, with a face value of approximately RD\$800,000. For the administration of this portfolio, the Bank charges a commission on the recovered values. During 2018 and 2017, revenues from this commission amounted to approximately RD\$2,970 and RD\$6,200, respectively, and are presented as part of the other operating income in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss for those years.

8 Debtors by acceptances

A summary of debtors by acceptances, is as follows:

	20)18	20	2017		
		Maturity		Maturity		
Correspondent Bank	Amount	Date	<u>Amount</u>	Date		
Wells Fargo Bank (corresponds to US\$7,604 in 2017) Commerzbank (corresponds to	-	-	366,461	2018		
to US\$ 82 in 2018 and US\$227 in 2017)	4,112	2019	10,955	2018		
Societe Generale (corresponds to US\$3,469 in 2018 and US\$10,514 in 2017)	174,150	2019	506,708	2018		
Deustche Bank (corresponds to US\$4,410 in 2017)	-	-	212,531	2018		

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

8 Debtors by acceptances (continued)

9

	20)18	2017	
Correspondent Bank	Amount	Maturity <u>Date</u>	Amount	Maturity Date
CoBank (corresponds to US\$10,000 in 2017)	-	-	481,928	2018
CitiBank (corresponds to US\$164 in 2017)	-	-	7,878	2018
CaixaBank, S.A. (corresponds to US\$27 in 2018)	1,358	2019	-	-
MUFG Bank,Ltd (corresponds to US\$210 in 2018)	10,553	2019	-	-
Rabobank Netherland (corresponds to US\$13,685 in 2018) Sumitama Mitaui Banking	687,024	2019	-	-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (corresponds to US\$678 in 2018) The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	34,052	2019	-	-
(corresponds to US\$362 in 2018)	18,159			-
=	<u>929,408</u>		<u>1,586,461</u>	
Accounts receivable				
A summary of accounts receivable is	as follows:	<u>201</u>	<u>8</u> 2	2017
Right for future contract with foreigr (includes US\$34 in 2018)	-	1,7	/21	-
Commissions receivable (includes U in 2018 and US\$182 in 2017) Other receivables:	\$\$509	211,3	392 22	1,536
Advances to suppliers Accounts receivable from employees Recoverable expenses	5	5 14,7		260 4,545 6,571
Security deposits Judicial and administrative deposits		48,8	- 2	6,461 2,014
Credit card claims Accounts receivable for real estate ar leasing operations (includes US\$55		57,1	.00 9.	3,490
in 2018 and US\$59 in 2017) Management funds Discounted notes receivable		7,9 35,5 28,6	534 410	6,911 0,374 1,458
		20,0		1,100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

9 Accounts receivable (continued)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Documents receivable from instruments with a re-sale agreement Returned checks (includes US\$2	-	130,773
in 2017)	782	320
Accounts receivable - other (includes US\$1,152 in 2018		
and US\$4,232 in 2017	910,180	784,492
	1,317,475	1,809,205
Interests receivable	1,521	
Insurance premiums receivable:		
General insurances (includes US\$22,913 and US\$23,157 in 2018 and 2017) Life insurance (includes US\$371	2,212,189	2,182,192
and US\$500 in 2018 and 2017)	175,350	56,148
	2,387,539	2,238,340
Receivables from insurance and guarantees	5,820	6,688
	3,712,355	4,054,233

10 Assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans

A summary of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Furniture and equipment (a) Real estate	1,070,265 <u>8,437,083</u>	491,542 <u>8,090,050</u>
Allowance for losses on assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans	9,507,348	8,581,592
	(7,554,613)	(6,356,177)
	<u>1,952,735</u>	2,225,415

(a) Basically corresponds to the allocation of machinery for approximately RD\$697,254, through an investment settlement agreement maintained by the Bank in the Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic. This was done because the investment was made so that the Agricultural Bank of the Dominican Republic could grant a loan to a private debtor of the national rice sector, with collateral of the awarded machinery.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

10 Assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans (continued)

Following is a description of assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans (by aging) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

2018	<u>Amount</u>	Provision
2018		
Up to 40 months: Furniture and equipment Real estate More than 40 months:	585,132 3,486,219	(1,963,376)
Furniture and equipment	485,133	(485,133)
Real estate	4,950,864	(4,950,864)
Total	<u>9,507,348</u>	<u>(7,554,613)</u>
2017		
Up to 40 months: Furniture and equipment Real estate More than 40 months:	491,325 3,285,943	(491,325) (1,060,528)
Furniture and equipment Real estate	216 	(216) (4,804,108)
Total	<u> </u>	(6,356,177)

11 Investments in shares

A summary of investments in shares as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

Amount of investment	Percentage of <u>shares</u>	Type of <u>shares</u>	Face value	Market <u>value</u>	Number of outstanding <u>shares</u>
December 31, 2018					
Investments in associates:					
716,725	24.53 %	Common	100	(a)	2,097,100
348,347	30.00 %	Common	1,000	(a)	169,298
88,730	49.00 %	Common	100	(a)	339,618
1,153,802					

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

11 Investments in shares (continued)

A summary of investments in shares as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

Amount of investment	Percentage of <u>shares</u>	Type of <u>shares</u>	Face <u>value</u>	Market <u>value</u>	Number of outstanding <u>shares</u>
December 31, 2018					
<u>Investments in other entities:</u> 43,100 (a) 15,605 (b) <u>57,347 (b)</u> <u>116,052</u> 1,269,854 (31,247) (c)	-10 %	Common Common	311 100	869 (a)	128,776 156,048
Total <u>1,238,607</u>					
December 31, 2017					
Investments in associates: 685,259 249,268	24.53 % 27.08 %	Common Common	100 1,000	(a) (a)	4,866,613 161,888
934,527					
<u>Investments in other entities</u> : 41,374 (a) 15,605 (b) <u>97,467 (b)</u>	0 % 10 %	Common Common	311 100	1,295 (a)	128,776 156,048
154,446					
1,088,973 (27,795) (c)					
Total <u>1,061,178</u>					

- (a) In the Dominican Republic there is no active market where the Bank can obtain the market value of these local investments; however, for investments in shares of companies that are listed in an active market, which book value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to RD\$43 and RD\$41 million, respectively, the market value was RD\$112 and RD\$167 million, respectively.
- (b) Corresponds to minor investments in several entities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

11 Investments in shares (continued)

(c) Represents an allowance for investments in shares.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, investments in shares include US\$756 and US\$827 net of allowance, respectively.

A movement of the investment, dividends received and equity shares in net profit of the associates as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Investment balances at January 1 st	934,527	849,844
Equity on earnings recognized	232,098	138,381
Share purchase	48,609	-
Transfers (i)	40,120	-
Dividends received in cash	(101,552)	(53,698)
Investment balances at December 31	1,153,802	934,527

(i) Corresponds to shares in other companies, which as of December 2018 became shares in associates for the shares purchase going from 15 % of participation to December 31, 2017, to 49 % of participation as of December 31, 2018.

12 Property, furniture and equipment

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, a summary of property, furniture and equipment is as follows:

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction and acquisitions in process (a)	Total
2018	_ .	<u>L</u>		.		
Balance at						
January 1 st , 2018	1,509,541	5,658,837	5,158,352	331,892	4,082,907	16,741,529
Acquisitions	-	121,542	120,751	-	1,021,995	1,264,288
Disposals	(164)	(6,278)	(695,147)	-	-	(701,589)
Transfers	(17,591)	346,723	1,712,126	28,410	(2,066,008)	3,660
Balance at December						
31, 2018	1,491,786	6,120,824	6,296,082	360,302	3,038,894	17,307,888
Accumulated depreciation						
at January 1 st ,2018	-	(1,612,555)	(2,221,191)	(142,688)	-	(3,976,434)
Depreciation expenses (b)	-	(196,088)	(973,448)	(76,135)	-	(1,245,671)
Disposals		1,605	685,029			686,634
Balance at December 31,						
2018	-	(1,807,038)	(2,509,610)	(218,823)	-	(4,535,471)
Property, furniture and equipment at						
December 31, 2018	1,491,786	4,313,786	3,786,472	141,479	3,038,894	12,772,417

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

12 Property, furniture and equipment (continued)

	Land and		Furniture and	Leasehold	Construction and acquisitions	
	improvements	Buildings	equipment	improvements	in process (a)	Total
2017						
Balance at						
January 1 st , 2017	1,502,291	5,065,251	4,874,138	208,393	4,848,302	16,498,375
Acquisitions	-	37,367	81,703	-	525,398	644,468
Disposals	-	(4,784)	(399,913)	-	-	(404,697)
Transfers	7,250	561,003	602,424	123,499	(1,290,793)	3,383
Balance at December						
31, 2017	1,509,541	5,658,837	5,158,352	331,892	4,082,907	16,741,529
Accumulated depreciation						
at January 1 st ,2017	-	(1,430,693)	(1,757,754)	(68,605)	-	(3,257,052)
Depreciation expenses (b)	-	(186,646)	(836,690)	(74,083)	-	(1,097,419)
Disposals		4,784	373,253			378,037
Balance at December 31,						
2017		(1,612,555)	(2,221,191)	(142,688)		(3,976,434)
Property, furniture and equipment at						
December 31, 2017	<u> </u>	4,046,282	2,937,161	189,204	4,082,907	12,765,095

- (a) As of December 31, 2018, it basically corresponds to remodeling and construction of offices. As of December 31, 2017, it corresponds to acquisitions of technology equipment, remodeling and construction of the offices.
- (b) As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, includes RD\$20,661 and RD\$20,277, respectively, correspond to depreciation of assets in use by officers and employees which are presented as part of salaries and compensation to personnel in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Land and buildings held by the Bank as of December 31, 2004, are recognized at fair value as determined by independent external appraisers at that date. The difference between the historical cost of land and buildings and their fair values at the valuation date, amounted to RD\$915,737 and is presented as revaluation surplus, net of cumulative depreciation in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

13 Other assets

A summary of other assets is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Deferred charges:		
Commissions to insurance agents on unearned premiums Prepaid insurances	274,897 244,249	249,479 218,711
Non-deferred proportional ceded reinsurance premium (a) Prepaid income tax	173,868 1,496,225	150,742 1,378,319
Other prepaid payments (includes US\$25 and US\$4 in 2018 and 2017) Other deferred charges	1,397,533 220,631	1,230,646 181,131
	3,807,403	3,409,028
Intangibles:		
Software	3,063,676	180,253
Others	$\frac{2,200}{3,065,876}$	$\frac{2,200}{182,453}$
	3,003,870	182,455
Accumulated amortization	(143,611)	(123,828)
	2,922,265	58,625
Other assets:		
Assets acquired for financial leases	736,821	736,821
Stationery and office supplies Libraries and artwork	$ 188,587 \\ 25,043 $	$132,755 \\ 24,547$
Other miscellaneous assets (b)	196,368	3,000,236
Items pending for allocation (c), (includes US\$1,356 in 2018	170,200	5,000,250
US\$3,040 in 2017)	285,795	540,898
Others (includes US\$5 in 2018)	103,139	97,011
	1,535,753	4,532,268
	8,265,421	7,999,921

- (a) Corresponds to insurance premiums pending to be amortized from reinsurance contracts for excess of losses.
- (b) As of December 31, 2017, corresponds to cash advances made for the acquisition of computer programs and other related expenditure. As of December 31, 2018, the Bank obtained authorization from the Superintendence of Banks to capitalize, as computer programs, an amount of RD\$2,851,604.
- (c) The Bank recognizes under this caption the debit balances of the items that due to operational reasons cannot be immediately recognized in the final accounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

14 Summary of allowances for risky assets

A summary of the changes in allowances for risky assets is shown below:

December 31, 2018	Loan portfolio	Investments	Interests receivable	Other assets (a)	Contingent operations (b)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
Balance at January 1 st , 2018 Constitution of allowances Write-offs against allowances Transfers of allowances Effect of change in	7,758,005 3,167,157 (2,340,216) (783,424)	297,835 47,199 (1,170)	512,262 511,723 (753,814) 426,441	6,356,177 812,648 - 385,788	261,981 57,371 (27,635)	15,186,260 4,596,098 (3,094,030)
exchange rates and others	70,518	397	1,410		5,590	77,915
Balance at December 31, 2018 Minimum allowances	7,872,040	344,261	698,022	7,554,613	297,307	16,766,243
required at December 31, 2018 (c) Excess (deficit) in the minimum allowance	7,840,924	327,068	602,321	7,550,767	241,847	16,562,927
required at December 31, 2018 (e)	31,116	17,193	<u>95,701</u>	3,846	55,460	203,316
December 31, 2017						
Balance at January 1 st , 2017 Constitution of allowances Write-offs against allowances Transfers of allowances Reverse of allowances (d) Effect of change in	6,276,242 3,467,448 (1,833,279) (186,457)	267,115 32,952 (2,686)	419,138 490,659 (374,952) (22,869)	5,960,004 297,666 - 253,507 (155,000)	212,372 86,799 (41,495)	13,134,871 4,375,524 (2,208,231) - (155,000)
exchange rates and others	34,051	454	286		4,305	39,096
Balance at December 31, 2017 Minimum allowances	7,758,005	297,835	512,262	6,356,177	261,981	15,186,260
required at December 31, 2017 (c) Excess (deficit) in the minimum allowance	7,642,679	292,014	479,865	6,352,464	213,748	14,980,770
required at December 31, 2017 (e)	115,326	5,821	32,397	3,713	48,233	205,490

- (a) Corresponds to the allowance for assets received in liue of foreclosure of loans.
- (b) This allowance is included as part of other liabilities (see note 19) and the constitution expense is included as part of operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- (c) Represents the amounts of allowance determined by a self-assessment as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 plus other adjustments made.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

14 Summary of allowances for risky assets (continued)

- (d) Includes amount of reversed provision of assets received in recovery of credits.
- (e) As of December 31, 2018 in the case that the required provisions are lower than the recognized provisions, the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic allow the release of provisions without prior authorization from the regulatory authorities, except allowances for interests receivable over 90 days. As of December 31, 2017, the Superintendence of Banks did not allow the release of these allowances without prior authorization.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, loans to some power generator companies were classified as risk "A" and with a requirement for provision of 0 %, as set forth in communication ADM/1028/15 issued by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic in September 10, 2015. Also, the loans awarded for the development of the Dominican road sector, were classified as risk "A" with a 0 % requirement provision, as stated in Circular ADM/0093/14 dated February 26, 2014.

The Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic communicated to the Bank its non-objection to the development of a financing program in favor of contractors of priority works, both of the Central Government and decentralized and autonomous companies and nonfinancial public companies, to be classified in category of risk "A" and therefore constitute 1 % of provision. By means of the Sixth Resolution of the Monetary Board of December 20, 2016, a waiver was granted until April 20, 2017 to grant a rating of risk "A" and requirement to provide a 0 % on these credits. These terms were extended until December 31, 2019, through the Second Resolution of the Monetary Board of December 20, 2018. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the amount of the debt under this program amounts to approximately RD\$33,169,000 and RD34,400,000, respectively.

15 Customers' deposits

Customers' deposits are summarized as follows:

a) By type

	Local currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Foreign currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
December 31, 2018					
Checking	59,490,014	0.72	-	-	59,490,014
Savings	89,787,946	0.78	64,190,537	0.85	153,978,483
Time	2,412	4.35	38,743,521	2.25	38,745,933
	149,280,372	<u> </u>	102,934,058	1.38	252,214,430

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

15 Customers' deposits (continued)

		Local <u>currency</u>	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Foreign currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
	December 31, 2017	,				
	Checking	58,363,467	0.57	-	-	58,363,467
	Savings	77,361,260	1.23	49,632,055	0.96	126,993,315
	Time	2,398	3.49	39,273,765	2.11	39,276,163
		135,727,125	<u> </u>	88,905,820	<u> </u>	224,632,945
b)	By sector					
	December 31, 2018	}				
	Non-financial					
	public sector Non-financial	28,263,089	0.72	22,037,243	1.08	50,300,332
	private sector	120,980,254	0.76	80,787,250	1.46	201,767,504
	Non-resident	37,029	0.75	109,565	0.91	146,594
		149,280,372	<u> </u>	<u> 102,934,058</u>	<u> </u>	252,214,430
	December 31, 2017	,				
	Non-financial					
	public sector	26,077,862	0.58	11,173,666	1.05	37,251,528
	Non-financial private sector	109,635,593	1.03	77,711,546	1.53	187,347,139
	Non-resident	13,670	0.67	20,608	1.33	34,278
		135,727,125	0.95	88,905,820	1.47	224,632,945
c)	By maturity date				<u> </u>	
C)						
	December 31, 2018)				
	To 15 days	149,277,961	0.76	64,052,438	0.85	213,330,399
	16 to 30 days	-	-	103,116	1.76	103,116
	31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days	272 109	3.37 3.37	3,055,116 2,994,461	1.69 2.24	3,055,388 2,994,570
	91 to 180 days	852	2.98	10,892,504	2.24 2.16	10,893,356
	181 to 360 days	165	3.55	10,346,374	2.10	10,346,539
	More than 1 year	1,013	6.01	11,490,049	2.24	11,491,062
		149,280,372	<u> </u>	102,934,058	<u> </u>	252,214,430

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

15 Customers' deposits (continued)

	Local <u>currency</u>	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Foreign currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
December 31, 2017					
To 15 days	135,724,727	0.95	50,029,533	0.98	185,754,260
16 to 30 days	8	1.13	280,969	2.03	280,977
31 to 60 days	237	1.55	6,065,874	1.75	6,066,111
61 to 90 days	202	1.90	4,889,391	1.90	4,889,593
91 to 180 days	819	1.60	8,091,855	1.95	8,092,674
181 to 360 days	138	2.17	12,872,078	2.56	12,872,216
More than 1 year	994	6.01	6,676,120	1.94	6,677,114
	135.727.125	0.95	88.905.820	1.47	224.632.945

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, customers' deposits include restricted amounts for the following concepts:

D 1 01 0010	Inactive accounts	Foreclosed <u>funds</u>	Deceased customers	Security <u>deposits</u>	Total <u>RD\$</u>
December 31, 2018					
Customers' deposits:					
Checking	91,673	596,401	44,844	-	732,918
Savings	366,191	581,139	1,320,068	-	2,267,398
Time		281,832	184,059	2,095,404	2,561,295
		1 450 252	1 = 40 0=1	2 005 404	(1 (11
	457,864	<u>1,459,372</u>	<u>1,548,971</u>	2,095,404	<u> </u>
December 31, 2017					
Customers' deposits:					
Checking	94,191	797,559	26,920	-	918,670
Savings	723,676	503,479	831,258	-	2,058,413
Time		173,676	182,736	2,633,808	2,990,220
	<u> </u>	<u>1,474,714</u>	<u>1,040,914</u>	2,633,808	<u> </u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

15 Customers' deposits (continued)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017 customer' deposits include amounts of inactive accounts, as follows:

	From 3 to <u>10 years</u>	More than <u>10 years</u>	Total
December 31, 2018			
Customer deposits:			
Checking	87,688	3,985	91,673
Savings	303,298	62,893	366,191
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	457,864
December 31, 2017			
Customer deposits:			
Checking	90,882	3,309	94,191
Savings	560,098	163,578	723,676
	650,980	166,887	817,867

16 Deposits from domestic and foreign financial institutions

A summary of deposits from domestic and foreign financial institutions is as follows:

a) By type and currency

December 31, 2018	Local currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Foreign currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
Checking Savings Time	4,393,765 239,736 <u>109</u>	0.72 0.78 <u>3.19</u>	14,539,018 5,871,791	0.85	4,393,765 14,778,754 <u>5,871,900</u>
=	<u>4,633,610</u>	0.72	20,410,809	<u> </u>	25,044,419
December 31, 2017	,				
Checking Savings Time	4,253,398 245,882 <u>96</u>	0.57 1.23 2.27	15,641,857 6,304,572	- 0.96 <u>1.57</u>	4,253,398 15,887,739 <u>6,304,668</u>
-	4,499,376	0.61	<u>21,946,429</u>	1.14	26,445,805

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

16 Deposits from domestic and foreign financial institutions (continued)

b) By maturity date

	Local currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Foreign currency	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%</u>)	Total <u>RD\$</u>
December 31, 2018					
To 15 days	4,633,502	0.72	14,539,018	0.85	19,172,520
31 to 60 days	75	3.00	5,207,944	1.90	5,208,019
61 to 90 days	-	-	25,480	3.00	25,480
91 to 180 days	31	3.45	248,494	2.60	248,525
181 to 360 days	-	-	317,949	3.42	317,949
More than a year	2	5.63	71,924	2.94	71,926
	<u>4,633,610</u>	<u> </u>	<u>20,410,809</u>	<u> </u>	<u>25,044,419</u>
December 31, 2017	<u>4,633,610</u>	<u>0.72</u>	<u>20,410,809</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>25,044,419</u>
December 31, 2017 To 15 days	<u>4,633,610</u> 4,499,294	<u>0.72</u>	20,410,809 15,641,844	<u>1.19</u> 0.96	<u>25,044,419</u> 20,141,138
,					
To 15 days	4,499,294	0.61	15,641,844	0.96	20,141,138
To 15 days 31 to 60 days	4,499,294	0.61	15,641,844 5,792,874	0.96 1.57	20,141,138 5,792,924
To 15 days 31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days 91 to 180 days 181 to 360 days	4,499,294 50 - 30	0.61 2.25	15,641,844 5,792,874 296,267	0.96 1.57 1.17	20,141,138 5,792,924 296,267
To 15 days 31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days 91 to 180 days	4,499,294 50	0.61 2.25	15,641,844 5,792,874 296,267 116,440	0.96 1.57 1.17 1.95	20,141,138 5,792,924 296,267 116,470

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank held funds in escrow due to third parties' foreclosures, inactive accounts, inoperative accounts and accounts from deceased customers in domestic financial institutions for RD\$319,032 and RD\$206,229, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the estatus of the inactive and/or dormant accounts of the deposits in domestic financial institutions with three to ten year term is RD\$922 and RD\$464, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

17 Borrowed funds

A summary of borrowed funds is as follows:

Borrower	Type	Collateral	Rate	<u>Maturity</u>	Balance
December 31, 2018					
Central Bank of the Dominican Republic	Loan	Secured	2.25%	2019 until 2022	20,196
Domestic financial institutions: Banco Popular Dominicano, S. A.	Line of				
Banco Múltiple Lafise, S.A (corresponds to US\$489)	credit Line of credit	Secured Secured	9.25 % 5.00 %	2019 2019	700,000 24,563
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Line of credit	Secured	7.50 %	2019	298,000
Asociación Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos	Line of credit	Secured	8.50 %	2019 _	1,000,000
Foreign financial institutions: Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. (corresponds to US\$104,000)	Line of credit	Unsecured	1.08 % until	- 2019	2,022,563 5,221,091
Citibank, N. A. (corresponds to US\$20,000)	Line of credit	Unsecured	4.14 %		
Eximbank, Republic of China - Taiwán (corresponds to US\$427)	Loan	Unsecured	3.34 % 3.26 % until	2019 2019	1,004,056 21,450
Sumitomo Mithsui Banking Corp. (corresponds to US\$59,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.61 % 3.68 % until 4.09 %	2019	2,961,965
Wells Fargo Bank (corresponds to US\$48,573)	Loan	Unsecured	3.57 % until 3.70 %	2019	2,438,492
Bac Florida Bank (corresponds to US\$12,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.99 %	2019	602,434
Bank of America (corresponds to US\$20,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.65 %	2019	1,004,056
U. S. Century Bank (corresponds to US\$10,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.62 % until 3.99 %	2019	502,028

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

17 Borrowed funds (continued)

Borrower	<u>Type</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	Balance
December 31, 2018					
Deutsche Bank (corresponds to US\$10,000) Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica	Loan	Unsecured	2.88 %	2019	502,028
(corresponds to US\$99,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.42 % until 4.27 %	2019	4,970,077
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones, S. A. (corresponds to US\$15,000) Cargill Financial Service	Loan	Unsecured	3.54 %	2019	753,042
(corresponds to US\$10,000) Banco Santander	Loan	Unsecured	2.02 %	2019	502,028
(corresponds to US\$10,000)	Loan	Unsecured	2.88 %	2019	502,028
Debt insurance costs (a)				_	(7,533)
				-	20,977,242
Other: Various (includes US\$6,413) Interests payable (includes US\$4,345)	Sale of investments with re-purc agreement		2.50 % until 7.63 %	2019	<u>5,554,541</u> <u>257,152</u> <u>28,831,694</u>
December 31, 2017					
Domestic financial institutions: Banco Popular Dominicano, S. A.	Line of				
Banco Múltiple BHD	credit Line of	Secured	7.00 %	2018	700,000
León, S. A. Asociación Popular de	credit	Secured	8.00 %	2018	500,000
Ahorros y Préstamos	Line of credit	Secured	8.50 %	2018	500,000
Foreign financial institutions: Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. (corresponds to US\$100,000)	Line of	H	0.70 %	-	1,700,000
	credit	Unsecured	2.72 % until 2.77 %	2018	4,819,300

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

17 Borrowed funds (continued)

Borrower	<u>Type</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Rate</u>	Maturity	Balance
December 31, 2017					
Citibank, N. A. (corresponds to US\$110,000) Banco Interamericano de	Line of credit	Unsecured	2.88 % until 2.93 %	2018	5,301,230
Desarrollo, BID (corresponds to US\$20,000) Eximbank, Republic of China -	Loan	Unsecured	3.96 %	2018	963,860
Taiwán (corresponds to US\$304)	Loan	Unsecured	2.10 % until 2.40 %	2018 until 2019	14,634
Sumitomo Mithsui Banking Corp. (corresponds to US\$29,000)	Loan	Unsecured	2.70 % until 3.22 %	2018	1,397,597
Wells Fargo Bank (corresponds to US\$91,423)	Loan	Unsecured	2.64 % until 2.73 %	2018	4,405,944
Mercantil Commerce Bank (corresponds to US\$28,000)	Loan	Unsecured	3.18 % 3.29 %	2018	1,349,404
Bank of America (corresponds to US\$15,000) U. S. Century Bank (corresponds	Loan	Unsecured	2.75 %	2018	722,895
to US\$6,000) Deutsche Bank (corresponds	Loan	Unsecured	3.00 %	2018	289,158
to US\$20,000) Banco Centroamericano de Integración económica	Loan	Unsecured	2.88 %	2018	963,960
(corresponds to US\$40,000) Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	Loan	Unsecured	2.75 %	2018	1,927,720
(corresponds to US\$5,000) Bac Florida Bank (corresponds	Loan	Unsecured	3.96 %	2018	240,965
to US\$12,000) Cost of debt commissions (a)	Loan	Unsecured	2.56 %	2018	578,316 (236)
					22,974,647
Other: Various	Sale of investments with re-pur agreement		0.31 % until 20.27 %	2018 _	2,820,940
Interests payable (includes US\$3,578)				_	187,380
				=	27,682,967

(a) Corresponds to the costs incurred in the issuance of debt, which are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method during the term of the debt.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

18 Outstanding securities

A summary of outstanding securities, is as follows:

a) By type

b)

Ву туре	Local currency	Annual weighted average
December 31, 2018	<u>RD\$</u>	<u>rate (%)</u>
Time certificates	122,209,317	<u> </u>
December 31, 2017		
Time certificates	<u> 109,694,488</u>	<u> </u>
By sector		
December 31, 2018		
Non-financial public sector	23,775,626	7.01
Non-financial private sector Financial sector	78,784,757 19,648,934	6.10 9.95
	122,209,317	<u> </u>
December 31, 2017		
Non-financial public sector Non-financial private	18,618,706	6.34
sector Financial sector Non-resident	75,324,220 15,690,680 <u>60,882</u>	5.78 5.93 <u>7.95</u>
	<u> 109,694,488</u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

18 Outstanding securities (continued)

c)	By maturity date December 31, 2018	Local currency <u>RD\$</u>	Annual weighted average <u>rate (%)</u>
	0 to 15 days 16 to 30 days 31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days 91 to 180 days 181 to 360 days More than a year	2,122,608 2,239,425 21,773,927 16,865,565 27,647,223 25,175,875 26,384,694 122,209,317	8.93 8.28 7.61 7.77 7.19 6.36 5.75 6.91
	December 31, 2017		
	0 to 15 days 16 to 30 days 31 to 60 days 61 to 90 days 91 to 180 days 181 to 360 days More than a year	$\begin{array}{r} 207,764\\ 284,434\\ 16,326,785\\ 18,335,124\\ 29,170,446\\ 27,377,424\\ \underline{17,992,511}\end{array}$	$5.86 \\ 5.63 \\ 5.45 \\ 6.19 \\ 5.81 \\ 5.96 \\ 6.08 \\ \hline$
		109,694,488	<u> </u>

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, outstanding securities include restricted amounts, as follows:

	Deceased <u>clients</u>	Received in collateral	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2018			
Outstanding securities - time certificates	395,451	9,350,556	9,746,007
December 31, 2017			
Outstanding securities - time certificates	324,733	8,605,139	8,929,872

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

19 Other liabilities

A summary of other liabilities is as follows:

	<u>9,668,103</u>	<u>11,775,358</u>
Others	1,064,492	1,057,141
in 2018 and US\$37 and 2017)	86,532	71,185
Payments received in advance (includes US\$94		
Withholding tax to reinsurers	12,611	9,782
Tax on outstanding premium	260,028	263,056
and US\$1,271 in 2017)	178,829	175,544
collection (includes US\$1,288 in 2018		
Commissions to agents on premiums pending		-
Administration fund of the public sector	194,860	205,094
US\$1,238 in 2018 and US\$554 in 2017) (e)	211,475	172,146
Items pending for allocation (includes		
and US\$62 in 2017)	445,952	816,059
Other reserves (includes US\$88 in 2018		
plans	20,194	20,194
Extraordinary contributions to pension	,	· ·
Credit card and electronic transactions	175,357	159,044
Contingency fund	82,202	86,264
Systemic risk prevention program	170,576	154,388
Bonus and other employee's benefits	2,893,729	2,827,900
Provision for litigation (note 27)	78,232	83,743
Income tax (note 22)	19,348	134,757
Other provisions:	_>,	201,201
(includes US\$2,832 in 2018) (d)	297,307	261,981
Reserves for contingent operations	1,000,021	1,000,020
US\$3,339 in 2017) (c)	1,365,521	1,606,323
(includes US\$361 in 2018 and		
Other sundry creditors (c)		50,112
Retained payable insurance premium	-	38,412
Withheld tax payable	181,444	163,509
Accounts payable to suppliers (includes (US\$506 in 2018 and US\$62 in 2017)	277,451	246,653
Commissions payable	48,130	19,621
Sundry creditors:	10 120	10 601
US\$597 in 2018 and US\$467 in 2017)	30,134	22,501
Unclaimed third party balances (includes	20.124	00 501
Differential by position of future contracts	-	37
in 2018 and US\$22,300 in 2017) (b)	259,960	1,386,266
Term obligations (includes US\$1,719		
in 2018 and US\$12,423 in 2017) (a)	1,313,739	1,793,758
Demand obligations (includes US\$1,603		
summary of other nationales is as follows.	2018	2017
A summary of other habilities is as follows:		

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

19 Other liabilities (continued)

- (a) Corresponds to financial obligations assumed by the Bank, which are payable on demand and certified checks, among others.
- (b) In this category, the Bank recognizes special cash deposits in United States dollars received from the Dominican Republic Government.
- (c) As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, includes RD\$492,227 and RD\$1,029,452, respectively, which relates to liabilities with dealers of vehicles as a result of financings awarded by the Bank in vehicle fairs.
- (d) Corresponds to reserves to cover contingent operations as required by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic (see note 14).
- (e) Corresponds to creditors' balances that, due to internal operating reasons or characteristics of the operation, it was not possible to immediately allocate the balances in the final accounts.

20 Subordinated debts

A summary of the subordinated debts, is as follows:

Type	Amount in <u>RD\$</u>	Effective interest rate	Type of currency	<u>Term</u>
December 31, 2018				
Subordinated debts (corresponds to US\$300,000 nominal				
value (a)	15,060,840	7.12 %	Dollar	10 years
Subordinated debts nominal				
value (b)	9,999,000	10.37 %	Peso	10 years
Debt issuance costs (c)	(120,329)	-	-	-
Discount on the issuance of debt (corresponds				
to (US\$1,299) (d)	(65,206)			
Interests payable (corresponds	24,874,305			
to US\$8,750)	447,798			
	25,322,103			

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

20 Subordinated debts (continued)

Type	Amount in RD\$	Effective interest rate	Type of currency	<u>Term</u>
<u>1 ypc</u>	<u>KD</u> \$	<u>interest fate</u>	<u>currency</u>	<u>10111</u>
December 31, 2017				
Subordinated debts (corresponds to US\$300,000 nominal value (a) Subordinated debts nominal value (b) Debt issuance costs (c) Discount on the issuance of debt (corresponds	14,457,900 9,999,000 (145,933)	7.12 % 10.20 %	Dollar Peso -	10 years 10 years
to (US\$1,562) (d)	(75,300)			
	24,235,667			
Interests payable (corresponds to US\$8,750)	428,050			
=	24,663,717			

a) Corresponds to bonds issued by the Bank on February 1st, 2013, for a nominal value of US\$300,000. This debt generates a nominal annual interest rate of 7 % and has an original maturity of 10 years until February 1st, 2023. This debt issuance was carried out in the United States of America to qualified institutional buyers as defined in Rule 144A under the *U.S. Securities Act of 1933* and other countries outside the United States of America according to *Regulation S*.

Additionally, the bonds have the following characteristics:

- Interests are payable semi-annually in February and August 1st, of each year.
- The bonds will not be redeemed prior to their maturity date.
- The bonds are unsecured.
- In the event of bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution of the Bank under Dominican laws, the payment of the bonds shall be subject to all existing and future obligations denominated as "Senior Obligations," which include all other liabilities of the Bank.
- b) Corresponds to bonds issued in the market of the Dominican Republic by the Bank on December 29, 2014, for a nominal value of RD\$10,000,000. The amount placed corresponds to two issuances offered simultaneously for RD\$5,000 million each, with a maturity of 10 years until December 29, 2024, and a floating interest rate equivalent to the weighted interest average rate (TIPPP for its Spanish acronyms) of multiple banks, published by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic plus a fixed margin of 2.75 %. The effective rate at the time of placement was 9.66 %, reviewable every six months. These bonds have no collateral and in the case of dissolution or liquidation of the Bank, the payment of the bonds is subject to all the Bank's obligations.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

20 Subordinated debts (continued)

Subordinated debts may be used to compute part of the secondary capital (tier 2 capital) for the purposes of determining the Bank's technical capital.

- c) Relates to costs incurred when issuing bonds, which are deferred and amortized over the straight-line method during the term of the bonds.
- d) Relates to discounts awarded for the issuance of bonds, which are amortized over the straight-line method during the term of the bonds.

21 Technical reserves

The subsidiaries Seguros Reservas, S. A. and Administradora de Riesgos de Salud Reservas, Inc. maintain ongoing specific mathematical risk reserves to meet commitments arisign from the current insurance policies, which amounted to RD\$4,183,322 and RD\$3,434,545 as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The movement during the period of the referred technical reserves, is as follows:

2018	Mathematical <u>reserves</u>	Specific reserves and ongoing <u>risk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1 st , 2018 Plus: reserve increase Less: reserve decrease	164,903 194,866 (210,000)	3,269,642 4,595,483 (3,831,572)	3,434,545 4,790,349 (4,041,572)
Balance at December 31, 2018	149,769	4,033,553	4,183,322
2017			
Balance at January 1 st , 2017 Plus: reserve increase Less: reserve decrease	145,943 158,658 (139,698)	2,801,067 3,186,282 (2,717,707)	2,947,010 3,344,940 (2,857,405)
Balance at December 31, 2017	164,903	3,269,642	3,434,545

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

22 **Income tax**

In accordance with the Organic Law, the Bank is exempt from income tax. However, the Bank performs the computation and voluntarily pays income tax by following some guidelines of the Tax Code and special criteria after considering that the final beneficiary is the Dominican Republic State. The consolidated companies declare and pay their income tax individually and separately. Consolidated companies determine their net taxable income based on accounting practices to comply with existing legislation. A reconciliation between the results reported in the consolidated financial statements and the results for tax purposes for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Profit before income tax	7,748,264	7,231,976
Plus (less) tax adjustments:		
Adjustments of exempted income and other		
items considered by the Bank	(7,452,409)	(6,165,935)
Exempt income from investments in associates	(156,040)	(138,381)
Dividends received from investments in shares	(16,125)	(25,510)
Fringe benefits taxes	165,480	163,638
Non-deductable taxes	1,556,651	1,015,841
Effect of depreciation of fixed assets	(66,374)	(93,806)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(13, 123)	(21,700)
Net profit of companies that pay taxes		
on another basis	(102,076)	202,709
Other non-deductible items	222,895	173,472
Net taxable income	1,887,143	2,342,304

A detail of the determined income tax as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, it is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net taxable income Tax rate	1,887,143 27 %	2,342,304 27 %
	509,529	632,422
Total net taxable assets Tax rate	1,125,676 <u>1 %</u>	1,060,203 <u>1 %</u>
	11,256	10,602
Total income tax determined	<u> </u>	643,024

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

22 Income tax (continued)

Income tax expense determined for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current income tax Deferred income tax Tax withheld on payment of dividends Tax credit for Renewal Energy Law Previous year income tax	520,785 34,439 10,155 (17,189) (1,231)	643,024 32,766 50,233 (18,354) (1,935)
	546,959	705,734

A reconciliation between the current tax, prepaid income tax and the income tax payable for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Determined tax	520,785	643,024
Prepaid taxes during the year	(568,572)	(369,147)
Prepaid income tax from previous years	(1,253,331)	(1,394,390)
Tax credit deduction for payments to		
government entities	(142,236)	(121, 141)
Adjustment to the prepaid income tax	(1,426)	(1,589)
Tax credit for Film Law	(13,464)	-
Tax credit for Renewal Energy Law	(17,602)	(18,354)
Other movements, net	(1,031)	18,035
Prepaid income tax, net at the end of		
the period	(1,476,877)	(1,243,562)
-		
Prepaid income tax	(1,496,225)	(1,378,319)
Income tax payable	19,348	134,757
	(1.476.877)	(1.243.562)
	<u> </u>	<u></u>)

As of December 31 2018 and 2017, prepaid income tax is recognized as part of other assets, and the income tax payable as part of other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

22 Income tax (continued)

The movement of deferred income tax during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

December 31, 2018	Beginning <u>balances</u>	Recognized <u>in profit</u>	Ending balances
Property, plant and equipment Other assets Net profit of the consolidated subsidiaries Other non-deductible provisions Other deferred charges Exchange rate difference Total deferred income tax liabilities	15,356 (6,374) (108,653) (4,027) 4,032 1,181 (98,485)	2,871 (1,561) (44,198) 8,006 (138) 581 (34,439)	18,227 (7,935) (152,851) 3,979 3,894 1,762 (132,924)
December 31, 2017			
Property, plant and equipment Other assets Net profit of the consolidated subsidiaries Other non-deductible provisions Other deferred charges Exchange rate difference Total deferred income tax	10,439 (7,387) (78,783) 4,165 4,032 1,815	4,917 1,013 (29,870) (8,192) 	$15,356 \\ (6,374) \\ (108,653) \\ (4,027) \\ 4,032 \\ 1,181 \\ \end{array}$
liabilities	<u>(65,719</u>)	<u>(32,766</u>)	<u>(98,485</u>)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the deferred income tax liabilities, net is presented as part of other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

23 **Responsibilities**

In addition to the obligation balances of insured risks retained, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 for RD\$847,803,772 and RD\$790,293,517, respectively, the subsidiaries Seguros Reservas, S. A. and Administradora de Riesgo de Salud Reservas, Inc. recognize memorandum accounts for salvages warehouse amounting to RD\$17,133 and RD\$20,429 in 2018 and 2017.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

23 **Responsibilities (continued)**

The responsibilities assumed by the insurance company and the amounts withheld by them, are as follows:

	353,909,216	<u>295,079,664</u>
responsibilities	(493,894,556)	(495,213,853)
and bonds taken directly Surrendered and retracted insurance	847,803,772	790,293,517
Responsibilities for insurance businesses	2018	2017

24 Reinsurance

Reinsurance is the transfer in part or in whole of risk accepted by an insurer to another insurer or reinsurer. The original or primary insurer is called the ceding insurer and the second the reinsurer.

The reinsurers that support the insurance business as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are the following:

р.'	Class of	Participation
<u>Reinsurer</u>	<u>contract</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Suiza	Surplus	12.5
W GG	Quota share	60 until 100
Korean GC	Surplus	5 until 10
	Quota share	10.00
Trans. RE Mallen	Surplus	15 until 25
II	Quota share	15.00
Hannover XL	Surplus	5.00
	Quota share	5 until 70
Thompson Health	Surplus	2 until 22
Nacional Dana	Quota share	5.00
Nacional Borg	Quota share	5.00
Everest-BMS	Surplus	30 until 35
Comanal Da	Quota share	25 until 40
General Re,	Surplus	10 until 35
Axis	Quota share	3.00
Navigators -BMS	Surplus	3.00
Arch Do	Quota share	8.00
Arch Re.	Quota share	15 until 80
Awac-BMS	Surplus	2 until 3
Siruis-BMS	Surplus	3.5 until 5

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

25 Equity

A summary of the Bank's equity, owned 100 % by the Dominican Republic State, is as follows:

		Common shares			
	Auth	Authorized		Issued	
	Quantity	Amount <u>in RD\$</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	Amount in RD\$	
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u> </u>	<u> 10,000,000</u>	<u> 10,000</u>	<u> 10,000,000</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2017	<u> </u>	10,000,000	<u> 10,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	

As of December 31, 2018, the capital contributions of the Bank have been originated as follow:

- a) RD\$50,000 corresponding to the initial capital in accordance with the Law No. 6133 of December 17, 1962, which amended Article 4 of the Organic Law of the Bank.
- b) RD\$200,000 by delivering state-certified vouchers issued by the National Treasury in 1998.
- c) RD\$1,750,000 by issuing certified bonds on behalf of the Bank in accordance with Law No. 99-01 of April 5, 2001, which amended Article 4 of Organic Law of the Bank, the Dominican Republic Government.
- d) RD\$1,500,000 by issuing bonds on behalf of the Bank in accordance with Law No. 121-05 of April 7, 2005, the Dominican Republic Government.
- e) RD\$2,000,000 by reinvesting dividends charged to earnings of 2013 in accordance with Law No. 543-14 of December 5, 2014.
- f) RD\$2,800,000, by reinvesting dividends charged to earnings of 2015, in accordance with the Law No. 543-14 of December 5, 2014.
- g) RD\$1,700,000 through the reinvestment of dividends charged to earnings of 2015, pursuant to Law No. 543-14 of December 5, 2014.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

25 Equity (continued)

The Bank's net profit should be used or distributed as follows:

- 50% For amortization of not less than 5% of certified vouchers of the National Treasurer on behalf of the Dominican Republic Government, plus interest. The resulting surplus will cover the debts of the Dominican Republic Government and its agencies, as well as other needs, as approved by the Board of Directors, upon previous notice to the Executive Power.
- 35 % To be transferred to the account of other equity reserves of the Bank.
- 15% To cover debts of the Dominican Republic Government and its agencies with the Bank.

By the 12th Resolution of the Ordinary Session dated January 31, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the distribution of dividends, taking into account the guidelines for the distribution of dividends to shareholders set forth in Resolution 7-2002, issued by the Superintendence of Banks on March 8, 2002, and in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 99-01 on the distribution of dividends from the Bank. The total amount of dividends to be distributed was RD\$6,313,917, as detailed below:

- i) RD\$2.264.425 transferred to equity reserve. This transfer was done effectively as of December 31, 2017.
- ii) RD\$3,000,000 dividends in cash to be paid to the Dominican Republic State.
- iii) RD\$75,000 to amortize the National Treasury vouchers, Law 99-01.
- iv) RD\$1,500 to offset interest of the National Treasury vouchers, Law 99-01.
- v) RD\$972,992 to offset debts of the Dominican Republic State with the Bank.

According to the application instructions of Resolution No. 12-2001 dated December 5, 2001, issued by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, the dividend limit to be paid in cash by the Bank amounts to RD\$3,157,132. During the year 2018, RD\$3,000,000 were paid in cash, while RD\$1,049,493 were used to compensate the State's debts and its dependencies with the Bank, the redemption of National Treasury vouchers and the interest of National Treasury vouchers; on the basis of what is established by Law No. 99-01 dated April 5, 2001.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

25 Equity (continued)

By the 12th Resolution of the Ordinary Session dated January 31, 2017, the Board of Directors approved the distribution of dividends, taking into account the guidelines for the distribution of dividends to shareholders set forth in Resolution 7-2002, issued by the Superintendence of Banks on March 8, 2002, and in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 99-01 on the distribution of dividends from the Bank. The total amount of dividends to be distributed was RD\$6,149,262, as detailed below:

- i) RD\$2.153.620 transferred to equity reserve. This transfer was done effectively as of December 31, 2016.
- ii) RD\$2,999,351cash dividends to be paid to the Dominican Republic State.
- iii) RD\$75,000 to amortize the National Treasury vouchers, Law 99-01.
- iv) RD\$2,250 to offset interest of the National Treasury vouchers, Law 99-01.
- v) RD\$919,041 to offset debts of the Dominican Republic State with the Bank.

According to the application instructions of Resolution No. 12-2001 dated December 5, 2001, issued by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, the dividend limit to be paid in cash by the Bank amounts to RD\$5,739,885. During the year 2017, RD\$2,999,351 was paid in cash, while RD\$996,291 was used to compensate debts of the State and its dependencies with the Bank, the redemption of National Treasury vouchers and the interests of National Treasury vouchers; on the basis of what is established by Law No. 99-01 dated April 5, 2001.

Other equity reserves

In accordance with the Bank's organic law, the Bank must segregate 35 % of its annual net profit to equity reserves. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank segregated equity reserves for the amount of RD\$2,504,761 and RD\$2,264,425, respectively.

Through Circular SB/0682 dated December 31, 2010, the Superintendence of Banks issued its non-objection for the application within the fiscal year of the segregation of 35 % of total net profit as other equity reserves, provided the Bank is in compliance with the guidelines for distribution of profits as set forth by the supervisory body.

Revaluation surplus

The Bank revalued its land and buildings required for the development of its operations to its estimated fair market value determined by independent appraisers, as allowed by the Prudential Rules of Capital Adequacy. The effect of the revaluation was RD\$915,737. The Bank, in accordance with the rules established, considered this amount as tier 2 capital, prior authorization of the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the amortized amount corresponding to these revalued assets, amounted to RD\$11,140 for both years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

26 Information segments

The Bank's businesses are mainly organized into the following segments:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Company</u>	Jurisdiction	Functional currency	Equity shares	Percentage of voting rights direct and <u>indirect</u>
December 31, 20	018				
Financial	Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Múltiples	Dominican Republic	RD\$	10,000,000	100 %
Related services	Tenedora Reservas, S. A. and Subsidiaries	Dominican Republic	RD\$	1,551,434	97.74 %
		-		11,551,434	
	Elimination adjustments i	n consolidation		(1,551,434))
				10,000,000	
December 31, 20	117				
Financial	Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios Máltinlos	Dominican	RD\$	10,000,000	100 %
Related	Múltiples Tenedora Reservas,	Republic Dominican	KDֆ	10,000,000	100 %
services	S. A. and Subsidiaries	Republic	RD\$	1,551,434	97.74 %
				11,551,434	
	Elimination adjustments i	n consolidation		(1,551,434))
				10,000,000	
Assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and net profit after eliminations that comprise the consolidated figures of the Bank, are as follows:					

Company	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Net Profit
December 31, 2018					
Banco de Reservas de la					
República Dominicana,					
Banco de Servicios					
Múltiples	491,008,873	455,821,989	54,843,007	47,686,547	7,156,460
Tenedora Reservas,					
S. A. and Subsidiaries	25,506,863	16,155,482	12,340,771	10,871,097	1,469,674

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

26 Information segments (continued)

<u>Company</u>	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Expenses	Net Profit
December 31, 2018					
Administradora de Riesgos de Salud Reservas, Inc.	613,086	126,427	880,809	778,733	102,076
Elimination adjustments	517,128,822	472,103,898	68,064,587	59,336,377	8,728,210
in consolidation	(11,740,297)	(2,158,465)	(3,543,178)	(2,016,273)	(1,526,905)
	505,388,525	469,945,433	64,521,409	57,320,104	7,201,305
December 31, 2017					
Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana, Banco de Servicios					
Múltiples Tenedora Reservas.	453,765,935	421,686,019	53,793,097	47,323,312	6,469,785
S. A. and Subsidiaries Administradora de Riesgos	19,192,316	11,091,328	12,197,282	10,310,710	1,886,572
de Salud Reservas, Inc.	504,501	119,918	785,519	711,523	73,996
	473,462,752	432,897,265	66,775,898	58,345,545	8,430,353
Elimination adjustments in consolidation	(10,037,460)	(1,773,658)	(3,874,852)	(1,970,741)	(1,904,111)
	463,425,292	431,123,607	62,901,046	56,374,804	6,526,242

27 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Contingent operations

In the normal course of businesses, the Bank enters into different commitments and incurs in certain contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The most important balances of these commitments and contingent liabilities, include:

	Decem	December 31	
	2018	2017	
Collaterals granted:			
Endorsements	3,156,658	3,469,441	
Other collaterals granted	40,132	166,983	
Non-negotiable letters of			
credit issued	964,350	282,253	
Credit lines of automatic use	29,506,088	21,285,932	
	33,667,228	25,204,609	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

27 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Contingent operations (continued)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank has reserves to cover possible losses from these operations for the amounts of RD\$297,307 and RD\$261,981, respectively, which are included in other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at those dates.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Insurance subsidiary and the Administradora de Riesgos de Salud Reservas, Inc. had contingent liabilities for retained risk, estimated as follows:

	<u>847,803,772</u>	790,293,517
Individual life insurance Collective life insurance	$\begin{array}{r} 721,408,541 \\ 19,809,625 \\ \underline{106,585,606} \end{array}$	774,801 66,318,142
General risks	<u>2018</u> 721,408,541	<u>2017</u> 723,200,574

According to the practice of the insurance industry, most risks retained are reinsured under the catastrophic coverage and excess loss.

(b) Leasing of offices, buildings and automatic teller machines (ATM)

The Bank has leasing contracts for the premises where some of its administrative offices, branches, business centers and ATM are located. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, expenses for this concept amounted to approximately RD\$799,656 and RD\$742,410, respectively, which are recognized in other operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss. The commitments to pay for these leasing contracts of the administrative offices and branches for 2019 will be approximately RD\$893,000.

(c) Superintendence of Bank fees

The Monetary Board of the Dominican Republic requires that financial entities make contributions in order to cover inspection services provided by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic. The expense for this concept for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was approximately RD\$901,000 and RD\$791,000, respectively, and has been recognized in other operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(d) Contingent fund

Article 64 of the Monetary and Financial Law No. 183-02 from November 21, 2002 and Regulations for the Contingency Fund adopted by the First Resolution issued by the Monetary Board on November 06, 2003, authorizes the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic to collect quarterly contributions from the financial entities for this contingency fund.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

27 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(d) Contingent fund (continued)

The quarterly contribution shall be 0.25 % from the total assets less the quarterly supervision fee charged by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic. This contribution shall not exceed 1 % of the total deposits from the public.

Expenses for this concept for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, were approximately RD\$247,000 and RD\$325,000, respectively, and are recognized in other operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(e) Banking consolidation fund

For the implementation of the Exceptional Program for Risk Prevention of the Entities of Financial Intermediation of Law 92-04, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic created the Banking Consolidation Fund (FBC) with the main purpose to protect the depositors and avoiding systematic risk. The FBC was created with mandatory contributions from the financial entities and other sources as established by the above-mentioned law. Such contributions are calculated considering the total customer deposits with a minimum annual rate of 0.17 % to be paid quarterly.

Expenses for this concept for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, were approximately RD\$636,600 and RD\$607,000, respectively, and are recognized as part of other operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(f) Credit card licenses

MasterCard credit cards

The Banks maintains a contract with a foreign company for the non-exclusive use of Master Card Brand for charge services, credit or debit card. The Bank does not pay fees for the right of use of MasterCard. The Bank has the commitment to open a line of credit for no less than US\$5 for each MasterCard Gold credit card issued. The duration of the license is indefinite; subject to the termination provisions as set forth in the contract.

Visa credit cards

The Bank has a contract with a foreign company for a non-exclusive license to use the Visa and Electron brand in charge services, credit or debit card. The Bank does not pay fees for the rights of use of Visa. The duration of the license is indefinite, subject to the termination provisions set forth in the contract.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

27 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(g) Lawsuits

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, there are several lawsuits and claims originated in the normal course of the Bank's operations. The Bank believes together with its legal advisors that the resolution of these claims will not result in an adverse material effect. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the amount reserved to meet these claims increased to RD\$78,232 and RD\$83,743, respectively, and is recognized in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

In the normal course of operations, the subsidiary Seguros Reservas, S. A. has several commitments and contingent liabilities from claims, lawsuits and other legal proceedings seeking coverage for damages from insurance policies. The Company has established reserves that it considers necessary to cover these claims and demands based on its experience in the insurance business.

(h) Insurance claims

The subsidiary Seguros Reservas, S. A. has received insurance claims for catastrophes that arose in the normal course of business, which have occurred as of December 31, 2018. The Bank initiated the operating processing of claims which to date has not been completed. The Bank's management expects that the ultimate effect of this process will not be significant in relation to the financial position of the Bank, and that the main risk be assumed by the reinsurers.

(i) Guaranteed minimum return

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the subsidiary Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Reservas, S. A., has a minimum annual return commitment, guaranteed by law, which shall be equal to the weighted average return of the pension funds of individually capitalization less than 2.0 and 1.9 percentage points, respectively, as required by Article 103 of Law 87-01. If the return is below the weighted average calculated by the Superintendence of Pensions, the *Administradora* would have a payment commitment with the fund.

28 Memorandum accounts

Memorandum accounts presented in the Bank's consolidated balance sheet consist of:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Funds under management by the Bank:		
PROMIPYME Resources	3,421,194	2,880,448
PROMIPYME - PROCREA	230	252
SEH - PETROCARIBE Resources	-	61

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

28 Memorandum accounts (continued)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
PROMICENTRAL PROMIPYME - Fonper funds PROMIPYME - PRESAAC loans MI PRIMER PROGRESO loans MI PRODEMICRO loans Solidarity Bank D and E loans from BNV	92,303 44,881 893 12,550 345,356 2,328,540 	100,904 60,405 939 12,952 318,709 2,071,525 296,554 5,742,749
Funds managed by the subsidiary - Pension Fund Management:		
Mandatory individual capitalization pension plan (Pension Fund T-1) Pension fund of officers and employees of Banco de Reservas	82,450,961	70,618,664
of the Dominican Republic (Pension Fund T-4)	13,836,585	12,643,232
Social solidary fund (Pension Fund T-5)	32,935,936	28,265,987
	129,223,482	111,527,883
	135,469,429	117,270,632

29 Financial income and expenses

A summary of financial income and expenses is as follows:

	2018	2017
Financial income:		
Loans portfolio:		
Commercial	18,306,435	20,639,634
Consumers	12,420,711	10,263,194
Mortgage	3,734,850	3,565,405
	34,461,996	34,468,233

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

29 Financial income and expenses (continued)

	<u>2018</u>	2017
Investments: Other debt securities Gain on sale of investments Insurance premiums net of	8,333,739 1,572,617	8,244,803 2,039,467
returns and cancelations	7,811,153	7,302,500
Total	<u> 52,179,505</u>	52,055,003
Financial expenses-on deposits: Customer deposits Securities Subordinated debts	(2,440,990) (6,905,849) (1,974,536)	(2,618,684) (9,029,080) (2,102,334)
Investments: Amortization of premiums from investments in debt securities Loss on sale of investments	(11,321,375) (528,056) (6,896)	(13,750,098) (373,702) (1,498)
	(534,952)	(375,200)
Financing-borrowed funds	(907,627)	(905,261)
Reinsurance: Reinsurance costs Contratual losses and obligations	(2,519,285) (3,105,628)	(2,551,136) (2,716,566)
Expenses for technical adjustment to reserves	<u>(5,624,913</u>) <u>(130,607</u>)	(5,267,702) (233,690)
Acquisition expense, conservation and premium collection - commission and other acquisition costs of the insurance company	(772,873)	(707,593)
Total	<u>(19,292,347</u>)	(21,239,544)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

30 Income (expense) for exchange differences

A summary of the main income and expenses due to exchange differences were recognized during the years ended as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

Income due to foreign exchange:	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Loan portfolio	3,720,091	3,685,407
Investments	537,421	488,694
Available funds	3,178,311	2,704,819
Accounts receivable	10,427	9,679
Forward contracts	- , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - ,	25
Non-financial investments	2,062	2,663
Other assets	44,535	43,860
Adjustments for exchange rate		
differences	2,648,522	2,228,048
Subtotal	10,141,369	9,163,195
Expenses due to foreign exchange:		
Customer deposits	(4,895,901)	(3,920,016)
Borrowed funds	(1,238,569)	
Financial obligations	(169,745)	
Subordinated debts	(718,877)	(326,427)
Creditors and various provisions	(20,068)	(18,837)
Future foreign exchange rate		
forward contract	-	(18)
Other liabilities	(54,667)	(145,515)
Adjustments for exchange rate		
differences	(3,607,303)	(3,367,019)
Subtotal	(10,705,130)	(9,329,432)
	(563,761)	(166,237)

31 Other operating income (expense)

A summary of other operating income (expenses), is as follows:

Other energing income	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Other operating income: Credit Cards	2,149,181	1,762,362
Service fees: Drafts and wire transfers Certification and sales	229,954	294,091
of bank's checks	44,996	28,224

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

31 Other operating income (expense) (continued)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Collections Other commissions collected Letters of credit Collaterals granted	53,626 5,189,760 54,768 48,957	44,833 4,354,022 36,934 44,892
	5,622,061	4,802,996
Exchange commissions: Gains on foreign exchange	1,152,589	993,004
Premium for future foreign exchange contracts	314,388	356,145
	1,466,977	1,349,149
Income on available funds	288,802	152,841
Other miscellaneous operating expenses: Claims for medical services Other services and contingenies	365,534 1,289,624	325,345 <u>1,761,433</u>
	1,943,960	2,239,619
Total of other operating income	<u> 11,182,179</u>	10,154,126
Other operating expenses: Services fees:		
Correspondents Other services	(68,627) (889,705)	(95,402) (468,962)
	(958,332)	(564,364)
Miscellaneous expenses:		
Exchange commission Other operating expenses	(296,033) (1,244,594) (4,881)	(130,440) (1,046,774) (2,285)
Commissions and sales of property Claims for medical services	(4,881) (726,102)	$(2,385) \\ (669,094)$
	(2,271,610)	(1,848,693)
Total of other operating expenses	(3,229,942)	(2,413,057)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

32 Other income (expenses)

A summary of other income (expenses), is as follows:

Other income:	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Recovery of written off assets	773,414	453,697
Non-financial investments	232,098	138,381
Gain on sale of property, furniture	232,090	150,501
and equipment	13,361	20,675
Gain on sales of assets received in liue		- ,
of foreclosure of loans	45,029	51,680
Leases of property	23,898	18,210
Others	138,632	57,010
	1,226,432	739,653
	1,220,432	
Other expenses:		
Assets received in liue of foreclosure		
of loans	(68,603)	(68,404)
Loss on sale of property, furniture	(1.051)	
and equipment	(1,851)	(5,785)
Loss on sales of assets received	(27, 572)	(11042)
in liue of foreclosure of loans	(27,572)	(11,943)
Other expenses:		
Accounts receivable	(2,585)	(4,374)
Penalty for breach	(647)	(1,645)
Donations	(86,604)	(134,005)
Losses from thefts, assaults and		
frauds	(45,568)	(40,252)
Acquisition of parts for		
ATM - others	(754,386)	(730,469)
	(987,816)	(996,877)
Other income, net	238,616	(257,224)

33 Salaries and compensations to personnel

A summary of salaries and compensations to personnel, is as follows:

	2018	2017
Wages, salaries and benefits		
to employees	10,064,935	9,363,265
Social security	974,895	884,251
Contributions to the pension plan	1,232,604	1,157,208
Other personnel expenses	4,779,068	4,512,667
	<u> 17,051,502</u>	<u>15,917,391</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

33 Salaries and compensations to personnel (continued)

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, compensations to personnel include approximately RD\$1,915,000 and RD\$1,740,000, respectively, that corresponds to the executive management of the Bank which are defined as directors and above.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank has approximately 12,424 and 12,100 employees, respectively.

34 Risk assessment

A summary of assets and liabilities subject to the interest rates risks as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

Interest rate risk

	201	8	2017	,
	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign
	currency	currency	currency	currency
Assets sensitive to interest rate Liabilities sensitive	245,819,692	92,761,967	227,981,288	86,994,310
to interest rate	(285,294,124)	(156,975,410)	(259,621,638)	(149,836,943)
Net position	(39,474,432)	<u>(64,213,443</u>)	<u>(31,640,350</u>)	<u>(62,842,633</u>)
Interest rate exposure	819,321	389,687	162,410	437,283

The Bank's interest rates may be reviewed periodically pursuant to contracts between the parties, except in some loans disbursed with specialized resources, which rates are set by the sponsors and specific agreements.

Liquidity risk

A summary of the most significant assets and liabilities according to their maturity date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	Up to <u>30 days</u>	31 to <u>90 days</u>	91 Days to one year	One year to 5 years	More than <u>5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:						
Available funds	83,234,343	-	-	-	-	83,234,343
Investments	2,171,440	2,696,307	30,403,258	22,602,820	24,720,108	82,593,933
Loans portfolio	50,846,860	41,238,678	77,405,880	82,489,515	66,789,027	318,769,960
Debtors by acceptances	186,061	201,438	541,909	-		929,408
Accounts receivable	3,452,152	-	-	-	260,203	3,712,355
Investments in shares	-	-	-	-	1,269,854	1,269,854
Other assets (i)	285,795				110,411	396,206
Total assets	140,176,651	44,136,423	108,351,047	105,092,335	<u>93,149,603</u>	490,906,059

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

34 Risk assessment (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to <u>30 days</u>	31 to <u>90 days</u>	91 Days to one year	One year to 5 years	More than <u>5 years</u>	Total
Liabilities:	212 202 524	6 0 40 0 50	00.005.056	11 406 001	04.161	252 214 420
Customers' deposits	213,707,534	6,049,958	20,965,876	11,406,901	84,161	252,214,430
Deposits from domestic and						
foreign financial						
institutions	19,172,520	5,233,500	566,473	52,274	19,652	25,044,419
Borrowed funds	13,341,610	4,250,857	5,664,993	5,574,234	-	28,831,694
Outstanding acceptances	186,061	201,438	541,909	-	-	929,408
Outstanding securities	4,535,335	38,747,646	52,541,642	25,774,115	610,579	122,209,317
Other liabilities (ii)	3,176,363	-	2,518,394	236,848	3,345,692	9,277,297
Subordinated debt	-	439,275	8,523	14,995,634	9,878,671	25,322,103
Total liabilities	254,119,423	54,922,674	82,807,810	58,040,006	13,938,755	463,828,668
December 31, 2017						
Assets:						
Available funds	58,854,519	-	-	-	-	58,854,519
Investments	7,891,614	2,979,848	31,842,877	18,011,313	30,241,535	90,967,187
Loans portfolio	56,486,242	23,206,153	88,274,545	63,936,124	59,653,321	291,556,385
Debtors by acceptances	725,264	668,557	192,640	-	-	1,586,461
Accounts receivable	3,787,608	-	-	-	266,625	4,054,233
Investments in shares	-	-	-	-	1,088,973	1,088,973
Other assets (i)	614,237				114,098	728,335
Total assets	128,359,484	26,854,558	120,310,062	81,947,437	91,364,552	448,836,093
Liabilities:						
Customers' deposits	190,795,788	10,760,718	16,848,063	3,404,174	2,824,202	224,632,945
Deposits from	190,790,700	10,700,710	10,010,000	5,101,171	2,021,202	221,002,910
domestic and						
foreign financial						
institutions	25,380,167	749,854	140,392	24,327	151,065	26,445,805
Borrowed funds	2	9,507,942	16,405,642	1,769,381	-	27,682,967
Outstanding acceptances	725,264	668,557	192,640	-	-	1,586,461
Outstanding securities	25,966,970	38,546,531	39,091,075	6,006,490	83,422	109,694,488
Other liabilities (ii)	3,415,249	37	3,876,201	238,974	-	7,530,461
Subordinated debt	-	421,689	6,362		24,235,666	24,663,717
Total liabilities	246,283,440	60,655,328	76,560,375	<u>11,443,346</u>	27,294,355	422,236,844

(i) Consists of transactions that represent a right of collection for the Bank.

(ii) Consists of transactions that represent an obligation to the Bank.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

34 Risk assessment (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The liquidity ratios of the Bank as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	As of Decer	As of December 31, 2018		As of December 31, 2017	
	In local	In foreign	In local	In foreign	
	currency	<u>currency</u>	currency	<u>currency</u>	
Liquidity ratio:					
15 days adjusted	124.07 %	211.25 %	126.60 %	214.72 %	
30 days adjusted	194.07 %	149.60 %	148.45 %	177.31 %	
60 days adjusted	177.01 %	181.98 %	127.74 %	207.97 %	
90 days adjusted	<u>196.09 %</u>	<u> 192.91 %</u>	<u>138.73 %</u>	<u>163.05 %</u>	
Position:					
15 days adjusted	4,238,002	546,908	5,380,047	447,777	
30 days adjusted	13,831,244	381,409	10,068,776	379,919	
60 days adjusted	15,887,895	668,565	7,932,733	587,183	
90 days adjusted	22,045,802	752,196	11,711,008	463,095	
Global (months)	(22.75)	(23.06)	(29.83)	(22.89)	

Liquidity Risk Regulations requires that financial institutions must provide adjusted liquidity ratios in local and foreign currencies at 15 and 30 days no lower than 80 %, and at 60 and 90 days no lower than 70 %. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the liquidity ratios maintained by the Bank are higher than required.

35 Fair value of financial instruments

A summary of the fair value of financial instruments as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	December	December 31, 2018		31, 2017
	Book	Fair	Book	Fair
	value	value	value	value
Financial assets				
Available funds	83,234,343	83,234,343	58,854,519	58,854,519
Investments, net (a)	82,276,928	N/A	90,694,177	N/A
Loans portfolio,				
net (a)	310,203,889	N/A	283,289,088	N/A
Investments in				
shares, net (b)	1,238,607	<u> </u>	1,061,178	N/A
	476,953,767	83,234,343	433,898,962	<u>58,854,519</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

35 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	December 31, 2018		December	31, 2017
	Book	Fair	Book	Fair
	value	value	value	value
Liabilities				
Customer deposits	252,214,430	N/A	224,632,945	N/A
Deposits from domestic				
and foreign financial				
institutions	25,044,419	N/A	26,445,805	N/A
Borrowed funds (a)	28,831,694	N/A	27,682,967	N/A
Outstanding				
securities (a)	122,209,317	N/A	109,694,488	N/A
Subordinated debt	25,322,103	24,948,033	24,663,717	25,346,061
	<u>453,621,963</u>	<u>24,948,033</u>	<u>413,119,922</u>	<u>25,346,061</u>

N/A: Not available.

- (a) The Bank has not performed an analysis of the fair values of its loan portfolio, customer deposits, outstanding securities and borrowed funds, which market values might be affected by changes in the interest rates.
- (b) There is not an active stock market in the Dominican Republic where the fair values of these investments can be obtained.

36 Operations with related parties

The First Resolution of the Monetary Board dated March 18, 2004 approved the Regulation regarding Credit Limits to Related Parties, which established the criteria to determine the related parties of the financial institutions.

The most important operations and balances with related parties in accordance with the criteria established by the Regulation on Credit Limits to Related Parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, are as follows:

December 31, 2018	Current loans	Past due <u>loans</u>	Total	<u>Collaterals</u>
Related to ownership	72,246,715	41,202	72,246,715	1,532,415
Related to management	<u>14,238,885</u>		14,280,087	<u>8,500,147</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

36 Operations with related parties (continued)

	Current loans	Past due <u>loans</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Collaterals</u>
December 31, 2017				
Related to ownership	65,416,753	-	65,416,753	1,486,383
Related to management	12,758,503	61,519	12,820,022	8,366,536

The loans related to ownership correspond to loans to the Dominican Republic Government and its agencies, which are excluded for the determination of technical relations related to credit concentration.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, there are credits granted to contractors and suppliers of the Dominican State for approximately RD\$33.169 and RD\$34.400, respectively, which are guaranteed by the Dominican State and are classified as loans provided to the private sector.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, loans related to the management of the Bank includes RD\$13,278 and RD\$12,181 million, respectively, which were provided to employees and relatives by consanguinity at an interest rate on more favorable terms than with non-related parties in accordance with the policy for personnel incentives. Similarly, deposits with related parties maintain interest rates at different conditions from those with unrelated parties.

The main balances and transactions with related parties through ownership for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, include:

	2018		2017	
		Effect on profit		ffect on profit
		income		income
	<u>Balance</u>	(expenses)	Balance	(expenses)
Available funds	65,995,686	-	40,670,203	-
Other investments in				
debt securities	62,810,374	6,453,075	78,350,626	6,525,565
Loans portfolio	72,152,907	4,955,012	64,921,259	5,518,562
Interests receivable	1,741,144	_	1,745,578	_
Customers' deposits -				
checking	26,953,826	(264, 648)	26,450,418	(287, 238)
Customers' deposits -				
saving	19,249,714	-	9,101,625	-
Outstanding securities	28,249,666	(1,779,808)	21,017,494	(2,475,838)
Other liabilities	275,613		171,930	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

36 Operations with related parties (continued)

Other transactions with identifiable related parties performed during the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 include:

	2018		2	2017	
	Effect on profit		E	ffect on profit	
	Balance	income (<u>expenses</u>)	Balance	income (<u>expenses</u>)	
Loans portfolio Accounts receivable to	13,273,600	830,396	12,328,006	569,217	
officers and employees	13,927	-	13,809	-	
Other Assets	787,991	(245,674)	745,919	(233,116)	
Officers and employees deposits	4,038,293	(135,267)	5,160,534	(303,156)	

37 Pension fund

The Bank makes contributions to the following pension plans:

a) A pension plan with defined benefits and other pension for employees not covered by the Social Security Law No. 87-01 of May 9, 2001, which established the Social Security System of the Dominican Republic. Until June 30, 2014, contributions to this plan were 12.5 % of the monthly salaries of officials and employees paid. From July 1st, 2014, this contribution was increased to 17.5 %, plus 2.5 % of the gross profits of the Bank, as provided by the statute of the Pension Plan approved by the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Bank may also make extraordinary contributions based on the results of actuarial studies. A summary of the financial information of the (unaudited) plan, is as follows:

Present value of obligations	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
for past services	(13,811,042) 13.840.371	(12,462,850) 12,733,010
Net assets of the plan Net position of the plan	<u> </u>	<u> 12,755,010</u> (270,160)
Net position of the plan	(2), 52)	(270,100)

The expense recognized during the years 2018 and 2017 amounted to RD\$1,117,082 and RD\$1,150,014, respectively, including extraordinary contributions of RD\$242,327 for both years, with the purpose to cover the deficit until 2019, as authorized by the Superintendence of Banks.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

37 Pension fund (continued)

By Circular SB ADM/0681/10 of December 31, 2010, the Superintendence of Banks (SB) did not object that the Bank recognize, since 2011, an extraordinary payment of RD\$242.3 million for a period of nine years, to cover the actuarial deficit determined in accordance to the actuarial study conducted in 2007. For such purpose, the Bank was required to submit to the SB, the Board of Directors' Minutes that approved the transactions, a study with its recommendations on the financial position and viability over the next nine years and the balance of the actuarial deficit of the plan as of December 31, 2010. This information was provided to the Superintendence of Banks through Communication ADM-1384-11 dated March 14, 2011.

Actuarial assumptions

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the principal actuarial assumptions and other basic information of the plan used in determining the actuarial liabilities, are as follows:

- - - -

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Mortality table	SIPEN 2011 (M-F)	SIPEN 2011 (M-F)
Rate of return on assets	9.40 %	10.40 %
Long- term annual discount rate	9.00 %	9.00 %
Annual salary increase scale	6.00 %	8.00 %
Long-term annual inflation rate	<u>4.50 %</u>	4.50 %

A summary of the number and amount of current pensions as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, is as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	2017
Number of members Average retirement age	1,709 49	1,791 48
Average monthly salary	97,590	91,223

b) Employees who are affiliated to the Social Security System of the Dominican Republic, created by Law No. 87-01 issued on May 9, 2001, consisting of a Contributive Regimen covering public and private employees and employers, funded by the latter, including the Dominican Republic Government as an employer. According to the Social Security System of the Dominican Republic, all employee and employers must be affiliated to the pension regimen through the Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones (AFP) and Administradora de Riesgos de Salud (ARS). The officers and employees of the Bank are affiliated in various pension plans, mainly in the Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Reservas, S. A.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

38 Non-monetary transactions

Non-monetary transactions are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Write-off of loan portfolio and interests receivable	2 004 020	2 200 221
Release of allowance for assets	3,094,030	2,208,231
received in live of foreclosure of loans	_	155,000
Assets received in live of foreclosure of		155,000
loans	1,181,872	926,901
Transfer between allowance for	, - ,	,
risky assets:		
Loan portfolio	(783,424)	(186,457)
Investments	(1,170)	(2,686)
Interests receivable	426,441	(22,869)
Assets received in liue of foreclosure of		
loans	385,788	253,507
Contingencies	(27,635)	(41,495)
Sales of assets received in liue of foreclosure	(0, (17	70 (20
of loans by new credit facilities	68,647	70,638
Transfer of accounts receivable of Torre Atiemar to assets received in liue of		
foreclosure of loans	20,164	36,192
Equity on earnings in associated companies	232,098	138,381
Acquisition of credit portfolio of a local	232,098	150,501
financial institution:		
Amortization of National Treasury bonds		
Law 99-01	75,000	75,000
Interest on National Treasurer bonds		
Law 99-01	1,500	2,250
Transfers of net profit of the period		
to other equity reserves	2,504,761	2,264,425
Dividends paid by offsetting the	, ,	, ,
debt of the Dominican Republic		
State's institutions:		
Equity-retained earnigs from		
	072 002	010 041
previous periods	972,992	919,041

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Amounts in Thousands of Dominican Pesos (RD\$)

39 Other disclousures

39.1 Future aplication of accounting standards

Through Circular Nos. 014/18 and 015/18 dated August 15, 2018, issued by the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic, were approved and put into force the Instructions for the Use of Fair Value of Financial Instruments and the Valuation and Accounting of Operations of Derivatives, respectively, in the Financial Intermediation Entities. The Superintendence of Banks, through Circular No. 018/18, granted an extension until the January 1st, 2020 for the entry into force of these instructions.

40 Notes required from the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic

Resolution No. 13-94 of the Superintendence of Banks of the Dominican Republic and its amendments sets the minimum disclosure requirements that the consolidated financial statements of financial institutions should include. As of December 31, 2018, the following notes are not included because they are not applicable:

- Changes in accounting policies.
- Earnings per shares.
- Significant discontinued operations.
- Changes in share ownership.
- Regular reclassification of significant liabilities.
- Gains or loss on disposal of fixed assets or other assets in subsidiaries, branches or offices abroad.
- Losses caused by disasters.
- Effect of changes in the fair value over the carrying amount of investments in securities.
- Subsequent events.