

Inteligo Bank Ltd.

Audited Financial Statements

**Year ended December 31, 2025
with Independent Auditor's Report**

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Annual Financial Statements
Year ended December 31, 2025

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors
Inteligo Bank Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Inteligo Bank Ltd. (the “Bank”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholder’s equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Bahamas, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Board of Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Board of Directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 financial statements.

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 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.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Ernst & Young Ltd.

March 24, 2026

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> US\$ 000	<u>2024</u> US\$ 000
ASSETS			
Cash and deposit with banks			
Cash	5	4	4
Deposit with banks:			
Demand deposits	5	94,878	111,349
Time deposits	5	<u>30,200</u>	<u>23,940</u>
		<u>125,082</u>	<u>135,293</u>
Financial assets:			
At fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	6, 19, 20	360,731	323,959
At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), including \$109,174 pledged as collateral in 2025 (2024: \$109,061)	6, 19, 20	<u>211,425</u>	<u>188,580</u>
		<u>572,156</u>	<u>512,539</u>
Loans, net	7	<u>435,984</u>	<u>421,275</u>
		<u>435,984</u>	<u>421,275</u>
Accrued interest receivable		13,184	13,051
Property, furniture, equipment and improvements, net	8	7,710	8,452
Intangible assets	9	2,579	1,828
Securities sold pending settlement		6,334	1,835
Other assets	10	<u>11,515</u>	<u>10,982</u>
		<u>41,322</u>	<u>36,148</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>1,174,544</u></u>	<u><u>1,105,255</u></u>

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> US\$ 000	<u>2024</u> US\$ 000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits:			
Demand	19, 20	229,783	239,246
Time		<u>555,158</u>	<u>539,123</u>
		<u>784,941</u>	<u>778,369</u>
 Borrowings	 12, 20	 <u>93,500</u>	 <u>70,500</u>
 Accrued interest payable		 5,986	 6,793
Securities bought pending settlement		2,167	18
Other liabilities		<u>8,090</u>	<u>11,501</u>
		<u>16,243</u>	<u>18,312</u>
Total liabilities		<u>894,684</u>	<u>867,181</u>
 Shareholder's Equity			
Share capital	13	20,000	20,000
Other accumulated comprehensive loss		4,630	(276)
Regulatory reserve	7	2,242	2,242
Retained earnings		<u>252,988</u>	<u>216,108</u>
Total Shareholder's Equity		<u>279,860</u>	<u>238,074</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		<u>1,174,544</u>	<u>1,105,255</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on March 24, 2026, by the following:



Roberto Hoyle
Director



Reynaldo Roisenvit
Director

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Income
For the year ended
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> US\$ 000	<u>2024</u> US\$ 000
Interest and dividend income:			
Interest on loans		24,959	25,199
Interest on securities	6	12,588	12,293
Interest on deposits with banks		3,561	6,607
Dividend income		<u>2,859</u>	<u>2,504</u>
Total interest and dividend income		43,967	46,603
Interest expense		<u>(27,034)</u>	<u>(28,266)</u>
Net interest and dividend income		<u>16,933</u>	<u>18,337</u>
Income (expense) from financial services and other items:			
Net unrealized gain on financial assets at FVPL	6	36,732	19,083
Net gain on financial assets at FVPL	6	12,361	4,829
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at FVOCI		272	(3,665)
Commission income	17	30,378	28,154
Commission and other financial expense, net		(9,272)	(1,555)
Other income/(expense), net		<u>1,837</u>	<u>(551)</u>
Total income from financial services and other items, net		<u>72,308</u>	<u>46,295</u>
General and administrative expenses:			
Professional fees	15	12,805	12,140
Salaries and employee benefits	15	10,967	10,152
Depreciation and amortization	8, 9, 10	1,626	1,781
Short-term leases		52	121
Other expenses	15	<u>5,353</u>	<u>9,137</u>
Total general and administrative expenses		<u>30,803</u>	<u>33,331</u>
Net profit		<u>58,438</u>	<u>31,301</u>

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<u>2025</u> US\$ 000	<u>2024</u> US\$ 000
	<u>Notes</u>	
Net profit for the year	58,438	31,301
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the income statement		
Debt instruments at FVOCI:		
Net change in fair value of debt instrument at FVOCI	5,140	(569)
Reclassification adjustments to the statement of income	(169)	3,742
Adjustments to the reserve of debt instruments at FVOCI	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(2,647)</u>
Total items that will be reclassified to the income statement	<u>4,863</u>	<u>526</u>
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement		
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	-	(201)
Net result of sale of equity instruments	<u>43</u>	<u>-</u>
Total items that will not be reclassified to the income statement	<u>43</u>	<u>(201)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>63,344</u>	<u>31,626</u>

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the year ended
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<i>Share Capital US\$ 000</i>	<i>Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income</i>	<i>Regulatory Reserve US\$ 000</i>	<i>Retained Earnings US\$ 000</i>	<i>Total Shareholder's Equity US\$ 000</i>
At January 1, 2024	20,000	(601)	2,242	190,107	211,748
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	31,301	31,301
Other comprehensive income:					
Debt instruments at FVOCI					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	(569)	-	-	(569)
Reclassification adjustments to the statement of income	-	3,742	-	-	3,742
Adjustment to the reserve of expected credit losses on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	(2,647)	-	-	(2,647)
Net change in fair value of equity instrument at FVOCI	-	(201)	-	-	(201)
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity:					
Dividends (Note 13)	-	-	-	(5,300)	(5,300)
At December 31, 2024	20,000	(276)	2,242	216,108	238,074
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	58,438	58,438
Other comprehensive income:					
Debt instruments at FVOCI					
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	-	5,140	-	-	5,140
Reclassification adjustments to the statement of income	-	(169)	-	-	(169)
Adjustment to the reserve of expected credit losses on debt instruments at FVOCI	-	(108)	-	-	(108)
Net result on sale of equity instruments	-	43	-	342	385
Transactions with owner, recorded directly in equity:					
Dividends (Note 13)	-	-	-	(21,900)	(21,900)
At December 31, 2025	20,000	4,630	2,242	252,988	279,860

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
	<u>Notes</u>	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit	58,438	31,301
Adjustments to reconcile net profit (loss) to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	8, 9, 10 1,626	1,781
Reversal of reserve of debt instruments at FVOCI	6 (108)	(2,647)
Net (gain)/loss on financial instruments at FVOCI	(272)	3,665
Interest and dividend income	(43,967)	(46,603)
Interest expense	27,034	28,266
Operating results before working capital changes	42,751	15,763
Financial assets at FVPL	(36,772)	(21,627)
Loans	(14,709)	(21,382)
Deposits	6,572	(110,266)
All other assets	(5,032)	(3,644)
All other liabilities	(1,261)	5,427
Net cash used in operations not generated from operations	(8,451)	(135,729)
Interest received	43,834	47,272
Interest paid	(27,841)	(29,453)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	7,542	(117,910)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Deposits over 90 days	(3,610)	50,691
Acquisition of financial assets at FVOCI	6 (83,538)	(132,888)
Proceeds from sales of financial assets at FVOCI	6 33,122	52,743
Redemptions and maturities of financial assets at FVOCI	6 33,298	77,558
Purchase of furniture, equipment and improvements	8 (106)	(235)
Intangible assets	9 (1,173)	(656)
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	(22,007)	47,213
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings proceeds	12 98,085	69,500
Repayments of borrowings	12 (75,085)	(21,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	10 (456)	(418)
Dividends paid	13 (21,900)	(5,300)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	644	42,782
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(13,821)	(27,915)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	121,703	149,618
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	5 107,882	121,703
Non-cash transactions		
In-kind distribution of stock at FVPL	-	5,195
Stock exchange at FVPL	1,908	-

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

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

1. Corporate Information

Inteligo Bank Ltd. (“the Bank”) was incorporated under the laws of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas in 1995 and is licensed by The Central Bank of The Bahamas to conduct various types of banking, financing and investment activities. The Bank is also registered with the Securities Commission of The Bahamas since 2019. The registered office of the Bank is located at Balmoral Corporate Centre, Ground Floor, Unit B, Nassau, The Bahamas. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Inteligo Group Corp., an entity incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Panama. Inteligo Group Corp. is a wholly owned subsidiary of InterCorp Financial Services Inc., a public company listed in the New York Stock Exchange and in the Lima, Peru Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Lima, BVL) under the ticker IFS.

The Bank established a branch in Panama (“the Branch”), on January 10th, 1997 under the laws of the Republic of Panama. The Branch operates under an international license issued by the Superintendence of Banks of Panama through resolution No. 26-96 of December 1996. The banking operations in Panama (primarily lending and borrowing activities) are subject to regulatory requirements and the supervision of the Superintendence of Bank of Panama, pursuant to Agreement No. 9 of February 26, 1998; as modified by Law Decree No.2 of February 22, 2008. In 2021, the Superintendence of the Securities Market of the Republic of Panamá issued an Investment Advisor License to the Branch through Resolution No. 317-21 of June 2021.

The financial statements were authorized for issuance according to resolution of the Board of Directors of Inteligo Bank Ltd. On March 24, 2025

2. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Inteligo Bank Ltd. have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

3.1 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) under IFRS 9. The financial statements are presented in United States of America dollars (US\$) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US\$000) except when otherwise indicated. The Bank presents its statements of financial position in order of liquidity.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

3. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (continued)

3.2 Accounting judgments and estimates

Judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities affected in future periods. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements and assumptions.

- a. Impairment losses of financial assets. The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's expected credit loss policy is detailed in Note 4 of these financial statements.
- b. Fair value of financial instruments. The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal and most advantageous market under current market conditions. When the fair value of financial assets cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. Further details about determination of fair value are disclosed in Note 4 to these financial statements.
- c. Effective interest rates. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest income on interest bearing assets measured at FVOCI, as well as interest expense of financial liabilities held at amortized cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability, therefore, the estimation of the expected life of the instrument requires an element of judgment. Refer to Note 4 to these financial statements.
- d. Provisions and contingent liabilities. The Bank operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has an element of litigation risk to its operations, and the Bank has to consider the probability of outflows due to cases against the Bank. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability, the Bank takes into consideration a number of factors to determine a provision. Refer to Note 16 to these financial statements.

3.3 Going Concern

The Bank's Management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Accounting Policies

4.1 Accounting Policies

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments are used by the Bank to manage market risk, facilitate customer transactions, hold proprietary positions and meet financing objectives. Fair value is determined by the Bank based on available listed market prices or broker price quotations. Assumptions regarding the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities are fully described in Note 19 to the financial statements.

The Bank recognizes each sale and purchase of financial instruments on trade date.

Financial Assets

The Bank recognizes, in compliance with IFRS 9, three classes of financial assets: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVOCI), which includes debt instruments that recycle through profit or loss and equity instruments not recycling through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and on their intended use. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition or acquisition, whichever comes first.

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective:

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

A financial asset is recorded at amortized cost if it meets the following two conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- The objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the assets correspond to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the outstanding principal amount.

Amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

A financial asset must be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) only if it meets the following two conditions and is not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- The objective of the business model is to both obtain contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the assets give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the outstanding principal amount.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Upon initial recognition, the Bank occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments that are not held for trading as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation". Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

All the financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment – Financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

The Bank's impairment model requires the estimation of expected credit losses (ECL) be adjusted by the future changes in macroeconomic factors (forward-looking approach), which shall be determined based on probability weighting.

The impairment model is applied to financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as financial assets that are debt instruments and financial assets at FVOCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Measurement of the expected credit loss

The parameters for measuring the expected credit loss are the following:

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

PD estimations are calculated at a determined date and are obtained by applying the Bank's risk grading models.

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. The Bank calculates the LGD parameters with historical information of the recovery rates for different products. LGD models consider: the guarantee and the recovery costs of the guarantee.

The EAD represents the expected exposure at a future default date. The Bank calculates the EAD of the counterpart and the possible changes in the current amount according to the contract, including amortization and pre-payments. The EAD of a financial asset shall be the book value at the moment of default. In the case of loan commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD shall consider the used amount, as well as the potential future amounts that can be extracted or reimbursed pursuant to the contract, which shall be estimated in function of the historical records and macroeconomic factors. The EAD includes the direct and indirect (contingent) credit risk, which is determined by the credit conversion factor (CCF).

The Bank uses a 12-month PD for financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition. For the rest of financial assets, the Bank shall measure the expected loss considering the default risk for the expected remaining life of the financial instrument.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

At each reporting date, the Bank measures the expected credit loss by classifying the financial assets as follows:

- “Stage” 1: A 12-month expected credit loss is recognized on financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition. The interest income is measured based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
- “Stage” 2: A lifetime expected credit loss is recognized on financial assets whose credit risk has increased significantly since their initial recognition. The interest income is measured based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
- “Stage” 3: A lifetime expected credit loss is recognized on credit-impaired financial assets. The interest income is measured based on the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Forward-looking information

According to IFRS 9, the Bank includes prospective information in order to determine its expected credit loss. This process implies the use of economic scenarios and considering the probability of occurrence for each scenario. This information can be external and can use economic data and forecasts published by regulatory entities.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank determines the fair values of certain financial instruments by means of valuation techniques that use a significant number of inputs, not necessarily based on observable data, when these unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instruments' valuation.

Availability of observable market price, and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation; and therefore, the possible uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments the Bank uses proprietary valuation models, which are usually developed from recognized valuation models. Some or all the significant inputs used in these models may not be observable in the market and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation technique, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of the probability of counterparty default and for the selection of appropriate discount rates.

The Bank has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a portfolio valuation function, which is independent of front office management. Specific controls include verification of observable pricing inputs and performance of model valuations; a review and approval process for new models and changes to existing models; calibration and back testing of models against observed market transactions; and review of significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Regardless of the established control framework, the economic environment prevailing during recent years has increased the degree of uncertainty inherent in these estimates and assumptions.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific date based on relevant market estimates and information about the financial instruments. The Bank holds financial instruments for which limited, or no observable market data is available. Fair value measurements for these instruments fall within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy of IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurements". These fair value measurements are based primarily upon managements' own estimates and are often calculated based on the Bank's current pricing policy, the current economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the instrument, credit, interest, and currency rate risks and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be backed by comparison to prices quoted in active markets and may not be fully realized in a sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there are inherent uncertainties in any fair value measurement technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including movements in discount rates, liquidity risks, and estimates of future cash flows that could significantly affect the fair value measurement amounts.

Financial liabilities

The Bank recognizes, in compliance with IFRS 9, its financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well through the effective interest rate amortization process.

Determination of fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. For its financial assets, the Bank uses quoted market prices in an active market or dealer prices, which are the best evidence of fair value, where they exist, to measure the financial instrument. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as: recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of a substantially similar instrument; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models. The fair value of investment funds is determined by reference to the net asset values of the funds as provided by the respective administrators of such funds; reviewed in order to determine the appropriateness of the reported balance or whether adjustments are necessary.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. When securities classified as at FVOCI are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the statement of income as gains and losses on financial instruments at FVOCI.

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

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4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognized in the statement of income for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis applying the effective interest method to the actual purchase price. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investment and accredited discount on debt instruments. When a loan becomes of doubtful collection, it is written down to recoverable amount and interest income is thereafter recognized at the rate of interest which had been used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of determining the recoverable amount.

Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis once service has been rendered and are recognized as part of Commission income in the statement of income. The other commissions are recognized when received or paid.

Foreign currency operations

The Bank's transactions are performed mostly in U.S. dollars. Foreign currency transactions are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets, are measured at the date of the statement of financial position and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income.

Translation differences on debt securities and other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are included as foreign exchange income, in the other income line item of the statement of income.

Property, furniture, equipment, and improvements

Property, furniture, equipment, and improvements are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets as follows:

Property	30 years
Improvements	Shorter of 5 years or lease period
Furniture and office equipment	2 to 3 years
Vehicles	5 years

The carrying values of furniture, equipment and improvements are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leases

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in the rate used to determine such lease payments).

Litigation provisions

Litigation provisions arise out of current or potential claims or pursuits alleging non-compliance with contractual or other legal or regulatory responsibilities, which have resulted or may arise in claims from customers, counterparties or other parties in civil litigations. The Bank is of the opinion that if disclosing these events on a case-by-case basis would prejudice their outcome, then such detailed disclosures have not been included in the Bank financial statements.

Administration and Custody of Securities

Securities and valuables (except cash and deposits held with the Bank), custody, agency or distribution to clients are not included in the statement of financial position because the Bank is not the ultimate beneficiary of these assets. Fees received from administration and custody activities are included in Commission Income and recognized on an accrual basis.

4.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The following amendment to IAS 21 became effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2025:

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

4. Summary of Material Accounting Policies (continued)

The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

This amendment did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Bank to determine the impact on the financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments-Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- Clarifications of the requirements for recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities.
- A clarification that financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognize financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. The Bank has determined that it will not apply the accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities before the settlement date.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of income, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of income into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Bank is currently working to identify the impacts the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
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5. Cash and Deposits with Banks

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Cash	4	4
Demand deposits with banks	94,878	111,349
Time deposits with banks	30,200	23,940
Cash and deposits with banks	125,082	135,293
Less: deposits over 90 days	(17,200)	(13,590)
Cash and cash equivalents	107,882	121,703

On December 31, 2025, the annual interest rates on demand and time deposits in US\$ ranged from 0% to 5.75% (2024: 0% to 6.39%) with maturities of less than two years.

The Bank considers as cash and cash equivalents all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less. All counterparties at least have credit rating of BB and above.

6. Financial Assets

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Corporate bonds	819	239
Equity shares and mutual funds	323,288	290,123
Third party administrated portfolio	36,624	33,597
	360,731	323,959

The portfolio of equity shares and mutual funds detailed above is comprised of equity shares US\$61,899 (2024: US\$53,443) and mutual funds US\$261,389 (2024: US\$236,680).

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Assets (continued)

The third party administrated portfolio is composed of:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Cash	25,112	32,548
Equity shares	12,088	923
Others, net	(576)	126
	<u>36,624</u>	<u>33,597</u>

Following movements of the Bank's financial assets at FVPL:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Balance at January 1	323,959	302,332
Purchases	44,000	23,580
Settlements	(56,307)	(25,838)
Redemptions	(14)	(27)
Net change in fair value during the year	36,732	19,083
Realized net gain	12,361	4,829
Balance at December 31	<u>360,731</u>	<u>323,959</u>

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Corporate bonds	186,717	178,118
Treasury and government bonds	24,708	7,007
Equity shares	-	3,455
	<u>211,425</u>	<u>188,580</u>

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Assets (continued)

All corporate, treasury, and government bonds classified at FVOCI are fixed-rate instruments with coupon rates ranging from 0% to 12.625% p.a. (2024: 0.75% to 12.625% p.a.).

The Bank's financial assets at FVOCI had the following movements:

	Year ended	
	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Balance at January 1	188,580	186,979
Purchases	83,538	132,888
Settlements	(33,122)	(52,743)
Redemptions / maturities	(33,298)	(77,558)
Net change in fair value during the year	<u>5,727</u>	<u>(986)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>211,425</u>	<u>188,580</u>

FVOCI corporate, treasury and government bonds are concentrated in the following countries, based on country of incorporation of issuers:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Colombia	7,481	8,461
Mexico	5,077	2,596
Brazil	11,730	7,130
Peru	6,674	8,494
Spain	200	2,639
United States of America	150,822	130,834
Chile	6,765	5,247
United Kingdom	4,422	4,406
Canada	4,540	3,873
Others	<u>13,714</u>	<u>11,445</u>
	<u>211,425</u>	<u>185,125</u>

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
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6. Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets are concentrated mainly in the financial services industry 18% of total position (2024: 63%); energy 20% (2024: 7%); manufacturing 8% (2024: 3%); construction 0.52% (2024: 0.4%); and the rest of the portfolio concentrated in other industries.

The maturity analysis of financial assets at FVOCI as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	December 31, 2025					
	0-1 Year US\$000	1 - 5 Years US\$000	5 - 10 Years US\$000	More than 10 years US\$000	With no Maturity US\$000	Total US\$000
	Corporate bonds	9,708	94,408	77,262	5,339	-
Treasury and government bonds	8,647	4,923	7,532	3,606	-	24,708
	<u>18,355</u>	<u>99,331</u>	<u>84,794</u>	<u>8,945</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>211,425</u>
	December 31, 2024					
	0-1 Year US\$000	1 - 5 Years US\$000	5 - 10 Years US\$000	More than 10 years US\$000	With no Maturity US\$000	Total US\$000
	Corporate bonds	9,798	100,148	64,024	4,148	-
Treasury and government bonds	2,349	2,697	1,961	-	-	7,007
Equity shares	-	-	-	-	3,455	3,455
	<u>12,147</u>	<u>102,845</u>	<u>65,985</u>	<u>4,148</u>	<u>3,455</u>	<u>188,580</u>

Securities for both the financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI, classified by type of interest, are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
	Fixed rate	212,244
Equity (non-interest bearing)	61,899	56,898
Funds (mixed)	261,389	236,680
Third party administered funds (mixed)	36,624	33,597
	<u>572,156</u>	<u>512,539</u>

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: valuation techniques for which the lowest input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

Transfer of financial assets from level 1 to level 2 occur when they ceased to be actively traded during the year and fair values consequently obtained using valuation techniques using observable market inputs. Transfers from level 2 to level 1 occur when the financial asset is actively traded during the year.

Transfers from level 3 to level 2 occur when the market for some securities became more liquid, which eliminates the need for the previously significant unobservable valuation inputs. Since the transfer, those instruments are valued using valuation models incorporating observable market inputs. Transfers into level 3 reflect changes in market conditions as a result of which instruments become less liquid. Therefore, the Bank requires significant unobservable inputs to calculate their fair value.

The financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI classified according to hierarchy of fair value measurements are described below:

	December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Corporate bonds	215	604	-	819
Equity shares and mutual funds	30,900	29,318	263,070	323,288
Third party administrated portfolio	-	36,624	-	36,624
	<u>31,115</u>	<u>66,546</u>	<u>263,070</u>	<u>360,731</u>
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Treasury bonds and government bonds	24,708	-	-	24,708
Corporate bonds	186,717	-	-	186,717
	<u>211,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>211,425</u>
December 31, 2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Corporate bonds	239	-	-	239
Equity shares and mutual funds	31,937	24,140	234,046	290,123
Third party administrated portfolio	-	33,597	-	33,597
	<u>32,176</u>	<u>57,737</u>	<u>234,046</u>	<u>323,959</u>
Financial assets at FVOCI				
Equity shares	1,331	2,124	-	3,455
Treasury bonds and government bonds	7,007	-	-	7,007
Corporate bonds	178,118	-	-	178,118
	<u>186,456</u>	<u>2,124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,580</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2025. In 2025 the Bank bought a new private convertible bond for US\$ 600 thousand and classified it as a Level 2 investment. Fair value was consequently obtained using valuation techniques and using observable markets inputs. FVOCI equity shares that in 2024 were classified as Level 2, were sold in 2025. There were no transfers in or out Level 3 in 2025 and 2024.

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

The fair value of financial assets is calculated as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

- Fair value of quoted debt securities and equity instruments is based on quoted market prices in active markets at the reporting date. When not available, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices for similar instruments, adjusted as appropriate to the circumstances of the instruments.
- Fair value of private investment funds depends on the underlying assets in their portfolios. If the assets are quoted bonds, shares or derivatives, fair value is based on market prices at the reporting date. If the assets are private debt or equity, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted investments.

The table below shows a description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation, as of December 31, 2025:

	Fair Value (US\$000)	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Funds					
	232,072	Net Asset Value	NAV	According to each investment	10% increase (decrease) in the NAV would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by US\$24,190
Shares					
	30,998	Recent Round of Financing	Price per share	According to each investment	10% increase (decrease) in the price would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by US\$3,100
Total	263,070				27,290

The table below shows a description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation, as of December 31, 2024:

	Fair Value (US\$000)	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Funds					
	212,540	Net Asset Value	NAV	According to each investment	10% increase (decrease) in the NAV would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by US\$20,963
Shares					
	21,506	Recent Round of Financing	Price per share	According to each investment	10% increase (decrease) in the price would result in increase (decrease) in fair value by US\$2,151
Total	234,046				23,114

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

The tables below include a reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial instruments classified by the Bank within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	Financial Assets at FVPL US\$000	Financial Assets at FVPL US\$000
Balance at January 1	234,046	207,098
Purchases	25,814	19,564
Settlements	(28,898)	(15,664)
Net change in fair value during the year	<u>32,108</u>	<u>23,048</u>
Balance at December 31	<u><u>263,070</u></u>	<u><u>234,046</u></u>

The distribution by industry for level 3 financial assets at FVPL is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025				
	Pharmaceutical	Financial Services	Real Estate	Diversified	Total
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Balance at January 1	17,625	110,262	39,020	67,139	234,046
Purchases	-	1,864	4,488	19,462	25,814
Settlements / distributions	(5)	(20,289)	(889)	(7,715)	(28,898)
Total net gain (loss) recognized in P&L	<u>246</u>	<u>21,620</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>9,648</u>	<u>32,108</u>
Balance at December 31	<u><u>17,866</u></u>	<u><u>113,457</u></u>	<u><u>43,213</u></u>	<u><u>88,534</u></u>	<u><u>263,070</u></u>

	Year ended December 31, 2024				
	Pharmaceutical	Financial Services	Real Estate	Diversified	Total
	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Balance at January 1	17,985	95,623	30,917	62,573	207,098
Purchases	1,036	3,450	4,215	10,863	19,564
Settlements / distributions	(28)	(7,457)	(1,215)	(6,964)	(15,664)
Total net gain (loss) recognized in P&L	<u>(1,368)</u>	<u>18,646</u>	<u>5,103</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>23,048</u>
Balance at December 31	<u><u>17,625</u></u>	<u><u>110,262</u></u>	<u><u>39,020</u></u>	<u><u>67,139</u></u>	<u><u>234,046</u></u>

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

The table below represents an analysis of the financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI by rating agency designation based on Bloomberg Composite Credit rating of equivalent funds.

	December 31, 2025					
	Equity Shares US\$000	Mutual Funds US\$000	Third Party Administered Portfolio US\$000	Corporate Bonds US\$000	Treasury Bonds US\$000	Total US\$000
AAA	-	-	-	-	2,473	2,473
AA+ to AA-	-	-	-	7,081	15,734	22,815
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	133,149	6,500	139,649
Lower than BBB-	-	-	-	46,702	-	46,702
Unrated	<u>61,899</u>	<u>261,390</u>	<u>36,624</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>360,517</u>
	<u>61,899</u>	<u>261,390</u>	<u>36,624</u>	<u>187,536</u>	<u>24,707</u>	<u>572,156</u>

	December 31, 2024					
	Equity Shares US\$000	Mutual Funds US\$000	Third Party Administered Portfolio US\$000	Corporate Bonds US\$000	Treasury Bonds US\$000	Total US\$000
AAA	-	-	-	-	2,505	2,505
AA+ to AA-	-	-	-	7,185	900	8,085
A+ to BBB-	-	-	-	125,956	3,602	129,558
Lower than BBB-	-	-	-	45,216	-	45,216
Unrated	<u>56,898</u>	<u>236,680</u>	<u>33,597</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>327,175</u>
	<u>56,898</u>	<u>236,680</u>	<u>33,597</u>	<u>178,357</u>	<u>7,007</u>	<u>512,539</u>

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

The tables below represent the debt instruments measured at FVOCI according to the stages indicated by IFRS 9, classified using our internal credit ratings:

		December 31, 2025			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Internal Credit Rating	12 Month Basel III PD				
AAA to A	0.00%	81,966	-	-	81,966
BBB	0.08%	82,972	-	-	82,972
BB	0.82%	41,349	267	-	41,616
Lower than BB	2.98%	4,520	351	-	4,871
Total		210,807	618	-	211,425

		December 31, 2024			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
		US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Internal Credit Rating	12 Month Basel III PD				
AAA to A	0.00%	58,342	-	-	58,342
BBB	0.08%	81,797	-	-	81,797
BB	0.87%	35,042	4,734	-	39,776
Lower than BB	3.03%	4,940	270	-	5,210
Total		180,121	5,004	-	185,125

The Bank rates its financial assets into stage 1, stage 2, and stage 3, as describe below:

Stage 1: When the financial assets are first recognized, the Bank recognized an allowance base on 12 months ECLs. Stage 1 also includes financial assets whose credit risk has improved, and the financial assets has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the lifetime ECLs. Stage 2 also includes financial assets whose credit risk has improved, and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit impaired. The Bank records an allowance for the lifetime ECLs.

The movement of the allowance for ECL on debt financial instruments at FVOCI is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Balance at beginning of year	434	3,081
Allowance charged to expense (reversal)	(108)	(2,647)
Balance at year end	326	434

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6. Financial Assets (continued)

Allowance (reversal) during the year is recorded in commissions and other financial expense, net line item in the statement of income.

A summary of the ECL on debt instruments at FVOCI is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2025

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>
ECL				
Balance at beginning of the year	296	138	-	434
Reclassifications	21	(21)	-	-
Remeasurement at year end ECL	(15)	(93)	-	(108)
Balance at end of the year	<u>302</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>326</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>
ECL				
Balance at beginning of the year	311	55	2,715	3,081
Reclassifications	(1)	1	-	-
Remeasurement at year end ECL	(14)	82	(2,715)	(2,647)
Balance at end of the year	<u>296</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>434</u>

Interest income on financial assets is as follows

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	10,874	10,348
Other financial assets measured at FVPL	<u>1,714</u>	<u>1,945</u>
Balance at year end	<u>12,588</u>	<u>12,293</u>

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7. Loans, Net

The position of the loan portfolio is summarized below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Financial	746	728
Commercial	21,187	22,648
Industrial	24,399	19,010
Services	156,315	151,104
Construction and real estate	41,329	51,065
Fishing and agriculture	29,244	25,595
Consumer	162,805	151,173
	436,025	421,323
Less allowance for loan losses	(41)	(48)
	435,984	421,275

In addition to the allowance for loan losses, in compliance with the Central Bank of The Bahamas Credit Risk Management, revised in December 2022 and Superintendence of Banks of Panama Rule N° 004-2013, whereby dispositions are established for managing and administering the credit risk inherent to credit portfolio and off-balance sheet operations, the Bank holds a Regulatory Reserve for the amount of US\$2,242 at December 2025 (2024: US\$2,242) that is reported in Shareholder's Equity.

At December 31, 2025, the annual interest rates on loans ranged from 1.00% to 10.00% (2024: 1.10% to 11.40%) and the weighted average interest rate was 5.33% (2024: 5.74%).

The classification of the loan portfolio by type of interest rate is summarized below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Fixed rate	217,123	254,432
Variable rate (Prime)	218,902	166,891
	436,025	421,323

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7. Loans, Net (continued)

Gross balance of loans is secured as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Cash	207,829	134,696
Securities	220,482	266,858
Others	7,706	14,472
Without collateral	8	5,297
	<u>436,025</u>	<u>421,323</u>

On December 31, 2025, there was only one past due or impaired loan classified as a high risk level and stage 3 for US\$788 (2024:US\$780). As of December 31, 2025, 99% of loans were classified in stage one.

The table below represents an analysis of gross balance of loans, by the internal credit rating designation used by the Bank as of December 31, based on the capacity of the obliged to meet its financial commitments:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Internal (equivalent) risk rating:		
Low (AAA to AA)	11,301	19,594
Medium Low (A to BBB+)	379,903	299,981
Medium (BBB to BBB-)	42,162	99,034
Medium High (BB+ to BB)	127	147
High (BB- to CCC)	788	780
Not rated	1,744	1,787
	<u>436,025</u>	<u>421,323</u>

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7. Loans, Net (continued)

The tables below represent the gross balance on loans according to the stages indicated by IFRS 9:

LOANS		2025			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal Rating Grade	12 Month Basel III PD	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Performing					
Low	0.00%	11,301	-	-	11,301
Medium Low	0.04%	379,903	-	-	379,903
Medium	0.08%	42,162	-	-	42,162
Medium High	0.82%	127	-	-	127
High	8.76%	-	-	788	788
Not Rated	1.00%	1,744	-	-	1,744
Total		435,237	-	788	436,025

LOANS		2024			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal Rating Grade	12 Month Basel III PD	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000	US\$000
Performing					
Low	0.00%	19,594	-	-	19,594
Medium Low	0.05%	299,981	-	-	299,981
Medium	0.09%	98,626	408	-	99,034
Medium High	0.65%	147	-	-	147
High	1.00%	-	-	780	780
Not Rated	1.00%	1,787	-	-	1,787
Total		420,135	408	780	421,323

The movement of the allowance for loans losses is as follows:

	Year ended	
	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Balance at beginning of year	48	35
Addition /Reversal of allowance, net	(7)	13
Balance at year end	41	48

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7. Loans, Net (continued)

The composition of the ECL for loans has been classified in three phases: Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. Stage 1 details the ECL on loans with expected credit losses over 12 months. On Stage 2, details the ECL of loans without credit impairment with an expected credit loss recognized during the term of the asset; and Stage 3 details the ECL on loans with credit impairment that an expected credit loss is recognized during the term of the asset. A summary of the ECL on loans is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2025

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>
ECL				
Balance at beginning of the year	47	-	1	48
Remeasurement at year end ECL	14	-	1	15
New loans	2	-	-	2
Loans paid-off	<u>(24)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u><u>39</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>41</u></u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>US\$ 000</i>
ECL				
Balance at beginning of the year	35	-	-	35
Remeasurement at year end ECL	-	-	1	1
New loans	31	-	-	31
Loans paid-off	<u>(19)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u><u>47</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>48</u></u>

Allowance (reversal) during the year is recorded in commissions and other financial expense, net line in the statement of income.

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8. Property, Furniture, Equipment and Improvements, Net

Property, furniture, equipment, and improvements are shown below:

Year ended December 31, 2025

	<i>Property</i> US\$ 000	<i>Furniture and Equipment</i> US\$ 000	<i>Improvements</i> US\$ 000	<i>Vehicles</i> US\$ 000	<i>Total</i> US\$ 000
Cost					
At beginning of year	9,508	2,764	2,487	180	14,939
Additions	-	106	-	-	106
Disposal	-	(49)	-	-	(49)
At end of year	<u>9,508</u>	<u>2,821</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>14,996</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization					
At beginning of year	2,244	2,269	1,900	74	6,487
Depreciation and amortization for the year	317	294	201	36	848
Disposal	-	(49)	-	-	(49)
At end of year	<u>2,561</u>	<u>2,514</u>	<u>2,101</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>7,286</u>
Net balance	<u>6,947</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>7,710</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	<i>Property</i> US\$ 000	<i>Furniture and Equipment</i> US\$ 000	<i>Improvements</i> US\$ 000	<i>Vehicles</i> US\$ 000	<i>Total</i> US\$ 000
Cost					
At beginning of year	9,508	2,661	2,481	176	14,826
Additions	-	165	6	64	235
Disposal	-	(62)	-	(60)	(122)
At end of year	<u>9,508</u>	<u>2,764</u>	<u>2,487</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>14,939</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization					
At beginning of year	1,927	2,033	1,701	103	5,764
Depreciation and amortization for the year	317	298	199	31	845
Disposal	-	(62)	-	(60)	(122)
At end of year	<u>2,244</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>6,487</u>
Net balance	<u>7,264</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>8,452</u>

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9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are shown below:

Year ended December 31, 2025

	Software US\$ 000	Work in Progress US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Cost			
At beginning of year	12,047	977	13,024
Additions	1	1,172	1,173
Reclassification	346	(346)	-
Adjustments	-	(16)	(16)
At end of year	<u>12,394</u>	<u>1,787</u>	<u>14,181</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
At beginning of year	11,196	-	11,196
Depreciation and amortization for the year	409	-	409
Adjustments	(3)	-	(3)
At end of year	<u>11,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,602</u>
Net balance	<u>792</u>	<u>1,787</u>	<u>2,579</u>

Year ended December 31, 2024

	Software US\$ 000	Work in Progress US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Cost			
At beginning of year	11,776	592	12,368
Additions	34	622	656
Reclassification	237	(237)	-
At end of year	<u>12,047</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>13,024</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
At beginning of year	10,617	-	10,617
Depreciation and amortization for the year	579	-	579
At end of year	<u>11,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,196</u>
Net balance	<u>851</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>1,828</u>

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10. Other Assets

Other assets are shown below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Accounts receivable	4,208	4,154
Accrued commissions	6,883	6,414
Right-of-use assets	424	414
	<u>11,515</u>	<u>10,982</u>

The following is the movement by right-of-use asset on the lease agreement for the Bank's offices in the Bahamas. The lease agreement expired in 2024 and was renewed until 2027.

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
At the beginning of the year	414	198
Additions	379	573
Amortization expense	(369)	(357)
At the end of the year	<u>424</u>	<u>414</u>

Lease liabilities are reported within the other liabilities line item in the statement of financial position. The movement of the lease liability is as follows:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
At the beginning of the year	364	192
Additions	379	573
Accretion of interest	27	17
Payments	(456)	(418)
At the end of the year	<u>314</u>	<u>364</u>

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10. Other Assets (continued)

The amounts recorded in the statement of income related to leases are presented as follows:

	Year ended <u>December 31,</u>	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
Amortization expense	369	357
Interest expense	27	17
Short-term leases	<u>52</u>	<u>121</u>
	<u>448</u>	<u>495</u>

11. Time Deposits with Banks and Due to Depositors

The annual interest rates in time deposits with banks and due to depositors are shown below:

	Year ended <u>December 31,</u>	
	2025 %	2024 %
Deposits with banks:		
Interest rate range	3.75% to 5.75%	4.35% to 6.39%
Weighted average interest rate	4.68%	5.90%
Due to depositors:		
Non banks:		
Interest rate range	0.10% to 7.50%	0.10% to 8.50%
Weighted average interest rate	3.51%	3.40%

12. Borrowings

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
Outstanding balance borrowings	<u>93,500</u>	<u>70,500</u>
	<u>93,500</u>	<u>70,500</u>

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12. Borrowings (continued)

The movement of borrowings is detailed below for the purpose of reconciliation with the statement of cash flows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
Balance at January 1	70,500	22,000
Proceeds	98,085	69,500
Repayments	<u>(75,085)</u>	<u>(21,000)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>93,500</u>	<u>70,500</u>

In 2015 Bank J. Safra Sarasin granted the Bank a credit facility in the form of a revolving line of credit of US\$28,000. As at 31 December 2025, US\$24,500 (2024: US\$20,500) was drawdown from this facility. It matures on January 29, 2026. Interest expense for the year was US\$2,409 (2024: US\$1,318).

During 2024 BMO Capital Market granted a margin lending facility up to the 80% of the market value of the investment portfolio under their custody. At December 31, 2025 80% of the market value corresponds to US\$70,940 (2024: US\$65,303), the Bank has utilized US\$69,000 (2024:US\$50,000) of this facility as at year end.

Borrowings are collateralized by the Bank's portfolio of investments.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025 %	2024 %
Borrowings		
Interest rate range	4.54% to 5.33%	5.16% to 6.13%
Weighted average interest rate	5.00%	5.85%

13. Share Capital

At December 31, 2025, the Bank's share capital is comprised of 20 million (2024: 20 million), common shares issued and outstanding with a par value of US\$1 (2024: US\$1) each.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Bank declared and paid a dividend of US\$21.9 million (2024: US\$5.3 million) or US\$1.09 (2024: US\$0.265) per share.

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14. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2024, there was no income tax liability reflected in the financial statements, as there is no income tax imposed by the Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas. In accordance with the current tax regulations in Panama, the Branch is exempt from the payment of income taxes on profits derived from foreign operations. In addition, profits derived from interest earned on time deposits and interest earned from Panamanian Government securities is also exempt from the payment of income taxes.

Value Added Tax (VAT) of 10% (2024: 10%) is paid on almost all local purchases; however, all amounts paid can be reclaimed by filing an application with the Inland Revenue Department of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, due to the classification of the Bank as zero rated for VAT.

In 2024, The Bahamas implemented a Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (DMTT) as part of its compliance with the OECD global minimum tax framework. This tax is applicable to multinational enterprises with annual consolidated revenue of at least 750 million Euros, who will be required to pay a minimum effective tax rate of 15%. The DMTT is applicable to the Bank since the fiscal year 2025, considering the specific provisions in Section 1(2) of the Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax Act, 2024.

We have conducted an analysis on the potential impact of the aforementioned Bahamian regulations to the Bank, as of this date, we do not foresee any material impact, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Bank pays annual business license fees of US\$100,000 to The Bahamas Department of Inland Revenue.

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15. General and Administrative Expenses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
<i>Salaries and employee benefits</i>		
Salaries	6,827	6,725
Employee benefits	3,319	2,710
Social security	532	504
Seniority premium	188	140
Training	101	73
	<u>10,967</u>	<u>10,152</u>
<i>Professional fees</i>		
Inteligo Sociedad Agentes de Bolsa, S.A. (Inteligo SAB)	6,407	6,205
Others	6,398	5,935
	<u>12,805</u>	<u>12,140</u>
<i>Other expenses</i>		
Litigation and contingency (note 16)	-	4,500
Repairs and maintenance	2,784	2,404
Other	1,098	842
Insurance	528	525
Travel	457	390
Taxes and banking license fees	323	313
Electricity	76	81
Communication and postage	79	73
Office supplies	8	9
	<u>5,353</u>	<u>9,137</u>

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16. Provisions, Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Bank has commitments and contingencies which are not reflected in the statement of financial position and involve certain levels of credit and liquidity risk.

a) Customer Credit

Stand-by letters of Credit and Credit Facilities

Letters of credit imply certain exposure to credit loss in the event of non-compliance of the customer, net of collateral guarantees securing these transactions. The Bank's credit policies and procedures to approve these commitments are similar to those for extending loan facilities.

These commitments are summarized below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Stand by letters of credit	<u>4,123</u>	<u>4,123</u>
Lines of credit to be disbursed	<u>77,915</u>	<u>66,225</u>

Consumer Credit – Visa

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had outstanding revolving lines of credit available to its credit card customers for US\$8,554 (2024: US\$8,373). The unused portion of the total credit facility available amounted to approximately US\$7,526 (2024: US\$7,444). While these amounts represent the available lines of credit to customers, the Bank has not experienced and does not anticipate that all of its customers will use their entire available lines at any given point in time. The Bank generally has the right to increase, decrease, cancel, alter or amend the terms of these lines at any time.

b) Litigation Provisions and Contingencies

In 2024 the Bank established a provision of US\$5.8 million related to a lawsuit that settled in the first quarter of 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, Inteligo Bank Ltd. has not been notified of any investigations by regulatory authorities, nor is it aware of any current or potential litigation or claims that, individually or collectively, could have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

c) Securities Held in Custody

The Bank holds assets in custody on behalf of and at the risk of its clients, these are recognized outside the statement of financial position. The assets under custody mainly include investment securities, alternative products, and third-party products for US\$2,554,711 (2024: US\$2,262,643). The assets under management are US\$2,689,397 (2024: US\$2,541,001).

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17. Commission Income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Product management portfolio	2,756	2,579
Commission for purchase and sale of financial instruments	3,615	2,939
Operational commissions	2,796	3,038
Structure of notes	16,568	15,080
Custody fees	3,819	3,694
Subscription rates	824	824
	<u>30,378</u>	<u>28,154</u>

Administration services of trust assets and third-party securities generate several types of commission income including but not limited to: fees relating to trading of structured notes based on a certain spread over face value for each particular note, fund subscription and redemption fees when applicable, custody fees and portfolio management fees.

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18. Balance and Transactions with Related Parties

The statement of financial position and statement of income include balances and transactions with related parties, which are summarized as follows:

	<i>Directors and Key Management Personnel</i>		<i>Executives</i>		<i>Related Companies</i>	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Assets						
Securities	-	-	-	-	2,223	-
Loans	2,651	1,256	8,707	8,531	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivables	89	39	326	243	17	-
Liabilities						
Demand deposits	629	569	4,668	2,251	13,764	30,247
Time deposits	-	375	2,979	2,864	10,000	-
Interest payable	-	16	55	32	14	-
Interest income						
Loans	119	58	684	618	-	-
Interest expense						
Deposits	6	27	149	200	512	-
Income from financial services and other items						
Commission income	50	41	315	261	257	174
General and administrative expenses						
Key management salaries	1,110	1,085	-	-	-	-
Professional fees	-	-	-	-	12,397	10,974
Commission expense	-	-	-	-	28	31

Transactions with related parties include loans with interest rate range from 3.5% to 7.25% (2024: 3.5% to 8.0%); as well as fixed-income securities with coupon rate of 5.65% (2024: 5.75%). In the case of time deposits, interest rates are in the range of 3.75% to 4.2% p.a. (2024: 3.85% to 4.75% p.a.) and maturities within 2025. Demand deposits do not accrue interest.

Furthermore, key management salaries are also shown in the table above, as well as various receivables from key management personnel.

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19. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following assumptions, when practical, have been made by Management to estimate the fair value for each financial instrument's category in the statement of financial position:

- a) Cash and deposits with banks/accrued interest receivable/demand deposits due to customers/accrued interest payable/other liabilities.

For the financial instruments described above, the carrying values approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

- b) Financial Assets

For financial assets, the fair value is based on published market price quotations, quotes from electronic pricing systems, net asset value provided by fund administrators, quotations provided by banks and estimates based on internal models of valuation.

- c) Loans

The fair value of the loan portfolio is determined by discounting the future cash flows using interest rates that represent: (i) current market rates, and (ii) future expected interest rates, for a term that takes into account the expected anticipated prepayments in the loan portfolio.

- d) Demand and time deposits from customers

The fair value of these financial instruments was determined by discounting the future cash flows using interest rate that reflect: (i) current market rates, and (ii) future expected interest rates, for a term that represents the remaining life of these instruments.

- e) Borrowings

The fair value of these financial instruments was determined by discounting the future cash flows using interest rate that reflect: (i) current market rates, and (ii) future expected interest rates, for a term that represents the remaining life of these instruments.

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19. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table summarizes the carrying value and the fair value of the Bank's significant financial assets and liabilities.

	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value US\$ 000	Fair Value US\$ 000	Carrying Value US\$ 000	Fair Value US\$ 000
Assets				
Cash and deposits with banks	125,082	125,082	135,293	135,293
Financial assets	572,156	572,156	512,539	512,539
Loans	436,025	436,872	421,323	422,003
	<u>1,133,263</u>	<u>1,134,110</u>	<u>1,069,155</u>	<u>1,069,835</u>
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	229,783	229,783	239,246	239,246
Time deposits	555,158	552,115	539,123	536,065
Borrowings	93,500	93,296	70,500	70,462
	<u>878,441</u>	<u>875,194</u>	<u>848,869</u>	<u>845,773</u>

The following table analyzes the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value in books, by the level of fair value hierarchy in which have been classified:

Fair Value	2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Loans	435,984	-	436,872	-
	<u>435,984</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>436,872</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	229,783	-	229,783	-
Time deposits	552,115	-	552,115	-
Borrowings	93,296	-	93,296	-
	<u>875,194</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>875,194</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair Value	2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Loans	422,003	-	422,003	-
	<u>422,003</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>422,003</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities				
Demand deposits	239,246	-	239,246	-
Time deposits	536,065	-	536,065	-
Borrowings	70,462	-	70,462	-
	<u>845,773</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>845,773</u>	<u>-</u>

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20. Financial Risk Management

A financial instrument is any contract that originates a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity. The Bank's statement of financial position is primarily comprised of financial instruments.

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and monitoring the risk of administration policies for financial instruments. In order to manage and monitor the various risks the Bank is exposed to, the Board of Directors has created the Credit Committee, the Investment Committee, the Assets and Liabilities Committee, the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. These committees are engaged in managing these risks and in making periodic reviews. In addition, the Bank is subject to the regulations of The Central Bank of The Bahamas concerning the risks of liquidity, credit and levels of capitalization, among others. The significant risks identified by the Bank are credit, counterparty, liquidity, market risk, operational risk, other market price and capital management which are described as follows:

a) *Credit Risk*

This is the risk that the debtor or issuer of a financial asset owned by the Bank does not fully and timely comply with any payment, in conformity with the terms and conditions agreed when the respective financial asset was acquired or originated by the Bank.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Financial assets	572,156	512,539
Loans	436,025	421,322
Deposits with banks	125,078	135,289
Accrued interest receivable	13,184	13,051
Other assets	11,515	10,982
Securities sold pending settlement	6,334	1,835
	<u>1,164,292</u>	<u>1,093,183</u>

To mitigate credit risk, the Bank's policies establish limits by country, industry, and debtor. The Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, periodically oversees the financial condition of debtors and issuers of financial instruments that involve risk for the Bank. To mitigate credit risk, the Bank's risk management policies establish the following:

- Financing granted by the Bank to its clients is within financing limits established by the Board of Directors, as well as within the requirements established by The Central Bank of The Bahamas and the Superintendence of Banks of Panama. Exposure limits are applied to individuals and economic groups.
- The Bank limits exposure by sector and geographic location.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Credit Policies

The credit policies of the Bank include a series of rules and measures which allow those persons involved in the credit process to have information on the procedures that must be followed to be in compliance with credit related functions. The Bank's view is that having comprehensive information when deciding to approve credit requests, is a key factor in making informed decisions and maintaining a healthy credit portfolio. All direct and indirect credits, as well as credit operations and guarantees classified as contingent assets are considered as part of the Bank's credit policy.

Establishment of authorization limits:

- The Board of Directors establishes credit policies and can delegate its authority to approve loans. The Board of Directors also establishes the authorization limits of officers, establishes procedures to monitor compliance, and can delegate these responsibilities to the Credit Committee and the Parent Company's Audit Committee.
- The Board of Directors establishes the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. The Credit Committee is responsible for implementing of the policies approved by the Board.
- The Enterprise Risk Management Committee is responsible for risk management policies, including the establishment of authorization limits to approve and renew credit facilities, and establishment of limits for counterparty, geographic area and economic risk concentrations.

Concentration and Exposure Limits

The Bank defines limits according to prudential norms and guidelines established by The Central Bank of The Bahamas and the Superintendence of Banks of Panama. The limits considered are primarily individual exposures to related parties as well as economic sector and geographic concentrations.

In accordance with the new rule about capital adequacy calculation, as of December 31, 2025, the Bank was in compliance with all the Prudential Norms established by The Central Bank of The Bahamas. Among others, Prudential Norms require the Bank to maintain its minimum CET1 capital ratio of 8% and a total capital requirement of 10.5% of its risk-weighted assets, as well as an exposure to related parties and single groups below 15% and 25% of total capital, respectively. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio as of December 31, 2025 was 21.75% (2024: 19.34%)

The Superintendence of Banks of Panama requires banks to establish a Dynamic Reserve of not less than 1.50% of the total loan portfolio of the Panama Branch classified in the standard category. Regulatory reserve by year-end 2025 amounts to US\$2,283 (2024: US\$2,290), which includes both the allowance for loan losses calculated in accordance with IFRS US\$41 (2024: US\$48) and the additional regulatory allowance US\$2,242 (2024: US\$2,242). Compliant with IFRS 9, the Bank reviews its loan portfolio on a quarterly basis and estimates its expected credit loss.

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Bank monitors the credit risk concentration by sector and geographic location. The analysis of credit risk concentration as of December 31 is shown below:

	Loans		Financial Assets		Deposits with Banks	
	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000	2025 US\$ 000	2024 US\$ 000
Concentration by sector:						
Corporate	273,221	272,453	190,924	182,205	-	-
Consumer	162,804	148,870	-	-	-	-
Treasuries	-	-	24,708	7,007	-	-
Others sectors	-	-	356,524	323,327	125,078	135,289
	<u>436,025</u>	<u>421,323</u>	<u>572,156</u>	<u>512,539</u>	<u>125,078</u>	<u>135,289</u>
Geographic concentration:						
Panama - off shore	78,260	68,408	-	-	10,949	11,811
Caribbean	14,830	27,560	1,372	41	-	-
United States of America	300	3,099	297,992	266,253	93,149	66,216
Europe	702	755	29,807	30,302	188	138
Peru	338,161	319,028	7,394	9,860	-	-
Others	3,772	2,473	235,591	206,083	20,792	57,124
	<u>436,025</u>	<u>421,323</u>	<u>572,156</u>	<u>512,539</u>	<u>125,078</u>	<u>135,289</u>

The geographic concentration is based on the debtor's location in the case of loans, and on the issuer's location in the case of securities. When evaluating credit risk, management considers the following:

- *Impairment of loans, financial assets and deposits with banks*

Impairment of loans, financial assets and deposits with banks is determined based on the expected credit losses model as per IFRS 9.

As per IFRS 9, the Bank recorded an allowance for credit losses on deposits with banks for US\$29 (2024: US\$56), which is deducted from the respective assets.

- *Financial assets past due but not impaired*

Defined as loans and investments where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but are not considered to be impaired because of the level of security / collateral available and the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

- *Renegotiated loans*

Renegotiated loans are those for which a significant variation in the original credit terms has been formally documented, due to difficulties in the payment capacity of the debtor, and the result of the current assessment does not permit them to be classified as standard performing loans.

- *Impairment allowance*

The Bank has established impairment allowance to cover expected credit losses on the loan and financial assets portfolios.

- *Charge-off policy*

The Bank periodically reviews its financial instruments to identify those loans and securities that need to be written-off due to their non-collectability and does so up to the amount not covered by the collateral, if any. For unsecured consumer loans, write-offs are calculated based on the amount past due. In the case of secured loans, the write-off is calculated after considering the value of collateral held. The Bank writes-off financial assets when there is evidence of impairment and managements concludes to do so.

The Bank periodically analyzes the loan portfolio to identify required impairment provisions calculated as the difference between the carrying value and the realizable value of security or collateral held. Impairment allowances are computed individually for loans with significant risks and collectively for groups of loans with similar credit risk characteristics. The Bank also uses estimates to establish a general impairment allowance based on historical write-off rates. The methodology and assumptions used to make these estimates are reviewed periodically.

The Bank holds guarantees and security for certain loans granted, comprised primarily of customers' deposits and securities.

As at December 31, 2025, the Bank held as collateral on loans to customers primarily dollar deposits, equities, structured notes, debt instruments, among others.

b) Counterparty Risk

This is the risk that a counterparty does not comply with the settlement of a redemption, purchase or sale of securities.

Risk management policies establish counterparty limits that determine the maximum amount of net exposure to transactions not yet liquidated that the Bank is permitted to have with a given counterparty. The Assets and Liabilities Committee is responsible for identifying acceptable counterparties taking into consideration the counterparty's history with respect to the fulfillment of obligations, as well as other indications of it being able to comply with obligations in the future.

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements
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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

c) Liquidity and Financing Risk

This is the risk that the Bank cannot comply with all of its obligations because of, among other reasons, an unexpected withdrawal of funds by depositors, the deterioration of the quality of the loan portfolio, the devaluation of securities, the excessive concentration of liabilities from one particular source, a gap between assets and liabilities, a shortage of asset liquidity, or the mismatch of long-term asset financing with short-term liabilities. The Bank manages its liquidity resources to honor liabilities at maturity under normal contractual terms.

Liquidity Risk Management

Risk management policies establish a liquidity limit to determine the amount of the Bank's assets that should be maintained in highly liquid instruments; as well as financing limits, leverage limits and duration limits.

The Board of Directors has established liquidity levels as to the minimum amount of available funds required to comply with such requirements and the minimum level of inter-banking facilities and other loan facilities that should exist to cover unexpected withdrawals. The Bank holds a short-term asset portfolio, comprised of loans and liquid investments to ensure sufficient liquidity.

The Bank's financial assets include unlisted equity investments, which generally are illiquid. In addition, the Bank holds investments in unlisted closed and open-ended investments funds, which may be subject to redemption restrictions such as side pockets or redemption gates. As a result, the Bank may not be able to liquidate some of its investments in these instruments in due time in order to meet its liquidity requirements.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk

A primary measure of liquidity is the Bank's net liquidity margin.

The Bank's liquidity index which is calculated by dividing liquid assets by total deposits is shown below:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	%	%
At year end	23%	22%
Average for the year	25%	23%
Maximum during the year	27%	25%
Minimum during the year	23%	22%

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The table below shows the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the Bank's significant financial instruments on the basis of the earliest possible contractual maturity at the reporting date. The expected cash flows of these instruments could differ significantly from this analysis. For example, demand deposits from customers are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance.

	December 31, 2025						
	Total	Up to 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	More than	Without
	US\$ 000	Month	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	Maturity
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Assets:							
Cash and deposits with banks	125,082	14,000	3,500	11,200	1,500	-	94,882
Financial assets at FVPL	360,731	-	-	-	21	798	359,912
Financial assets at FVOCI	211,425	10,396	2,780	5,180	99,332	93,737	-
Loans	436,025	21,665	36,895	302,889	73,986	590	-
Total Assets	1,133,263	46,061	43,175	319,269	174,839	95,125	454,794
Liabilities:							
Deposits	784,941	76,185	122,379	304,356	52,239	-	229,782
Borrowings	93,500	24,500	-	69,000	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	878,441	100,685	122,379	373,356	52,239	-	229,782
Total Net liquidity gap	-	(54,624)	(79,204)	(54,087)	122,600	95,125	225,012

	December 31, 2024						
	Total	Up to 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	More than	Without
	US\$ 000	Month	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	Maturity
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Assets:							
Cash and deposits with banks	135,293	16,490	4,450	3,000	-	-	111,353
Financial assets at FVPL	323,959	-	-	-	70	169	323,720
Financial assets at FVOCI	188,580	900	1,478	6,829	100,584	75,334	3,455
Loans	421,323	34,122	31,061	272,651	82,646	843	-
Total Assets	1,069,155	51,512	36,989	282,480	183,300	76,346	438,528
Liabilities:							
Deposits	778,369	57,775	114,708	335,169	31,471	-	239,246
Borrowings	70,500	70,500	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	848,869	128,275	114,708	335,169	31,471	-	239,246
Net liquidity gap	220,286	(76,763)	(77,719)	(52,689)	151,829	76,346	199,282

The results of liquidity gap are presented to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee for monitoring. Additionally, a Key Risk Indicator (KRI) is in place regarding the accumulated long-term liquidity gap. Any deviation from this KRI must be presented to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee for approval of necessary corrective actions. It is important to highlight that a significant portion of term deposits are used as collateral for client credit operations and, therefore, do not represent freely available obligations.

Amounts expressed in thousands of US\$ dollars

20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, as well as changes in net asset values of unlisted closed and open-ended investment funds, may affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing returns.

The market risk for financial assets is managed and monitored using value at risk (Var), that reflects the interdependency between risk variables as market prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Var is used for both, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through OCI.

Market risk limits are set and continuously monitored by the Bank's Risk Unit. As part of its established market risk management process, the Risk Unit monitors also early warning on those limits. Market limits are ultimately approved by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee. Despite the market risk management put in place, adverse market conditions can result on losses on the financial results of the Bank.

Risk management policies provide for compliance limits by financial instrument, limits with respect to maximum loss amounts that trigger the settlement of positions that caused such loss; and the requirement that, except with the approval from the Board of Directors, substantially all assets and liabilities are denominated in United States dollars.

Market Risk Administration

The Board of Directors has determined that market risk should be monitored directly by the Enterprise Risk Management Committee which is comprised of members of the Board of Directors and executive personnel. This committee is responsible for developing policies to administer market risk. In addition, this committee is responsible for review and approval of policy implementation.

Cash flows and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flows and fair value interest rate risk are the risks of fluctuation of both the future cash flows and the value of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates.

The Bank establishes limits to interest rate risk and periodically, this exposure is monitored by the Risk Department and the Enterprise Risk Management Committee.

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The following table summarizes the Bank's exposure based on the re-pricing terms of interest rates of financial assets and liabilities. The Bank's assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorized by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	December 31, 2025						
	Up to 1 Month US\$ 000	1 to 3 Months US\$ 000	3 to 12 Months US\$ 000	1 to 5 Years US\$ 000	More than 5 Years US\$ 000	Without Interest Rate US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Assets:							
Cash and deposits with banks	14,000	3,500	11,200	1,500	-	94,882	125,082
Financial assets	10,396	2,780	5,180	99,353	94,535	359,912	572,156
Loans	21,665	36,895	302,889	73,986	590	-	436,025
Total Assets	46,061	43,175	319,269	174,839	95,125	454,794	1,133,263
Liabilities:							
Deposits	76,185	122,379	304,356	52,239	-	229,782	784,941
Borrowings	24,500	-	69,000	-	-	-	93,500
Total Liabilities	100,685	122,379	373,356	52,239	-	229,782	878,441
Net interest gap	(54,624)	(79,204)	(54,087)	122,600	95,125	225,012	254,822
	December 31, 2024						
	Up to 1 Month US\$ 000	1 to 3 Months US\$ 000	3 to 12 Months US\$ 000	1 to 5 Years US\$ 000	More than 5 Years US\$ 000	Without Interest Rate US\$ 000	Total US\$ 000
Assets:							
Cash and deposits with banks	16,490	4,450	3,000	-	-	111,353	135,293
Financial assets	900	1,478	6,829	100,654	75,503	327,175	512,539
Loans	34,122	31,061	272,651	82,646	843	-	421,323
Total Assets	51,512	36,989	282,480	183,300	76,346	438,528	1,069,155
Liabilities:							
Deposits	65,353	114,708	335,169	31,470	-	231,669	778,369
Borrowings	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	70,500
Total Liabilities	135,853	114,708	335,169	31,470	-	231,669	848,869
Net interest gap	(84,341)	(77,719)	(52,689)	151,830	76,346	206,859	220,286

The results of interest rate risk are presented to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee for monitoring. Additionally, Key Risk Indicators (KRI) are in place regarding "Value at Risk", "Economic Value at Risk" and "Gain at Risk". Any deviation from these KRIs must be presented to the Comprehensive Risk Management Committee for approval of necessary corrective actions.

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Exposure to Market Risk

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Bank acts as principal with clients or with the market.

The net interest margin of the Bank may vary as a result of unexpected movements in interest rates.

As of December 31, 2025, the annual interest rates on deposits due to depositors ranged from 0.1% to 7.50% (2024: 0.10% to 8.5%).

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

The sensitivity analysis prepared by the Bank at the end of each reporting year measures the impact on the Bank's financial instruments from increases and decreases in market interest rates (assuming asymmetrical movement in yield curves with all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remaining constant) using a linear approach as shown below:

		<u>100bp</u>	<u>100bp</u>
		Increase	Decrease
		US\$ 000	US\$ 000
	<u>2025</u>		
Loans		(2,925)	2,986
Financial assets		(8,060)	8,060
Deposits		2,822	(2,537)
Borrowings		295	(291)
		<u>(7,868)</u>	<u>8,218</u>
		<u>100bp</u>	<u>100bp</u>
		Increase	Decrease
		US\$ 000	US\$ 000
	<u>2024</u>		
Loans		(2,861)	2,928
Financial assets		(7,144)	7,144
Deposits		2,627	(2,333)
Borrowings		41	(41)
		<u>(7,337)</u>	<u>7,698</u>

The total impact shown above represents an estimate of the net increase / (decrease) in the fair value of the instrument.

Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by the Central Treasury Department, which uses investment securities, advances to banks, deposits with banks and derivative instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Bank's non-trading activities.

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Exchange rate risk

This is the risk that the value of a financial instrument changes as a consequence of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and other financial variables, as well as the market participants' reactions to political and economic events.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposures to foreign currency exchange risk at December 31, 2024. Included in the table are the carrying amounts of the Bank's financial instruments, categorized by currency.

	December 31,						
	2025						
	US\$ 000						
	ARS	CHF	GBP	INR	CAD	EUR	PEN
Assets:							
Deposits with banks	47	28	29	-	7	8,927	-
Financial assets	-	-	-	2,886	-	9,429	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3,223	-
Total Assets	47	28	29	2,886	7	21,579	-
Liabilities:							
Demand deposits	46	18	9	-	7	2,674	-
Time deposits	-	-	-	-	-	6,422	-
Total Liabilities	46	18	9	-	7	9,096	-
	December 31,						
	2024						
	US\$ 000						
	ARS	CHF	GBP	INR	EUR	PEN	
Assets:							
Deposits with banks	28	7	16	-	10,145	-	-
Financial assets	-	-	-	3,685	8,415	1,331	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	2,072	-	-
Total Assets	28	7	16	3,685	20,632	1,331	-
Liabilities:							
Demand deposits	28	-	20	-	3,554	-	-
Time deposits	-	-	-	-	5,694	-	-
Total Liabilities	28	-	20	-	9,248	-	-

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

e) Other Market Price Risk

Other market price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The following table sets out the concentration of securities as a percentage of total assets at the reporting date:

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Equity investments:		
Exchange traded equity investments	3.98	3.80
Unlisted private equity investments	<u>21.68</u>	<u>19.87</u>
Total equity investments	<u>25.66</u>	<u>23.67</u>
Mutual funds:		
Funds invested with fund managers ⁽¹⁾	2.50	2.18
Unlisted closed and open ended investments funds	<u>0.72</u>	<u>1.31</u>
Total mutual funds	<u>3.22</u>	<u>3.49</u>
Debt securities:		
Exchange traded debt securities	19.79	19.22
Unlisted private debt securities	<u>0.05</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debt securities	<u>19.84</u>	<u>19.22</u>
Total	<u>48.72</u>	<u>46.38</u>

(1) Funds available with fund managers include cash and U.S. Treasury bills, as reported by fund managers at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Investment assets are placed in various industries. Some investments are placed in mutual funds which invest in particular sectors; other mutual funds, as well as equity investment vehicles, which invest in financial assets within certain risk profiles, regardless of the industry sector where they fall into.

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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Securities are concentrated in the following industries:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Equity investments:		
Banks / financial services	1.9	3.0
Pharmaceutical	3.2	4.0
Others (fishing, diversified, energy, basic materials, etc.)	44.0	42.8
Funds invested with fund managers	2.8	1.3
Mutual funds:		
Others (diversified, technology, etc.)	7.4	7.5
Debt securities:		
Banks / financial services	5.4	6.2
Others (mining, energy, basic materials, etc.)	16.6	14.0
Funds invested with fund managers	<u>18.7</u>	<u>21.2</u>
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

f) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk that losses may occur due to failure or weaknesses in the Bank's internal processes, persons or systems; and external events such as those from legal and regulatory requirements.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of the following standards:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development and perform of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where deemed effective.

The policies established by the Bank are supported by a program of periodic reviews undertaken by the Internal Audit Department. The results of the Internal Audit Department's reviews are discussed with

Inteligo Bank Ltd.
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20. Financial Risk Management (continued)

the management of the business unit to which they relate, and summary reports are submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Bank.

g) Capital Management

The Bank's policies on capital management are to maintain a robust capital base, with the ability to sustain the Bank's future growth. The Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between returns to shareholders and the adequacy of capital required by regulatory entities. In July 2022, the Central Bank of Bahamas released the Bahamas Capital Regulations. The Regulations and Capital Guidelines simplify the Bahamian Basel III framework while remaining consistent with the proportionality principles set out by the Basel Committee. According to the new regulation, the Central Bank of The Bahamas requires the Bank to maintain a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 8% and a total capital requirement of 10.5%. In addition, the new regulation introduced changes to the credit and operational risk equivalent assets and deductions of high-risk assets from the capital base.

From January 2016 onwards, the Central Bank of Bahamas requires licensees to include a capital charge for operational risk. According to the new Bahamas Capital Regulations, licensees must determine Operational Risk-Equivalent Assets using the standardized approach, equal to the three-year average gross income of the Bank multiplied by a factor of 0.12. This charge is multiplied by 12.5 to calculate the Operational Risk-Equivalent-Assets. Operational Risk-Equivalent-Assets at December 31, 2025 were US\$105.146 (2024: US\$109.86).

The Superintendence of Banks of Panama requires the Bank to comply with the regulatory requirements as set forth by the regulation applicable in the jurisdiction of its Parent Company, which are those detailed in the Bahamas Capital Regulations. The Bank's capital ratio at December 31, 2025 was 21.75% (2024: 19.34%).

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	2025	2024
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000
Total eligible capital	<u>184,221</u>	<u>157,178</u>
Total risk weighted assets	<u>847,099</u>	<u>812,526</u>
Capital adequacy ratio - CTE 1 and total	<u>21.75%</u>	<u>19.34%</u>

The Bank has complied in full with the regulatory capital requirements over the reported period.

21. Subsequent Event

The Bank has evaluated the impact of all subsequent events through March 24, 2026, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that there were no additional subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure.