

Banco de Credito e Inversiones, S.A., Miami Branch

Financial Statements as of and for the Years Ended
December 31, 2016 and 2015, Supplemental
Information Schedule as of December 31, 2016,
and Independent Auditors' Report

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Banco de Credito e Inversiones, S.A.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banco de Credito e Inversiones, S.A., Miami Branch (the "Branch"), which comprise the statements of assets, liabilities, and head office equity as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the related statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in head office equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Branch's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Branch's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branch as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Supplemental Information Schedule

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplemental information schedule listed in the table of contents is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. This supplemental information schedule is the responsibility of the Branch's management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such supplemental information schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling supplemental information such schedule directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, such supplemental information schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Deloitte + Touche LLP

February 15, 2017

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND HEAD OFFICE EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 9,253,132	\$ 53,995,823
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD AND OVERNIGHT INVESTMENTS	153,328,751	118,991,874
TIME DEPOSITS	45,000,000	-
TIME DEPOSITS DUE FROM RELATED INSTITUTIONS	<u>259,643,821</u>	<u>222,445,352</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	467,225,704	395,433,049
TIME DEPOSITS DUE FROM RELATED INSTITUTIONS WITH ORIGINAL MATURITIES IN EXCESS OF 90 DAYS	170,992,292	256,951,637
SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE	108,742,540	133,521,785
LOANS—Net	1,228,017,232	1,283,007,454
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	7,866,214	8,136,785
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT—Net	1,601,230	2,009,464
DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	1,699,367	2,353,492
DEFERRED TAX ASSET	18,978,347	10,705,429
OTHER ASSETS	<u>2,275,547</u>	<u>1,551,201</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,007,398,473</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,670,296</u>
LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICE EQUITY		
DEPOSITS:		
Demand:		
Noninterest bearing	\$ 118,160,804	\$ 184,659,659
Interest bearing	57,735,652	23,484,470
Time	<u>1,180,868,446</u>	<u>1,078,177,714</u>
Total deposits	1,356,764,902	1,286,321,843
AMOUNTS DUE TO HEAD OFFICE, BRANCHES, AND AFFILIATES	62,930,967	132,872,734
SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE	576,000	14,296,000
BORROWINGS	390,969,603	534,449,254
DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	3,524,268	5,359,489
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	4,429,720	3,257,287
OTHER LIABILITIES	<u>41,523,414</u>	<u>8,284,551</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,860,718,874</u>	<u>1,984,841,158</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
HEAD OFFICE EQUITY:		
Assigned capital	19,413,389	19,413,389
Accumulated earnings	124,909,823	89,118,179
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>2,356,387</u>	<u>297,570</u>
Total head office equity	<u>146,679,599</u>	<u>108,829,138</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,007,398,473</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,670,296</u>

See notes to financial statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
INTEREST INCOME:		
Loans	\$ 36,006,847	\$ 38,568,551
Federal funds sold and overnight investments	2,825,622	1,867,126
Securities	4,099,574	7,516,904
Time deposits due from banks and related institutions	<u>3,728,101</u>	<u>2,787,232</u>
Total interest income	<u>46,660,144</u>	<u>50,739,813</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	9,759,321	5,606,613
Borrowings	<u>5,016,063</u>	<u>4,837,648</u>
Total interest expense	<u>14,775,384</u>	<u>10,444,261</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME	31,884,760	40,295,552
(REVERSAL OF) PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	<u>(3,876,123)</u>	<u>15,416,618</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	<u>35,760,883</u>	<u>24,878,934</u>
NONINTEREST INCOME (LOSS):		
Service fees and charges	2,033,639	2,311,672
Securities and derivative instruments gain (loss)—net	1,621,797	(9,571,685)
Other	<u>(17,784)</u>	<u>(24,698)</u>
Total noninterest income (loss)	<u>3,637,652</u>	<u>(7,284,711)</u>
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:		
Salaries and employee benefits	9,510,594	8,127,484
Occupancy	1,093,173	1,268,105
Depreciation and amortization	524,949	470,836
Communications	294,485	279,241
Professional fees—legal	314,487	267,895
Professional fees—other fees	725,736	1,114,181
Other operating	<u>730,700</u>	<u>2,507,319</u>
Total noninterest expense	<u>13,194,124</u>	<u>14,035,061</u>
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT	26,204,411	3,559,162
INCOME TAX BENEFIT	<u>9,587,233</u>	<u>9,109,399</u>
NET INCOME	<u>35,791,644</u>	<u>12,668,561</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
Net unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available for sale arising during the year	3,498,199	(6,580,246)
Reclassification adjustment for (gain) loss—net included in net income	<u>(1,439,382)</u>	<u>9,571,685</u>
Total other comprehensive income	<u>2,058,817</u>	<u>2,991,439</u>
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 37,850,461</u>	<u>\$ 15,660,000</u>

See notes to financial statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	Assigned Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Head Office Equity
BALANCE—December 31, 2014	\$ 19,413,389	\$ 76,449,618	\$ (2,693,869)	\$ 93,169,138
Net income	-	12,668,561	-	12,668,561
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,991,439</u>	<u>2,991,439</u>
BALANCE—December 31, 2015	19,413,389	89,118,179	297,570	108,829,138
Net income	-	35,791,644	-	35,791,644
Other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,058,817</u>	<u>2,058,817</u>
BALANCE—December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 19,413,389</u>	<u>\$ 124,909,823</u>	<u>\$ 2,356,387</u>	<u>\$ 146,679,599</u>

See notes to financial statements.

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 35,791,644	\$ 12,668,561
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	524,949	470,836
Deferred tax benefit	(8,258,851)	(10,612,312)
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	(3,876,123)	15,416,618
(Reversal of) provision for off-balance sheet credit loss	(923,531)	877,572
Securities and derivative instruments (gain) loss—net	(1,621,797)	9,571,685
Net premium amortization on securities	1,095,227	1,348,270
Net accretion of deferred loan fees and discounts	(4,617,977)	(3,939,965)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accrued interest receivables	270,571	1,350,126
Derivative instruments	(263,222)	174,419
Other assets	(1,012,618)	(185,857)
Accrued interest payables	1,172,433	936,382
Other liabilities	(1,403,170)	(2,594,925)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>16,877,535</u>	<u>25,481,410</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Decrease in time deposits due from related institutions	85,959,345	39,727,061
Purchases of securities available for sale	(11,802,360)	-
Maturities, sales, and calls of investment securities	38,235,052	109,442,459
Proceeds from sales of loans	67,672,783	38,646,180
Net decrease in loans	31,665,374	12,054,170
Net decrease (increase) in customers' acceptance liability	288,272	(36,820)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(116,715)	(442,804)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>211,901,751</u>	<u>199,390,246</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Increase (decrease) in deposits	70,443,059	(98,256,043)
Decrease in amounts due to Head Office, branches, and affiliates	(69,941,767)	(760,246,982)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(13,720,000)	587,000
Net (decrease) increase in acceptances outstanding	(288,272)	36,820
Decrease in borrowings	(143,479,651)	(125,292,470)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(156,986,631)</u>	<u>(983,171,675)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	71,792,655	(758,300,019)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of year	<u>395,433,049</u>	<u>1,153,733,068</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 467,225,704</u>	<u>\$ 395,433,049</u>

(Continued)

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	<u>\$ 13,602,951</u>	<u>\$ 9,507,879</u>
Taxes paid	<u>\$ 2,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 145,000</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITY—Loans purchased pending payment	<u>\$ 35,853,835</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
See notes to financial statements.		(Concluded)

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Banco de Credito e Inversiones, S.A., Miami Branch (the "Branch") is a branch of Banco de Credito e Inversiones, S.A. (the "Head Office"), a commercial bank incorporated in Santiago, Chile. The Branch was originally licensed as an international banking agency by the Department of Banking and Finance of the State of Florida (the "Department") on May 10, 1999, and began operations on May 17, 1999. On December 3, 2001, the Department approved the conversion of the existing international banking agency license to an international banking branch license. The rights of an international banking branch differ from an international agency, in that an international branch has the flexibility to receive qualified deposits from citizens and residents of the United States of America. The Branch is not a separately incorporated legal entity and conducts general banking business providing a full range of banking services to domestic and foreign individuals and corporate customers principally from Latin America.

The following is a description of the significant accounting policies and practices followed by the Branch, which conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and banking industry practices.

Basis of Presentation—The financial statements have been prepared from the records of the Branch, which contain evidence that transactions have been entered into and recorded locally. Because the Branch is part of the Head Office, its financial statements do not necessarily reflect all allocations to or from the Head Office or other financial matters that may be applicable to the Branch. Further, because of the relationship with the Head Office, it is possible that the transactions recorded locally may not be the same as transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of certain securities available for sale (Level 3) and derivative instruments. Management believes that these estimates are reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The Branch has defined cash equivalents as those highly liquid financial instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less at the time of acquisition.

Trading Account Securities—Trading account securities are stated at fair value. Trading account securities are held in anticipation of short-term market movements. Gains or losses on the sale of trading account securities as well as unrealized fair value adjustments are included in other operating income. The Branch did not hold any trading account securities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Securities Available for Sale—Securities to be held for unspecified periods of time, including securities that management intends to use as part of its asset/liability strategy or that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risk, or other similar factors, are classified as securities available for sale and are carried at fair value. The appreciation or decline in value of these securities is included in other comprehensive income within Head Office equity.

Premium or discount on securities available for sale is amortized or accrued over the life of the securities using the effective interest method as an adjustment to the yield.

Securities Held to Maturity—Investments in debt securities to be held to maturity are carried at amortized cost as the Branch has both the intent and ability to hold these securities to maturity. Premiums and discounts on investment securities are amortized and accreted to interest income over the life of the securities using a method, which approximates the level-yield method. The Branch did not hold any securities held to maturity as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses—Loans are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by an allowance for loan losses, and adjusted by unamortized deferred loan fees and costs on originated loans. Interest on loans is calculated using the interest method on the daily balances of the outstanding principal amount. Accrual of interest is typically discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and the results of collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest or principal is doubtful or when a loan becomes contractually past due 90 days or more with respect to interest or principal.

Individually identified impaired loans, which are defined as loans where it is probable that a creditor will not be able to collect both the contractual interest and principal payments, are measured at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective rate or, as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. If the recorded investment in the impaired loan exceeds the measure of fair value, a valuation allowance is established as a component of the allowance for loan losses. Cash receipts on impaired loans are applied to reduce the principal amount of such loans until the entire principal balance has been recovered and are thereafter recognized as interest income.

The allowance for loans is established through a provision charge to expense. Loans are charged off against the allowance for loans when management believes that the collectibility of the principal is unlikely. Recoveries of amounts previously charged off are credited to the allowance.

The provision for loan losses is the amount that is required to bring the allowance for loan losses to a level that, in management's judgment, will be adequate to absorb losses on existing loans. If future events result in deterioration of the loan portfolio, additional provisions will be made as the facts become evident.

Loans for which modifications of their original terms meet the criteria for troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") classification are reported as such.

Premises and Equipment—Premises and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

Derivative Financial Instruments—The Branch manages its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate movements in investment securities, loans, and structured certificates of deposit by seeking to match asset and liability balances within maturity categories, both directly and through the use of derivative financial instruments. The derivative instruments are interest rate swaps (“swaps”). While these instruments are subject to fluctuations in value, such fluctuations are generally offset by the change in value of the underlying exposures being hedged.

These derivative financial instruments are designated as hedges against the changes in variable cash flows or fair value of identified assets as long as certain criteria are met. However, if the derivative financial instrument fails or ceases to qualify for hedge accounting, it is accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

If the instrument qualifies for fair value hedge accounting, the market gains and losses of the derivative as well as the portion of the unrealized gains or losses of the hedged instrument that was attributable to the risk being hedged are recorded in the results of operations. The net interest received or paid on swaps is reflected as interest income or expense of the related hedged position. Gains and losses resulting from the termination of swaps are recognized over the shorter of the remaining contract lives of the swaps or the lives of the related hedged positions or, if the hedged positions are sold, are recognized in the current period as other income/expense.

If the instrument qualified for cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is reported in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

If the instrument is an embedded derivative in a hybrid contract, the instrument is accounted for at fair value, with changes in the value of the instrument being recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Income Recognition—Interest income is generally recognized on the accrual basis using the interest method. Deferred loan fees are amortized over the term of the related loan using effective yield method. Commissions and fees on letters of credit are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the corresponding letter of credit.

Loan Fees—Nonrefundable fees for loan commitments and loan originations, net of expenses, are deferred and amortized using a method that approximates the level-yield method as an adjustment of loan yield over the term of the loan.

Disclosure of Significant Concentrations of Credit Risk—Concentrations of credit risk arise when assets are concentrated in similar instruments, business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Branch has securities available for sale and loans primarily in the United States of America and Latin America (see Notes 2 and 3).

The Branch provides a full range of banking services to foreign individuals and foreign and domestic financial institutions and corporations within the public, private, and financial sectors. Generally, Latin American and Caribbean deposits provide most of the Branch's liquidity. Accordingly, the Branch's fundings are susceptible to changes in certain Latin American countries' economies.

Foreign Currency Transactions—Substantially, all operational financial instruments of the Branch are denominated in US dollars. Foreign currencies are translated into US dollars using year-end rates of exchange. Income and expense amounts are translated based on the rate in effect at the end of the month in which the individual transactions are recorded.

Transfers of Financial Assets—Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales or purchases when control over the assets have been surrendered by the transferor. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when the assets have been isolated from the transferor, the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and the transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them. If the above criteria are not met, the Branch accounts for the transfer as a secured borrowing.

Income Taxes—The Branch is subject to federal and state income taxes. The Branch utilizes an asset and liability approach to accounting for income taxes. The asset and liability approach requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of other assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are required to be reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent that, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

For positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, the Branch recognizes in its financial statements when it is more likely than not (i.e., a likelihood of more than 50%) that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. A recognized tax position is then measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Interest Rate Risk—The Branch's performance is dependent to a large extent on its net interest income, which is the difference between interest income on interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities. The Branch is affected by changes in general interest rate levels and by other economic factors beyond its control. Interest rate risk arises from mismatches between the dollar amount of repricing or maturing assets and liabilities and is measured in terms of the ratio of the interest-rate-sensitivity gap to total assets. More assets repricing or maturing than liabilities over a given time frame is considered asset sensitive or a positive gap and more liabilities repricing or maturing than assets over a given time frame is considered liability sensitive or a negative gap. An asset-sensitive position will generally enhance earnings in a rising interest rate environment and will negatively affect earnings in a falling interest rate environment, while a liability-sensitive position will generally enhance earnings in a falling interest rate environment and negatively affect earnings in a rising interest rate environment. Fluctuations in interest rates are not predictable or controllable.

Fair Value Measurements—Financial instruments are classified based on three-level valuation hierarchy required by US GAAP. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1—Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the company has the ability to access.

Level 2—Inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3—Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Branch's own data).

New Accounting Pronouncements—On August 12, 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance, which defers the effective date of the FASB's revenue standard, ASU No. 2014-09, by one year for all entities and permits early adoption on a limited basis. For nonpublic entities, the standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Nonpublic entities can also elect to early adopt the standard as of the following: 1) annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods, or 2) annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning one year after the annual reporting period in which the new standard is initially applied. The Branch is currently evaluating the effects of this guidance.

On April 7, 2015, the FASB issued guidance as part of its simplification initiative. The guidance changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under current guidance, an entity reports debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as deferred charges (i.e., as an asset). Under the guidance, an entity presents such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs is reported as interest expense. Further, on August 16, 2015, the FASB issued guidance to clarify the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) staff's position on presenting and measuring debt issuance costs incurred in connection with line-of-credit arrangements given the lack of guidance on this topic. The SEC staff has announced that it would "not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement." For entities other than public business entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is allowed for all entities for financial statements that have not been previously issued. Entities should apply the new guidance retrospectively to all prior periods (i.e., the balance sheet for each period should be adjusted). The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Branch's financial position, results and operations and financial statement disclosure.

During January 2016, the FASB issued guidance that amends the guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Although the guidance retains many current requirements, it significantly revises an entity's accounting related to (1) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (2) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. The guidance also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The adoption of this guidance is effective for the Branch for the year ending December 31, 2019. The Branch is evaluating the effects that this guidance will have on the Branch's financial position, results and operations and financial statement disclosure.

During February 2016, the FASB issued guidance that amends the guidance on lease accounting. The guidance introduces a lessee model that brings most leases on the balance sheet. The new guidance also aligns many of the underlying principles of the new lessor model with those of the FASB's new revenue recognition standard (e.g., those related to evaluating when profit can be recognized). Furthermore, the guidance addresses other concerns related to the current leases model. For example, the guidance eliminates the requirement for an entity to use bright-line tests in determining lease classification. The

standard also requires lessors to increase the transparency of their exposure to changes in value of their residual assets and how they manage that exposure. The adoption of this guidance is effective for the Branch for the year ending December 31, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Branch is evaluating the affects that this guidance will have on the Branch's financial position, results and operations and financial statement disclosure.

During June 2016, the FASB issued guidance that amends the guidance on the impairment of financial instruments. The guidance adds an impairment model (known as the current expected credit loss (CECL) model) that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new guidance, an entity recognizes as an allowance its estimate of expected credit losses. The ASU is also intended to reduce the complexity of the guidance of impairment of financial instrument by decreasing the number of credit impairment models that entities use to account for debt instruments. The CECL model applies to most debt instruments (other than those measured at fair value), trade receivables, lease receivables, reinsurance receivables that result from insurance transactions, financial guarantee contracts, and loan commitments. However, securities available-for-sales are outside the model's scope. The adoption of this guidance is effective for the Branch for the year ending December 31, 2021. Early adoption is permitted during the year ending December 31, 2019. The Branch is evaluating the affects that this guidance will have on the Branch's financial position, results and operations and financial statement disclosure.

During August 2016, the FASB issued guidance that amends the guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows. The primary purpose of the amendment is to reduce the diversity in practice that has resulted from the lack of consistent principles on this topic. The guidance added or clarified the following cash flow items; debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, including Branch-owned life insurance policies, distributions received from equity method investees, beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. The adoption of this guidance is effective for the Branch for the year ending December 31, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented but may apply it prospectively from the earliest date practicable if retrospective application would be impracticable. The Branch is evaluating the affects that this guidance will have on the Branch's cash flow statement presentation.

2. SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available for sale at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are summarized as follows:

	2016			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Available for sale:				
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ 4,050,000	\$ -	\$ (284,837)	\$ 3,765,163
Corporate debt securities	<u>102,587,129</u>	<u>3,161,087</u>	<u>(770,839)</u>	<u>104,977,377</u>
	<u>\$106,637,129</u>	<u>\$3,161,087</u>	<u>\$(1,055,676)</u>	<u>\$108,742,540</u>

	2015			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Available for sale:				
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ 4,050,000	\$ -	\$ (247,455)	\$ 3,802,545
Corporate debt securities	<u>128,675,666</u>	<u>2,364,151</u>	<u>(1,320,577)</u>	<u>129,719,240</u>
	<u>\$132,725,666</u>	<u>\$2,364,151</u>	<u>\$(1,568,032)</u>	<u>\$133,521,785</u>

Securities available for sale with unrealized losses less than and greater than 12 months at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2016						
Available for sale:						
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,765,163	\$ (284,837)	\$ 3,765,163	\$ (284,837)
Corporate debt securities	<u>11,203,126</u>	<u>(564,594)</u>	<u>7,047,292</u>	<u>(206,245)</u>	<u>18,250,418</u>	<u>(770,839)</u>
	<u>\$ 11,203,126</u>	<u>\$(564,594)</u>	<u>\$ 10,812,455</u>	<u>\$(491,082)</u>	<u>\$ 22,015,581</u>	<u>\$(1,055,676)</u>

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
2015						
Available for sale:						
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,802,545	\$ (247,455)	\$ 3,802,545	\$ (247,455)
Corporate debt securities	<u>13,521,248</u>	<u>(279,145)</u>	<u>23,736,912</u>	<u>(1,041,432)</u>	<u>37,258,160</u>	<u>(1,320,577)</u>
	<u>\$ 13,521,248</u>	<u>\$(279,145)</u>	<u>\$ 27,539,457</u>	<u>\$(1,288,887)</u>	<u>\$ 41,060,705</u>	<u>\$(1,568,032)</u>

In evaluating whether an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred in its securities portfolio at December 31, 2016 and 2015, management considers these unrealized losses to be related to normal fluctuations in interest rates and market conditions. Management considers these declines in values to be temporary in nature. In reaching this decision, management considered factors, including the severity of the declines below cost, recent trends in fair values, and the existence of guarantees behind the underlying collateral of the instruments. In addition, management expects that these would not be settled at a price less than the carrying amount.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch held \$4,050,000 par value of investments in student loan asset-backed securities that are considered auction rate securities ("ARS"). ARS are entirely composed of student loans that have long-term nominal maturities for which the interest rates are supposed to be reset through auction process each month. The Branch continues to earn interest on the ARS at the contractual rate.

Contractual maturities of student loan asset-backed securities and corporate debt securities classified as available for sale at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 4,177,512	\$ 4,202,475
Due within one and five years	64,522,064	67,157,177
Due within five and ten years	33,887,553	33,617,725
Due after 10 years	<u>4,050,000</u>	<u>3,765,163</u>
	<u>\$ 106,637,129</u>	<u>\$ 108,742,540</u>

The Branch recognized gross realized gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities during the year ended December 31, 2016, of approximately \$1,464,000 and \$25,000, respectively. The Branch recognized gross realized gains and losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities during the year ended December 31, 2015, of approximately \$1,249,000 and \$10,820,000, respectively.

During 2015, the Branch transferred \$32,326,000 of available-for-sale securities at carrying value to Head Office and recognized gross realized losses of approximately \$6,810,000 (see Note 9).

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, securities available for sale totaling \$576,000 and \$14,277,000, respectively, are pledged as collateral for securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

3. LOANS AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch had loans outstanding as follows:

	2016	2015
Commercial	\$ 1,196,930,965	\$ 1,239,782,603
Financial institutions	43,000,000	61,300,000
Individual	<u>610,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,240,540,965	1,301,082,603
Less:		
Allowance for loan losses	(9,844,933)	(15,372,613)
Deferred loan fees and discount—net	<u>(2,678,800)</u>	<u>(2,702,536)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,228,017,232</u>	<u>\$ 1,283,007,454</u>

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch's loan portfolio consists mainly of working capital loans, trade financing loans, personal loans, syndicated loans, and discounted acceptances. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, loan discounts, net amounted to approximately \$1,496,000 and \$1,847,000, respectively, included in deferred loan fees and discounts, net.

At December 31, 2016, the Branch had loans outstanding with risk in the following countries:

	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individual	Total
United States	\$ 769,232,919	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 769,232,919
Peru	160,422,009	24,000,000	-	184,422,009
Brazil	84,607,065	10,000,000	-	94,607,065
Chile	80,434,556	-	610,000	81,044,556
Holland	42,514,698	-	-	42,514,698
Mexico	30,613,333	-	-	30,613,333
France	14,718,877	-	-	14,718,877
Canada	7,362,413	-	-	7,362,413
Colombia	7,025,095	-	-	7,025,095
Panama	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Dominican Republic	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
	<u>\$ 1,196,930,965</u>	<u>\$ 43,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 610,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,540,965</u>

At December 31, 2015, the Branch had loans outstanding with risk in the following countries:

	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individual	Total
United States	\$ 728,003,124	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 728,003,124
Peru	207,156,499	24,000,000	-	231,156,499
Brazil	79,776,700	10,000,000	-	89,776,700
Chile	70,745,124	-	-	70,745,124
Mexico	68,735,641	-	-	68,735,641
Switzerland	34,000,000	-	-	34,000,000
Colombia	23,531,612	10,000,000	-	33,531,612
Holland	20,396,204	-	-	20,396,204
Panama	-	17,300,000	-	17,300,000
Canada	<u>7,437,699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,437,699</u>
	<u>\$1,239,782,603</u>	<u>\$61,300,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,301,082,603</u>

Risk Management—The Branch has certain lending policies and procedures in place that are designed to maximize loan income within an acceptable level of risk. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis. A reporting system supplements the review process by providing management with frequent reports related to loan production, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies, and nonperforming and potential problem loans. Diversification in the loan portfolio is a means of managing risk associated with fluctuations in economic conditions.

Commercial, financial institution, and individual loans are subject to underwriting standards that are designed to promote relationship banking rather than transactional banking. Once it is determined that the borrower's management possesses sound ethics and solid business acumen for loans that are underwritten by the Head Office, the Head Office's management examines the relative information for a specific loan and presents the loan for approval within the loan review committee at the Head Office. For loans that are underwritten by the Branch, the Branch's management examines the relative information for a specific loan and presents to the Head Office for approval. All loans require Head Office approval.

Commercial, financial institution, and individual loans are primarily based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the guarantees provided by the borrower. Commercial, financial institution, and individual loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets, such as accounts receivable, inventory or real estate, and the Branch itself and may incorporate a personal guarantee. In the case of loans secured by an operating asset, the availability of funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Nonaccrual and Past-Due Loans—Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when management believes the borrower may be unable to meet payment obligations as they become due, which is typically when loans are 90 days past-due, as well as when required by regulatory provisions.

Loans may be placed on nonaccrual status regardless of whether or not such loans are considered past due. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch did not have any nonaccrual loans.

Interest income that would have been recorded on nonaccrual loans, if such loans were performing in accordance with their original terms, for the year ended December 31, 2015, was approximately \$352,000.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch did not have any past-due loans.

Impaired Loans—Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Branch will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled principal and interest payments. If a loan is impaired, a specific valuation allowance is allocated, if necessary, so that the loan is reported net at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectible.

The Branch did not have any impaired loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the average recorded investments of impaired loans was \$10,205,786. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Branch did not have recorded investments of loans that were impaired.

The Branch did not record interest on impaired loans during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Loan Modifications—A restructuring of a loan constitutes a TDR if the Branch, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. The loan modifications that are considered a TDR by the Branch pertain to restructuring the terms of the loan to alleviate the burden of the borrower's near-term cash requirements, which include modifying the terms to reduce or defer cash payments required of the borrower in the near future to help the borrower attempt to improve its financial condition and eventually be able to pay the loan. The concession is granted by the Branch as an attempt to protect the Branch's investment on the loan as much as possible. The primary concessions provided by the Branch are a reduction of the stated interest rate for the remaining original life of the loan, extension of the maturity date or dates at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate for a new loan with similar risk, reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the loan as stated in the loan agreement and reduction of accrued interest.

The Branch considers loans that were modified as a TDR as impaired loans. During and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no loans that were considered TDR and defaulted under the terms and conditions of the modification. The Branch did not have any commitment to lend on TDR loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Credit Quality Indicators—For loans evaluated on a group basis, management segments the loan portfolio by identifying risk characteristics that are common to groups of loans.

Based on the segmentation of the portfolio, the Branch estimates the portion of the allowance for loan losses by calculating the historical losses for each loan pool over the current "look-back" period of three years. Additionally, in developing and maintaining loss measurements, management also monitors the impact of current environmental factors; reviews its industry concentration reports; and documents where additional factors, such as changes in credit concentrations, have been used in the analysis and how these factors affect the loss measurements.

The Branch measures impairment based on the difference between the present values of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate and the recorded investment in the loan.

- The effective interest rate of a loan is the rate of return implicit in the loan (that is, the original contractual interest rate adjusted for any net deferred loan fees or costs, premium, or discount existing at the origination or acquisition of the loan).
- The effective interest rate for a loan restructured in a TDR is based on the original contractual rate, not the rate specified in the restructuring agreement.
- If the contractual rate is a floating rate tied to an index like the London InterBank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the loan's effective interest rate may be calculated based on the factor as it changes over the life of the loan or may be fixed at the rate in effect at the date the loan meets the impairment criterion.

Alternative measurement used by the Branch is as follows:

- The loan's observable market price
- The fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent

If foreclosure for a collateral-dependent loan is probable, the Branch measures impairment based on the fair value of the collateral when the creditor determines that foreclosure is probable.

In order to monitor the Branch's credit quality, a credit-grading system has been developed. The credit grades classify the level of risk for various categories.

All new loans are assigned a credit grade from "1" to "6" at the time of consideration for approval. Existing loans are reviewed and the credit grade is changed if necessary.

Any credit with a credit grade of "3" or worse is placed on the Branch's criticized and classified asset report and is reviewed and managed in accordance with Branch policy as set forth below:

The Branch's credit grades "3" to "6" conform to the classifications and their definitions as set forth in the Federal Reserve Commercial Bank Examination Manual. The standard classifications and their definitions are as follows:

- Other assets especially mentioned/other loans especially mentioned (OLEM) (credit grade "3")

Assets in this category are performing, but are potentially weak. These assets constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of justifying a classification of substandard. The credit risk may be relatively minor yet constitutes an unwarranted risk in light of the circumstances surrounding a specific asset.

This category should not be used to list assets that bear risks usually associated with the particular type of financing. Any type of asset regardless of collateral, financial stability, and responsibility of the obligor involves certain risks. Assets in which actual, not potential, weaknesses are evident and significant should be considered for more serious criticism.

- Substandard (credit grade "4")

A substandard asset is inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified must have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Branch will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loss potential, while existing in the aggregate amount of substandard assets, does not have to exist in individual assets classified as substandard.

- Doubtful (credit grade "5")

An asset classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in one classified as substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. The possibility of loss is extremely high, but because of certain important and reasonably specific pending factors that may work to the advantage and strengthening of the asset, its classification as an estimated loss is deferred until its more exact status may be determined.

- Loss (credit grade "6")

Assets classified as loss are considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as bankable assets is not warranted. This classification does not mean that the asset has absolutely no recovery or salvage value, but rather it is not practical or desirable to defer writing off this basically worthless asset even though partial recovery may be affected in the future. Losses should be taken in the period in which they are incurred.

The Branch's loans grouped by classification segmented by the class of loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are presented as follows:

2016	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Classification:				
Not criticized	\$1,107,556,684	\$43,000,000	\$610,000	\$1,151,166,684
OLEM	39,745,506	-	-	39,745,506
Substandard	49,628,775	-	-	49,628,775
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$1,196,930,965</u>	<u>\$43,000,000</u>	<u>\$610,000</u>	<u>\$1,240,540,965</u>

2015	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Classification:				
Not criticized	\$1,239,782,603	\$61,300,000	\$ -	\$1,301,082,603
OLEM	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$1,239,782,603</u>	<u>\$61,300,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,301,082,603</u>

Allowance for Loan Loss—Transactions affecting the allowance for loan losses during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, by class of loans; the Branch's allowance for loan losses for individually allocated and unallocated by class of loans; and the Branch's loans, by class of loans, related to individually allocated and unallocated allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are summarized as follows:

2016	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Beginning balance	\$ 14,653,564	\$ 719,049	\$ -	\$ 15,372,613
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	(3,503,163)	(377,801)	4,841	(3,876,123)
Recoveries	121,797	-	-	121,797
Loans charged-off	<u>(1,773,354)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,773,354)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 9,498,844</u>	<u>\$ 341,248</u>	<u>\$ 4,841</u>	<u>\$ 9,844,933</u>
Ending balance—individually evaluated for impairment (individually allocated)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Ending balance—collectively evaluated for impairment (unallocated)	<u>\$ 9,498,844</u>	<u>\$ 341,248</u>	<u>\$ 4,841</u>	<u>\$ 9,844,933</u>
Ending balance—loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

2015	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Allowance for loan losses:				
Beginning balance	\$ 11,804,383	\$ 911,784	\$ 8,833	\$ 12,725,000
Provision for loan losses	15,618,186	(192,735)	(8,833)	15,416,618
Recoveries	61,213	-	-	61,213
Loans charged-off	<u>(12,830,218)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,830,218)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 14,653,564</u>	<u>\$ 719,049</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,372,613</u>
Ending balance—individually evaluated for impairment (individually allocated)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Ending balance—collectively evaluated for impairment (unallocated)	<u>\$ 14,653,564</u>	<u>\$ 719,049</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,372,613</u>
Ending balance—loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Branch's loans grouped by classification segmented by the class of loans at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are presented as follows:

2016	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,196,930,965	43,000,000	610,000	1,240,540,965
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,196,930,965</u>	<u>\$ 43,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 610,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,540,965</u>

2015	Commercial	Financial Institutions	Individuals	Total
Loans:				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,239,782,603	61,300,000	-	1,301,082,603
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$1,239,782,603</u>	<u>\$61,300,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,301,082,603</u>

Purchase and Sale of Loans—During 2016, the Branch purchased and sold approximately \$896,482,000 and \$67,673,000 of loans held for investment, respectively, from and to nonrelated entities. During 2015, the Branch purchased approximately \$280,211,000 of loans held for investment from and to nonrelated entities. During 2016 and 2015, the Branch did not sell any loans that were originated or purchased with the intention to sell.

During 2015, the Branch transferred a loan to Head Office for approximately \$38,646,000 at carrying value under a nonrecourse participation agreement. Prior to the transfer, the Branch recorded an impairment on the loan and charged-off approximately \$9,873,000 (see Note 9).

4. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, premises and equipment included the following:

	2016	2015
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	\$ 4,426,042	\$ 4,309,326
Leasehold improvements	<u>685,523</u>	<u>685,523</u>
	5,111,565	4,994,849
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(3,510,335)</u>	<u>(2,985,385)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,601,230</u>	<u>\$ 2,009,464</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense amounted to approximately \$525,000 and \$471,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

5. TIME DEPOSITS

Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more amounted to approximately \$1,167,000,000 and \$1,063,000,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The amounts of scheduled maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

2017	\$ 849,368,446
2018	331,500,000
2019	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,180,868,446</u>

Interest on deposits for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, includes the following:

	2016	2015
Demand—interest bearing	\$ 118,390	\$ 70,360
Time	<u>9,640,931</u>	<u>5,536,253</u>
	<u>\$ 9,759,321</u>	<u>\$ 5,606,613</u>

6. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Branch uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of managing its exposure to adverse fluctuations in fair value arising from certain investment securities and loans. Under the swaps, the Branch agrees to exchange at specified intervals the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount. The Branch does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes.

For the derivatives designated as hedged instruments, the Branch remained effectively hedged as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Branch also had certain derivative instruments that were not designated or did not qualify for hedge accounting. The objective and purpose for all of the Branch's derivatives are the same whether they are designated as a hedge instrument or not.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, derivatives instruments included the following:

2016	Fair Value Hedges (FV)	Notional Amount	Fair Value Asset	Notional Amount	Fair Value (Liability)	Gross Unrealized	
						Gain	(Loss)
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate swaps	FV	\$118,274,544	\$1,699,367	\$ 118,274,544	\$ (1,668,420)	\$1,699,367	\$ (1,668,420)
Option	FV	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
			1,699,367		(1,668,420)	1,699,367	(1,668,420)
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments—interest rate swaps	FV	-	<u>-</u>	44,990,000	<u>(1,855,848)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,855,848)</u>
			<u>\$1,699,367</u>		<u>\$ (3,524,268)</u>	<u>\$1,699,367</u>	<u>\$ (3,524,268)</u>
2015	Fair Value Hedges (FV)	Notional Amount	Fair Value Asset	Notional Amount	Fair Value (Liability)	Gross Unrealized	
						Gain	(Loss)
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:							
Interest rate swaps	FV	115,805,647	\$2,263,361	115,805,647	\$ (2,215,135)	\$2,263,361	\$ (2,215,135)
Option	FV	9,653,200	<u>90,131</u>	-	<u>-</u>	<u>90,131</u>	<u>-</u>
			2,353,492		(2,215,135)	2,353,492	(2,215,135)
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments—interest rate swaps	FV	-	<u>-</u>	53,540,000	<u>(3,144,354)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,144,354)</u>
			<u>\$2,353,492</u>		<u>\$ (5,359,489)</u>	<u>\$2,353,492</u>	<u>\$ (5,359,489)</u>

For the derivatives that are designated as hedge instruments, the realized gains and losses are recorded in the results of operations within other noninterest income, and the unrealized gains and losses of the hedged instruments (i.e., securities available for sale) that was attributable to the risk being hedged are recorded in other comprehensive income. For the derivatives that are not designated as hedge instruments, the gains and losses of the derivative are recorded in the results of operations within loan interest income, net and other noninterest income.

The effect of the Branch's derivative instruments not designated as a hedging instrument recorded within the Branch's statement of operations and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016, is summarized as follows:

		Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:		
Interest rate swaps	Loan—interest income—net	\$ 32,159
Interest rate swaps	Other—noninterest income	\$ (17,278)
Options	Other—noninterest income	\$ (58,486)

The effect of the Branch's derivative instruments not designated as a hedging instrument recorded within the Branch's statement of operations and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015, is summarized as follows:

		Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:		
Interest rate swaps	Loan—interest income—net	\$ 18,835
Interest rate swaps	Other—noninterest income	\$ (15,319)
Options	Other—noninterest income	\$ 33,142

The ineffective amount of the Branch's derivative instruments designated as a hedging instrument recorded within the Branch's statements of operations and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, is not significant.

The terms of outstanding swaps at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Derivatives Instruments Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Number of Contracts	Maturity	Notional	Fair Value Liability
2	2017	\$ 4,090,000	\$ 48,550
10	2019	40,900,000	<u>1,807,298</u>
			<u>\$ 1,855,848</u>
Derivatives Instruments Not Designated as Hedging Instruments			
Asset			
Number of Contracts	Maturity	Notional	Fair Value
3	2019	\$ 17,327,546	\$ 31,155
4	2020	32,208,333	568,751
5	2021	12,905,332	206,869
1	2023	13,833,333	197,118
1	2024	42,000,000	<u>695,474</u>
			<u>\$ 1,699,367</u>
Liability			
Number of Contracts	Maturity	Notional	Fair Value
3	2019	\$ 17,327,546	\$ 31,160
4	2020	32,208,333	568,669
5	2021	12,905,332	175,999
1	2023	13,833,333	197,118
1	2024	42,000,000	<u>695,474</u>
			<u>\$ 1,668,420</u>

7. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

The information concerning repurchase agreements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

	2016	2015
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at year-end	\$ 576,000	\$ 14,296,000
Maximum amount of outstanding agreements at any month-end during the year	58,296,000	35,924,000
Average amount outstanding during the year	38,565,223	24,351,917
Weighted-average interest rate at year-end	0.15 %	0.09 %

8. BORROWINGS

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, borrowing instruments included the following:

	2016	2015
Commercial paper ("CP")	\$ 380,969,603	\$ 509,449,254
Financial institutions	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>
	<u>\$ 390,969,603</u>	<u>\$ 534,449,254</u>

CP—The CP program is primarily a short-term funding source for the Branch. The issuing of CP may be done on a daily basis with maturities ranging from one day to one year with an expected volume no greater than \$1,000,000,000. Each transaction is based on prevailing market rates at the time the contract is entered into. Interest rates on CP were 0.90% to 1.30% and maturities are from January 2017 through March 2017.

Financial Institutions—The Branch entered into a borrowing agreement with a financial institution. The borrowing's contractual rate is based on LIBOR, plus a spread. The interest rate on the borrowing was 2.45% with a maturity date during March 2017.

9. TRANSACTIONS WITH HEAD OFFICE, BRANCHES, AND AFFILIATES

Balances with the Head Office, branches, and affiliates as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015
Assets:		
Time deposits due from related institutions	\$ 259,643,821	\$ 222,445,352
Time deposits due from related institutions with original maturity in excess of 90 days	170,992,292	256,951,637
Accrued interest receivables	1,137,193	1,192,737
Derivative instruments	707,971	-
Other assets	<u>-</u>	<u>12,739</u>
Total related institutions assets	<u>432,481,277</u>	<u>480,602,465</u>
Liabilities:		
Demand deposits	12,930,967	12,872,734
Derivative instruments	2,816,293	5,359,489
Accrued interest payables	1,424,980	1,896,179
Borrowings	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>120,000,000</u>
Total related institutions liabilities	67,172,240	140,128,402
Head Office equity	<u>146,679,599</u>	<u>108,829,138</u>
Total related institutions liabilities and Head Office equity	<u>213,851,839</u>	<u>248,957,540</u>
Net related institution net asset position	<u>\$ 218,629,438</u>	<u>\$ 231,644,925</u>
Interest income	\$ 3,349,925	\$ 2,783,850
Interest expense	\$ 1,446,847	\$ 1,943,891
Noninterest income	\$ -	\$ 68
Noninterest expense	\$ 90,421	\$ 163,442

The net interest income (expense) from derivative instruments with Head Office amounted to \$(182,300) and \$(2,764,664) for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Branch has entered into swaps with its Head Office. The nominal values of these instruments as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, total approximately \$163,000,000 and \$169,000,000, respectively (see Note 6).

During 2015, the Branch transferred \$32,326,000 of available-for-sale securities at carrying value to Head Office and recognized gross realized losses of approximately \$6,810,000 (see Note 2).

During 2015, the Branch transferred a loan to Head Office for approximately \$38,646,000 at carrying value under a nonrecourse participation agreement. Prior to the transfer, the Branch recorded an impairment on the loan and charged-off approximately \$9,873,000 (see Note 3).

Time deposits due from the Head Office amounted to approximately \$431,000,000 and \$479,000,000, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These time deposits are short term and earn interest at a weighted average of 1.14% and 0.59% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Borrowings from the Head Office amounted to approximately \$50,000,000 and \$120,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are included within amounts due to Head Office, branches, and affiliates within the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and Head Office equity. These borrowings are short term and earn interest at a weighted average of 0.70% and 0.63% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Demand deposits from the Head Office and affiliates are included within amounts due to Head Office, branches, and affiliates within the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and Head Office equity.

10. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	2016	2015
Current:		
Federal	\$ (1,335,924)	\$ 1,502,913
State	<u>7,542</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(1,328,382)</u>	<u>1,502,913</u>
Deferred taxes:		
Federal	(7,462,156)	(2,797,979)
State	(796,695)	(329,140)
Adjustment to provision for valuation allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,485,193)</u>
	<u>(8,258,851)</u>	<u>(10,612,312)</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>\$ (9,587,233)</u>	<u>\$ (9,109,399)</u>

The major permanent differences between the results in operations and US taxable income are noneffectively connected income, interest expense disallowance, and charge-off of effectively connected assets on the books of Head Office.

At December 31, 2016, the Branch had federal and state tax loss carryforwards available to reduce future taxable income of approximately \$41,500,000 that will commence to expire during 2033.

At December 31, 2016 the Branch had a federal and state income tax receivable of \$1,000,000 and it is included in other assets in the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and head office equity.

The total deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 15,614,657	\$ 2,326,509
Allowance for loan losses	2,638,878	7,919,384
Deferred loan fees	361,159	316,320
Other	<u>664,561</u>	<u>527,270</u>
Deferred tax asset—net	19,279,255	11,089,483
Deferred tax liability—other	<u>(408,092)</u>	<u>(477,171)</u>
Net deferred tax asset before unrealized depreciation of investments in securities available for sale	18,871,163	10,612,312
Unrealized depreciation of securities available for sale	<u>107,184</u>	<u>93,117</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 18,978,347</u>	<u>\$ 10,705,429</u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not, based on an evaluation of both positive and negative evidence as defined in FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, *Income Taxes*, that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Although management believes that these deferred tax assets will ultimately be realized, it must recognize that such realization is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during periods in which the temporary differences are deductible. Under FASB ASC 740, management must consider the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets, projected future taxable income, and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. Management evaluated all available evidence, both positive and negative, and based on consideration of this evidence, which included earnings/loss history and anticipated future pretax income, as well as the reversal period for the items giving rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities, and management concluded that it was more likely than not that its net deferred tax asset would be realized as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. Based on these factors, management has recorded no valuation allowance as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Branch accounts for uncertainty in income taxes by recognizing in its financial statements, the tax effects of a position only if it is more likely than not to be sustained based solely on its technical merits; otherwise, no benefits of the position are to be recognized. Moreover, the more-likely-than-not threshold must continue to be met in each reporting period to support continued recognition of a benefit. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch has not recorded any unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities, and Head Office equity. Management does not expect that unrecognized tax benefits will increase within the next 12 months. In the event, the Branch was to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, they would be recognized in the financial statements as income tax expense. The Branch's tax years subject to federal and state examinations are 2013–2016.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Branch has implemented a 401(k) profit-sharing and retirement plan. Employees who are 21 years of age and who have completed three months of service are eligible to participate as of the entry date (January 1 and July 1 of each calendar year). The Branch made total matching contributions of approximately \$145,000 and \$118,000 during 2016 and 2015, respectively.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Branch is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include unused lines of credit commitments, standby letters of credit, and unfunded risk participations. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the statements of assets, liabilities, and Head Office equity. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Branch has in particular classes of financial instruments.

Standby letters of credit and unfunded risk participations are conditional commitments issued by the Branch to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The Branch had outstanding standby letters of credit and unfunded risk participations in the amounts of \$129,600,000 and \$35,500,000, respectively, at December 31, 2016, and of \$55,300,000 and \$13,200,000, respectively, at December 31, 2015. Standby letters of credit have fixed maturity dates, and since many of them expire without being drawn, they do not generally present a significant liquidity risk to the Branch. As of December 31, 2016, the Branch's standby letters of credit range in term from 1 to 13 months and are partially secured by cash. The Branch also has issued or confirmed commercial letters of credit in the amount of approximately \$3,736,000 and \$2,481,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch's commitment to extend credit was approximately \$244,000,000 and \$383,000,000, respectively.

The Branch's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for standby letters of credit and guarantees is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. The Branch uses the same credit policies in establishing conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Collateral held varies, but may include cash, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, marketable securities, and property. Since certain letters of credit are expected to expire without being drawn upon, they do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

During 2012, the Branch entered into an operating lease for its office space. The Branch also leases other equipment under various operating leases. Total future minimum annual lease payments under operating lease agreements at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Minimum Rental Payment
2017	\$ 670,000
2018	698,000
2019	726,000
2020	755,000
2021	783,000
Thereafter	<u>2,736,000</u>
	<u>\$ 6,368,000</u>

Rent expense was approximately \$1,072,000 and \$1,236,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Contingencies—The Branch is involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these proceedings will not have a significant effect on the Branch's financial position or results of operations.

13. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Recurring—The Branch's fair value hierarchy for those assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

	<u>Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2016</u>		
	Quote Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities available for sale:			
Corporate debt securities	\$ -	\$ 104,977,377	\$ -
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,765,163
Derivative instruments:			
Derivative assets	\$ -	\$ 1,699,367	\$ -
Derivative liabilities	\$ -	\$ (3,524,268)	\$ -

<u>Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2015</u>			
	Quote Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Securities available for sale:			
Corporate debt securities	\$ -	\$ 129,719,240	\$ -
Student loan asset-backed securities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,802,545
Derivative instruments:			
Derivative assets	\$ -	\$ 2,353,492	\$ -
Derivative liabilities	\$ -	\$ (5,359,489)	\$ -

Level 2 Valuation Techniques—The valuation of the securities available for sale is performed through a monthly pricing process using data of independent pricing providers. These pricing providers collect, use, and incorporate descriptive market data from various sources, quotes, and indicators from leading broker-dealers to generate independent and objective valuations. The valuation of the derivatives is performed through a discounted cash flow model using forward US dollar LIBOR curve and the contractual terms of the derivative instrument.

The valuation techniques and the inputs used in our financial statements to measure the fair value of our recurring financial instruments include, among other things, the following:

- Similar securities actively traded that are selected from recent market transactions.
- Observable market data that includes spreads in relationship to LIBOR, swap curve, and prepayment speed rates, as applicable.
- The captured spread and prepayment speed are used to obtain the fair value for each related security.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may differ from the net realizable value or may not be reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Branch believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of its available-for-sale securities portfolios could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Level 3 Valuation Techniques—Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when their values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable. The fair value of the student loan asset-backed security is estimated using proprietary valuation models that utilize both market observable and unobservable parameters. The valuation technique and inputs used in the financial statements to measure the fair value include discounting the weighted-average cash flow for each period back to present value at the determined discount rate for the instrument.

The table below includes a rollforward of the amounts related to the financial instrument classified by the Branch within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy on the statements of assets, liabilities, and Head Office equity as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, including the change in fair value. When a determination is made to classify a

financial instrument within Level 3, it is due to the use of significant unobservable inputs. However, Level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable or Level 3 components, observable components (that is, components that are actively quoted and can be validated with external sources); accordingly, the gains and losses in the table below include changes in the fair value due, in part, to observable factors that are part of the valuation methodology:

	Securities Available for Sale
Balance—December 31, 2014	\$ 8,400,285
Sale of available-for-sale security	(4,775,000)
Change in unrealized loss included in statements of other comprehensive income	<u>177,260</u>
Balance—December 31, 2015	3,802,545
Change in unrealized loss included in statements of other comprehensive income	<u>(37,382)</u>
Balance—December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 3,765,163</u>

Interest income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, for the student loan asset-backed security that is measured on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs were approximately \$71,000 and \$69,000, respectively, and are included within securities interest income in the accompanying statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Total unrealized (losses) gains included in other comprehensive income attributable to unrealized (losses) gains related to the student loan asset-backed security still held as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, were \$(37,382) and \$(3,240), respectively.

The information at December 31, 2016, about significant unobservable inputs related to the Branch's Level 3 financial asset measured on a recurring basis is as follows:

Financial Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Ranges of Inputs	Weighted Average
Student loan asset-backed security	<u>\$ 3,765,163</u>	Discounted cash flow model	Principal returned probability	95.18%–95.37%	95.23 %
			Default probability	4.62%–4.82%	4.72
			Liquidity risk premium	3.00%–4.00%	3.50
			Recovery rate	40%–60%	50.00
			Maximum rate probability	0.00%–0.01%	0.01

The information at December 31, 2015, about significant unobservable inputs related to the Branch's Level 3 financial assets measured on a recurring basis is as follows:

Financial Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Ranges of Inputs	Weighted Average
Student loan asset-backed security	<u>\$ 3,802,545</u>	Discounted cash flow model	Principal returned probability Default probability Liquidity risk premium Recovery rate Maximum rate probability	95.18%–95.37% 4.62%–4.82% 2.50%–3.50% 40%–60% 0.00%–0.01%	95.23 % 4.72 3.00 50.00 0.01

Nonrecurring—At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The guidance, *Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, requires the disclosure of estimated fair value of financial instruments, including those financial instruments for which the Branch did not elect the fair value option. The fair values of such instruments have been derived, in part, by management's assumptions, the estimated amount and timing of future cash flows, and estimated discount rates. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since December 31, 2016, and, therefore, current estimates of fair value may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Values	Carrying Amount	Fair Values
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 467,225,704	\$ 467,225,704	\$ 395,433,049	\$ 395,433,049
Time deposits due from related institutions with original maturities in excess of 90 days	170,992,292	170,992,292	256,951,637	256,951,637
Securities available for sale	108,742,540	108,742,540	132,725,666	133,521,785
Loans	1,240,540,965	1,227,534,981	1,301,082,603	1,298,334,555
Accrued interest receivables	7,866,214	7,866,214	8,136,785	8,136,785
Derivative instrument	1,699,367	1,699,367	2,353,492	2,353,492
Liabilities:				
Demand deposits, noninterest bearing	118,160,804	118,160,804	184,659,659	184,659,659
Demand deposits, interest bearing	57,735,652	57,735,652	23,484,470	23,484,470
Time deposits	1,180,868,446	1,183,216,173	1,078,177,714	1,078,741,671
Amounts due to Head Office, branches and affiliates	62,930,967	62,930,967	132,872,734	132,872,734
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	576,000	576,000	14,296,000	14,296,000
Borrowings	390,969,603	391,020,241	534,449,254	534,601,342
Derivative instrument	3,524,268	3,524,268	5,359,489	5,359,489
Accrued interest payables	4,429,720	4,429,720	8,284,551	8,284,551

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

- The carrying value is used as a reasonable estimate of fair value for cash and cash equivalents; accrued interest receivables; demand and savings deposits; securities sold under agreements to repurchase; accrued interest payables; and deposits due to Head Office, branches, and affiliates.

- Fair values of securities are based on quoted market prices and pricing models (see Notes 3 and 13).
- Fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar instruments would be issued with comparable terms.
- Fair value of time deposits is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar instruments would be issued with comparable terms.
- Fair value of borrowings is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rates are based on rates that would be paid for borrowings with similar characteristics and maturities.
- The fair values of commercial letters of credit, standby letters of credit, and commitments are to extend approximate carrying value due to the insignificant differences between the stated rates and the current market rates. The fair values of the off-balance-sheet instruments at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are not significant.

15. REGULATORY MATTERS

The Florida Department of Financial Services (the "Department of Financial Services") requires international banking branches to maintain assets, excluding accrued income and amounts due from affiliates, equal to 107% of liabilities, as defined by the Department of Financial Services (the "Asset Maintenance Requirements"). As an alternative, the Department of Financial Services may, by rule, permit an international banking branch to maintain dollar deposits or investment securities in an amount specified by the Department of Financial Services in a state bank. The amount of such dollar deposits or investment securities shall equal, at a minimum, the greater of \$4,000,000 or 7% of the international banking branch's total liabilities, as defined by the Department of Financial Services. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Branch was in compliance with the Asset Maintenance Requirements.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued on February 15, 2017. The Branch has not identified any events that would require disclosure or have a material impact on the financial position, results of operations and comprehensive income, or cash flows of the Branch as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016.



M. Grisel Vega
General Manager
Bci Miami Branch



Juan C. Martínez-Lejarza
Senior Vice President, Head
of Finance and Treasury
Bci Miami Branch

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SCHEDULE

BANCO DE CREDITO E INVERSIONES, S.A., MIAMI BRANCH

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SCHEDULE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A summary table detailing the financial instruments hedged and derivative financial instrument used in hedge accounting as of December 31, 2016, is as follows:

Financial instrument hedged—securities available for sale (par value)	<u>\$ 44,610,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 44,610,000</u>
Hedging derivatives—interest rate swap (notional)	<u>\$ 44,990,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 44,990,000</u>