Inversiones Atlántida, S. A. and Subsidiaries

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Inversiones Atlántida, S. A. and Subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Inversiones Atlántida, S.A. and Subsidiaries ("the Company and the Subsidiaries"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2025, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the two year period ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with the accounting standards, procedures and provisions issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission of the Republic of Honduras (the Commission).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Subsidiaries in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Honduras, 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.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

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Allowance for loan and interest losses
See notes 3 (C-III) and 7 to consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The allowance for loan and interest losses is considered as the most significant matter since the Company and the Subsidiaries´ management is required to apply judgments and the use of subjective assumptions in conformity with the evaluation and classification criteria for loans and the provisions required for each of the classification categories by the National Banking and Insurance Commission according to Resolution GEE No.004/09-01-2025. The gross loan portfolio represents 62.65% of the total Company and Subsidiaries´ assets. The allowance for loans and interest losses is made up of reserves for individually assessed loans (large commercial borrowers) and collectively assessed loans (small commercial, housing and consumer borrowers). Pursuant to the regulation, allowance for loans and interest is determined by applying the percentages pre-established to each debtor according to its credit rating, for large commercial borrowers; payment capacity, payment history and economic environment is taken into account and for borrowers not included in the classification or large commercial borrowers; such as, consumer, housing and small commercial borrowers, the classification criteria is based on the range of delinquency of their payments. The elements to be considered as a basis for calculating the provision are; loan balance of each debtor, current interest and contingent operations, net of eligible collateral for credit risk mitigation, according to the mitigation percentages as established in the above mentioned regulation.	Our audit procedures included: • We performed tests on the design and effectiveness of the controls used by the Company and the Subsidiaries´ management to calculate the delinquency status of the loans portfolio. • We performed detail tests on a sample of loans granted to large commercial borrowers, intended to verify whether the credit rating assigned by the Company and the Subsidiaries is reasonable according to the criteria set up in the regulation, for which we examined the credit files of such clients and other information with the purpose of confirming contractual payments agreements and whether the Management complied with obtaining the minimum required information, whether an analysis was made, as required by the regulation, about the debtor´s payment capacity, default, payment history and economic environment, as well as valuation of guarantees that can be used as credit risk mitigation. This procedure included the review of the appraisal carried out by independent evaluators. • We performed testing on data completeness and accuracy of the loans portfolio and we tested the days in arrears, including the loans portfolio of small commercial, housing and consumer borrowers, in order to verify the category assigned to these debtors. • Finally, based on the results of our tests and considering the elements and percentages of the minimum provisioning required by the Commission through the current regulation, we recalculated the minimum provision and we verified whether this was covered by the general ledger balance of the allowance for loan and interest losses.

Emphasis of Matters

Our audit was performed with the purpose of expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, considered as a whole. The consolidating information as at December 31, 2025 and for the year then ended, included in Annexes 1 and 2 is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present the consolidated financial position and the consolidated financial performance of each individual entity. The consolidating information has been subjected to auditing procedures applied in the testing of the consolidated financial statements and in our opinion, this is fairly presented, in all material respects, with relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Information

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025 have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in Lempiras have been translated into United States dollars on the basis set forth in note 2d of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards, procedures and provisions issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission of the Republic of Honduras, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company and the Subsidiaries' 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 Company and the Subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company and the Subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company and Subsidiaries' 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 Company and Subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

KPMG

August 15, 2026

COLEGIO HONDUREÑO DE PROFESIONALES UNIVERSITARIOS EN CONTADURÍA PÚBLICA
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INVERSIONES ATLANTIDA, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(Tegucigalpa, Honduras)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousand of Lempiras and U.S. Dollars)

Assets	**Note**		**2025**		**2025**	**2024**
Cash and cash equivalents	5	USD	1,580,334	L	41,679,243	32,665,523
Investments:						
Certificates, bonds and other, net	6		1,601,510		42,237,757	30,788,072
Stocks, net	6		81,816		2,157,797	1,661,198
Insurance premiums receivable, net	9		52,178		1,376,132	905,251
Loans and interest receivable, net	7		7,049,121		185,911,407	156,747,646
Accounts receivable, net	8		286,230		7,548,950	7,055,675
Property, plant and equipment, net	11		263,503		6,949,544	4,723,441
Investment property, net			3,796		100,122	97,634
Assets held for sale, net	10		12,546		330,876	198,595
Deferred income tax	25		10,620		280,076	87,570
Other assets, net	12		378,792		9,990,134	8,362,531
Total Assets		**USD**	**11,320,446**	**L**	**298,562,038**	**243,293,136**
Liabilities						
Deposits	13	USD	8,185,903	L	215,892,541	165,253,367
Financial obligations						
Sectoral loans	14		351,025		9,257,817	7,915,046
Other interbanks loans	14		773,272		20,394,031	28,006,450
Interest payable			35,735		942,452	951,131
Accounts payable	15		63,595		1,677,230	1,198,107
Reserves for claims	16		27,485		724,874	971,113
Technical and mathematical reserves	17		54,765		1,444,367	1,095,959
Obligations with reinsurance and counter-guarantors	18		21,278		561,184	324,867
Other liabilities			38,961		1,027,549	506,037
Income tax payable	25		41,553		1,095,950	410,093
Deferred income tax	25		4,984		131,437	124,497
Sundry creditors	20		82,411		2,173,477	1,556,632
Provisions	21		45,920		1,211,073	995,818
Special reserves			6,297		166,068	97,990
Bonds and guarranteed notes	19		431,825		11,388,831	12,620,751
Total Liabilities			**10,165,009**		**268,088,881**	**222,027,858**
Noncontrolling interests			180,519		4,760,945	2,770,159
Shareholders' equity						
Share capital	1		434,524		11,460,000	6,499,628
Capital surplus due to par value in excess of the shares			310		8,172	8,108
Accumulated other comprehensive income	22		7,340		193,594	249,470
Retained earnings						
Contingency reserves			2,077		54,776	41,783
Legal reserves			12,540		330,734	321,360
Regulatory reserves			11,844		312,382	244,350
Retained earnings			506,283		13,352,554	11,130,420
Total retained earnings			532,744		14,050,446	11,737,913
Total equity			974,918		25,712,212	18,495,119
Commitment and contingencies	28					
Total liabilities and equity		**USD**	**11,320,446**	**L**	**298,562,038**	**243,293,136**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INVERSIONES ATLANTIDA, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousand of Lempiras and U.S. Dollars)

	Note		2025		2025	2024
Financial proceeds						
Interest income	24	USD	899,505	L	23,723,286	17,772,127
Interest expense	24		527,456		13,910,970	9,956,656
Financial profit			372,049		9,812,316	7,815,471
Loan impairment charges			94,010		2,479,384	2,245,935
Finacial profit, net of loan impairment charges			278,039		7,332,932	5,569,536
Income from insurance activities			280,175		7,389,264	5,176,641
Expenses from insurance activities			245,866		6,484,399	4,745,518
Profit net from insurance activities			**34,309**		**904,865**	**431,123**
Commissions and fees:						
Services			7,156		188,727	201,968
Commissions			253,237		6,678,791	5,520,324
Leases			5,420		142,945	134,332
Other income			26,273		692,919	452,654
Total proceeds from services			**292,086**		**7,703,382**	**6,309,278**
Other expenses:						
Staff-expenses			182,252		4,806,669	4,026,740
General and administrative expenses			317,161		8,364,710	6,907,092
Depreciation and amortization			52,677		1,389,291	1,022,154
Total other expenses			552,090		14,560,670	11,955,986
Operating income			**52,344**		**1,380,509**	**353,951**
Non-operating income (expenses):						
Income from dividends			909		23,985	32,733
Gain on assets available for sale			11,611		306,237	277,513
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment			1,280		33,756	160,888
Interest tax			(3,799)		(100,184)	(97,213)
Other income, net			98,599		2,600,419	1,703,409
Total non-operating income (expenses):			108,600		2,864,213	2,077,330
Income before income tax and noncontrolling interest			**160,944**		**4,244,722**	**2,431,281**
Income tax	25		54,488		1,437,059	757,301
Deferred income tax	25		5,088		134,186	138,697
			59,576		1,571,245	895,998
Income before non-controlling interest			**101,368**		**2,673,477**	**1,535,283**
Net Income attributable to non-controlling interest			14,232		375,363	292,945
Net income			**87,136**		**2,298,114**	**1,242,338**
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
(Loss) over fixed assets revaluation surplus	22		(206)		(5,420)	(18,013)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:						
(Loss) gain from sales of financial foreclosed assets	22		(2,399)		(63,277)	(4,631)
Other profit	22		460		12,131	704
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	22		26		690	2,438
Total comprehensive income for the year		**USD**	**85,223**	**L**	**2,242,238**	**1,222,836**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INVERSIONES ATLANTIDA, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statement of changes in sharekholder´s equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousand of lempiras and U.S. dollars)

		Share capital		Capital Surplus			Retained earnings						
		Common Shares	Preferred Shares	Due to Par Value in Excess of the Shares	Non capitalized Contributions	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Contingency Reserves	Legal Reserves	Regulatory Reserves	Restricted Earnings (See note 7)	Retained Earnings	Total	Total USD
Balance as of January 1, 2024	L	5,950,000	-	8,105	200,000	268,972	30,411	312,400	190,056	-	10,028,855	16,988,799	
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,242,338	1,242,338	
Transfer		-	-	-	-	-	11,371	8,960	54,294	-	(74,625)	-	
Change in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(19,401)	-	-	-	-	14,232	(5,169)	
Increase of non-controlling participation		-	-	3	(200,000)	(101)	1	-	-	-	(7,454)	(207,551)	
Incorporation-disincorporation of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,182)	(4,182)	
Allowance for loan portfolio		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,869)	(16,869)	
Allowance for assets held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,149)	(8,149)	
Liability creation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,274	6,274	
Shareholders´ capital contributions		499,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499,628	
Retained earnings capitalized		50,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	-	
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**L**	**6,499,628**	**-**	**8,108**	**-**	**249,470**	**41,783**	**321,360**	**244,350**	**-**	**11,130,420**	**18,495,119**	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	L	6,499,628	-	8,108	-	249,470	41,783	321,360	244,350	-	11,130,420	18,495,119	701,271
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,298,114	2,298,114	87,136
Transfer		-	-	-	-	-	13,375	9,374	70,240	539,336	(632,325)	-	-
Change in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(24,836)	-	-	-	-	3,769	(21,067)	(799)
Increase of non-controlling participation		-	-	64	-	(31,040)	(382)	-	(2,208)	-	14,211	(19,355)	(734)
Incorporation-disincorporation of subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(971)	(971)	(37)
Shareholders´ capital contributions		2,500,372	2,460,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,960,372	188,081
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**L**	**9,000,000**	**2,460,000**	**8,172**	**-**	**193,594**	**54,776**	**330,734**	**312,382**	**539,336**	**12,813,218**	**25,712,212**	**974,918**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INVERSIONES ATLANTIDA, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of lempiras)

	Note		2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities:				
Interest income		L	23,099,157	17,053,838
Interest expense			(14,198,326)	(9,528,319)
Fee and other income			10,645,171	7,860,156
Cash dividends			23,985	32,733
Insurance premiums, net of claims paid and reinsurance			503,469	467,999
Cash from sales of assets held for sale			428,696	340,228
Staff and procurement payments			(11,776,544)	(10,336,500)
			8,725,608	3,472,017
Change in operating assets and liabilities				
Net increase in loans			(19,135,404)	(24,825,610)
Net increase in deposits			25,601,340	21,858,215
Net cash flow from operating activities before income tax			15,191,544	2,825,527
Income tax and solidarity contribution paid			(925,183)	(784,199)
Net cash flow proceeds from operating activities	26		14,266,361	2,138,541
Cash flow from investment activities:				
Change in investments			(5,981,002)	(3,349,948)
Purchase of intangible assets			(1,200,645)	(1,504,961)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment property			(1,503,171)	(1,376,254)
Cash from sales of property, plant and equipment			92,680	227,009
Net cash flow used in investment activities			(8,592,138)	(6,004,154)
Cash flow from financing activities:				
(Decrease) increase in loans from banks			(6,325,660)	9,279,063
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interest			1,047,618	(6,505)
(Decrease) in bonds and guarranteed notes issued			(1,231,920)	(792,860)
Shareholders´ capital contributions			3,198,237	499,628
Net cash flow (used in) proceeds from financing activities			(3,311,725)	8,979,326
Increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,362,498	5,113,713
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			32,665,523	27,486,633
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held			10,685	65,177
Cash received in business combination			6,640,537	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	L	41,679,243	32,665,523

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) Reporting entity

Inversiones Atlántida, S. A. (the Company) was established under the laws of the Republic of Honduras on October 15th, 1970, for an indefinite period. Inversiones Atlántida, S.A. and Subsidiaries are defined hereinafter as “the Group”. The Company is domiciled at: Hato – San Ignacio, Boulevard Centro América, Tegucigalpa, Republic of Honduras.

The Company has been established as a shareholding company for a group of companies (the subsidiaries) providing services mainly in banking, insurance, leasing, pension fund administration, warehousing, brokerage and others service. The subsidiaries incorporated under the laws of Honduras (the Honduran subsidiaries) operate throughout the Honduran territory and have a presence in the main cities of the country. The Group has presence in El Salvador since September 2017; in Nicaragua since 2019; in Mexico and Panama since December 2022; in Ecuador, Perú and Spain since 2023; and finally in Belize since September 2025.

The Group's capital share is represented by 45,000,000 common shares and 12,500,000 preferred shares with a nominal value of L200 each, which are fully subscribed and paid, and 13,750,000 preferred shares fully subscribed and not paid. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the share capital of the Group is L11,460,000 and L6,499,628, respectively.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held in April 2025, approved a capital increase of two and a half billion lempiras (L2,500,000) through new capital contributions from shareholders, with this increase, the share capital increases from six and a half billion lempiras (L6,500,000) to nine billion lempiras (L9,000,000), this capital contribution may be made in cash or in kind, if it is in kind, the authorized contribution to be received is the common share of Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones, S. A. In this same meeting, an issuance of preferred shares for two and a half billion lempiras (L2,500,000) with a term of 20 years was approved, which do not have voting rights, will accrue an interest fixed rate of 12% per year and may be redeemed once 10 years have elapsed from their date of issue and the cumulative return has been received. At the expiration of their term (20 years), the preferred shares may be converted into common shares.

The Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on December 8, 2025, agreed to increase the share capital by two thousand seven hundred and fifty million lempiras (L2,750,000,000), which will correspond to the issuance of new preferred shares (serial A) payable in cash, with a term of 20 years, which do not have voting rights, will accrue an interest fixed rate of 9.5% per year and may be redeemed at Invatlan´s discretion once 3 years have been elapsed from their date of issue . At the expiration of their term (20 years), these preferred shares may be converted into common shares at Invatlan´s discretion.

Preferred shares have priority over common shares in the payment of dividends.

(2) Basis of preparation

a) Consolidation principle

The consolidation principle followed by the Group is to include the assets, liabilities, and operations of entities controlled by the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements beginning on the date when control was obtained until the date on which control ceases. All significant transactions among the companies have been eliminated.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are the following:

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Subsidiary	Percentage of participation 2025	2024
Banco Atlántida, S. A.	88.41%	87.72%
Servicios Atlántida, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	100.00%
Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida, S. A.	100.00%	100.00%
Seguros Atlántida, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Leasing Atlántida, S. A.	65.22%	65.22%
Almacenadora Atlántida, S. A.	100.00%	100.00%
Informática Atlántida, S. A.	100.00%	100.00%
Casa de Bolsa Atlántida, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Almacén Temporal Atlántida, S. A.	100.00%	100.00%
Servicios Digitales GÜIP, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Informática Atlántida S.A.P.I. de C.V.	100.00%	100.00%
Lynx Labs, S.A.	51.00%	51.00%
MAPEA, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Iberoatlántida Inversiones S. L. [1]	100.00%	100.00%
Inversiones Financieras Atlántida, S. A. (Salvadorian Holding):	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S.A. and Subsidiaries	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Securities, S.A. de C.V.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Capital, S. A.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Vida, S.A. Seguros de Personas	100.00%	100.00%
AFP Confía, S. A.	78.03%	78.03%
Seguros Atlántida, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Overseas and Subsidiaries Panamanian (AOI Holding)	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Pacific Bank, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Administrador de Inversiones, S.A. and Subsidiary [2]	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Securities Panamá, S.A.[2]	100.00%	100.00%
Grupo Sur Atlántida S.A.(GSA):	**80.00%**	**80.00%**
Inversiones Financieras Atlántida, Ecuador S. A. (IFAEC Holding):	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Atlántida Casa de Valores, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Inteligencia de Mercados, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Insurance S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Credi Prime, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Capital Prime, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Fiduciaria Atlántida Administradora de Fondos y Fideicomisos, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Atlántida Ecuador S.A.[3]	100.00%	100.00%
Atlántida Advisors Perú, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
Seguros Atlántida Ecuador S.A.[3]	100.00%	-
Inversiones Tres Lagos, S. L. (Holding)	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Microfinanciera Fundeser, S. A.[3]	100.00%	100.00%

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Subsidiary	Percentage of participation 2025	2024
Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones S. A. (SONISA Holding)[4]	**69.87%**	**-**
Atlantic Bank Limited	74.28%	-
Atlantic Insurance Company Limited	100.00%	-
Technological Shared Services Limited	100.00%	-
Atlantic Investment Management Services Limited	100.00%	-

1. Iberoatlántida Inversiones S. L. was incorporated and started operations during 2024.
2. Atlántida Administrador de Inversiones S.A. was constituted during 2023 and begins operations on February 1, 2024. In 2025 Atlántida Casa de Valores Panamá S. A. was renamed Atlántida Securities Panamá S. A.
3. During 2024 the Group Acquired Banco D´Miro (an Ecuadorian company) which was renamed as Banco Atlántida Ecuador S.A. after the acquisition date. Also, during 2024, the Group acquired Microfinanciera Fundeser, S.A.
4. During 2025 the Group Acquired HDI Seguros, S. A. (an Ecuadorian company) which was renamed as Seguros Atlántida Ecuador S.A. after the acquisition date. On September 30, 2025, Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones, S.A. became part of the Group.

b) Basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared based on the accounting standards, procedures, and accounting provisions issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission (CNBS as abbreviated in Spanish) of the Republic of Honduras (the Commission), the local regulator responsible of the control and vigilance over of the financial and insurance system, including the operations of authorized capital markets participants.

Business combinations

The Group account for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at date of acquisition, if an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquirer's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group´s interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The consolidated financial statements were approved by senior management of the Group and of the Subsidiaries on August 15, 2026.

c) Basis for measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using historical cost except for certain property, plant and equipment that have been subject to revaluation, intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of Banco Procredit (now Banco Atlántida El Salvador S. A.) by Inversiones Financieras Atlántida, S. A.; Banco Atlántida Ecuador S. A. by Grupo Sur Atlántida S. A.; the acquisition Pacific Bank, S.A. by Atlántida Overseas Investment S.A. and incorporation of Atlantic Bank LTD and Atlantic Insurance Company LTD measured at its initial recognition at fair value (as cost); and certain type of financial assets and liabilities described below that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value.

- Held to maturity investments in bonds and notes from the Central Bank of Honduras and the government of Honduras and obligations are measured at their amortized cost with the impacts reflected in the statement of profit or loss.
- Available for sale investments owned by Banco Atlántida, S.A. (a Honduran subsidiary) are registered at fair value.

d) Functional and presentation currencies

The accounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in Honduras (the Lempira). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lempiras, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Group.

The amounts disclosed in United States Dollars (USD) in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented solely for the convenience of the reader, dividing the Lempira amounts by the exchange rate of L26.3737 per USD1.00, which is the market exchange rate as of December 31, 2025, as calculated by the Central Bank of Honduras. The use of this methodology in converting lempiras to USD is referred to as the "U.S. dollar conversion methodology," and should not be construed as a representation that Lempira amounts represent, have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at that rate or at any other rate.

For consolidation purposes, the financial statements of the foreign companies and holdings companies and its respectively subsidiaries are translated from its functional currency to lempira the presentation currency of the Group, using the exchange rates showed below:

December 31,2025

Companies:		**Translation rate**		
	Functional currency	**US Dollar**	**Spot**	**Average**
IFA and Subsidiaries	USD1.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
IFAEC and Subsidiaries	USD1.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Inversiones Tres Lagos S. L. and Subsidiary	USD1.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A	NIO 36.6243	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Overseas Investment, S. A. and Subsidiaries	B/.1.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Informática Atlántida, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	MXN17.9667	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Capital Advisors, S.A, Perú	PEN 3.36	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Grupo Sur Atlántida, S. A.	USD1.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575
Iberoatlantida Inversiones, S. L.	EUR1.00	USD1.17	26.3737	25.9575
Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones S. A.	BZD2.00	USD1.00	26.3737	25.9575

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

December 31,2024

Companies:		**Translation rate**		
	Functional currency	**US Dollar**	**Spot**	**Average**
IFA and Subsidiaries	USD1.00	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
IFAEC and Subsidiaries	USD1.00	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Inversiones Tres Lagos S. L. and Subsidiary	USD1.00	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A	NIO 36.6243	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Overseas Investment, S. A. and Subsidiaries	B/.1.00	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Informática Atlántida, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	MXN18.3023	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Capital Advisors, S.A, Perú	PEN 3.7475	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Grupo Sur Atlántida, S. A.	USD1.00	USD1.00	25.3800	24.8009
Iberoatlantida Inversiones, S. L.	EUR1.00	USD1.04	25.3800	24.8009

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all assets and liabilities of foreign companies and holdings companies and its respectively subsidiaries were translated at the exchange rate in effect at the end of the period, shareholders' equity at historical cost, while income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rate recorded for the year per USD1.00.

The translation to Lempiras of the subsidiaries' financial statements which functional currency is different from Lempira, must not be interpreted as an affirmation that all records translated into lempiras can be converted without restrictions into such currency at the stated exchange rate.

Foreign currency differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented as equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of such control, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

e) Use of management judgements and estimates

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the standards, procedures, and accounting provisions issued by the Commission. In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, Management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported as assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and statement of profit or loss for the periods presented. The actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Notes 3 c-III) allowance for loan and interest losses
- Note 3 c) judgments to determine the characteristics of the debtor for individual loans
- Notes 3 c) provisions for investments
- Note 2 a) determination of control investees
- Notes 3 h) assets held for sale
- Notes 3 w) operations resulting from insurance policies (reserves for claims)
- Notes 3 r) ii deferred taxes
- Notes 3 d) contingencies reserve
- Notes 3 x) provision for uncollected premiums

f) Main operations of the Group

The Group's operations mainly consist of banking, insurance, pension fund administration, leasing, brokerage, warehouses services and investment fund management, among others.

The banking operations are developed through entities which operates in Honduras (Banco Atlántida, S. A.), in El Salvador (Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.), Nicaragua (Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A.), Panama (Pacific Bank S.A.), Ecuador (Banco Atlántida Ecuador S.A.), and Belize (Atlantic Bank Limited). Banco Atlántida, S.A.(Honduras) is the most important banking operation of the Group, which is managed through four large business areas: Commercial and SMEs Banking, Corporate Banking; Means of Payment and Trust Fund Services, with a strong emphasis on customer service offering a portfolio of products which meet the customer’s needs where the levels of service and the processes which tie those customers to the Bank are fundamental, including a priority for compliance with all local regulations.

The business areas are detailed as follows:

i. **Consumer and SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) Banking:** The main products offered include savings accounts, checking accounts, certificates of deposit, consumer and mortgage loans, local and international wire transfers, foreign exchange transactions for personal clients and for individuals and businesses within the small and medium enterprise sector among others.

ii. **Corporate banking:** The main products offered include: savings accounts, checking accounts, certificates of deposits, trust funds, non-account demand certificates, bank guarantees, letters of credit, working capital lines of credit, overdrafts, declining balance loans (purchase of assets, properties, vehicles, machinery, remodeling, etc.), International business services (letters of credit, standby agreements, and collections), business loans, foreign-exchange auctions, repatriation, online banking, collections, payments to suppliers, payrolls, ACH (automated clearinghouse), international wire transfers, cashier’s checks, certified checks, securities collections and regional services, among others.

iii. **Payment methods:** Credit cards, debit cards, point of sale (POS) terminals, banking agents, digital wallet, AOL (electronic banking).

iv. **Trust fund services:** Through a specialized business unit of Trust Services, the bank offers consultancy and administrative services for asset management through trusts such as: educational, testamentary, estate planning, based on an insurance policy, etc.

The insurance operation’s main purpose is to issue insurance and reinsurance policies, and to issue, release, endorse, or in any other way, negotiate debt securities, undertake activities, and carry out any commercial operations deemed appropriate for the insurance companies. This activity is carried out mainly in Honduras through Seguros Atlántida, S. A.; Atlántida Vida, S. A. and Seguros Atlántida El Salvador, S. A. in El Salvador, Seguros Atlántida Ecuador in Ecuador and Atlantic Insurance Company Limited in Belize.

Fund management operations are carried out by Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida, S. A. (in Honduras) and by AFP Confía, S. A. (in El Salvador), the purpose of these operations is the administration of private pension and severance funds, both voluntary and mandatory, as well as the others established for this purpose by the regulatory entities of this industry.

Leasing operations are carried out in Honduras through Leasing Atlántida, S. A. which mainly consist of financial intermediary services, performing purchase and sales operations as well as providing agricultural, livestock, commercial loans, or industrial machinery and equipment leasing, granting all types of loans and making investments in national and foreign currency, receiving national and foreign currency term deposits, issuing serial or individual securities, according to the relevant legal provisions, acquiring other types of obligations, issuing general bonds at fixed or variable interest rates in national or foreign currency, and carrying out other operations as permitted by the Commission.

Other Group companies are engaged on a smaller scale in the provision of storage services, stock brokerage and investment fund management, among others.

(3) Summary of material accounting policies

a) Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are converted to the functional currency by applying the current exchange rates applicable on the date of the transaction.

Profits and losses resulting from changes in the foreign exchange rates from such transactions or from the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate on the date of the consolidated financial statements, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term highly liquid investments, convertible on demand into specific cash amounts, including cash, deposits in the Central Bank of Honduras, Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, Central Bank of Nicaragua, National Bank of Panama, Central Bank of Ecuador, Central Bank of Belize and deposits in other financial Institutions in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador and Belize deposits in foreign banks.

c) Financial assets

Financial assets are comprised by the following:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Investments in securities
- Loans and accounts receivable

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if they meet the following two conditions:

- ✓ The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to obtain contractual cash flows.

- ✓ The contractual conditions of the financial asset allow for, on specific dates, cash flows which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the value of the outstanding principal.

Financial assets recognized at fair value

Certain equity investments and sovereign bonds purchased are designated at fair value through profit or loss after their acquisition which are valued according to their market price at the end of each month under the following treatment:

- Upward fluctuations in their fair value with regards to their cost of acquisition is recognized in the profit and loss statement as income for the value that results between such fair value and its cost.

- Downward fluctuations in their fair value with regards to their cost of acquisition is recognized in the profit and loss statement as a loss for the value that results between such fair value and its cost.

Equity investments that are available for sale, are accounted for at fair value when there are observable market prices available. Other equity investments are measured at acquisition cost.

Financial Assets recognized at acquisition cost

The financial investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador and other government agencies sponsored by the Salvadorian government, payable with funds from the national budget, are presented at acquisition cost.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are recorded at cost. If there are dividends received or to be received, these are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. On a yearly basis these investments are tested for impairment. Impairment is recognized as a provision.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has legally and enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

C-I Fair value measurements

Financial assets available for sale are measured at fair value considering the reference prices available for such assets.

C-II Loans, interest, and commissions' receivable

Loans receivables are presented at cost which consists of the value of the loan's principal amount plus earned interest, less amounts paid and the allowance for loan and interest losses.

C-III Allowance for loan and interest losses

Establishment of reserves

The allowance for loan and interest losses is created based on the evaluation and classification criteria for the loans and the minimum provision percentages required by the Commission, which classifies loans into five risk categories, depending on the degree of the debtors' risk of nonpayment.

The allowances for loans and interest losses are constituted in accordance with assessment and classification criteria for loans and the minimum percentages of allowances required by the Commission for each of the classification categories. The allowance balance represents the amount that the Bank's management considers sufficient to cover expected losses to which the institution is exposed according to the risk level and the impairment degree of credit operations, including those credits granted with resources from trusts under different types of management even if they are not presented on the Bank's financial statements when the institution assumes the risks.

Through Resolution GEE No. 004/01-09-2025 of January 10, 2025, and its amendment in Resolution GEE No. 766/11-12-2025 of December 12, 2025 (the "Resolution"), the Commission issued the Standards for the Evaluation and Classification of the Loan Portfolio (the "Standards"), which aim to establish procedures for Supervised Institutions that carry out credit operations to evaluate and classify the risk assumed, in order to determine the reasonableness of the figures presented in their financial statements, and to establish the required impairment allowances in a timely manner. These procedures seek to classify credit assets according to the risk assumed and the degree of impairment of the credit operations for the financial system in Honduras. This Resolution rendered null and void Resolution GRD No. 184/29-03-2022 of March 29, 2022, as well as any other provision that conflicted with it, including Resolution GES No. 919/19-20-2018 that governed the provision requirements for doubtful loans and interest as of December 31, 2021. Among the reasons that justify the update of the Standards, the following is required:

- Incorporate the provisions approved by the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras contained in Legislative Decree No. 33-2020, "Law of Assistance to the Productive Sector and to Workers in the Face of the Effects of the Pandemic Caused by Covid-19", published in the Official Gazette La Gaceta No. 35,217 of April 3, 2020; Section Eight, entitled "Administrative Simplification in the Implementation of Electronic Commerce Mechanisms and Electronic Signatures, Authorization for the Importation of Raw Materials and Inputs to Free Zones," authorizes the Institutions Supervised by the Commission to carry out the transactions they are authorized to perform with their clients and the rights and obligations derived therefrom, contained in the Financial System Law, electronically. This includes, among other things, signing contracts with their clients electronically, and replacing original copies or documents with electronic images. It is understood that the records maintained by banks regarding transactions carried out by their clients electronically, and in accordance with any regulations the Commission may issue, will constitute full proof in court.

- To adapt the provisions relating to the handling and archiving of electronic records of debtors. This is intended to ensure the continuity of financial operations carried out by institutions under the Commission's supervision, which have a significant impact on the country's economy.

The criteria in accordance with the Standards allows to classify credit assets according to the risk assumed and the loan operations impairment degree, starting by grouping Commercial Credits and Personal Credits, are described and defined below.

1. **Commercial loans**: loans granted to natural or legal persons that finance various sectors of the economy, such as industrial, tourism, trade, export, mining, construction, communications and other financial activities. These loans are subdivided into Major Commercial loans, Small Commercial loans and Microcredit loans in accordance with their indebtedness that they maintain with the institutions subject to these Regulations, taking into consideration their obligations coming from trusts or assets under management.

Classified as individual loans:

1.1 Major commercial loans debtors within the Honduran financial system with commercial credit obligations whose level of indebtedness within such system represents six percent (6%) or more of the current minimum capital requirement established for banks in the Honduran financial system. This percentage shall be calculated considering the total outstanding obligations maintained with institutions subject to these Standards.

Classified as collective loans:

1.2 Small commercial loans: credits granted to natural or legal persons, to finance industrial, commercial or service activities, which are not considered Microcredit or Major Commercial loans. The Honduran Supervised Institutions will separate the loan of this segment into 1) loans with mortgage guarantee on real estate; 2) loans with pledged deposit guarantee in the same institution, reciprocal guarantee or against guarantees issued firstly by financial institutions and 3) loans with other guarantees.

1.3 Microcredits: loans granted to a customer, natural or a legal person or a group of customers that finance small scale activities, such as: small scale industry, merchandising, services through specific loan methodologies. Some characteristics to identify these credits are as follows:

a) To operate in formal or informal sector of the economy.
b) The total indebtedness must not exceed L720,000, which must be computed considering the total outstanding obligations of the institutions subject to the Standards, except for the balances corresponding to mortgages loans.
c) The main source of payment is comprised by the amount of sales and income generated by these activities that are financed and not for a continuous income.
d) The payment is generally made in periodic installments or under other forms of amortization determined through cash flow; and
e) The guarantees can be fiduciary (individual, joint or several), mortgage, secured, reciprocal guarantees or others.

Microcredits cannot be granted to natural persons whose main source of income is a salary.

The Bank does not report loan operations under this category as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

1.4 Agricultural loans: the assessment and classification of the credit portfolio of the agricultural sector will be subject Standards issued by the Commission.

1.5 Financial leases: Supervised Institutions, as lessors, are obligated to acquire certain property and equipment in accordance with the specifications indicated by the lessee, to grant their use, benefits or economic exploitation to another natural or legal person for a specified period in exchange of an amount of money that includes amortization of the acquisition cost, interest, commissions and expected surcharges, documented in a contract upon the expiration, the lessor grants the lessee the possibility to exercise one of several alternatives in accordance with the leased assets, for a residual price freely agreed between the parties. The lease will be classified as financial when it transfers substantially all the risks and advantages inherent to the ownership of the asset, to the lessee or debtor.

2. Personal loans: These credits have special differentiator characteristics from commercial loans such as, amount terms, payment method, guarantee, type of client, loans management process, etc., which merits their classification based on the single delinquency criteria; even more if it is considered that due to the amounts which they operate (especially consumer loans) and their high number, it does not seem necessary to attempt a classification case by case. Consequently, Personal loans for classification purposes are subdivided in Consumer Loans and Mortgage Loans. These types of loans are classified and analyzed as collective loans.

2.1 Consumer loans: Consumer loans are direct and contingent obligations contracted by natural persons including those contracted through credit cards, which main objective is to finance the acquisition of consumer goods or services payment. The main source payment of the borrower can be the salary, wage, rents, remittances or similar. If the source of payment of the credit is productive or commercial activities, these credits will be treated as microcredit, small commercial loans or major commercial loans, depending on the indebtedness amount.

2.2 Mortgage loans: The loans that must be classified under this group are those contracted by natural persons, the purpose is to finance the acquisition, expansion, repair, improvement, subdivision or construction of a living place for own use and land for housing. In all cases, the loan must have a mortgage duly registered or in registration process no more than six (6) months have passed from the presentation date of the deed to the corresponding registry or with reciprocal guarantee when the credit for financing social housing. While the registration process lasts, the contracts and/ or promises of purchase and sale, duly legalized, will be accepted. Otherwise, it is considered as a consumer credit.

After defining the individual customers, grouping and subdivision corresponding to each loan, the criteria established to assigned one of the five (5) classifications categories to be used by the Supervised Institutions in the assessment process. These five (5) classifications categories are as follows:

Category	Risk
I	Good
II	Special mention
III	Below the standard
IV	Doubtful collection
V	Loss

Additionally, as it is described below, according to each type of loan, within each risk category, a different allowance for loan and interest losses percentage can be required. To enforce this, loans are grouped as corporate loans, small-medium enterprises (SME´s) loans, microfinance loans and retail (consumer and mortgage loans).

Good

Debtors of corporate loans classified in this category have timely complied with their obligations and, at the time of the assessment there are no reasons for doubting the repayment of capital and interest thereon on the agreed payment schedule. Also, there are no reasons to believe that their ability to repay will change before the next assessment. In assessing a loan as Category I, the funds and the source of the cash flows to be used in repaying the loan should be known. Retail banking loans are classified as Category I if payments are made when due or up to 29 days past due.

Special mention

Debtors of corporate loans classified in this category show certain deficiencies at the time of the assessment which, if not timely corrected, may lead to a higher level of risk with respect to the loan recovery. Certain common characteristics of loans in this category include delays in the repayment of loans that had been promptly paid in the past or lack of information required to analyze the debtor’s repayment capacity. Retail banking loans are classified in Category II when payments are between 30 and 60 days past due.

Below the standard (Sub-standard)

Debtors of corporate loans classified in this category show financial difficulties. Additionally, corporate loans are classified in this category when payments are between 91 and 180 days past due. Retail banking loans are classified in Category III when payments are between 61 and 120 days past due.

Doubtful collection

Debtors of corporate loans classified in this category have certain characteristics that result in doubtful recovery of the loan, although there is a reasonable possibility that soon the debtor's creditworthiness will improve. Furthermore, corporate loans are classified as Category IV when payments are between 181 and 365 days past due. Retail banking loans are classified in Category IV when payments are between 121 and 180 days past due.

Loss

Corporate loans included in this category show major financial and operational difficulties as well as a significant possibility that soon the debtor's payment capacity will worsen. Corporate loans are classified in this category when payments are over 365 days past due. Retail banking loans are classified in Category V when payments are over 180 days past due.

Depending on the grouping and subdivision for each loan, each loan category can be disaggregated to denote special considerations in accordance with attributes such as past due days or guarantee type. The applicable classification criteria are described below:

Individual loans:
- **For major commercial loans**, loan risk management requires sufficient information and a continuous monitoring due to the complexity of these operations. The risk assessment will be bases on an analysis of a series of characteristics of the debtor, as well as certain peculiarities of several kinds of credits, considering in their application the order of the following four (4) classification factors: payment, capacity, historical payment behavior, which support the credits and economic environment.

Collective loans:
- **For small commercial loans,** all the credit portfolios will be classified by delinquency.
- **For microcredits**, the Supervised Institutions will classify the total of the portfolio based on the delinquency ranges.
- **For agricultural loans**, the assessment and classification of the credit portfolio will be subject to different dispositions issued by the Commission for this purpose.
- **For financial leases**, the constitution of allowances will be done in accordance with the type of loan with which the financial lease is subscribed.
- **For consumer loans**, the classification of the credit portfolio will be realized based on the delinquency base in the amortization payments.
- **For mortgages loans,** the classification of the mortgage loans will be done based on the delinquency base in the amortization payments.

Based on the criteria that allows to establish the classification category, the Standard establishes for each grouping and subdivisions the allowance for loan losses as follows:

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

- **For Major Commercial loans:** allowance for loan losses will apply the allowance percentages of the following table:

	Past due days range by type of guarantee / allowance for loan losses					
Category	**Mortgage guarantees on real estate**	**Allowances for loan losses**	**Pledged deposits guarantees in the same institution, against reciprocal guarantees or guarantees issued by first-order financial institutions**	**Allowances for loan losses**	**Other guarantees**	**Allowances for loan losses**
I-A	From 0 to 15 days	0.0%	From 0 to 15 days	0%	From 0 to 15 days	0.0%
I-B	From 16 to 30 days	0.0%	From 16 to 30 days	0%	From 16 to 30 days	0.50%
II	From 31 to 90 days	4%	From 31 to 90 days	0%	From 31 to 60 days	4%
III	From 91 to 180 days	25%	From 91 to 180 days	25%	From 61 to 90 days	25%
IV	From 181 to 360 days	60%	From 181 to 360 days	60%	From 91 to 180 days	60%
V	More than 360 days	100%	More than 360 days	100%	More than 180 days	100%

The range past due days that are indicated in each classification categories in the previous table is a condition that does not justify the final classification of the customer by itself. The payment capacity analysis and information availability predominate over this factor unless the past due days gives a result of higher risk.

If a Major Commercial loan maintains more than one loan and at least one of them has a mortgage guarantee on real estate, a guarantee on pledged deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued first order, it can be consider these guarantees for the different obligations, applying for these effects the percentages of the allowance for loan losses available on the following table, as long as the net value discount guarantees covers at least one hundred percent (100%) of all pending obligations, classifying all credits according to the greatest delay recorded. For the purposes of applying the allowance for loan losses, the percentages established according to the type of guarantee will be considered when exceeds fifty percent (50%). In the case the guarantee is 50% mortgage and 50% on pledged deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued first order by Financial Institutions, the allowance for loan losses will be constituted in accordance with the percentages established for mortgage guarantee.

In the case that it is not possible to cover one hundred percent (100%) of the aforementioned obligations, the credit operations will be classified according to the type of guarantee.

To apply the aforementioned and ensure transparency to the customer, in structuring operations and the legal constitution of those guarantees, it must be expressly agreed by the parties and formally accepted by the customer, that mortgage guarantees on real estate, guarantees on pledged deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued first-order by financial institutions may be used to guarantee operations with other guarantees.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

- **For Small Commercial loans**, it will be applied the table shown below:

	Past due days range by type of guarantee / allowance for loan losses					
Category	**Mortgage guarantees on real estate**	**Allowance for loan losses**	**Pledged deposits guarantees in the same institution, against reciprocal guarantees or guarantees issued by first-order financial institutions**	**Allowance for loan losses**	**Other guarantees**	**Allowance for loan losses**
I-A	From 0 to 15 days	0.0%	From 0 to 15 days	0%	From 0 to 15 days	0.0%
I-B	From 16 to 30 days	0.0%	From 16 to 30 days	0%	From 16 to 30 days	0.75%
II	From 31 to 90 days	4%	From 31 to 90 days	0%	From 31 to 60 days	4%
III	From 91 to 180 days	25%	From 91 to 180 days	25%	From 61 to 90 days	25%
IV	From 181 to 360 days	60%	From 181 to 360 days	60%	From 91 to 180 days	60%
V	More than 360 days	100%	More than 360 days	100%	More than 180 days	100%

If a Small Commercial loan maintains more than a loan and at least one of them has a mortgage guarantee on real estate, a guarantee pledged on deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued first-order by Financial Institutions, guarantees can be considered for different obligations, applying for these purposes the percentages of allowance for loan losses provided in the previous table, as long as the net discounted guarantees amount covers at least one hundred (100%) of all pending obligations, classifying all loans according to the greatest delay recorded. For purposes of applying the allowance for loan losses will be considered the established percentages according to the type of guarantee indicated above, which exceed fifty percent (50%). In the event that the guarantee is 50% mortgage and 50% on pledged deposits in the same institution or against first order by Financial Institutions, the allowance for loan losses will be constituted in accordance with the percentages established for mortgage guarantee.

If it is not possible to cover one hundred percent (100%) of the aforementioned obligations, the credit operations will be classified according to their type of guarantee.

To apply the aforementioned and ensure transparency to the customer, in structuring operations and the legal constitution of those guarantees, it must be expressly agreed by the parties and formally accepted by the customer, that mortgage guarantees on real estate, guarantees on pledged deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued first-order by Financial Institutions may be used to guarantee operations with other guarantees.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

- **For Microcredits**, it will be applied the table shown below:

Category	Credits	Past due days	Estimates for impairment with other guarantees	Guarantee on deposits pledged in the same institution, reciprocal guarantee or against guarantee issued by first-rate financial institutions
I	Good	Until 30 days	0.75%	0%
II	Special mention	From 31 to 60 days	5%	0%
III	Below the standard	From 61 to 90 days	25%	25%
IV	Doubtful collection	From 91 to 120 days	60%	60%
V	Loss	More than 120 days	100%	100%

Supervised Institutions must classify all commercial loans. The Commission through its inspections will evaluate a sample of Major Commercial and Small Commercial loans classification. If one hundred percent (100%) of the sample complies with the classification parameters of these Standards, the rest of it will be considered acceptable, otherwise, the non-evaluated portfolio will apply the coefficient risk of the evaluated portfolio, the percentage resulting from applying the required allowance for loan losses to the portfolio under examination over the balances of this portfolio.

The allowances for loan losses percentages are applied to determine the allowance for loan losses for Major Commercial loans, Small Commercial Debtors and Microcredit, according to each table are as follows: a) Categories I and II: the percentages of the allowance for loan losses is applied the outstanding balance, b) Categories III, IV and V: the percentages of reserve are applied to the difference between the outstanding balance and the appraised value of the guarantees net discounted established by the Commission. However, these allowances cannot be lower than the minimum percentages applied to the outstanding balances, as follows: 15% for Category III, 50% for Category IV and 60% for Category V.

- **For Consumer loans**, the classification will be one hundred percent (100%) and to determine allowances for loan losses for these customers will be applied the percentages of allowances of the amount owed in accordance with the following three (3) conditions:

  1. Consumer Credits, whose amortization plan has been agreed with periodic payments in terms of greater or equal to thirty (30) days, will be classified in according to the categories in the following table:

Category	Name	Past due days	allowance for loan losses with other	Allowance for loan losses of
I	Good	Until 30 days	1%	0%
II	Special mention	From 31 to 60	5%	0%
III	Below the standard	From 61 to 90	25%	25%
IV	Doubtful collection	From 91 to 120	60%	60%
V	Loss	More than 120	100%	100%

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

2. Consumer credits granted through Credit Cards will be classified the allowance for loan losses according to the following table:

Category	Name	Past due days	Allowance for loan losses
I-A	Good	Until 7 days	0.5%
I-B	Good	From 8 to 30 days	1%
II	Special mention	From 31 to 60	5.25%
III	Below the standard	From 61 to 90	25%
IV-A	Doubtful collection	From 91 to 120	60%
IV-B	Doubtful collection	From 121 to 180	80%
V	Loss	More than 180	100%

3. Consumer loans whose amortization plan has been agreed with periodic payments in terms of minors to thirty (30) days will be classified according to the categories of the following table:

Category	Name	Past due days	Allowance for loan losses
I	Good	Until 8 days	1%
II	Special mention	From 9 to 30 days	5%
III	Below the standard	From 31 to 60	25%
IV	Doubtful collection	From 61 to 120	60%
V	Loss	More than 120	100%

In the case that a consumer loan has guarantee on pledged deposits in the same institution, for Categories I and II, the reserve percentages will be zero percent (0%), as long as the value of the guarantee net discounted covers at least one hundred percent (100%) of all outstanding consumer obligations.

If a customer maintains more than a consumer loan all of them will be classified according to the greatest delay recorded.

In the case that consumer loans have a mortgage guarantee for purposes of establishing the allowance for loan losses the percentages indicated in the previous tables will be applied, as follows:

a) Categories I and II: The percentages of the allowance for loan losses are applied the outstanding balance, b) Categories III, IV and V: The percentages of the allowance are applied to the difference between the outstanding balance and the appraised value of the guarantees net of the discount established by the Commission. However, theses allowances cannot be lower than the minimum percentages applied to the outstanding balance, as follows: 15% for Category III, 50% for Category IV and 60% for Category V.

To apply the aforementioned and ensure due transparency between Supervised Institutions and the customer, in structuring operations and legal constitution of these guarantees, it must be expressly agreed by the parties and formally accepted by the client, that mortgage guarantees on real estate, guarantees on pledged deposits in the same institution or against guarantees issued by first-order Financial Institutions may be used to guarantee operations with other guarantees.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

- **For Mortgages loans**, the classification will be one hundred percent (100%) and to determine allowance for loan losses for these customers the percentages of the allowances will be applied to the outstanding balance, following the classification categories described in the following table:

Category	Name	due days Past	Mortgage guarantees only	Mortgage guarantee plus guarantee on pledged deposits in the same institution reciprocal guarantee or against guarantees issued by first-order institutions
I-A	Good	Until 30 days	0%	0%
I-B	Good	From 31 to 60	0.75%	0%
II	Special Mention	From 61 to 120	3%	3%
III	Below the Standard	From 121 to 210	20%	20%
IV	Doubtful Collection	From 211 to 360	50%	50%
V	Loss	More than 360	70%	70%

For the purposes of establishing the allowance for loan losses, the above percentages are applied to the outstanding balance and the appraised value of the mortgage guarantees will not be discounted for the corresponding calculation.

If a mortgage loan has a guarantee on pledged deposits with the same institution, for category I-B, the percentage allowance will be zero percent (0%), as long as the net discounted value of the guarantee covers at least one hundred percent (100%) of all outstanding mortgage obligations. In the case that it is not possible to cover one hundred percent (100%) of the obligations, the loan operations will be classified as Mortgage Guarantee only.

For the classification of Mortgage loans should consider the older past due date. If a customer maintains more than one mortgage credit, all of them will be classified according to the major past due day.

Unique Category Loan: In the case that the customer has several types of loans in the same Supervised Institution, their classification will be the one corresponding to the category of higher risk, according to the following procedure:

- The Supervised Institution must establish the category for each loan operation;
- If a customer has several operations of the same type of loan, the category will be assigned according to latest past due date from a single category;
- If the category of highest risk by type of loan represents at least fifteen percent (15%) of the customer's obligations in the same institution, such category will be applied to the rest of the obligations, resulting in the classification only of the customer in the same institution; or
- If the category with the highest risk by type of loan represents less than fifteen percent (15%) of the customer's obligations in the same institution, the classification of the loan will be maintained according to the criteria of the second statement; keeping each type of loan the category of highest risk.

Notwithstanding that the Commission subsequently establishes the use of the Unique Category for the purposes of constitution of the allowance for loan losses, the Supervised Institutions may use this category for such purposes when they consider its application necessary in accordance with the profile risk of the customer, in which case, the allowance for loan losses must be established in accordance with the applicable table according to the category and subdivision of the credit, segregating operations by guarantees when it is appropriate.

Debtor Alignment: If the debtor has loans in two or more Supervised Institutions, it will be reclassified in a different category with respect to the higher risk category that has been assigned by any of the institutions. The aforementioned applies when the obligations classified with the highest risk category represent at least twenty percent (20%) of the total indebtedness. The category acquired by the customer will be titled "reclassification by alignment" and will be used to calculate the estimates for all the customer's operations in the supervised institution in accordance with the allowance percentages of each of the types of loans as appropriate. The supervised institution that executes the monthly alignment must consider the classification of the customer based on the latest information available in the Confidential Customer Report. Additionally, it must report the classification without alignment in the field assigned for that purpose in the information presented to the Commission, who will establish the application of this numeral.

Additional Requirements for allowance for loan losses and Reciprocal Guarantees Application: The percentages allowance for loan losses established in the tables that contain the preceding classification categories will be applied without prejudice to additional requirements determined once the credit risk has been evaluated in the reviews that the Commission issues. When it is determined that the policies, practices and procedures in the granting, management, monitoring and control of credits do not comply with the guidelines of the applicable regulations on credit risk management, and according to the level of deficiencies found, the Commission may order the financial institution to establish generic allowances in addition to those referred in these Regulations.

Likewise, each institution may increase these percentages, if it considers that the loss risk assumed is greater than what is determined in these Regulations.

For loans that have reciprocal guarantees issued by reciprocal guarantee fund management established in Article 2, subsection 1) of Legislative Decree No. 205-2011, Reciprocal Law Guarantee Fund System for the Promotion of Social Mortgage and Technical-Professional Education, the Supervised Institutions should not constitute an allowance for loan losses on the portion of the credit secured with reciprocal guarantee, as long as the guarantee is in force, that is, as long as the term of one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days that the intermediary has to collect before the Reciprocal Guarantee Fund Management Company, in accordance with the provisions of the minimum guidelines approved by this Commission, for the administration of the funds. The provisions above must apply to any credit obligation regardless of its destination.

Once the period indicated in the previous paragraph has expired, the Supervised Institution must establish the allowance for loan losses in accordance with the percentages established in the tables in these Regulations in accordance with the type of loan.

Accounting Accounts Subject to Classification and Constitution of Allowance for loan losses: For portfolio classification purposes, the amount recorded in the following accounts will be considered: a) Loans, Discounts and Trades, b) Sundry Debtors - Overdrafts; c) Commissions Receivable; d) Interest and Dividends Receivable of Loans; e) Loans and Discounts; f) Acceptances; g) Bank Guarantees; h) Guarantees; i) Endorsements; j) Standby Credit Letters; k) Credit Letters and Documented Credits; l) Financial Leases; m) Interest Receivable-Financial Leases; and n) all other obligations of the customers not registered in previous accounts including financing granted with resources from trust. For purposes of establishing an impairment allowance, will not compute the customer obligations where the institution is not assuming the risk (managed loan and trust loans with resources without risk for the institution).

If acceptances, bank guarantees, endorsements, guarantees, unexpired credit letters, the allowance for loan losses will be applied to fifty percent (50%) of their book value, considering the type of loan and the risk category of the customer in accordance with the percentages indicated in the tables contained in the Standard. The supervised institutions must have auxiliary records of these operations by type of loan and by risk category of the customer, which will be available to the Commission when it is required.

Considerations applicable to Refinancing and Readjustment Operations: The Commission distinguishes between refinanced loans and readjusted loans. It defines refinanced loans as those that suffer variations in their main conditions (period, form of payment, amount or rate) due to the customers' ability to pay. In the same way, loans granted to the same customer or third party, to pay another loan with problems of the customer's ability to pay the original loan, including those loan operations agreed upon at maturity date or other special forms of payment, without that evidence of payment of the previous loan, through the entry in cash or any other means of payment. Loans granted to third parties will not be considered as refinancing when the following conditions are met:

- There is a risk analysis realized by the supervised institution that evidences the ability to pay to the third party that acquires the debt.
- The third party has independent flows in relation to the original loan.
- The loan granted to a third party is not granted under preferential conditions in terms of payment method, interest rate and period.

To carry out refinancings or restructurings, institutions subject to these Regulations must have policies on this matter approved by their Board of Directors. Revolving credit lines must be evaluated at least every twelve (12) months. Institutions subject to these Regulations must inform the Commission about any refinancings and restructurings they carry out during the month, through the report contained in the Credit Information Center, within the first ten (10) business days of the following month.

Classification of Refinanced and Readjusted Loans: Customers with refinanced loans must maintain the classification that corresponds before cancelling the original loan with the new loan or modifying the conditions of this one, except in if Category I Credits - Good, in this case it must be classified at least in Category II - Special Mention. The track record of the loan preceding the refinanced loan must be recorded in the information systems of the supervised institutions, specifically what is related to their interest rates, amount granted, loan obligations balances, categories, period and days default, creating a control mechanism that allows the refinancing operation to be identified and related to the preceding credits. Customers with readjusted credits do not merit a change in the classification category, however, they must be recorded as such.

The treatment of refinanced customers will be realized according to the following table:

Number of refinances	Categories to constitute allowance for loan losses
Two times	III
Tree times	IV
Four times or more	V

Customers who are refinanced four (4) times or more must recognized one hundred percent (100%) of the reserve if they do not have a mortgage guarantee.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Under no circumstances refinanced loans can improve the category, except if each quarter the following conditions are fulfill, if the customer has always made punctual capital payments of the agreed payments for that period and is complying with refinancing conditions, according to the payment method:

Payment	Payment period
Monthly or less	Three months
More than a month to six	One year
More than six months	Two years

The customers that should have been registered as refinanced were registered as readjusted or current, must be classified at least in Category III - Credits under Standard and consequently registered in the corresponding accounting item.

Accounting Write-off on past due loans: The Supervised Institutions must constitute one hundred percent (100%) of the allowances for loan losses on the outstanding balance after two (2) years of default for Major and Small Commercial loans and agricultural loans with mortgage guarantees on real estate and mortgage; if microcredits and consumer credits with a mortgage guarantee on real estate, it will be one year. To proceed with the loans write-off to related parties, the institution must previously request the authorization of the Commission.

The following are legal and accounting requirements for write-offs of any loan:

a) Board of Directors approval, Management Committee or the body acting in its place,
b) Proof of uncollectibility.
c) Constitute or have constituted one hundred percent (100%) of the allowance for loan losses for the loans that will be written off. The institutions must establish and maintain policies and procedures approved by Board of Directors for loans write-off.

The supervised institutions must report a detail of the loans written-off to Commission's Credit Information Center within ten (10) working days after month end. In these cases, the institution should send the approval act to the Board of Directors.

Supervised Institutions are prohibited from applying the write-off of any loan without having previously complied with the requirements indicated in the previous paragraph.

Coverage of Allowance for loan losses. The Supervised Institutions must maintain a minimum coverage of one hundred and ten percent (110%) on the total of the delinquent loans.

Warranty type	Discount factor on the balance of overdue, past due and judicial execution loans
Fiduciary.	0%
Mortgage on real estate.	50%
Guarantees issued by the “Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) affected by the Pandemic caused by COVID-19”.	80%
Guarantees issued by the “Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Larger Companies (EMT) affected by the Pandemic caused by COVID-19”.	50%
Other Guarantees.	20%

Loans in arrears will be understood as those transactions with arrears equal to or greater than ninety (90) days, except in the case of Private Financial Development Organizations (OPDFs) with arrears equal to or greater than thirty (30) days. For the purposes of calculating this impairment allowance coverage indicator, in the case of medium and small agricultural debtors, those with arrears greater than one hundred and twenty (120) days will be considered.

Temporary reliefs of Covid-19 and Eta e Iota Storms: as a consequence of the national health emergency declared by the government, the Commission made temporary modifications to loan criteria applicable for loan classification as part of a major number of measures that allows Supervised Institutions that have loan operations to mitigate the impairment exposure of their loan portfolio, an income reduction, and consequently, to the effect on the performance of its capital. Additionally, these measures will promote the recovery of loans destined to economic activities affected by the measures adopted to prevent the COVID-19 spread, allowing the institutions to provide the necessary resources to rehabilitate the productive capacity in the country without affecting financial stability.

In its first resolution on this matter, GES No.175 / 03-21-2020, literal “f”; The Commission established that loan operations of affected debtors and that have temporary relief, until October 2020, would have the risk category reported until February 29 of that year.

Once that period ends, the loans would be evaluated and classified in the category according to the criteria established in the current regulations issued, according with the payment behavior. Supervised institutions may evaluate the risk category of affected customer’ operations, whose plans have expiration dates prior to that date, in accordance with current regulations, as long as these debtors have complied with their obligations. In paragraph "i" of the same Resolution, it was established that these provisions do not imply for the supervised institutions by the Commission, the reduction or elimination of the allowance for loan losses already constituted by the loans that are benefited by the relief measures.

Subsequently, through GES Resolution No. 278 / 06-25-2020, the Commission extended the term for loans subject to relief measures to have the same risk category reported until February 29, 2020. Through this resolution, it was established that during the period from July to December 2020, supervised institutions that granted loan operations could realize more than one readjustment or refinancing to customers affected by COVID-19, preserving the risk category that they remained as of February 29, 2020, until December 31, 2020. Once that period ends, the credits will be evaluated and classified in the category according to the criteria established in the current regulations issued by this Commission, according to the payment behavior. As a recommendation, the Commission urged the supervised institutions to design an adjustment plan for the gradual constitution of the allowance for loan losses corresponding to the loan portfolio that is subject to temporary relief measures as a preventive measure to anticipate the possible impairment of the credit portfolio during the period of application of the benefit associated with the preservation of the risk category, from March to December 2020.

The economic situation of the country is affected as a result of the damaged caused by storms Eta and Iota, the Commission proceeds to issue GES Resolution No. 601 / 12-02-2020 to extend relief measures to the affected productive sectors. It modifies the first resolution (subsection “f”) of GES Resolution No. 278 / 06-25-2020, where the credit operations of the affected customers, who are subject of the temporary relief measures referred in this Resolution, will retain until March 31, 2021, the risk category that they maintained as of February 29, 2020 (this particular point is ratified by the Commission in resolution GES No. 602 / 12-02-2020). It is contemplated a modification of the second resolution so that during the period from July 2020 to March 2021, supervised institutions that grant credit operations may carry out more than one readjustment or refinancing to debtors affected by COVID-19, maintaining the risk category that they had as of February 29, 2020, until March 31, 2021.

Through SBO Resolution No. 526 / 10-29-2020 the Commission allowed temporarily to maintain until December 31, 2021, a minimum coverage of one hundred percent (100%) of the total balances of their past due loans.

Through SBO Regulation No. 23/2020 of November 12, 2020, the Commission in response to the Agreement signed by the Executive Power and Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA) for the Financial Relief of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector (MSME); established the accounting guidelines applicable to restructured operations (refinanced or readjusted) for the loans granted to this sector, considering that unpaid interest at the time of the restructuring will not be capitalized. These interests will be charged separately from the restructured capital, through an additional loan at a zero-interest rate, and these operations must be evaluated and classified in the corresponding risk category according to the criteria established in the current regulations issued by the Commission.

Through Resolution GES No.654/12-22-2020, the Commission approved the “Exceptional Regulatory Measures that contribute to the Rehabilitation and Reactivation of the National Economy due to the effects caused by the COVID-19 Health Emergency and the Tropical Storms Eta and Iota”. Its objective is to develop prudential regulatory mechanisms that Financial System Institutions facilitate about the constitution and use of “Restricted Non-Distributable Capital Reserve”, which must be created and used exclusively to cover deterioration of the loan portfolio affected by both the Covid-19 sanitary emergency and the Tropical storms Eta and Iota. This reserve will be constituted by the accumulated balance in the "Profit from Previous Years" account, plus the profits recorded at year end 2020.

The "Restricted Non-Distributable Capital Reserve" will be of temporary until December 31, 2025. If there are residual or "Restricted Non-Distributable Capital Reserve" balances, these amounts must be transferred to the Prior Year Income (Loss)/Retained profit account. The use of the special account named "Restricted Non-Distributable Capital Reserve" will be withdrawn on January 2, 2026.

When it is determined that the constituted amount of the "Restricted Non-Distributable Capital Reserve" and the allowance for loan losses recorded as of December 31, 2020, is insufficient to cover one hundred percent (100%) of the allowance for loan losses of the loan portfolio and that these cause the Capital Adequacy Index (IAC) in the Institutions of the Financial System to be reduced to twelve percent (12%), must be submitted for approval of the Commission no later than April 30 of 2021, a Gradual Adjustment Plan to cover the allowances associated with the impairment of the loans affected by the three (3) events, considering the evaluation of its loan portfolio as of March 31, 2021.

As of January 27, 2021, through Resolution SBO No.072/01-27-2021, the Commission decided to grant the request presented by the Bank, in the sense of being able to discretionally dispose of the Restricted Capital Reserve subaccount No Distributable, required in Roman IV of Resolution GES No. 654/12-22-2020, and must be communicated in advance to this entity at the time its use and constitution is deemed necessary.

Additionally, through Resolution SBO No.674/08-26-2021 issued on August 26, 2021, the Commission authorized the Gradual Adjustment Plan for the Constitution of Credit Impairment Estimates approved by the Bank's Board of Directors for an amount of L655,570 in a term of five (5) years. The foregoing in order to anticipate the impact of the deterioration of the portfolio that was used for temporary relief mechanisms by COVID-19 and that affected by the natural phenomena Eta and Iota. Likewise, the Commission ordered that said estimates must be constituted monthly for L10,930 until June 30, 2026, in compliance with the provisions of Romana V, subsection A of Resolution GES No.654/12-22-2020 referring to the "Exceptional Regulatory Measures that contribute to the Rehabilitation and Reactivation of the National Economy due to the effects caused by the Health Emergency by COVID-19 and the Tropical Storms Eta and Iota".

With the foregoing, Banco Atlántida, S.A. proceeded to comply with the provisions of SBO Circular No.10/2021 of July 15, 2021, regarding the accounting record in memorandum accounts that must be made, for those Institutions of the Financial System and OPDF's to which the National Commission of Banks and Insurance approved the Gradual Adjustment Plan of estimates established by Resolution GES No.654/12-22-2020 "Exceptional Regulatory Measures that contribute to the Rehabilitation and Reactivation of the National Economy due to the effects caused by the Health Emergency due to COVID-19 and Tropical Storms Eta and Iota". As of December 31, 2024, the balance in account 7390901 - Accumulated Loan Impairment Estimate (Portfolio included in the Gradual Adjustment Plan) increased to L590,013.

The Board of Directors of Honduran Central Bank, through the Agreement No. 06/2020 of May 20, 2020, approved the Regulation of the Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of MSMEs Affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, applicable regulations for loans granted by the Intermediary Financial Institution (IFIs) with its own resources and backed with resources from the BCH-FG Mipymes Trust. Through this mechanism, it is encouraged the access to loan for the reactivation of the economic activity of MSMEs that have been affected by the decrease in their cash flows, derived from the restrictive mobilization measures taken by the Government of the Republic to prevent the spread of Covid-19, through the issuance of credit guarantees. The Guarantee Fund, through the coverage guarantee certificates issuance managed by the Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (Banhprovi), partially guarantees to IFIs the loans granted to MSMEs according to the conditions detailed in their regulations, benefiting micro, SMEs and commercial companies with loans between L300 thousand and L 36.0 million.

Through Agreement No. 07/2020 of May 28, the Board of Directors of the Honduran Central Bank modifies the Regulation of the Guarantee Fund for the MSMEs in relation to the conditions of the interest rate applied by IFI to the credit. Therefore, this always must be at least two (2) percentage point (pp) lower than the weighted average active interest rate in national currency of each institution applied to Micro Enterprises and applied to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through the month before to the credit approval date, excluding the portfolio granted with this guaranteed fund.

Subsequently, larger companies (EMTs) with loans exceeding L5.0 million were included in their benefits according to Agreement No. 08/2020 of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Honduras of June 11, 2020, where it was approved the Regulation of the Regulation of Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Major Companies Affected by the Pandemic Caused by Covid-19.

As a complement to the treatment of loans guaranteed by the “Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) affected by the pandemic caused by Covid-19, the Commission in its Resolution No. GES No. 246/06-12-2020 of June 12, 2020, established the risk weights applicable to the loans that the Bank grant under this mechanism for the purposes of calculating the Capital Adequacy Index (IAC). Described as follows:

- Average assets with 0% of risk: Share of credit guaranteed by the aforementioned Fund.
- Average assets with 20% of risk: Share of credit non-guaranteed by the aforementioned Fund.

Recognition of the Effects of Changes in the Classification of the Loan Portfolio:

The effect of changes in the classification category of the loan portfolio, for the constitution of the provision for losses in the loan portfolio, is recorded in the statement of profit for the year.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

New Credit Operations through Currency Transfer Resolution GRD No. 260/03-31-2023

To mitigate the risks to which Financial System Institutions and Insurance Institutions are exposed from commercial loan transactions exceeding Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Lempiras (L3,500,000) or its equivalent in US Dollars, carried out with the objective of transferring loan obligations from foreign currency to local currency or vice versa, loan loss provisions must be established for new loans resulting from these transactions, as follows:

a) Loans fully or partially canceled, classified as Category I, will maintain their classification category in the new loan, requiring the establishment of a generic loan loss provision of 5% at the time of disbursement.

b) Loans fully or partially canceled, classified as Category II, will maintain their classification category in the new loan, requiring the establishment of a generic loan loss provision of 10% at the time of disbursement.

c) Loans that are fully or partially canceled and classified in adverse categories (III, IV, and V) will maintain their classification category and loan impairment allowances in the new loan, in accordance with the commercial loan tables established in these Regulations.

On April 11, through CNBS Resolution GRDCD-CI-1/2023, the CNBS defined how commercial loan transactions exceeding Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Lempiras (L3,500,000.00) or its equivalent in US Dollars, carried out with the objective of transferring credit obligations from foreign currency to national currency or vice versa, must be marked. These transactions will be identified for reporting purposes to the Credit Information Center (CIC) under Code “V,” designated “New Loan due to Currency Conversion,” as shown below:

V	New Credit for Currency Exchange	Transaction Granted by Currency Exchange (CNBS Circular No. 005/2023)

Temporary Relief Mechanisms

The National Banking Commission issued Resolution GRD No. 274/04-14-2023 Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector, in operations under item 010000 Agriculture, which allowed the readjustment or refinancing of credit obligations for small agricultural debtors, with credit exposure up to Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Lempiras (L2,500,000.00), who have been affected or are likely to be affected by exogenous events such as damage to road infrastructure as a result of climatic factors, the migration of labor and incremental variations in the cost of the supply chain resulting from inflationary pressure worldwide, as well as general market conditions, in such a way as to ensure the flow of resources necessary to meet said credit obligations. Borrowers have until July 31, 2023, to submit their loan restructuring or refinancing requests to the Supervised Institutions, which must resolve these requests no later than September 30, 2023.

On April 19, 2023, through CNBS Resolution GRDCD-CI-2/2023, the CNBS defined how loan transactions covered by this Relief Mechanism should be marked for reporting purposes to the Credit Information Center (CIC) under the "W" codes designated as "Relief in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector," as shown below:

W	Relief in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector	Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector (CNBS Circular No. 006/2023)

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

On November 17, 2023, the CNBS issued Resolution GEE No. 756/11-16-2023, Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors in the agricultural sector. This resolution allows for the readjustment or refinancing of credit obligations for debtors who have been affected or are likely to be affected by the country's climatic conditions, increased operating costs, difficulties generated by the closure of the free trade agreement with Taiwan and the consequent application of a 20% tariff on exports to that country, high input costs, the drop in demand from target markets in recession, international overproduction and the possible closure of foreign markets, damage to road infrastructure, labor migration, and incremental variations in the cost of the supply chain resulting from global inflationary pressure, as well as general market conditions at the producer, marketer, and exporter levels, in such a way as to ensure the flow of resources necessary for to meet these credit obligations. Clients are given until January 31, 2024, to submit their requests to the institution, which must be resolved no later than March 31, 2024. Credit operations readjusted or refinanced in the agricultural sector under the temporary mechanisms referred to in this Resolution will retain the risk category they held as of September 30, 2023, in the new credit operation. From the date of readjustment or refinancing, loans must be classified in the corresponding category according to payment behavior, based on the criteria established in the “Standards for the Evaluation and Classification of the Credit Portfolio” or the “Standards for Credit Risk Management in the Agricultural Sector,” as applicable, issued by this Commission.

On November 21, through Circular GEE No. 3/2023 of the CNBS, it defines how credit operations covered by this Relief Mechanism in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector must be marked, they will be identified for reporting purposes to the Credit Information Center (CIC) under the Codes “X” called “Relief in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector”, as shown below:

X	Relief in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector	emporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors in the Agricultural Sector (CNBS Circular No. 017/2023)

On January 24, 2025, the CNBS issued Resolution SBO No. 024/01-24-2025, amending the “Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors (natural or legal persons) directly or indirectly affected by Tropical Storm Sara” issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission (CNBS) through Resolution SBO No. 796/11-18-2024, the full text of which is as follows:

1. Approve the Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors (natural or legal persons) susceptible to being affected directly or indirectly by Tropical Storm SARA, including affected debtors located in places declared as disaster zones due to landslides caused by geological faults activated as a result of the rains caused by said Tropical Storm, during the thirty (30) day state of emergency period declared by the Executive Branch, in accordance with Executive Decree Number PCM 35-2024 of November 14, 2024, published in the Official Gazette La Gaceta No. 36,690 of November 15, 2024; and, Alert Bulletin No. 069-2024 issued on November 17, 2024 and other communications made by the State Secretariat in the Offices of Risk Management and National Contingencies (COPECO), in accordance with the following criteria:

a) Institutions supervised by the National Banking and Insurance Commission, after identification and evaluation, may restructure or refinance the loan obligations of debtors who have been affected or are likely to be affected by Tropical Storm Sara. The new payment plans approved by the supervised institutions must be in accordance with the debtor's circumstances, based on an analysis of their ability to pay and the impact on their future cash flows, which are the source of the debtor's repayment.

b) In applying these mechanisms, affected debtors are considered to be natural or legal persons whose business activities correspond to the economic sectors that were directly or indirectly affected by Tropical Storm Sara. In the case of consumer and housing loan obligations of individuals, these Relief Mechanisms may be applied to debtors who can demonstrate that they have not received sufficient resources, whether through salary or other income from their economic activity affected by the aforementioned Tropical Storm, to meet their obligations.

c) Affected debtors will have until July 31, 2025, to submit a request for loan restructuring or refinancing to the Supervised Institutions, which must resolve these requests no later than September 30, 2025.

d) Loan operations restructured or refinanced for debtors under the Temporary Mechanisms referred to in this Resolution will retain the risk category they held as of October 31, 2024, in the new loan operation. From the date of restructuring or refinancing, loans must be classified in the corresponding category according to their payment history, based on the criteria established in the “Standards for the Evaluation and Classification of the Loan Portfolio” or the “Standards for Credit Risk Management in the Agricultural Sector,” as applicable, issued by this Commission.

e) Supervised Institutions must maintain the interest rate agreed upon in the previous operation in the new refinanced or restructured loan for at least a period equivalent to the first six (6) installments. The terms of the new loan must be established according to the debtor's situation and ability to pay.

(f) Supervised Institutions are prohibited from charging debtors fees, late payment interest, administrative charges, or other charges associated with these relief operations.

(g) Supervised Institutions are prohibited from capitalizing, in the restructured or refinanced operation, any accrued but unpaid interest from the period between the date of the default and the negotiation with the debtor, or any other overdue charges. The payment method for these items will be agreed upon between the debtor and the institution at the time of the restructuring or refinancing.

(h) The Relief Mechanisms outlined in this Resolution may only benefit the debtor once within the same Supervised Institution.

(i) The debtor may access the benefits of the Mechanisms outlined in this Resolution, even if they have previously accessed other temporary relief mechanisms.

(v) j) The application of the Relief Mechanisms outlined in this Resolution will not imply a reduction or release of the impairment allowances already established for loans benefiting from said Mechanisms by the Supervised Institutions.

k) Accrued and unpaid interest (current and overdue) as of the date of the restructuring or refinancing must be recognized as income until actually collected, in proportion to the payment. The respective control must be maintained for each transaction.

l) Loans refinanced and/or restructured under these Mechanisms must be subject to constant monitoring by the Supervised Institutions through the mechanisms established in their risk management policies.

(m) In order to keep clients' credit histories up to date, Supervised Institutions must identify in the Credit Information Center (CIC) those debtors who have benefited from the Temporary Relief Mechanisms contained in this Resolution, in accordance with the guidelines provided by this Regulatory Entity for this purpose. The identification referred to in this subparagraph will also apply to the information that Supervised Institutions send to Private Credit Bureaus, which must create the necessary mechanisms to implement this provision.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(n) To be eligible for these Temporary Relief Measures, it will be sufficient for debtors, whether natural or legal persons, to submit a request for restructuring or refinancing to the Supervised Institutions. The institutions must conduct field visits or establish the corresponding mechanisms to verify the impact on their debtors in consumer products, housing, services, production, marketing, and exports affected by the exogenous events described in this Resolution. The Commission will conduct any evaluations it deems pertinent of the portfolio subject to these Mechanisms. Supervised Institutions must document and maintain duly updated the loan files of the affected debtors.

2. Loans benefiting from the Temporary Relief Mechanisms outlined in this Resolution, which are covered by insurance or guarantees, will continue to be covered, adapting to the new conditions of the restructured or refinanced loan.

3. Supervised Institutions that carry out credit operations are required to design and implement an intensive and effective communication strategy to provide debtors with clear, sufficient, timely, and understandable information regarding the advantages and disadvantages of participating in the Temporary Relief Mechanisms referred to in this Resolution, particularly the aspects related to associated financial costs.

   This strategy can be implemented at the individual or collective level, through print and/or digital channels, providing debtors with information about the new terms of their loans and the associated additional financial costs.

4. Repeal Resolution SBO No. 796/11-18-2024.

On November 21, 2024, through Circular GEE No. 8/2024, the CNBS defined how loan transactions covered by this Relief Mechanism in support of debtors affected by Tropical Storm Sara should be marked. For reporting purposes to the Credit Information Center (CIC), these transactions will be identified under the code “Y” and designated “Relief in support of debtors affected by Tropical Storm Sara,” as shown below:

Y	Relief in support of debtors affected by Tropical Storm Sara	Temporary Relief Mechanisms in support of debtors (natural or legal persons) susceptible to being affected directly or indirectly by Tropical Storm SARA (Circular CNBS No.025/2024).

Write off policy

In the case of commercial loans and residential mortgages loans are written-off once the collateral has been executed and received in lieu of payment, even after a restructuring.

For non-collateral consumer loans, including credit cards, after 180 days in arrears, these are written-off against their allowance for loan and interest losses.

Once loans are written-off, collection activities continue, either through the Group´s own staff or through a collection agency. The proceeds that stem from these efforts are accounted for as other non-operating income in the Group´s statement of profit or loss. For the years 2025 and 2024, they amounted to L185,593 and L147,229, respectively.

To proceed to the write off loans to related parties, the institution shall request prior authorization from their respective regulator entity.

Recognition of the Effects of the Changes in Classification of the Credit Portfolio:

The effect of category changes in the classification of the credit portfolio, for the establishment of an allowance for loan and interest losses in the credit portfolio, is registered in the statement of profit or loss for the year, except, when the regulator provides that it should be recognized against retained earnings in the statement of changes in stockholder´s equity, in the line item “Allowance for loan portfolio”.

Minimum reserves

Considering that Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A., Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A., Pacific Bank, S.A., Banco Atlántida Ecuador, S. A. and Atlantic Bank LTD., are subject to the loan loss reserves requirements established by the regulations enforce in their respective countries; for consolidation purposes, the loan loss reserve required by the regulator entities of those countries will prevail, when their amount is higher than that required under Honduran regulation.

d) Contingency Reserve

A reserve for tax contingencies was created to reserve funds for potential tax exposures. Contingency reserves are accounted for in equity.

e) Pre-paid interest

Interest, which is pre-paid on pledged documents, is deferred and recorded monthly as it is earned.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment belonging to the Group are recorded at acquisition cost. Certain land and buildings have been subject to revaluation as permitted by the accounting rules of the Commission and another land and buildings have been measured and recognized at fair value recognized at the acquisition date of Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S.A. by Inversiones Financieras Atlántida, S. A.; in both cases the revaluated amount becoming the new cost at which they are accounted for. Renovations and major improvements are capitalized, while minor replacements, repairs, and maintenance which do not improve the asset nor extend its remaining useful life, are charged as expenses at the time that they are done.

Profit or loss resulting from the sale or retirement of assets is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

g) Depreciation and amortization

The Group uses the straight-line method to record depreciation and amortization, applying rates according to the following estimates useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	From 40 to 50
Facilities	From 7 to 10
Furniture and Equipment	From 3 to 10
Computer Equipment	From 3 to 5
Amortizable Intangible	From 3 to 45

h) Assets held for sale

In accordance with Resolution No. 180/02-06-2012 of the Commission, the property which the Group receives in lieu of payment of debts or foreclosed through a judgment or in a judicial auction, are registered on the books at the lower value based on the following concepts: a) the value agreed with the debtor for the assets in lieu of payment of the debt, b) the value assigned by a professional appraiser registered with the Registry of Appraisers of the Commission, net of any discounts established by the regulatory entity, c) the value established in a judicial auction, and d) 60% of the capital balance of the loan. Any expenses incurred in taking ownership of the asset may be added to the value obtained through the indicated procedure.

If during the two years following the acquisition date of the assets, these have not been sold, they are amortized, at least, at an annual rate of one third (1/3) of their accounting value, during the next three years.

The profit or loss resulting from the sale of assets held for sale in cash is recognized at the time of the sale. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, any profits resulting from financed sales are deferred and the income is recognized as the loan is paid off. If the transaction results in a loss, it is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income at the time of the sale, except, when the regulator provides that it should be recognized against retained earnings in the statement of changes in stockholder´s equity, in the line item “Allowance for assets held for sale”.

In the case of the disposal of assets held for sale for which the sale amount will be paid in installments, if the sale results in a loss, this is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred. If the sale results on a gain, income is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as cash is received and the gain for the uncollected amount is recognized in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as payments are received.

Additionally, the leasing company temporarily includes within this item those assets purchased with the sole intention of delivering them to third parties after the subscription of a financial leasing agreement.

Minimum amortization requirements

For financial consolidation purposes, considering that Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S.A. is subject to the foreclosed asset amortization rules mandated by the regulation enforced by the Superintendent of Financial Institutions in El Salvador, such amortization requirements will prevail as long as their result is higher than that calculated under Honduran regulation.

i) Interest income

Interest on loans and investments is recognized as income as it is earned. The Group has a policy of not recording income on loans which are in arrears by three months or more.

Interest income on non-earning loans, is recorded in memorandum accounts and only recognized as income when it has been effectively collected.

Interest derived from troubled restructured loans is recorded as income when effectively collected.

j) Regulatory capital reserve

The financial regulation of El Salvador requires that at the closing date of the financial statements of Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A, it withhold from the profits of the year after the legal reserve and record in a restricted equity account an amount equivalent to the balance of the products pending collection net of loss reserves.

k) Capital surplus, more than the nominal value of shares

This surplus is the result of the sale of shares of Inversiones Atlántida, S. A and Banco Atlántida, S. A., for a price greater than face value, and may only be used with the authorization of the General Shareholders Assembly.

l) Income from commissions and other services

Income from commissions and other services resulting from the management of accounts, fiscal collections, bank drafts, transfers, sureties, foreign exchange, third-party collections, trusts and administration, and others, are recognized when earned.

Commissions on letters of credit and bank guarantees are recognized as income during the period of validity of these documents.

m) Leasing

Assets leased are recorded at cost. Income from leases is recorded based on the monthly installments accrued, during the term of the contracts.

Leasing expenses are recorded based on the income incurred for the assets used and in accordance with the validity of the contracts.

From the lessor´s perspective, all lease agreements entered prior to December 31,2014, regardless of their nature, are recorded only as operating lease, therefore the value of the leased good is recognized as asset, subject to accelerated depreciation within the terms of the lease agreement.

Leasing Agreements

All lease agreements entered before December 31, 2014, are recorded as operating leases, therefore the value of the leased asset is recognized as asset, subject to accelerated depreciation within the terms of the lease agreement. as established by tax resolution DGT-262-C-SG of March 15, 1985, continues in force, the value of the contracts for control purposes is recorded in memorandum accounts until their expiration. In accordance with the plan authorized by the Commission through resolution No.463/29-04-2015

Financial lease contracts signed starting January 2, 2015 are recorded in accordance with the criteria established in the Accounting Framework of the Commission, being the value of the leased asset as an account receivable, which decreases to the extent payments that are received from a financial point of view; however from a tax point of view, the value of the leased asset is subject to accelerated depreciation within the term of the contract, in accordance with the resolution issued by the tax authority mentioned in the previous paragraph, for which reason Financial performs a tax reconciliation between the taxpayers and financial, as established in Decree No.189-2004, article 9 Law of Accounting and Auditing Standards.

Lease Income

Income from finance lease contracts is recognized in the statement of income in accordance with the criteria established by IFRS 16, as interest based on the amortized cost considering the commissions and/or closing expenses at the beginning of these and are recorded in the extent to which they accrue.

For tax purposes, the income derived from the lease contracts is taxed with 15% of the sales tax as established in article 15, subsection d) of the Sales Tax Law.

n) Financial obligations

Financial obligations are recorded initially at the cost which corresponds to a fair value of the collateral received, and subsequently are recorded at their amortized cost.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recorded by the Group based on a legal or implicit obligation which arises from a past event. This is done if it is likely that there will be an outflow of resources and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

p) Benefit plans

The Group's maintain employee benefit plans, as explained below:

- Medical / hospital expense assistance, which is recognized as an expense once incurred;
- Vacation bonus, special bonus, marriage bonus, educational expenses, and other bonuses and scholarships that is regarded as an expense once incurred;
- Medical/hospital insurance policy and a life insurance policy;
- Employees also benefit from preferential rates and commission free access to the products which are offered by the Group.

In January 2014, the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador approved the Regulatory Law of Economic Benefit by voluntary resignation, which became official on January 1, 2015. The economic benefit for resignation after two years is equivalent to fifteen days of basic salary for each year of service. Salary cannot exceed twice the legal daily minimum wage in force corresponding to the sector of the economic activity of the employer. The Salvadoran subsidiaries of the Group are obliged to comply with the requirements of this Law.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the actuarial method of the projected credit unit. Under this method, the accumulated benefit is calculated based on the service as of the valuation date.

Under normal circumstances, the accrued benefit is based on the plan's accrual formula; however, if the service in recent years has led to a higher level of benefits than in previous years, the accumulated benefit is calculated by allocating benefits on a linear basis during the period in question.

The Labor Code of the Republic of Ecuador establishes the obligation of the employers to grant the following benefits to its employees a retirement plan for all employees who have completed a minimum of 25 years of service in the same company and a compensation of 25% of the salary for each year of service, which is calculated based on the salary or salary in force at the time of retirement.

Additionally, the labor provisions in force in Ecuador establish that employees and workers are entitled to a 15% share of the profits of the year, this provision is recorded against the results of the year in which it is accrued.

Labor liability

The provision corresponding to pension liability for permanent employees of Banco Atlántida, S. A. and Leasing Atlántida, S. A., is determined based on what is established in the current Labor Code in Honduras, and is recorded starting in the year 2009, in an annual amount equivalent to 5% of the total pension liability, until completing the recognition of the entire amount of this liability in the year 2028, in accordance with Resolution No.144/19-02-2018, issued by the Commission.

Since December 31, 2017, it also includes a provision for Banco Atlántida El Salvador. For all other companies, pension liability is determined based on what is established in the current laws and regulations of the country in which they operate (Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Ecuador and Belize) without the possibility of deferral. The funds held for these purposes are deposited in financial institutions in the different countries or invested in instruments issued by the respective Central Banks.

The amounts necessary to comply with the established benefits are recorded in the statement of profit and losses for the year, except, when the regulator provides that it should be recognized against retained earnings in the statement of changes in stockholder´s equity, in the line item “Liability creation”.

q) Intangible assets

Licenses for the use of software and the costs of computer programs are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire them plus the expenses required for their installation. The costs of licenses are amortized based on the validity period of the licenses, while the computer programs are amortized over a period of between 3 and 20 years.

The operating license of Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A. and the banking core has been recognized and assumed as intangible assets in its initial recognition, at its fair value (as cost). Intangible assets also include the CONFIA brand rights acquired and recorded at cost. The acquisition of Pacific Bank, S.A., a Panamanian bank, incorporated intangible assets such as core deposit, banking license, brand, and customer relationship, accounted for at fair value (initial recognition as cost).The operating license of Banco Atlántida Ecuador, S. A., the brand and the core deposits has been recognized and assumed as intangible assets in its initial recognition, at its fair value (as cost). The incorporation of Atlantic Bank Limited and Atlantic Insurance Company included intangible assets like brand, banking license, insurance license and list of clients all of them measures at fair value in its initial recognition. In all cases, at each reporting date, it is tested to assess whether it requires adjustment for impairment.

r) Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

i. Current tax

Current taxes are recognized by the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Code, the Financial Institutions Law and other laws and regulations issued by the competent authorities.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are recognized by the Group utilizing the asset and liability method, generated based on the temporary differences which result from the values on the books for assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the values for fiscal purposes.

The expense or income derived from the recognition of deferred income taxes is registered for accounting purposes on the statement of profit or loss or in other comprehensive income when temporary differences arise from items that are accounted for as such, to later recognize these in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income along with deferred profits or losses.

Assets resulting from deferred taxes are recognized if it is likely that there will be future fiscal gains against which the temporary differences may be charged.

Deferred income tax liability represents the amount of taxes payable or receivable in future years and is measured by the expected tax rates to be applied to the temporary differences when they are reversed, based on current legislation on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred taxes are not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future.

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

s) Recognition of interest expenses

Interest on deposits, securities issued, loans received, and other obligations are recognized on an accrual basis.

t) Dividends

Declared dividends which are payable to the shareholders shall be registered as a liability at the time when they are approved by the General Shareholders Assembly.

If this meeting takes place prior to the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the declaration of dividends shall be disclosed as a subsequent event.

Interest:
Interest on preferred shares is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

u) Special guarantee contribution

According to article No. 6 of the Supplementary Optional Regime Law for the Pension Fund Administrators of Honduras, the Group´s Pension Fund Administrator must invest at least ten percent (10%) of their capital and capital reserves as a Special Reserve; This reserve will be used to absorb losses in the balances of the individual capitalization accounts of its affiliates as a result of inadequate administrative management.

AFP Confía, S. A. must maintain a special guaranteed contribution, which is a mandatory investment in installments of the pension funds administered by it. In accordance with the regulations in force in El Salvador, this investment is equivalent to 0.25% of the average of the fifteen (15) calendar days prior to its calculation, on the actual assets of the Pension Funds. The returns obtained by the Special Guarantee Contribution are determined on the same basis applied to the return assigned to the Individual Savings Accounts for Pensions, constituted by the variation of the quotas of the Pension Funds that occurred between the date of purchase and the date closing of the financial statements.

v) Permanent investments in funds

The Group's pension fund managers may make voluntary investments in installments of the funds they manage. These investments are valued at amortized cost and maintain conditions of profitability and risk equal to those of the individual savings accounts of the affiliates.

w) Operations resulting from insurance policies

The main standards utilized by the Group to record operations resulting from insurance policies is detailed as follows:

Unearned premiums (current risk reserves)

The Group utilizes the method of deferring 80% of the net unearned of the retained premiums from the group life and individual one-year term life insurance policies and for “all-risks” insurance, except for premiums for individual long-term life insurance, transportation, guarantees, and current agricultural insurance, as of the calculation date.

To determine the unearned premium amounts a proportional method is applied, distributing the premium uniformly during the coverage period for the risk. The calculation is done in accordance with the semi-monthly or 1/24 method for annual policies.

The calculation of reserves for transportation, agricultural and guarantees is done based on the 1/24 method, reserving 50% of the net retained premiums of current policies.

The unearned net retained premiums are equal to the premiums billed less the amounts ceded to reinsurance companies less the amortized portion.

The premiums for reinsurance contracts which have been ceded are registered as expenses when the policies are written.

The conditions agreed in the reinsurance contracts do not release the Group from its primary obligation with regards to the insured party.

Provisions for future policy benefits (mathematical reserves)

Future benefits for current policies over the long-term in individual life insurance, are calculated based on the actuarial tables approved by the National Banking and Insurance Commission and the Regulations regarding the Constitution of Technical Reserves, also issued by the Commission.

Commission expenses

The Group utilizes the method of recording as expenses for the year, all the commissions incurred on insurance policies issued during the period.

Estimate of claims/incidents

The Group records as expenses all the claims received on insurance policies and the corresponding reserves for claims pending of liquidation.

The Group records the income from claims recovered through the reinsurance which it holds, when it recognizes the expenses for the claims received.

Reserve for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)

The Group establishes a reserve for claims incurred but not reported, equivalent to a percentage applied over the total of incidents claimed during the year. This percentage will correspond to a average which represents for the most recent three years, the incidents occurred and not reported in relation to the net claims retained for each of those years. This reserve shall not be cumulative.

Surrendered values and subrogation

Subrogation is the right that the Insurance Companies have, to claim damages to persons responsible for an accident, for which the Insurance Company had to pay for damages to their policy holders, when such are not responsible for the accident as determined by the authorities. Initially, the Group registers surrendered values and subrogation as deferred income and subsequently recognized as income once the outstanding balance is collected.

Precautionary reserves

The Group increases this reserve by business categories with the values that results from applying 3% and 1% to the retained premiums of the year, for the insurance of damages (including performance bonds, accident, and disease) and life insurance, respectively. This reserve is cumulative and may only be accessed when the retained claims amount for one or more categories is greater than 70%. Retained claims is understood to be the relationship between the net costs of claims to the net retained premium earnings. At the same time, the reserve may only stop growing when it reaches an equivalent of 0.5 times the current risk reserves of the Group.

Catastrophic risk

The Group has constituted a catastrophic reserve which covers the maximum retention amounts for catastrophic reinsurance contracts of fire and allied lines.

x) Provision for uncollected premiums

The provision for uncollected premiums was created in accordance with the requirements of the Commission in Resolution No. 846/04-06-2012, of the 4 of June 2012, which establishes that the provision shall be created with different percentages based on the analysis of the age of the outstanding premium balances.

In the event of non-payment of one or more fractional payments, the reserve shall be set up based on the total amount of the premiums to be charged.

In the case of the Group's policyholders who operate in El Salvador, premium receivable balances represent premiums due for the month following the month in which payment was due. The provisions for overdue premiums are calculated by applying the percentages indicated in the accounting manual for insurance companies in force in El Salvador.

y) Legal reserve

In accordance with Article No. 32 of the Commercial Code of the Republic of Honduras, the legal reserve is increased by setting aside 5% of the net earnings of each annual period, until reaching an amount of one fifth of the total share capital.

According to Article No. 39 of the Banking Law of the Republic of El Salvador, a legal reserve equal to 10% of the period´s net income must be constituted until completing an amount equal to 25% of the total shareholder´s equity.

In Ecuador according with article 297 of the Corporations Law, a percentage of no less than 10% of net income will be taken to form the legal reserve fund until reaching 50% of the share capital.

In Belize the legal reserve is a portion of equity not available for distributions to shareholders the Company allocates five percent of profits to the reserve each year until the reserve is equal to 20% of paid-up capital of the Company.

(4) Risk Management

This section provides details regarding risk exposure and describes the methods used by Management to control those risks. The most important types of financial risks to which the Group are exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. Market risk includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Other significant business risks are those which are related to the prevention and detection of improper use of the Group’s products and financial services including: money laundering, fiduciary, operations, technological, reputational, and strategic risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of that one of the parties involved in a financial instrument fails to comply with their obligations and causes the other party to incur in financial losses. The assets which potentially expose the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily in deposits in national and foreign banks, investments, loans, and interest receivable and other receivables.

A large percentage of bank deposits and investments in bonds are placed with the Ministry of Finance, and with foreign banks.

Comprehensive risk management

Comprehensive risk management is the process through which the management structure of the Group, based on their risk tolerance, establish the amounts of exposure and the strategies by which Senior management and the staff at all levels of the Group implement procedures and systematic tasks to identify, evaluate, mitigate, monitor, and communicate the inherent risks which may affect the achievement of institutional goals.

The Group have formal, comprehensive, administrative risk management processes which allow the identification, measurement, control/mitigation, and monitoring of risk exposure which is assumed based on the risk profile inherent in their business strategy, policies, procedures, organizational structure, target market segment, and based on the products and services offered to their clients.

The Group has credit committees, which oversees establishing and overseeing compliance with credit policies, which establish limits focused on the efficient management of credit risk, while at the same time, some subsidiaries are regulated and supervised by the Commission.

The magnitude and concentration of exposure of the Group to credit risk can be seen in the statement of financial position, which describes the size and composition of the financial assets of the Group by type of investment, the Group in some cases do not have collateral agreements related to their exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

This represents the risk that the Group would have difficulties obtaining the funds necessary to meet commitments associated with the financial instruments. This may be the result of the inability to quickly sell an asset and receive from the sale a value which is like its fair value.

The Group substantially finance its loan portfolio primarily through client deposits and loans payable.

Banco Atlántida, S. A., Leasing Atlántida, S. A., Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A., Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A., Pacific Bank, S. A., Banco Atlántida Ecuador, S. A. and Atlantic Bank LTD, are subject to the capital adequacy ratio requirements established. Additionally, all the banks and leasing company of the Group except Pacific Bank are subject to legal reserves. In Panama all banks are requested by the superintendence of banks to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio equivalent to 30% of their total gross deposits.

The following table provides the tenor analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to the period remaining until their maturity.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025,

		Less than one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	Between one and five years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	L	40,661,223	4,009	1,009,078	4,933	-	41,679,243
Investments		1,461,984	2,859,914	11,168,783	13,789,636	12,994,813	42,275,130
Loans		9,294,769	8,977,318	31,503,681	49,941,576	87,346,020	187,063,364
Insurance premiums receivable		679,608	699,551	18,620	5,831	95	1,403,705
Interest and commissions receivable		2,569,355	93,657	263,578	280,896	166,710	3,374,196
Accounts receivable		750,106	704,190	575,489	4,505,366	721,742	7,256,893
	L	55,417,045	13,338,639	44,539,229	68,528,238	101,229,380	283,052,531
Financial liabilities:							
Deposits	L	76,667,608	52,172,519	60,723,309	19,487,991	6,841,114	215,892,541
Financial obligations		4,139,389	4,742,437	6,051,756	7,284,891	7,433,375	29,651,848
Interest payable		579,772	59,299	264,571	38,671	139	942,452
Obligations with reinsurance and counter-guarantors		75,191	250,233	218,627	7,788	9,345	561,184
Accounts payable		1,406,030	127,557	97,946	28,505	17,192	1,677,230
Sundry Creditors		954,394	457,264	274,572	487,247	-	2,173,477
Income tax payable		88,485	235,355	770,769	1,341	-	1,095,950
Bonds and guaranteed notes		50,131	79,036	7,121,713	4,217,160	-	11,468,040
	L	83,961,000	58,123,700	75,523,263	31,553,594	14,301,165	263,462,722

As of December 31, 2024,

		Less than one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	Between one and five years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	L	31,909,481	108,442	54,029	593,445	126	32,665,523
Investments		3,808,270	1,033,774	5,342,276	9,063,975	11,539,777	30,788,072
Loans		4,004,115	9,961,260	26,186,623	42,294,011	76,096,409	158,542,418
Insurance premiums receivable		208,418	601,151	117,521	-	-	927,090
Interest and commissions receivable		2,164,370	60,643	262,885	87,307	81,943	2,657,148
Accounts receivable		784,835	447,366	632,260	4,202,742	593,696	6,660,899
	L	42,879,489	12,212,636	32,595,594	56,241,480	88,311,951	232,241,150
Financial liabilities:							
Deposits	L	45,670,945	42,249,462	41,169,525	30,527,773	5,635,662	165,253,367
Financial obligations		10,807,711	1,542,061	8,691,670	7,715,412	7,164,642	35,921,496
Interest payable		654,307	40,402	210,619	45,712	91	951,131
Obligations with reinsurance and counter-guarantors		52,237	164,904	107,726	-	-	324,867
Accounts payable		1,061,236	32,707	103,535	(1,577)	2,206	1,198,107
Sundry Creditors		780,665	263,283	172,071	340,613	-	1,556,632
Income tax payable		16,664	153,119	240,310	-	-	410,093
Bonds and guaranteed notes		-	25,360	2,528,057	9,887,945	329,314	12,770,676
	L	59,043,765	44,471,298	53,223,513	48,515,878	13,131,915	218,386,369

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, prices for capital instruments, and exchange rates with respect to foreign currency may affect the income of the Group or the value of their participation in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control the exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return in relation to the risk assumed.

Market risk includes the analysis of the following Components:

a) Exchange rate risk
b) Interest rate risk
c) Price risk

Exchange rate risk

This is the risk to which the Group is exposed because of fluctuations in the value of financial assets and liabilities caused by variations in the exchange rates. The magnitude of this risk depends on:

- The Group´s unbalance between assets and liabilities in the foreign currency of the Bank; and
- The exchange rate of the underlying contract for the transactions in foreign exchange at the date of execution of the contract.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the total for assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet operations in foreign currency, are the following:

	As of December, 31							
	2025				2024			
Cash & cash equivalents	USD	995,597	L	26,257,585	USD	635,255	L	16,122,778
Investments		989,680		26,101,521		628,816		15,959,343
Loans		3,385,139		89,278,646		2,506,897		63,625,035
Total assets	USD	5,370,416	L	141,637,752	USD	3,770,968	L	95,707,156
Deposits	USD	3,925,754	L	103,536,649	USD	2,480,510	L	62,955,346
Loans from banks		661,485		17,445,794		666,429		16,913,975
Bonds and guaranteed notes		519,713		13,706,752		562,724		14,281,931
Total liabilities		5,106,952		134,689,195		3,709,663		94,151,252
	USD	**263,464**	L	**6,948,557**	USD	**61,305**	L	**1,555,904**
Off balance-sheet accounts		(326,333)		(8,606,603)		(215,333)		(5,465,162)
Net position	**USD**	**(62,869)**	**L**	**(1,658,046)**	**USD**	**(154,028)**	**L**	**(3,909,258)**

For purposes of this analysis, the values in USD above mentioned include balances in US dollars, euros, nicaraguan córdobas, mexican pesos, panamanian balboas, belize dollar and peruvian soles.

To adequately manage and reduce appropriately the exposure to exchange rate risk, especially in accounts off the balance sheets, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group holds financial guarantees in foreign currency for the amounts of USD87,610 (L2,310,600) and USD74,236 (L1,883,979), respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Interest rate risk

This is the risk to which the Group is exposed due to fluctuations in the value of Financial Assets and liabilities resulting from changes in the interest rate.

The magnitude of this risks depends upon:

- The underlying and relevant interest rate of the financial assets and liabilities; and
- The maturities of the portfolio of financial instruments of the banks.

Substantially, all the financial assets of the Group earn interest. The financial liabilities of the Group include liabilities which do not bare interest, as well as liabilities which bare interest. The assets and liabilities of the Group which bare interest are based on rates which have been established in accordance with the market rates.

The maturity structure of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group and the Subsidiaries can be seen in the previous tables.

The financial instruments of the Group include conditions of variable interest rates.

The following table details the weighted average interest rates by type of currency of the financial instruments of the Group:

	2025		2024	
	Lempiras	**Dollars**	**Lempiras**	**Dollars**
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.8%	3.3%	0.1%	3.9%
Investments	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%	7.1%
Loans receivable	13.1%	10.9%	10.8%	9.3%
Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	6.4%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%
Financial obligation	6.1%	8.6%	5.3%	9.1%
Corporate bonds and guaranteed notes	8.2%	8.8%	7.2%	8.5%

Price Risk

The Group is exposed to price risk as owner of equity investments in other non-consolidating entities that are trade in international stock exchanges and therefore subject to changes in its pricing.

To mitigate the price risk of these investments, the Group uses a portfolio diversification strategy based on the share´s volatility or beta.

Regulatory risk

The Commission and the Central Bank of Honduras (the BCH) periodically establish minimum capital requirements for banking and insurance companies and evaluates these requirements from time to time. Banco Atlántida S.A, Seguros Atlántida S., Leasing S.A. and Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida S.A are subject to these minimum capital requirements. Pursuant to the Commission Resolution No.1035-03-12-2018, the minimum regulatory capital requirement for banks was set at L600 million. As of December 31, 2025, Banco Atlántida, S.A. had a capital surplus of L11,625 million, which represented a 1,938% surplus with respect to the applicable minimum regulatory capital requirement. Pursuant to Central Bank Resolution No. 054-02/2020, the minimum regulatory capital requirement for insurance companies was set at L180 million. As of December 31, 2025, Seguros Atlántida S. A had a capital surplus of L770 million, which represented a 428% surplus with respect to the applicable minimum regulatory capital requirement. According to The Commission Resolution GES No.1035/03-12-2018, Leasing Atlántida, S. A. is subject to a minimum capital requirement of L85 million. As of December 31, 2025, Leasing Atlántida, S.A. has a capital surplus of L490 million. According to Decretory Legislative No.12-2021 Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida S.A. is subject to a minimum capital requirement of L150 million. As of December 31, 2025, Administradora de Fondo de Pensiones Atlántida S.A. has a capital surplus of L450 million.

If Banco Atlántida S.A, Leasing Atlántida, S.A., Seguros Atlántida S. A. or Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida S. A. fails to comply with these minimum capital requirements, the Commission or the BCH may request to these entities, take certain corrective actions to ensure compliance. In addition, the Commission or the Central Bank may impose certain regulatory sanctions in their discretion, which would have a material adverse effect on our regulatory license, financial condition and results of operations.

Based on the provisions of article 36 of the Banking Law of the Republic of El Salvador, the Direction Council of the Super Intendent of the Financial System of that country in session No. CD-64/2022 dated December 18, 2022, Based on the monthly accumulated variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), it agreed to approve to maintain the minimum capital stock of the banks in USD20,992 and will be effective at from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025. As of December 31,2025, the Bank has a capital surplus of USD102,712.

Seguros Atlántida El Salvador, S. A and Seguros Atlántida Vida, S. A., are subject to minimum capital requirements by USD1,598 and USD1,129, respectively, pursuant to the Direction Counsel of the Office of the Superintendent of the Financial System of El Salvador in session No. CD-58/2023, As of December 31, 2025, the insures has a capital surplus of USD10,915 and USD9,886 respectively.

AFP Confía, S.A. it is also subject to a minimum capital requirement. In accordance with article N°35 of the Penson Savings System Law, AFP Confía, S. A. must have at all times a minimum equity that may not be less than 3% of the assents of the managed fund, without exceeding USD10,000; Furthermore, it may not be less than the minimum capital of operations, regulated in article No.28 of the law of the pensions savings system of USD2,861. As of December 31, 2025, AFP Confía, S. A. it has a capital surplus of USD11,937.

The minimum capital required to operate a Bank in the Republic of Nicaragua is NIO417,107, according to Resolution SIBOIF-1296-1-FEB15-2022. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has a capital surplus of NIO1,057,394.

In Panama the minimum capital required or transferred capital stock, net of Lost, required to apply for and maintain a banking license is ten million balboas for the general license, and three million balboas for the international license. The bank may not, in any case, at the moment, suffer the reduction of its capital below the minimum required, according to article No. 68 of the banking law of Panama. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has a capital surplus of (Panamanian Balboas) B/.16,250.

The minimum capital required to operate a Bank in the Republic of Ecuador is USD11,000, according the established in the Organic Monetary and Financial Code. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has a capital surplus of USD3,920

Seguros Atlántida Ecuador is also subject to a minimum capital required to operate in the Republic of Ecuador, which is USD8,000 according to the insurance law of Ecuador. As of December 31, 2025, Seguros Atlántida Ecuador has a capital surplus of USD5,035.

Atlantic Bank Limited is also subject to a minimum capital required to operate in the Republic of Belize, which is USD5,000 according to the Central Bank of Belize. As of December 31, 2025, Atlantic Bank Limited has a capital surplus of USD46,347.

Atlantic Insurance Company Limited is also subject to a minimum capital required to operate in the Republic of Belize, which is USD50 according to the insurance supervisory authority in Belize. As of December 31, 2025, Atlantic Insurance Company Limited has a capital surplus of USD7,950.

Insurance risk
Technical risks are those risks which arise from the actual activity of the insurance business and are a direct result of the underwritten policies and include:

Underwriting risk is the risk derived from underwriting policies for life insurance, indemnity insurance, and performance bonds.

a) Concentration and catastrophic risk: correspond to the probability of losses that may be incurred by the Group as the result of a concentration of assumed risks, whether that is by age groups, by regions, or by the occurrence of catastrophic events that affect a high number of insured policyholders.

b) Risk of insufficiency of technical reserve: corresponds to the probability of losses because of underestimating in the calculation of technical reserves and other contractual obligations, such as guaranteed benefits or returns.

c) Reinsurance risk: corresponds to the probability of losses for inadequate management of reinsurance, normally due to the following factors: errors in the contracts written, changes between the originally accepted contract conditions by the policy owners and those which are accepted by the reinsurance companies, and noncompliance with the obligations of the reinsurance group due to insolvency or financial problems on their part.

Underwriting risk in any one of its different modalities, is the possibility that an insured event occurs and therefore the uncertainty regarding the total number of possible claims is resolved, while by the very nature of this type of contract, the actual risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

As far as the case of a portfolio of insurance policies where the theory of large numbers and probabilities is applied to set prices and make provisions, the primary risk faced by the Group is that the rates, premiums, and reserves are insufficient to cover all the claims and payments of the beneficiaries covered by the policies. This could occur to the extent that the frequency and/or severity of claims and beneficiaries is greater than what has been calculated. The factors which are considered to evaluate the insurance risks are:

- The frequency and severity of claims and incidents by business area.
- The accumulation of risks and the ability of the Group to absorb these.
- The number of incidents by contract and by business area, and the adequacy of premiums.

The Group has contracted reinsurance coverage which protects against losses related to frequency and severity. The negotiations for reinsurance include coverage for excessive losses and catastrophes. The objective of these negotiations for reinsurance is that the total net insurance losses do not affect the equity and liquidity of the Group in any given year. In addition to the program of total reinsurance by the Group, the Group also acquires additional reinsurance protection under the modality of options contracts or whenever an evaluation of risks shows that this is necessary. The reinsurance companies with which the Group contracts for this coverage are first level companies and are included in the registry of reinsurance companies of the National Banking and Insurance Commission.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The factors which increase the risks of insurance and performance bonds include the lack of diversification of risk in terms of the types and amounts of risk, geographic location, and the quality of the contracting party for the risks, among others. The underwriting strategy attempts to guarantee that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of types and amounts of risk.

The underwriting limits are used to set the selection criteria for adequate risks, and in addition the Group has the right to refuse any underwriting requests for insurance policies and performance bonds which present unacceptable risk conditions according to the acceptability criteria, and also has the right to adjust rates and premiums in policy renewals, as well as the value or percentage of deductibles and also the right to refuse claims for fraudulent incidents or when these incidents occur under conditions not foreseen in the insurance contract.

Most the insurance policies currently underwritten by the Group are short term policies, limiting the responsibility to the agreed insurance amounts in each insurance policy.

The process of claims for incidents carried out, is made up of a series of controls applied by management to verify the occurrence of the incident and assure that the circumstances of the event which caused the incident are covered by the general conditions and/or clauses of the insurance policy, and that the proper coverage amount is duly established to carry out the corresponding liquidation.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Cash on hand/checking accounts	L	4,790,413	3,645,612
Deposits in the Central Banks		30,315,118	25,196,295
Domestic term deposits		1,060,592	1,149,077
Checks to be cleared		139,519	114,923
Deposits in foreign financial institutions		4,080,650	1,030,386
Others		1,292,951	1,529,230
	L	**41,679,243**	**32,665,523**

The Central Bank of Honduras, the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, the Central Bank of Nicaragua the Central Bank of Ecuador and The Central Bank of Belize require for legal reserve to all financial entities that receive customer deposits, which is detailed below:

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency
For the Honduran bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	13%	24%	13%	24%
For the Salvadorian bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	-	11.5% and 16%	-	11.50% and 16%
For the Nicaraguan bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	15%	15%	15%	15%
For the Panamanian bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	30%	30%	-	-
For the Ecuadorian bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	-	4%	-	4%
For the Belizeans bank´s demand deposits, savings accounts, term deposits, and others	7%	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balances of the deposits include values restricted by legal reserve requirements in local and foreign currency, as shown below:

		As of December 31,			
		2025		2024	
		Local Currency	**Foreign Currency**	**Local Currency**	**Foreign Currency**
Honduran subsidiaries:					
Banco Atlántida, S. A.	L	13,920,079	9,918,417	13,063,283	8,473,305
Leasing Atlántida, S. A.		452,488	7,886	438,887	14,467
		14,372,567	9,926,303	13,502,170	8,487,772
Salvadorian Subsidiary:					
Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.		-	1,912,726	-	1,260,802
Nicaraguan Subsidiary:					
Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A.		3,614	2,561,203	2,611	1,891,241
* **Panama Subsidiary:**					
Pacific Bank, S. A.		-	114,066	-	207,379
Grupo Sur S. A.					
Banco Atlántida Ecuador S. A.		-	173,961	-	60,354
Belize Subsidiary:					
Atlantic Bank, LTD.		-	1,646,589	-	-
	L	14,376,181	16,334,848	13,504,781	11,907,548

In Panama, a liquidity ratio of 30% on deposits, is required.

For Honduran subsidiaries, Resolution No. 457-10/2024, for resources collected from the public in national currency, “the reserve requirement will be nine points five percent (9.5%) starting on the fourteenth day that begins on November 2, 2023, and ten percent (10.0%) as of the fourteenth day beginning November 16, 2023.” And the mandatory investment requirement in national currency will remain at three percent (3.0%). The reserve may be constituted totally or partially in the Central Bank of Honduras (BCH), in the form of demand deposits in national currency and/or foreign currency or in securities issued by it and/or the Government of the Republic of Honduras in the same currencies.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

For Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A., the reserve must be constituted in the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador in demand deposits or in titles issued by that same entity, while, for Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A., Banco Atlántida Ecuador S. A., and Atlantic Bank LTD., the legal reserve may be constituted by cash deposited in current accounts kept by banks and financial companies at the Central Bank of Nicaragua, Central Bank of Ecuador, and Central Bank of Belize respectively.

The legal reserve requirement for the Honduran Subsidiaries for the 14-day period from December 26,2025 to January 7, 2026, was L14,061,679 in local currency and L9,900,554 (USD375,395) in foreign currency, for a total of L23,962,234. In addition, the legal reserve required for Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S. A., from December 15,2025 to December 28, 2025, was L4,721 in local currency and L2,759,902 (USD104,646) in foreign currency, for a total of L2,764,624.

The legal reserve required for Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A., for 14-day period from December 21,2025 to January 3,2026 was L1,853,227 (USD70,268) in foreign currency.

The legal reserve required for Pacific Bank, S. A., for 14-day period from December 31,2025 was L649,030 (USD24,609) in foreign currency. The cut-off date for weekly reserve coincides with that of the last day of the year.

The legal reserve required for Atlantic Bank, LTD., for 14-day period from December 31,202 was L1,646,589 in local currency.

The legal reserve required for Banco Atlántida Ecuador, S. A., for 14-day period from December 11,2025 to December 31, 2025 was L112,167 (USD4,253) in foreign currency.

According to official document JPRMF-2023-013-M issued by Junta de Politica y Regulación Monetaria de Ecuador on June 30, 2023, a 5.0% legal reserve requirement was established for deposits collected by public and private banks. This percentage wil be applied gradually until reaching 5.0% in 2025, as shown bellow:

Finance Sector Public and Private

Assets	2023	2024	2025
Assets > USD 1,000 million	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Assets < USD 1,000 million	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%

* In Panama, regulator entities do not require legal reserve, however, a liquidity ratio must be preserved to control risk. Agreement No. 4-2008 modified by agreements No. 10-2009 and No. 2-2011, includes the methodology for calculating the Legal Liquidity Index, which requires that all general license and international license banks whose supervisor of origin is the Superintendence of Banks of Panama must maintain at all times a minimum balance of liquid assets equivalent to thirty percent (30%) of the total gross of its deposits in Panama or abroad up to 186 days, counted from the Liquidity report date.

Resolution No. 263-8/2020 issued on August 28, 2020, issued by the Board of Directors of the BCH, defines the components which are subject to legal reserves. for Banco Atlántida El Salvador, article 20 of the Monetary Integration Law and the rules set by the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (Requirements and Uses of Liquidity Reserves applicable to Deposits and Other Obligations, NPB3-06) as of January 1, 2001. While in the case of Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, S.A., these requirements are contained in the Resolution No. CD-BCN-XXVII-1-07-1 dated on July 11, 2017- Financial Provisions.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025, the legal reserve requirement for deposits and obligations amounts to L16,160,048 in local currency and L16,758,829 (USD635,437) for foreign currency, which represents 15.24% of total deposits and obligations subject to reserve.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents include balances in USD by L22,143,534 (USD839,607) and L14,057,550 (USD553,883), respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, deposits in foreign banks included balances of L5,422,383 (USD205,598) and L2,533,605 (USD99,827), respectively, which corresponds to deposits which are earning interest.

(6) Investments

Certificates, bonds and other, net are detailed as follows:

By their classification		**As of December 31, 2025**	**2024**
Obligatory investments	L	2,660,122	2,533,648
Non-obligatory investments		32,810,624	24,364,142
Investments in special funds		4,317,025	2,391,657
1. Financial Investments at Amortized Cost		**39,787,771**	**29,289,447**
Non-obligatory investments		2,487,359	1,498,625
2. Financial Investments at Fair value		**2,487,359**	**1,498,625**
		42,275,130	**30,788,072**
Provision for certificates and bonds		**(37,373)**	**-**
	L	**42,237,757**	**30,788,072**

Stocks, net are detailed as follows:

By their classification		**As of December 31, 2025**	**2024**
Non-obligatory investments	L	1,353,700	1,100,613
1. Financial Investments at Fair value		**1,353,700**	**1,100,613**
Non-obligatory investments		1,084,682	716,995
2. Financial Investments at Cost		**1,084,682**	**716,995**
		2,438,382	**1,817,608**
Less investment reserve		(280,585)	(156,410)
	L	**2,157,797**	**1,661,198**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Certificates, bonds and other are grouped by issuer, as follows:

As of December 31, 2025, certificates, bonds and other at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

Certificates, bonds and other at amortized cost:	**Balance**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Minimum Interest Rate**	**Maximum Interest Rate**	**Nearest Maturity Date**	**Furthest Maturity Date**
Bonds from the Ministry of Finance	21,585,972	7.2%	0.8%	12.0%	01/02/2026	08/15/2055
Certificates of deposit	7,182,030	5.4%	1.3%	16.0%	01/01/2026	12/31/2034
Notes from the Central Bank of Belice	2,533,359	2.7%	0.6%	5.9%	01/01/2026	10/22/2031
Notes from the Central Bank of Honduras	4,034,070	6.9%	4.8%	7.5%	01/07/2026	12/01/2027
Bonds from Foreign Institutions	904,453	4.1%	0.8%	8.8%	01/06/2026	05/15/2038
Others	3,547,887	7.2%	1.7%	13.7%	Without a maturity date	Without a maturity date
	L **39,787,771**					

As of December 31, 2024, certificates, bonds and other at amortized cost are detailed as follows:

Certificates, bonds and other at amortized cost:	**Balance**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Minimum Interest Rate**	**Maximum Interest Rate**	**Nearest Maturity Date**	**Furthest Maturity Date**
Bonds from the Ministry of Finance	19,445,337	7.7%	0.8%	11.0%	01/02/2025	11/21/2054
Certificates of deposit	4,714,053	6.5%	2.5%	15.8%	01/01/2025	12/20/2028
Notes from the Central Bank of Honduras	2,774,432	5.2%	4.3%	7.5%	01/01/2025	12/02/2026
Bonds from Foreign Institutions	748,103	4.7%	0.8%	8.5%	01/08/2025	08/15/2034
Others	1,607,522	6.7%	2.8%	13.0%	Without a maturity date	Without a maturity date
	L **29,289,447**					

The weighted average return on investment as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was 6.3% and 5.9% in lempiras, and 6.2% and 7.1% in dollars, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025, certificates, bonds and other at fair value are detailed as follows:

Certificates and Bonds:		**Balance**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Minimum Interest Rate**	**Maximum Interest Rate**	**Nearest Maturity Date**	**Furthest Maturity Date**
Bonds from the Ministry of Finance	L	1,327,824	6.8%	3.6%	9.5%	01/09/2026	06/15/2035
Bonds from foreign institutions		93,449	7.1%	3.9%	9.3%	01/08/2026	03/27/2027
Certificates of deposit		694,279	7.7%	1.3%	11.0%	01/10/2026	12/31/2030
Notes from the Central Bank of Nicaragua		337,732	7.5%	7.4%	7.6%	03/20/2026	08/14/2026
Others		34,075	7.0%	4.0%	8.5%	Without a maturity date	Without a maturity date
	L	**2,487,359**					

As of December 31, 2024, certificates, bonds and other at fair value are detailed as follows:

Certificates and Bonds:		**Balance**	**Weighted Average Interest Rate**	**Minimum Interest Rate**	**Maximum Interest Rate**	**Nearest Maturity Date**	**Furthest Maturity Date**
Bonds from the Ministry of Finance	L	428,217	5.4%	3.5%	7.7%	01/02/2025	06/15/2035
Bonds from foreign institutions		85,406	5.5%	3.5%	7.3%	01/16/2025	11/01/2032
Certificates of deposit		759,926	10.1%	3.0%	20.0%	01/03/2025	12/20/2029
Notes from the Central Bank of Nicaragua		48,108	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	03/28/2025	03/28/2025
Others		176,968	6.7%	6.1%	9.0%	Without a maturity date	Without a maturity date
	L	**1,498,625**					

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The investments in stock and shares are detailed as follows:

		As of December, 31	
Financial investments at fair value		**2025**	**2024**
Banco Latinoamericano de Comercio Exterior, S. A. (BLADEX)	L	48,025	36,898
Visa Inc.		806,828	1,045,048
SWIFT		3,771	2,757
Bolsa de Valores de Quito		14,021	11,341
Bienes Raíces e Inversiones de Capital BRIKAPITAL, S.A.		-	3,642
Mastercard Inc		373,797	-
Corporación Favorita, C.A.		24,952	-
Cridesa, S. A.		6,714	-
Holdingpesa		30,995	-
Inveresmeraldas S.A.		17,516	-
Inversancarlos S.A.		15,096	-
Plywood Ecuatoriana S.A.		2,164	-
Sociedad. Agrícola Industrial San Carlos		5,650	-
Others		4,171	927
	L	**1,353,700**	**1,100,613**

		As of December, 31	
		2025	**2024**
Investments in other entities at cost			
Desarrollos Turísticos de Tela, S. A.	L	178,476	178,476
Roca Inversiones y Bienes Raíces, S. A.		23,331	23,331
Hospitales de Honduras, S. A.		37,097	29,677
Inversiones Bermejo, S. A.		10,491	10,491
Fondo Crediticio para la Producción		-	1,602
Fondo Hondureño de Inversiones Turística, S. A.		4,798	4,798
Sociedad Confianza S.A. de F.G.R.		8,257	8,257
Sociedad Inversora 20/20		2,393	2,393
Inversiones Marítimas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V.		2,000	2,000
EBN Banco de Negocio, S.A.		370,043	315,139
Ocho Corporation, S.A. de C.V.		12,240	12,240
EBN Capital SGIIC, S. A.		156,738	116,072
Raymond James		257,555	-
Latin American Kraft Investment		5,011	-
Others		16,252	12,519
	L	**1,084,682**	**716,995**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Changes in financial investments

Changes in investments in financial instruments are summarized as follows:

		At Amortized Cost	At Fair value	At Cost	Less provisions	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**L**	**29,289,447**	**2,599,238**	**716,995**	**(156,410)**	**32,449,270**
Plus (minus):						
Purchase of Financial instruments		17,208,915	2,590,213	552,642	-	**20,351,770**
Acquisition through business combination		2,478,352	1,137,911	248,146	(38,481)	**3,825,928**
Cancellation and/or sales of instruments		(11,464,388)	(2,735,016)	(433,211)	-	**(14,632,615)**
Profit (loss) due to changes in fair value*		-	155,409	-	-	**155,409**
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		2,275,445	93,304	110	-	**2,368,859**
Reserves		-	-	-	(123,067)	**(123,067)**
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**L**	**39,787,771**	**3,841,059**	**1,084,682**	**(317,958)**	**44,395,554**

*On March 19, 2015, the Board of Directors of VISA, Inc. approved a 4 to 1 split, applicable to class "A" shares, establishing a conversion ratio of 4 for class "C" shares, which generated an associated adjustment to the value of the investment in VISA, which the Bank recorded with effect in the results of 2024, which was authorized by the Commission through SBO Resolution No. 272/04-04-2025, conditioned to the sale of at least 50% of this investment no later than June 30, 2025. See income recognized in 2024 in Note 26 (a).

- As of June 30, 2025, Banco Atlántida, S.A. disposed of 30% of the VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares held as of December 31, 2024. These shares do not confer voting rights, and their fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market price of VISA, Inc. Class "A" shares. In accordance with the Bank's business model, VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares are classified as financial instruments held for trading, with changes recognized in profit or loss.

- Through Resolution SBO No. 564/28-08-2025, the CBS ordered the submission of documentary evidence substantiating the sale of the remaining twenty percent (20%) of the shares, as mandated under Resolution SBO No. 272/04-04-2025, establishing December 31, 2025 as the final date and non-extendable deadline for full compliance.

- Prior to December 31, 2025, Banco Atlántida, S.A. disposed of an additional twenty percent (20%) of the VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares held as of December 31, 2024. These shares do not confer voting rights, and their fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market price of VISA, Inc. Class "A" shares. In accordance with the Bank's business model, VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares are classified as financial instruments held for trading, with changes recognized in profit or loss.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

- As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has 16,271 class "C" shares in VISA, Inc, ("VISA*), these shares do not confer voting rights, and their fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market price of VISA, Inc. Class "A" shares. In accordance with the Bank's business model, VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares are classified as financial instruments held for trading, with changes recognized in profit or loss.

- As of February 28, 2026, Banco Atlántida, S.A. sold 8,000 Class "C" shares of VISA, Inc., representing 49% of the Class "C" shares held as of December 31, 2025. These shares do not confer voting rights, and their fair value is determined by reference to the quoted market price of VISA, Inc. Class "A" shares. In accordance with the Bank's business model, VISA, Inc. Class "C" shares are classified as financial instruments held for trading, with changes recognized in profit or loss.

		At Amortized Cost	**At Fair value**	**At Cost**	**Less provisions**	**Total**
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**L**	**26,486,263**	**910,766**	**736,008**	**(146,334)**	**27,986,703**
Plus (minus):						
Purchase of Financial instruments		10,796,052	1,271,296	429,028	-	**12,496,376**
Acquisition through business combination		-	58,020	-	-	**58,020**
Cancellation and/or sales of instruments		(7,986,408)	(512,045)	(448,141)	-	**(8,946,594)**
Profit (loss) due to changes in fair value*		-	821,815	-	-	**821,815**
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(6,460)	49,386	100	-	**43,026**
Reserves		-	-	-	(10,076)	**(10,076)**
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**L**	**29,289,447**	**2,599,238**	**716,995**	**(156,410)**	**32,449,270**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(7) Loans and interest receivable

The details of the loan portfolio shown below correspond to the portfolios administered by the Group.

Loans and interest receivable are detailed as follows:

By Status and Type of Credit		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Current			
Commercial	L	145,526,462	122,037,455
Residential mortgage		12,585,199	9,613,753
Consumer		18,014,543	17,084,334
		176,126,204	**148,735,542**
Past-due[1]			
Commercial		537,729	239,250
Residential mortgage		341,419	275,928
Consumer		615,272	756,147
		1,494,420	**1,271,325**
Over-due[2]			
Commercial		363,978	208,445
Residential mortgage		19,568	17,492
Consumer		21,939	8,643
		405,485	**234,580**
In Legal Execution			
Commercial		532,368	749,535
Residential mortgage		88,034	192,861
Consumer		18,641	7,480
		639,043	**949,876**
Refinanced			
Commercial		7,763,843	6,670,765
Residential mortgage		150,075	223,874
Consumer		484,294	456,456
		8,398,212	**7,351,095**
Total gross portfolio		**187,063,364**	**158,542,418**
(+) Commissions receivable		9,169	1,847
(+) Interest receivable on loans		2,962,057	2,400,622
(-) Allowance for loan and interest losses		(3,830,368)	(3,921,479)
(-) Income from capitalized interest on refinanced loans		(292,815)	(275,762)
Total, net	L	**185,911,407**	**156,747,646**

[1] Past due status occurs when there are some installments in default.
[2] Over-due status is reached when all payments are in default.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The credit portfolio by economic activity is detailed below:

		As of December 31,			
		2025 Balance	**%**	**2024 Balance**	**%**
Agriculture	L	14,307,271	7.6%	11,953,937	7.5%
Industry and Exports		25,904,960	13.8%	21,555,729	13.6%
Commerce and Consumer		44,691,201	23.9%	45,639,904	28.8%
Residential Mortgage		12,481,790	6.7%	11,412,475	7.2%
Services		31,088,174	16.6%	26,528,290	16.7%
Real Estate Property		23,302,984	12.5%	16,223,143	10.2%
Others		35,286,984	18.9%	25,228,940	16.0%
Total loan portfolio	**L**	**187,063,364**	**100.0%**	**158,542,418**	**100.0%**

The Non-Performing Loan portfolio is detailed as follows:

		As of December 31,	
By status		**2025**	**2024**
Performing loans	L	183,616,605	156,086,637
Non-performing loans: Past-due		1,663,992	1,271,325
Non-performing loans: Over-due		482,998	234,580
Non-Performing loans: Over-due in legal execution		1,299,769	949,876
Total	**L**	**187,063,364**	**158,542,418**

As of December 31, 2025, the coverage ratio for the non-performing loans was 100.9% (110.0%[3] as of December 31, 2024).

On a temporary basis, for a period of five (5) years, from December 2020 to December 2025, the calculate for default coverage indicator established in Standards for the Evaluation and Classification of Credit Portfolio approved by the Commission through Resolution GES No.209 / 08-05-2020, incorporating the concept of credit portfolio in risk, which will be equal to the accounting balance of the loan portfolio with more than ninety (90) days past due, less the discount factor, depending on the type of guarantee, as detailed below:

Type of guarantee	**Capital discount factor of the portfolio in default greater than 90 days**
• Trustee.	0%
• Mortgage on real estate.	50%
• Guarantees issued by the "Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MIPYMES) affected by the Pandemic caused by COVID-19".	80%
• Guarantees issued by the “Guarantee Fund for the Reactivation of Larger Companies (EMT) affected by the Pandemic caused by COVID-19”.	50%
• Other guarantees.	20%

[3] The coverage ratio for the non-performing loans is calculated as follows: allowance for loans and interest losses divided by the addition of the past-due loans, the over-due loans and the legal execution loans.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the non-performing loan ratio was 1.9% and 2.2%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the weighted average yield 13.1% and 10.8%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, loans guaranteed by client deposits totaled L3,472,191 and L3,457,070 for 2024.

Interest earned by the loan portfolio and not recognized in the consolidated income statement as of the end of the year 2025 totaled L1,614,905 and as of the end of the year 2024 it was L1,344,110.

As of the 31 of December 2025, and 2024, the balance of loans receivable includes balances to related parties approved by the Board of Directors for L2,541,466 and L2,325,481, respectively. These transactions are under arm´s length conditions and most of them are backed by collateral guarantees.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balances of loans receivable in the amounts of L9,030,133 and L7,775,507, respectively, are assigned as guarantees for loans from banks.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the loan portfolio includes balances in USD for the amounts of L75,459,318 (USD2,861,157) and L58,401,237 (USD2,301,073), respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the interest receivable on loans includes balances receivable in USD by L1,090,197 (USD41,337) and L845,345 (USD33,308), respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, in compliance with a ruling issued by the Honduran Courts, the Office for Impoundment of Assets (OABI in Spanish) confiscated a number of properties which had been pledged as guarantees for loans with a pending balance of L164,077 Banco Atlántida, S. A., in accordance with its legitimate rights which are protected by the Law on the Definite Confiscation of Property or Assets of Illegal Origin, and following the required process; presented a demand for these properties to be returned since the operations which originated the loan and the encumbrance were conducted under the applicable banking regulations and in good faith. As of the date of this report, the situation has not been resolved.

As of December 31, 2025, the Attorney General of the Republic together with the Specialized Forfeiture Courts of El Salvador, following a resolution issued by a Salvadoran court, seized various properties that were sent as collateral to the Bank, for various loans with outstanding balance of USD86,453. Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S.A., in accordance with its legitimate rights protected by the Asset Forfeiture Law and following due process; has initiated a judicial process in order that third parties be declared in good faith and that these assets can be returned or with the sale of these assets by the State the credits are canceled since the operations that gave rise to the loan and the encumbrances They were executed under the current applicable banking regulations and in good faith. As of the date of this report, the processes are pending.

Regarding to the case described above, on July 31, 2019, the Commission issued Resolution No. SBO No. 641/31-07-2019 through which the Bank was required to set aside a 100% reserve for the outstanding loans balances. On August 16, 2019, the Bank filed an appeal arguing the lack of legal basis for such requirement considering that the Bank has enough guarantees to cover the balance of such loans.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The distribution of loans receivable from the largest borrowers is as follows:

Number of Borrowers		As of December 31, 2025	% Of Gross Portfolio	As of December 31, 2024	% Of Gross Portfolio
10 Largest Clients	L	23,628,886	12.6%	20,640,629	13.0%
11th – 20th Largest Clients		13,447,569	7.3%	11,332,978	7.2%
21st – 50th Largest Clients		20,958,587	11.2%	18,445,851	11.6%
51st Largest Client and above		129,028,322	68.9%	108,122,960	68.2%
Total	**L**	**187,063,364**	**100.0%**	**158,542,418**	**100.0%**

The distribution of loans by risk category is as follows:

Risk Category		As of December 31, 2025	% Of Gross Portfolio	As of December 31, 2024	% Of Gross Portfolio
I Good	L	164,536,428	87.5%	139,862,035	88.3%
II Special Mention		17,578,311	9.4%	13,767,201	8.6%
III Below the standard		925,136	0.6%	1,541,027	1.0%
IV Doubtful collection		1,526,347	1.0%	1,000,007	0.6%
V Loss		2,497,142	1.5%	2,372,148	1.5%
Total	**L**	**187,063,364**	**100.0%**	**158,542,418**	**100.0%**

As of December 31, 2025, other income, net, includes L525,785 which correspond to the sale of a portfolio of written-off loans whose balance at the time of write-off was L876,309. On the date of the sale, all risks and advantages associated with the portfolio subject to the transaction were transferred to the buyer. The operation was carried out through credit, the credit was paid during the month of April 2026.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained allowance for loan and interest losses for a total of L3,830,368 and L3,921,479 respectively. The composition of these risks is shown below:

		2025			2024		
		Loans	Off-balance sheet items	Total	Loans	Off-balance sheet items	Total
I. By sector							
a) Commercial	L	2,627,774	4,596	2,632,370	2,098,691	14,632	2,113,323
b) Residential mortgage		279,539	-	279,539	752,187	-	752,187
c) Consumer		918,459	-	918,459	1,055,969	-	1,055,969
Total		3,825,772	4,596	3,830,368	3,906,847	14,632	3,921,479
II. By risk category							
Category I		264,870	1	264,871	534,860	10,173	545,033
Category II		673,239	2,827	676,066	586,217	2,921	589,138
Category III		205,485	247	205,732	361,057	1,155	362,212
Category IV		798,036	739	798,775	538,951	383	539,334
Category V		1,884,142	782	1,884,924	1,885,762	-	1,885,762
Total		3,825,772	4,596	3,830,368	3,906,847	14,632	3,921,479
III. By collateral type							
Mortgage		916,918	950	917,868	112,366	40	112,406
Pledged		346,097	-	346,097	198,577	-	198,577
Accessory		481,446	-	481,446	1,125,647	1,510	1,127,157
Non-collateral		210,618	-	210,618	150,190	-	150,190
Others		1,870,693	3,646	1,874,339	2,320,067	13,082	2,333,149
Total	**L**	**3,825,772**	**4,596**	**3,830,368**	**3,906,847**	**14,632**	**3,921,479**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Changes in the allowance for loan and interest losses are detailed below:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	3,921,479	3,764,394
Incorporated from subsidiaries acquired		581,399	265,787
Transfer from retained earnings		-	16,869
Provision for the year (portfolio subject to COVID-19 temporary relief mechanisms and Eta and Iota natural phenomena)		2,479,384	2,245,935
Less losses on loans and interest		(2,814,523)	(2,354,234)
Interest included in loans		26,708	7,630
Foreign currency translation difference		24,819	57,337
Transfer from awarded assets		(7,864)	-
Release of reserves		(337,465)	(81,074)
Transfers to assets held for sale		(43,569)	(1,165)
Balance at the end of the year	**L**	**3,830,368**	**3,921,479**

After exhausting all possible means of recuperation during the years 2025 and 2024, the Group made use of the corresponding estimates (portfolio write-offs) in the amounts of L2,858,250 and L2,376,334, respectively. From the previous amount, L43,727 and L22,100, respectively, corresponds to the application of the guarantee, while L2,814,523 and L2,354,234, respectively, represented the amounts applied under the allowance for loans and interest losses.

By means of Resolution SBO No. 738/11-27-2025 of November 27, 2025, the CNBS required the creation of additional provisions for loan portfolio impairment in the amount of L1,274,197.

The CNBS, through official letter SBOIA -No-20/2026 of January 14, 2026, in reference to the action required in section 2.1, paragraph b) of the report on On-Site Evaluation with figures as of March 31, 2025, updated to September 30, 2025, ratified by resolution 5 of SBO Resolution No. 738/11-27-2025, required Banco Atlántida to “Establish a restricted equity in the amount of L610,040 (539,336) net of minority interest. Said equity must be dynamic based on the balance of debtors and used exclusively to cover its impairment; likewise, it must be constituted from the accumulated balance in account No. 32401 “Profits from Prior Years” as of December 31, 2025.

On January 14, 2026, the CNBS through resolution SBO No.014/01-16-2026 partially ratified the Bank, to establish through a gradual plan the estimates for impairment of the Credit portfolio for L560,826; this amount must be completed within 6-year period ending in December 2031, constituting an annual reserve of L93,471.

Similarly, cases that qualify for refinancing, as determined by each evaluation, must be reported to the Credit Information Bureau as “Refinancing.” These debtors may only be reclassified to a lower category with the prior authorization of the National Banking and Insurance Commission, in accordance with section 10 of the current “Standards for the Evaluation and Classification of the Credit Portfolio.”

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(8) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivables are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Financial leases	L	4,660,459	4,605,489
Accounts and commissions receivable		2,576,912	2,240,403
ENEE trust contract (1)		27,447	24,681
Premium loans (2)		2,811	3,330
Interest receivable		402,970	254,679
Financial performance of accounts and commission Receivable		95,221	93,350
Estimate for accumulated impairment of accounts and commissions receivable (-)		(216,870)	(166,257)
	L	**7,548,950**	**7,055,675**

(1) The values pending to be recovered from the ENEE Trust Agreement are covered by the provisions of the contract signed with the Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE) and the Commission for the Promotion of the Public Private Alliance (Coalianza), approved in each and every one of its parts by the National Congress of the Republic through Legislative Decree No. 163-2013, published in the Official Newspaper La Gaceta, on September 18, 2013. Such contract establishes in its clause three (3) that in the structuring stage, the Bank, (Banco Atlántida, S.A.) as trustee, will have the function of facilitating the obtaining of resources up to the amount of USD2,500,000 destined to finance the activities necessary to carry out the studies required for the preparation of the structuring proposal for the loss recovery project in the services provided by ENEE. The recovery of this account receivable is subject to the provisions contained in the aforementioned contract.

(2) In attention to numeral 2 of GES Resolution No. 175 / 03-21-2020 issued by the National Commission of Banks and Insurance, ratified by GES Resolution No. 278 / 06-25-2020 and GES Resolution No. 601/02-12-2020, and in which it is established that “the loans that are benefited with these relief mechanisms and that already have coverage mechanisms (insurance or guarantees), will continue with this coverage, adapting to the new conditions of the credit”. The Bank provided facilities for the payment of the insurance installments maintained in the payment plans of its borrowers, showing their balances in the accounts and premium loans.

(9) Insurance premiums receivable

The insurance premiums receivable is detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Life insurance and indemnity insurance	L	1,403,705	927,090
Provision for premiums pending collection		(27,573)	(21,839)
Total	**L**	**1,376,132**	**905,251**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The changes in the provision for premiums receivable were as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	21,839	8,402
Balance at the beginning of the year incorporated		6,577	-
Transferred to diversified technical income		(35,373)	(15,468)
Provision for the year		34,183	28,696
Use of estimation		(2)	-
Foreign currency translation difference		349	209
Balance at the end of the year	**L**	**27,573**	**21,839**

(10) Assets held-for-sale

This account includes foreclosed assets held for sale and asset that the leasing business has repossessed. These are detailed as follows:

		December 31, 2025	2024
Securities	L	713	713
Movable assets		143,439	68,464
Real estate		1,288,106	1,309,482
Total		1,432,258	1,378,659
Less amortization		(1,101,382)	(1,180,064)
Total, Net	**L**	**330,876**	**198,595**

The changes in assets held-for-sale are summarized in the following table:

		December 31, 2025	2024
Securities:			
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	L	713	713
Movable assets:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	68,464	88,703
Incorporated by business combination		-	70
Reclassified to other accounts		(740)	(2,508)
Assets recovered from financial leases		106,646	23,636
Transfers from loans and purchases to be assigned in financial lease contracts		2,214,596	2,321,730
Disposal of inventory ceded in financial lease		(2,178,351)	(2,334,418)
Sales and disposal		(67,740)	(28,760)
Transferred from loans		561	-
Foreign currency translation difference		3	11
Balance at the end of the year	L	**143,439**	**68,464**
Real estate:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	1,309,482	1,384,990
Transfer from loans		151,482	75,252
Incorporated by business combination		-	5,603
Sales and disposal		(175,907)	(158,680)
Foreign currency translation differences		3,049	2,317
Balance at the end of the year	L	**1,288,106**	**1,309,482**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Changes in the amortization of assets held for sale are detailed as follows:

		December 31, 2025	2024
At the beginning of the year	L	1,180,064	1,249,179
Incorporated from subsidiaries acquired		-	5,061
Amortization (expense) for the year		32,569	39,215
Decrease in retained earnings		-	8,149
Reclassified from Loan Reserve		7,864	1,165
Reclassified from Accounts Receivable Reserve		461	406
Less sales and disposals		(121,188)	(124,725)
Foreign currency translation difference		1,612	1,614
At the end of the year	**L**	**1,101,382**	**1,180,064**

(11) Property, plant, and equipment

The property, plant, and equipment of the group are made up in the following manner:

Assets		**Land**	**Building**	**Furnishings and Equipment**	**Facilities**	**Projects Under Construction**	**Total**
Costs:							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	L	883,363	2,185,488	4,086,590	657,105	372,942	8,185,488
Additions for the period		54,245	76,713	330,543	108,030	334,003	903,534
Incorporation of assets due to business combination		388,632	1,306,069	703,330	22,275	297,234	2,717,540
Internal reclassifications		-	80,475	244,120	164,879	(489,474)	-
Sales and disposals		(32,063)	(29,324)	(153,625)	(19,919)	(199)	(235,130)
Reclassification from other accounts		-	-	1,162	1,630	-	2,792
Reclassification to other accounts		-	-	(263)	-	-	(263)
Adjustment for financial statements translation		4,112	41,843	23,710	4,121	5,645	79,431
Balance as of December 31, 2025	L	1,298,289	3,661,264	5,235,567	938,121	520,151	11,653,392
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as of January 1, 2025	L	-	531,160	2,577,009	353,878	-	3,462,047
Depreciation expense for the period		-	145,482	504,775	62,767	-	713,024
Incorporation of assets due to business combination		-	209,429	443,900	3,824	-	657,153
Internal reclassifications		-	1,325	(1,325)	-	-	-
Sales and disposals		-	(26,280)	(123,910)	(14,108)	-	(164,298)
Adjustment for financial statements translation		-	7,102	26,987	1,833	-	35,922
Balance as of December 31, 2025	L	-	868,218	3,427,436	408,194	-	4,703,848
Net balance as of December 31, 2025	L	1,298,289	2,793,046	1,808,131	529,927	520,151	6,949,544
Net balance as of December 31, 2024	L	883,363	1,654,328	1,509,581	303,227	372,942	4,723,441

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(12) Other assets

Other assets are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Net intangible assets	L	5,963,178	5,130,628
Prepaid expenses		2,982,991	2,672,987
Other Assets		1,043,965	558,916
	L	**9,990,134**	**8,362,531**

Intangible assets include programs, applications, customer lists and computer licenses that are amortized between 1 and 45 years on a straight-line basis and also include trademark rights with an indefinite useful life.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, intangible assets are presented net of their accumulated amortization of L1,782,176 and L1,291,981, and their impairment provision as of December 31, 2025 by L214,856.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Insurance premiums	L	97,705	130,047
Prepaid commissions		14,927	21,599
Stationery and office supplies		40,348	10,686
Advances to suppliers		22,544	25,643
Bond structuring cost		1,853	2,423
Consulting and projects		2,341,217	2,059,056
Other prepaid expenses		464,397	423,533
	L	**2,982,991**	**2,672,987**

(13) Deposits

The portfolio of deposits is distributed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
By counterpart:			
a) From the public	L	201,584,689	152,743,903
b) From financial institutions		7,507,675	6,970,078
c) From official entities		4,320,502	3,613,789
d) Restricted deposits		2,479,675	1,925,597
Totals	**L**	**215,892,541**	**165,253,367**
By their classification:			
a) Deposits in checking accounts	L	42,349,662	25,599,819
b) Deposits in savings accounts		84,359,631	58,243,652
c) Fixed term deposits		86,700,271	79,480,638
d) Term deposits at maturity		3,302	3,661
e) Restricted deposits		2,479,675	1,925,597
Total	**L**	**215,892,541**	**165,253,367**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Foreign currency deposits include balances in USD, by L72,832,481 (USD2,761,557) in 2025 and L51,052,898 (USD2,011,541) in 2024.

The main depositors with the Group have the following amounts deposited:

Number of Depositors		Balance as of December 31, 2025	% Of Gross Deposits	Balance as of December 31, 2024	% Of Gross Deposits
10 largest depositors	L	34,728,705	16.1%	37,325,879	22.6%
11th – 20th largest depositors		6,139,397	2.8%	6,328,020	3.8%
21st – 50st largest depositors		8,656,271	4.0%	7,849,039	4.8%
All other depositors		166,368,168	77.1%	113,750,429	68.8%
Total	**L**	**215,892,541**	**100.%**	**165,253,367**	**100%**

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the deposits which were pledged in favor of the Group to guarantee loans provided were L3,693,798 and L1,072,598, respectively.

The average weighted cost percentage for 2025 was 6.4% and for 2024 was 4.5%.

(14) Financial obligations

Financial obligations are detailed as follows:

		As of December, 31	
		2025	**2024**
Sectoral (assigned) loans:	L	**9,257,817**	**7,915,046**
Other financial obligations:			
Loans with international banks and financial Institutions	L	17,411,730	21,419,017
Report operations		2,982,301	6,587,433
Other financial obligations	L	**20,394,031**	**28,006,450**

The maturity dates of the financial obligations are as follows:

The assigned loans have been obtained from financial institutions, for which the proceeds have been used for financing specific activities of the Group, such loans mature between 2025 and 2055.
The other interbank loans, are obtained from commercial and development banks in and outside Honduras, mature between 2025 and 2039.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024. The assigned loans in local currency return interest rates between 0.0% and 15.0% respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, other bank obligations include repo operations in local currency (all negotiated through the DV-BCH) with other financial institutions which add up to a total amount of L339,561 and L3,000,000, respectively, with interest rates 6.0% and 6.2% and terms of 1 and 7 days. As of December 2025 and 2024 the Group had repo operation with BCH by L1,850,000 and L6,450,000, respectively, with interest rates of 6.75% and 6.25%, and terms 11 to 20 days.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025, other bank obligations include repo operations in foreign currency (all negotiated through the DV-BCH) with other financial institutions for a total amount of USD1,500 (L39,651).

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the assigned loans and other banking obligations include balances payable in USD, in the amounts of L16,887,532 (USD640,317) and L16,544,328 (USD651,865), respectively. These loans have been used to provide loans in US Dollars to clients of the Group.

Main lines of credit managed by Banco Atlántida, S. A. (Honduras):

As of December 31, 2025,

Lenders	Subscription	activity	Principal		balance used		Term	Annual Interest rate
International Finance Corporation (IFC)*	03/27/2009	Foreign trade operations	USD30,000	L791,211	USD6,300	L166,154	1 year	7.11%
Global Climate Partnership Fund S.A., SICAV – SIF (GCPF)	06/12/2023	Financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects	USD15,000	L395,606	USD13,500	L356,045	8 years	9.24%
Inter American Investment Corporation (CII) (IDB Invest)	10/29/2014	Foreign trade operations	USD40,000	L1,054,948	USD25,236	L665,561	1 year	7.07%
Eco Business Fund S.A., SICAV-SIF	02/14/24 and 06/18/2020	Financing sustainable operations in the agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and tourism sector	USD25,000	L659,343	USD6,798	L179,281	7 years	9.10%
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. y Export – Import Bank of the United States	12/26/2023	Financing Facility with JP Morgan	USD34,896	L920,345	USD26,773	L706,115	15 years	9.70%
United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	07/02/2024	Finance eligible sub-loans with eligible SME sub-borrowers	USD80,000	L2,109,896	USD80,000	L2,109,896	6 months	7.78%

(*) This obligation matured on January 23, 2026, and the total debt was settled on February 13, 2026.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2024,

Lenders	**Subscription**	**activity**	**Principal**		**balance used**		**Term**	**Annual Interest rate**
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	03/27/2009	Foreign trade operations	USD30,000	L761,400	USD21,179	L537,515	1 year	7.11%
Global Climate Partnership Fund S.A., SICAV – SIF (GCPF)	06/12/2023	Financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects	USD15,000	L380,700	USD15,000	L380,700	8 years	9.24%
Societé de Promotion et de Participation pour la Cooperation Economies S.A. (PROPARCO)	06/30/2015	Financing of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects	USD50,000	L1,269,000	USD5,882	L149,294	10 years	7.11%
Inter American Investment Corporation (CII) (IDB Invest)	10/29/2014	Foreign trade operations	USD40,000	L1,015,200	USD0	L0	1 year	7.07%
Eco Business Fund S.A., SICAV-SIF	02/14/24 and 06/18/2020	Financing sustainable operations in the agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and tourism sector	USD25,000	L634,500	USD11,364	L288,409	7 years	9.10%
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	09/04/2020	CABEI Credit Program	USD43,000	L1,091,340	USD3,357	L85,188	8 years	3.50%
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A. y Export – Import Bank of the United States	12/26/2023	Financing Facility with JP Morgan	USD34,896	L885,660	USD24,461	L620,817	15 years	9.70%
United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	07/02/2024	Finance eligible sub-loans with eligible SME sub-borrowers	USD80,000	L2,030,400	USD80,000	L2,030,400	6 months	7.78%

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Lines of credit managed by Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.:

As of December 31, 2025,

Lenders	Subscription	activity	Principal	balance used	Term	Annual Interest rate
Banco de Desarrollo de la República de El Salvador (BANDESAL)	04/30/2011	Financing of productive loans	USD51,102	USD38,688	24 years	6.75% and 8.98%
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	10/28/2020	Working capital	USD27,282	USD27,895	6 and 9 years	8.38% and 9.25%
US Century Bank	03/12/2025	Working capital	USD5,000	USD5,010	1 year	4.64%
Eco Business Fund S.A., SICAV-SIF	09/16/2020	Working capital	USD3,324	USD3,338	7 years	8.62%
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	05/28/2021	Working capital	USD5,349	USD5,378	5 and 15 years	3.50% and 4.30%
Financial Leasing	06/14/2024	Working capital	USD8,262	USD0	9 years	5.50% and 6.84%
OIKOCREDIT Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society U. A	03/29/2023	Working capital	USD4,186	USD4,187	6 years	7.48%

As of December 31, 2024,

Lenders	Subscription	activity	Principal	balance used	Term	Annual Interest rate
Banco de Desarrollo de la República de El Salvador (BANDESAL)	04/30/2011	Financing of productive loans	USD44,825	USD41,011	15 years	6.75% and 8.98%
BlueOrchard Microfinance Fund	10/28/2020	Working capital	USD38,266	USD39,192	6 and 9 years	5.25% and 9.74%
Latin American Bank of Foreign Trade	03/29/2019	Working capital	USD5,000	USD5,209	-	8.52%
Eco Business Fund S.A., SICAV-SIF	09/16/2020	Working capital	USD5,533	USD5,556	7 years	8.64%
Bank international of Costa Rica	03/16/2023	Working capital	USD14,997	USD15,125	3 years	7.67% and 8.05%
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)	05/28/2021	Working capital	USD9,396	USD9,445	5 and 10 years	1.95% and 6.5%
Financial Leasing	06/14/2024	Working capital	USD8,719	USD0	-	8.07% and 10.11%
EMF Microfinance Fund AGMVK	05/31/2022	Working capital	USD9,964	USD10,090	4 and 5 years	6% and 7.2%
OIKOCREDIT Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society U. A	03/29/2023	Working capital	USD5,576	USD5,580	6 years	7.85%

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025, the Group complied with all terms and covenants included in the loan agreements defined above.

Repurchase agreements.

Repo Operations El Salvador

Society		Expiration date	Amount	Rate
BAES	USD900	1/5/2026	L23,736	3.65%
Leasing El Salvador	USD39	1/6/2026	L1,029	3.07% and 3.18%
Total USD	**939**	**Total L**	**24,765**	

Subordinated debt

DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft MBH and Norfund - The Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries

On October 26, 2022, a subordinated credit line contract was signed by Banco Atlántida. S.A. with DEG and NORFUND for a total amount of USD80,000 (L2,109,896) 8-years term, intended to finance eligible subloans. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of this facility is USD79,364 (L2,093,121), respectively, at an interest rate of 10.61% (2,009,251 in 2024).

	Maturity Date	Interest rate 2025	Interest rate 2024	Balance 2025	Balance 2024
DEUTSCHE INVESTITIONS UND ENTWICKLUNGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH (DEG)	8 years	10.61%	10.61%	L2,093,121	L2,009,251

(15) Accounts payable

The accounts payable are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Documents and payment orders issued	L	413,951	121,283
Obligations for credit and debit cards		78,980	40,221
Obligations with insured parties		59,061	32,008
Obligations with third parties		483,343	558,424
With holdings tax and contributions payable		113,314	83,174
Labor costs payable		274,935	164,327
Taxes payable		244,785	196,657
Other accounts payable		8,861	2,013
Total	**L**	**1,677,230**	**1,198,107**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(16) Reserves for claims

Reserves for claims are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Reserves for incidents/claims pending liquidation	L	511,535	741,046
Reserves for incidents/claims incurred but not reported		213,339	230,067
	L	**724,874**	**971,113**

Changes in reserves for claims are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	971,113	827,661
Reserves held by reinsurers at the beginning of the year		(306,355)	(100,501)
Reserves in-house at the beginning of the year		664,758	727,160
Incorporation of acquired subsidiary		107,054	-
Claims and liquidation expenses		1,686,351	1,398,807
Claims and liquidation expenses recovered		(359,696)	(517,370)
Surrendered values and recovery		(83,993)	(68,621)
Change in current account with reinsurers and coinsurers receivables		(24,061)	(70,453)
Variation in coinsurance receivable		2,111	632
Claims and benefits paid net of reinsurance, surrendered values, and recuperations		(1,148,150)	(801,760)
Advanced received from reinsurers for their participation in claims in process		400	3,788
Reinsurers and reinsurers' shares		1,981	132
Release of reserves for claims		(318,306)	(9,563)
Release of IBNR reserves		(8,431)	(10,568)
Reserves held by reinsurers at the end of the year		151,715	306,355
Release of reserves for claims borne by reinsurers		46,935	6,133
Foreign currency translation difference		6,206	6,441
Balance at the end of the year	L	**724,874**	**971,113**

The Group´s management estimates that the reserves for claims and related expenses recognized as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are enough to cover the final cost of the incidents and claims incurred as of those dates. The provisions must necessarily be based on estimates, which may vary based on the payments and actual indemnifications.

(17) Technical and mathematical reserves

The technical and mathematical reserves are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
To defer premium income:			
Mathematical	L	22,051	4,694
For current risks		1,080,631	774,293
		1,102,682	778,987
Precautionary		305,894	272,369
Reserves for catastrophic risks		35,791	44,603
Total	**L**	**1,444,367**	**1,095,959**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

For the year ended on December 31, 2025, the changes in the technical and mathematical reserves are detailed as follows:

		Mathematical Reserves	Reserves for Current Risks	Precautionary Reserves	Reserves for Catastrophic Risks	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	4,694	774,293	272,369	44,603	1,095,959	
Increase (decrease) in Reserves		1,888	(32,954)	33,525	(11,520)	(9,061)	*
Incorporation of acquired subsidiary		15,469	339,292	-	2,708	357,469	
Total	L	22,051	1,080,631	305,894	35,791	1,444,367	

*Distribution of net (decrease) in technical and mathematical reserves:

Expenses for the variation of technical reserves	L	578,261
Income for change of technical reserves		(595,237)
Adjustment for financial statements Translation		7,915
	L	(9,061)

For the year ended on December 31, 2024, the changes in the technical and mathematical reserves are detailed as follows:

		Mathematical Reserves	Reserves for Current Risks	Precautionary Reserves	Reserves for Catastrophic Risks	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	3,342	670,781	193,831	41,714	909,668	
Increase (decrease) in Reserves		1,352	103,512	78,538	2,889	186,291	*
Total	L	4,694	774,293	272,369	44,603	1,095,959	

*Distribution of net increase in technical and mathematical reserves:

Expenses for the variation of technical reserves	L	471,030
Income for change of technical reserves		(308,076)
Release of reserves for claims		9,563
Income reserves for claims occurred and not reported		10,568
Adjustment for financial statements Translation		3,206
	L	186,291

(18) Obligations with reinsurance companies and counter-guarantors

Obligations with reinsurance companies and counter-guarantors are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Current account	L	396,791	244,226
Withheld reserves		85,641	70,434
Excess loss contract premiums		78,752	10,207
Total	**L**	**561,184**	**324,867**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, obligations with reinsurance companies and with counter-guarantors include balances payable in USD for L149,804 (USD5,680) and L107,893 (USD4,251), respectively.

(19) Bonds and guaranteed notes

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the consolidated balances of the debt acquired through bonds and notes issued are as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Bancatlan General Bonds:			
Local Currency	L	199,847	745,347
Foreign Currency		-	312,371
		199,847	1,057,718
Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.		2,606,593	4,098,958
Leasing Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.		31,561	-
Pacific Bank, S.A.		429,915	-
		3,267,916	5,156,676
Guaranteed notes (INVATLAN):			
Foreign currency		6,549,803	7,464,075
Senior Notes (INVATLAN):			
Foreign currency		1,571,112	
	L	**11,388,831**	**12,620,751**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated balance of the bonds and guaranteed notes issued in foreign currency amount to USD424,248 and USD467,903, respectively.

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Bancatlan General Bonds	USD	-	12,307
Guaranteed notes (INVATLAN):		307,917	294,093
Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.		98,833	161,503
Leasing Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.		1,197	-
Pacific Bank, S.A.		16,301	-
	USD	**424,248**	**467,903**

Bancatlan General Bonds

- In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Banco Atlántida, held on July 21, 2011, the Board of Directors agreed to authorize in its session of September 8, 2016, the issuance of bank bonds up to L1,500,000 under the denomination Bono's Bancatlan 2016. Subsequently, upon completion of the regulatory requirements for this purpose, the Commission through Resolution GPU No. 281 / 04-10-2018, declared valid the request submitted by the Bank to register in the Public Registry of the Stock Market, the issuance of securities for an amount of up to one thousand and five hundred million lempiras or its equivalent in united states dollars under the following characteristics: Interest rate: Variable. For the portion in local currency, the reference rate is comprised by the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) published by the Honduran Central Bank plus a margin of 350 bps. A minimum and maximum rate is established in Lempiras of 7.0% per year and 10.5% per year, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

For the portion denominated in Dollars, the 6-month Libor ("London Interbank Offered Rate") is established as the reference rate plus a constant margin of 1.75% and another variable that is established according to market conditions. A minimum and maximum rate in Dollars of 3.0% per year and 6.0% per year, respectively, is established.

- Period: 3 and 5 years.

- Payment method: Payment of principal at maturity with quarterly interest payment.

When the placement of the Bancatlan Bonds 2016 issuance was completed during July 2018, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the Bank's Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting dated April 27, 2018, the Board of Directors agreed to authorize in its session of May 30, 2019, the characteristics of a new issuance for up to L3,000,000, or its equivalent in dollars, called Bancatlan Bonds 2018. The Commission, through Resolution SPV No. 914/04-12-2019 declared valid the request presented by the Bank to register the emission in the Public Registry of the Stock Market under the following characteristics:

- Interest rate: The bonds will accrue an interest rate that may be payable quarterly or semi-annually; the rate and the periodicity of payment will be determined at the time of placement of each series. This rate may be fixed during the term of the respective series, or variable (revisable); If the rate is variable (reviewable), the review may be made quarterly or semi-annually, which will be published in the placement announcement of each of the series.

Bancatlan General Bonds 2025

Serial°	Amount issued		Placed on	Term	Payment method	Annual Interest rate
2018 K	-	L99,870		5 years	quarterly	5.00%
2018 L	-	L99,977		5 years	quarterly	5.00%
Total		**L199,847**				

Bancatlan General Bonds 2024

Serial°	Amount issued		Placed on	Term	Payment method	Annual Interest rate
2018 K	-	L99,760		5 years	quarterly	5.00%
2018 L	-	L99,958		5 years	quarterly	5.00%
2018 M	-	L99,987		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
2018 N	-	L99,930		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
2018 O	-	L99,845		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
2018 P	-	L99,616		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
2018 Q	-	L99,615		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
2018 R	-	L46,636		3 years	quarterly	4.70%
		L745,347				
2018 H	USD4,106	L104,203		4 years	semiannual	3.50%
2018 I	USD4,102	L104,113		4 years	semiannual	3.50%
2018 J	USD4,100	L104,055		4 years	semiannual	3.50%
	USD12,307	**L312,371**				
Total		**L1,057,718**				

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The balances of the debt acquired through these bonds as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, are as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Lempiras	L	199,847	745,347
U.S. Dollars		-	312,371
	L	**199,847**	**1,057,718**

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balance of bonds issued in foreign currency amounts to USD0 and USD12,307, respectively.

Bank bonds (El Salvador)

The Board of Directors of Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S.A. held a meeting on November 24, 2017, authorizing the issuance of Bank bonds called “CIBAES1” for an amount of up to USD50,000 in accordance with the Shareholders Extraordinary Assembly resolution issued on November 24, 2017.

Bank Bonds Banco Atlántida El Salvador 2025

Bank bonds	Section No.	Amount issued		Placed on	Maturity date	Payment method	Interest rate
CIBAES2-1	2	USD9,991	L263,503	12/07/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-2	2	USD5,495	L144,927	12/23/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-3	2	USD804	L21,212	12/23/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-4	2	USD19,981	L526,949	04/26/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.15%
CIBAES2-5	2	USD1,997	L52,679	07/14/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.15%
CIBAES2-6	2	USD12,979	L342,304	08/29/2023	7 years	quarterly	7.60%
CIBAES2-7	2	USD13,979	L368,678	08/29/2023	6 years	quarterly	7.50%
CIBAES2-8	2	USD3,995	L105,363	08/29/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.40%
CIBAES2-9	2	USD1,998	L52,695	08/29/2023	4 years	quarterly	7.30%
CIBAES2-10	2	USD9,987	L263,394	08/31/2023	6 years	quarterly	7.50%
CIBAES2-11	2	USD6,991	L184,379	10/12/2023	3 years	quarterly	7.00%
CIBAES2-12	2	USD6,991	L184,379	10/12/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.40%
CIBAES2-13	2	USD449	L11,842	05/17/2024	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
CIBAES2-14	2	USD100	L2,637	07/12/2024	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
Stock paper							
PBAES1-34	34	USD98	L2,585	05/26/2022	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
PBAES1-35	35	USD499	L13,160	05/26/2022	3 years	quarterly	5.99%
PBAES1-36	36	USD1,500	L39,560	07/28/2022	3 years	quarterly	5.99%
PBAES1-37	37	USD999	L26,347	07/25/2023	2 years	quarterly	5.99%
Total		**USD98,833**	**L2,606,593**				

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Bank Bonds Banco Atlántida El Salvador 2024

Bank bonds	Section No.	Amount issued		Placed on	Maturity date	Payment method	Interest rate
CIBAES1-1	1	USD20,315	L515,586	07/31/2018	7 years	semiannual	8.00%
CIBAES2-1	2	USD9,987	L253,470	12/07/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-2	2	USD5,493	L139,410	12/23/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-3	2	USD804	L20,405	12/23/2022	5 years	quarterly	6.97%
CIBAES2-4	2	USD19,973	L506,915	04/26/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.15%
CIBAES2-5	2	USD1,997	L50,672	07/14/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.15%
CIBAES2-6	2	USD12,975	L329,306	08/29/2023	7 years	quarterly	7.60%
CIBAES2-7	2	USD13,974	L354,660	08/29/2023	6 years	quarterly	7.50%
CIBAES2-8	2	USD3,993	L101,345	08/29/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.40%
CIBAES2-9	2	USD1,997	L50,678	08/29/2023	4 years	quarterly	7.30%
CIBAES2-10	2	USD9,984	L253,387	08/31/2023	6 years	quarterly	7.50%
CIBAES2-11	2	USD6,988	L177,354	10/12/2023	3 years	quarterly	7.00%
CIBAES2-12	2	USD6,988	L177,354	10/12/2023	5 years	quarterly	7.40%
CIBAES2-13	2	USD449	L11,396	05/17/2024	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
CIBAES2-14	2	USD100	L2,533	07/12/2024	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
Stock paper							
PBAES-T15	15	USD15,990	L405,829	05/26/2022	3 years	quarterly	7.75%
PBAES-T16	16	USD569	L14,442	05/26/2022	3 years	quarterly	5.99%
PBAES-T17	17	USD6,995	L177,538	07/28/2022	3 years	quarterly	5.99%
PBAES-T19	18	USD12,488	L316,945	07/25/2023	2 years	quarterly	5.99%
PBAES-T20	20	USD8,991	L228,201	07/28/2023	-	quarterly	7.00%
PBAES-T22	22	USD125	L3,168	05/24/2024	1 years	quarterly	7.00%
PBAES-T23	23	USD230	L5,840	06/27/2024	1 years	quarterly	7.38%
PBAES-T27	27	USD98	L2,524	08/29/2024	1 years	quarterly	7.38%
Total		**USD161,503**	**L4,098,958**				

Leasing Atlántida El Salvador Bonds 2025

Bank bonds	Section No.	Amount issued		Placed on	Maturity date	Payment method	Interest rate
ALDT	1	USD40	L1,053	09/11/2025	1 year	annual	7.60%
ALDT	1	USD562	L14,821	09/11/2025	1 year	annual	7.60%
ALDT	2	USD478	L12,605	10/21/2025	1 year	annual	7.60%
ALDT	2	USD95	L2,504	10/22/2025	1 year	annual	7.40%
ALDT	2	USD10	L263	10/23/2025	1 year	annual	7.40%
ALDT	2	USD2	L52	10/22/2025	1 year	annual	7.40%
ALDT	3	USD10	L263	12/04/2025	1 year	annual	7.40%
Total		**USD1,197**	**L31,561**				

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Pacific Bank, S.A. Bonds 2025

bonds	Section	Amount issued		Placed on	Maturity date	Payment method	Interest rate
Bond	A	USD2,000	L52,747	01/28/2025	2 years	quarterly	6.37%
Bond	B	USD3,000	L79,121	01/28/2025	3 years	quarterly	6.50%
Bond	C	USD2,000	L52,747	01/28/2025	5 years	quarterly	6.75%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	E	USD900	L23,736	01/28/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.25%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	F	USD400	L10,549	02/28/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.25%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	H	USD1	L26	05/15/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.50%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	L	USD500	L13,187	07/07/2025	6 months	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	M	USD100	L2,637	07/07/2025	6 months	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	N	USD500	L13,187	07/31/2025	6 months	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	O	USD500	L13,187	08/12/2025	6 months	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	P	USD400	L10,549	08/26/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	Q	USD3,000	L79,121	10/13/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	R	USD2,000	L52,747	06/11/2025	1 year	quarterly	5.75%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	S	USD500	L13,187	10/30/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.00%
Negotiable Commercial Securities	T	USD500	L13,187	11/27/2025	1 year	quarterly	6.00%
Total		**USD16,301**	**L429,915**				

Guaranteed Notes (INVATLAN)

On May 19, 2021, Inversiones Atlántida, S.A. made a second issuance and placed USD300,000 in Secured Notes (144A / RegS format) with the purpose of using the funds for the early repayment of the first debt issuance (USD150,000) plus pending interest on the cancellation date, make acquisitions and for other general corporate purposes. Its conditions include a 5-year term with a single payment at maturity (in 2026), with a fixed interest annual rate of 7.5% payable semi-annually.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Collateral of the secured notes:

For both, the first and the second issuance of guaranteed notes, the agreed collateral is represented by: pledge on 100% of the shares that INVATLAN owns of the capital stock of Seguros Atlántida, SA -Reserve Account for Debt Service ("DSRA" for its acronym in English), with a minimum of two interest installments, and -The commitment that INVATLAN will receive from Banco Atlántida, SA and Seguros Atlántida, S.A. the payment of annual or special dividends to a trust account subject to certain conditions, and as soon as the applicable laws allow, in the event that the issue is declared as an exception and causes its early redemption.

Financial agreements (Covenants):

Additionally, INVATLAN agrees to apply the following financial obligations agreements applicable to Banco Atlántida, S.A. and Seguros Atlántida, S.A., as well as other subsidiaries considered as unrestricted. -Financial agreements applicable to INVATLAN that include limits to (a) restricted payments, (b) sale of assets, (c) mergers and acquisitions, and (d) transactions with affiliates

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the outstanding balance of the bond issue in foreign currency amounts were USD307,917 and USD294,093, respectively:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Proceeds from issue of guaranteed notes	USD	252,017	300,000
Net transaction costs		(2,048)	(5,907)
Emission of the Secured Notes		60,718	-
Transaction Cost		(2,770)	-
Carrying amount of liability	**USD**	**307,917**	**294,093**

(20) Sundry Creditors

Sundry creditor accounts are described below:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Accounts pending liquidation	L	981,492	902,014
Other creditors		779,201	416,457
Third-party collections		23,125	22,769
Insurance payable		379,764	203,913
Utility services		8,906	10,700
Teller surplus		989	779
	L	**2,173,477**	**1,556,632**

(21) Provisions

Provisions are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Other provision	L	67,288	67,964
Provision for payment of severance benefits		1,143,785	927,854
	L	**1,211,073**	**995,818**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Provision for severance payments

Starting in the month of October of the year 2009, Banco Atlántida, S. A. and Leasing Atlántida, S. A. recognized the provision of the total labor liabilities in accordance with the requirements of the Commission, established under Resolution GES No. 144/19-02-2018, which requires Companies to register an annual 5% of the total labor liabilities, until completing 100% by the year 2028. This provision shall only be adjusted through the updates of the calculations, which in turn is affected either changes in personnel, for example new hires, promotions or staff members or people leaving the Group. Seguros Atlántida, S. A. also recognizes a provision on a voluntary basis.

In January 2014, the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador approved the Regulatory Law of Economic Benefit by voluntary resignation, which became official on January 1, 2015. The economic benefit for resignation after two years is equivalent to fifteen days of basic salary for each year of service.

Salary cannot exceed twice the legal daily minimum wage in force corresponding to the sector of the economic activity of the employer. The Salvadoran subsidiaries of the Group are obliged to comply with the requirements of this Law. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the actuarial method of the projected credit unit. Under this method, the accumulated benefit is calculated based on the service as of the valuation date. Under normal circumstances, the accrued benefit is based on the plan's accrual formula; however, if the service in recent years has led to a higher level of benefits than in previous years, the accumulated benefit is calculated by allocating benefits on a linear basis during the period in question.

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, these companies registered a provision representing a total of L1,143,785 and L927,854, respectively.

The changes of this provision are as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	L	927,854	851,316
Balance at the beginning of the year incorporated		81,673	11,984
Expense for the year		271,510	174,132
Interest accrued on investments		4,141	8,661
Amount paid		(145,841)	(120,242)
Adjustment for translation of financial statements		4,448	2,003
Balance at the end of the year	L	**1,143,785**	**927,854**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(22) Other comprehensive income and restricted equity

As of December 31, 2025, the other comprehensive income of the Group is comprised as follows:

Other Comprehensive Income		As of December 31, 2024	Additions	Release	Net	As of December 31, 2025
Fixed asset revaluation Surplus	L	208,329	1,367	6,787	(5,420)	202,909
Adjustments for valuation of other comprehensive income		37,679	492,539	555,816	(63,277)	(25,598)
Foreign currency translation difference		11,070	457,186	445,055	12,131	23,201
		257,078	951,092	1,007,658	(56,566)	200,512
Deferred income tax		(7,608)	1,304	614	690	(6,918)
Total other comprehensive Income	L	249,470	952,396	1,008,272	(55,876)	193,594

As of December 31, 2024, the other comprehensive income of the Group is comprised as follows:

Other Comprehensive Income		As of December 31, 2023	Additions	Release	Net	As of December 31, 2024
Fixed asset revaluation Surplus	L	226,342	-	18,013	(18,013)	208,329
Adjustments for valuation of other comprehensive income		42,310	115,082	119,713	(4,631)	37,679
Foreign currency translation difference		10,366	187,731	187,027	704	11,070
		279,018	302,813	324,753	(21,940)	257,078
Deferred income tax		(10,046)	2,895	457	2,438	(7,608)
Total other comprehensive Income	L	268,972	305,708	325,210	(19,502)	249,470

(23) Dividends

General Shareholders' Meeting held in April 2025 decided not to pay dividend during 2025. INVATLAN General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 27, 2024, approved the distribution of dividends in shares by L50,000.

(24) Financial Income and Expenses

Financial income is integrated as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Interest Income:			
Loans and advances to customers	L	20,285,291	14,940,088
Investment securities		2,253,373	1,893,410
Financial leasing		812,047	622,210
Interest earning deposits		372,575	316,419
Total	**L**	**23,723,286**	**17,772,127**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Financial expense is integrated as follows:

		As of December 31,	
Interest expense:		**2025**	**2024**
Deposits from customers	L	10,478,758	6,677,841
Financial obligations		2,176,949	2,003,721
On financial securities of own emission		1,255,263	1,275,094
Total	**L**	**13,910,970**	**9,956,656**

(25) Tax Expenses

All companies established in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico, Ecuador and Belize must pay income taxes according to the rates applicable in their countries, in accordance with current fiscal legislation in each one of the countries, the tax obligations determined under these parameters are called current taxes.

As a result of the changes in the accounting framework of the different countries in which the Group companies operate, significant temporary differences have arisen in the treatment of those items of assets and liabilities whose tax base differs from their financial base, forcing entities to recognize the tax effects of these temporary differences, both in the results, and in the corresponding assets and liabilities.

Total tax expense

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the total expense for income tax, solidarity contribution and other income taxes is as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Current tax expense	L	1,437,059	757,301
Deferred tax expense		134,186	138,697
	L	1,571,245	895,998

Current tax expense:

The current tax expense is detailed as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Income tax	L	1,135,851	633,910
Solidarity contribution		148,649	72,489
Capital gains tax		4,182	18,202
Net assets tax		48,722	29,075
Gross income tax		99,655	3,625
	L	**1,437,059**	**757,301**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Current income tax payable:

The income tax and solidarity contribution were calculated as follows:

(a) Income tax

		As of December 31, 2025	2024	
Income before income tax	L	4,244,722	2,431,281	
Less, non-taxable income		(6,832,568)	(5,868,902)	
Consolidation and other adjustments		3,050,168	2,549,860	
Plus, non-deductible expenses		3,872,628	3,253,939	
Taxable income	L	**4,334,950**	**2,366,178**	**(*)**
Income tax	L	1,135,851	633,910	**(*)**
Plus, capital gains tax		4,182	18,202	
Total income tax expense		**1,140,033**	**652,112**	
Solidarity contribution (b)		148,649	72,489	
Net assets tax		48,722	29,075	
Gross income tax		99,655	3,625	
Total expenses for current tax		**1,437,059**	**757,301**	
Anticipated payments		(153,694)	(567,191)	
Surplus payments previous year		(204,294)	(752)	
Income tax payable		8,868	7,311	
Tax assumed by incorporation		-	33,819	
Balance to be collected		-	173,277	
Others		8,011	6,328	
Income tax, net assets tax and solidarity contribution payable, net	L	**1,095,950**	**410,093**	

(*) For the year ended December 31, 2025, income tax of 25% (L745,499) applicable to the net taxable income (L2,981,992) of companies operating in Honduras, 30% (L307,709) applicable on the net taxable income (L1,025,784) of Salvadoran companies, 36% (L4,063) applicable on the net taxable income (L11,408) of the Mexican company, 25% (L678) applicable on the income net taxable income (L2,713) of the Panamanian companies, the 25% (L23,045) applicable on the net taxable income (L93,625) of the companies that integrate the Grupo IFA Ecuador, 23% (L0) applicable on the income net taxable income (L0) of the Spanish companies, includes 25% (L54,857) applicable on the income net taxable income (L219,429) of Nicaraguan companies and also includes L6,883 of income tax from the Bank operating in Nicaragua (2% of gross income) and between 1.75% and 18% (L80,494) applicable on the gross taxable income of Belizean companies.

b) Solidarity contribution

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Taxable income	L	4,334,950	2,366,178
Solidarity contribution exempted earnings from subsidiaries		(1,352,958)	(908,390)
Exempted tax base for calculation purposes		(9,000)	(8,000)
Income subject to solidarity contribution	L	**2,972,992**	**1,449,788**
Solidarity contribution 5%	L	**148,649**	**72,489**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

According to the current fiscal legislation, entities incur in the tax on net assets, only when the income tax and the solidarity contribution generated are less than the corresponding tax on net assets. The Government of the Republic of Honduras through Decree No. 31-2018 of April 20, 2018, amended Article No. 22-A of the Income Tax Law related to the payment of 1.5% taxes on gross income generated by natural or legal persons when the rates indicated in literal A and B of Article No. 22 of the Law (rate of 25%) are lower than the gross income tax, it will be applied as follows:

Companies with revenues	**2019**	**2020**
Up to L300 million	0.00%	0.00%
From L300 to L600 million	0.75%	0.00%
More than L600 million	1.00%	0.00%
More than L1,000 million	1.00%	1.00%*

* As of fiscal period 2020 and subsequent, legal persons who have obtained gross income greater than (L 1,000 million) in the previous fiscal year, will be subject to the 1% tax on gross income.

A Temporary Solidarity Contribution was established under the Tax Equality Law issued on April 8, 2003, as an obligation for Honduran legal entities that have a net taxable income above L1,000. Until the year 2009, this was determined to be a 5% rate on taxable net income exceeding L 1,000, and its validity has been extended on different occasions.

Income tax for the entities incorporated in El Salvador is applicable to the year revenue stream generated within the country as stated in the Income Tax Law No. 134 approved by legislative decree on December 18, 1991 and enforceable as of January 1, 1992.

The Legislative Assembly of El Salvador approved the Legislative Decree No. 162 on October 29, 2015, which contains the Special Contribution Law for Citizen Security and Coexistence, coming into force on November 13, 2015. The law established for a special contribution of 5% on the acquisition and/or services of telecommunications in all its forms, regardless of the technological means, terminals, apparatus or devices used for consumption.

Deferred income tax

Under the accounting framework, temporary differences arise that require the recognition of a deferred income tax. Below is a description of the proceeds derived from temporary idle fiscal credits, losses or deductions:

Changes in deferred income tax receivable:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Balances at the beginning of the year	L	87,570	71,683
Balance at the beginning of the year incorporated		-	(281)
Changes in other comprehensive income items		190,073	14,730
Foreign currency translation difference		2,433	1,438
Balance at the end of the year	**L**	**280,076**	**87,570**

Changes in deferred income tax payable:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Balances at the beginning of the year	L	124,497	39,838
Changes in profit (loss) for assets available for sale		(841)	(729)
Changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments		(105,978)	84,949
Changes in intangible assets		112,290	(1,492)
Changes in foreign currency translation differences		160	259
Changes in other comprehensive income items		(356)	941
Others		1,665	731
Balance at the end of the year	**L**	**131,437**	**124,497**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

Asset and liability amount for deferred taxes recognized in the balance:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Deferred income tax receivable			
Other temporary differences	L	280,076	87,570
Deferred income tax payable			
Other temporary differences	L	131,437	124,497

(26) Cash Flows for Operational Activities

Cash flows from operating activities are reconciled to net income as follows:

		As of December 31, 2025	2024
Net income	L	2,298,114	1,242,338
Loan impairment charges and provisions for premiums and accounts receivable		2,527,808	2,378,458
Depreciation and amortization		1,389,291	1,022,154
Gains in disposal of foreclosed assets available for sale		(306,237)	(277,513)
Gains in disposal of property, plant and equipment		(33,756)	(160,888)
Others		(791,549)	(105,272)
Non-controlling interest		375,363	292,945
Provision for equity investments		123,067	10,076
Income from investments recognized at fair value		(178,175)	(824,705)
Technical and mathematical reserves		(16,976)	183,085
Income tax and solidarity contribution		1,437,059	757,301
Deferred income tax, net		(173,979)	71,314
Net changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in insurance premiums and accounts receivable, net		(429,052)	(116,180)
Increase in obligations to reinsurers and counter-guarantors		159,611	19,145
Decrease in provisions		(162,025)	(94,123)
Increase in other assets and accounts receivable		(253,955)	(1,034,280)
(Decrease) increase in interests payable		(287,356)	427,254
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities		1,210,145	396,400
Decrease in income tax and solidarity contribution payable		(824,999)	(686,986)
Increase in loans and interest receivables		(17,397,378)	(23,220,197)
Increase in deposits		25,601,340	21,858,215
		11,968,247	896,203
Net cash flow proceeds from operating activities	L	14,266,361	2,138,541

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(27) Significant transactions with related parties

The consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated comprehensive income statement include balances and transactions with related parties, as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Assets:			
Loans	L	2,541,466	2,325,481
Accounts receivable		179,990	128,324
Financial investments		772,237	212,298
Liabilities:			
Deposits	L	1,695,612	3,875,835
Income (expenses), net	L	(88,981)	(280,357)

(28) Commitments and contingencies

Legal contingencies:

Lawsuits against the Group:

Lawsuits against Banco Atlántida, S. A.:

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, there are lawsuits or claims in the normal course of business that are not material and therefore have no balance sheet impact.

Lawsuits against Seguros Atlántida, S. A.:

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the lawyers report several commercial, civil and labor lawsuits against the Seguros Atlántida, S. A., according to the opinion of the lawyers, there are high probabilities that the judgments are in favor of the Insurer.

Lawsuits against AFP Confía, S. A.:

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, there are lawsuits or claims that are not relevant and therefore do not represent any significant impact.

Lawsuits initiated by the Group:

Lawsuits initiated by Banco Atlántida, S. A.:

There are lawsuits against the National Banking and Insurance Commission objecting to the classification of related parties and their gradual adjustment plan.

Likewise, there are several lawsuits filed in the different Courts of the country against delinquent debtors, in which resolutions favorable to the Bank will surely be obtained.

Lawsuits initiated by Banco Atlántida El Salvador, S. A.:

There are several lawsuits filed in the different Courts of the country against delinquent debtors and other third parties, in which resolutions favorable to the Bank are probable to be obtained.

Lawsuits initiated by AFP Confía, S. A.:

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, AFP Confía, S. A. had initiated lawsuit against the State of Costa Rica and the Central Reserve Bank of Costa Rica, requesting the nullity and return of the amounts withheld in excess plus the interests of the Law due to the withholding tax of 15% instead of 8% as mandated by the Income Tax Law of Costa Rica in relation to the yields of securities in which the Pension Fund administered by AFP Confia, S. A. The ruling of the administrative contentious court was favorable, which ordered the restitution of the amounts withheld in excess, however, they are still pending payment.

Labor Contingencies

According to Decree No. 150-2008, issued by the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras on November 5, 2008, employees dismissed without a justified cause shall receive severance payment equivalent to one month of salary for each year employed by the Group, with a maximum of twenty-five months. The Companies and Subsidiaries must also pay 35% of the corresponding amount for the years of service, to those employees who have been with the Group for more than fifteen years, when they freely decide to terminate their work agreement. 75% of the severance payment corresponds to the deceased employee's beneficiaries who have worked for twelve (12) months or more for the Company and Subsidiaries. Although the Company and the Subsidiaries are responsible for the contingent liability, under normal conditions the amount payable during any year will not be significant and the Group charges the disbursements to expenditures when they occur.

Tax Contingencies:

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank was pending receipt from the Revenue Administration System (SAR) the results of the audit to which it is subject, as the proceedings arising from the order to initiate audit actions and covering the fiscal period 2023 are still in progress.

Regarding Resolution SAR-DGCT-342-K-2025 containing the results of the Tax Audit, On March 10, 2026, the partial denial of the Appeal for Reconsideration filed against the resolution of the adjustment calculated by the audit of the fiscal period 2023 was notified. The adjustment was reduced by L176,215, leaving now an adjustment of L64,567, Work is being done on the Appeal, this appeal is expected to be successful for Banco Atlántida, taking into account that legal and technical arguments will be presented that were not taken into account by the SAR and that will dispel the reasoning of the SAR to deny the appeal.

Regarding the five sanctioning resolutions, they are appealed via appeal to the Secretary of State in the Finance Offices, which have already been admitted and are waiting for said entity to give them the corresponding legal process. These appeals were presented with sufficient and useful arguments to achieve that the sanctions are vanished.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

The income tax returns, which have not been reviewed by the Tax Administration authorities of each of the countries in which the Group operates, are the following:

Country	Years
Honduras	From 2021 to 2025
El Salvador	From 2018 to 2025
Nicaragua	From 2022 to 2025
Panamá	From 2023 to 2025
Mexico	2022 and 2025
Ecuador	2023 and 2025
Perú	From 2020 to 2025
Belize	From 2020 to 2025

In accordance with the current tax legislation of Honduras and El Salvador and Nicaragua, income tax returns are subject to review by the tax authorities for up to five (5) years in Honduras, Ecuador, México and Perú, ten (10) years in El Salvador, and four (4) years in Nicaragua. Panama income tax returns, in accordance with current tax regulations in the Republic of Panama, are subject to review by the tax authorities for up to the last three (3) years, in accordance with Belize tax regulations, valuations are subject to review by tax authorities up to the last six (6) years.

Transfer Prices

Decree No. 232-2011, issued on December 8, 2011, contains the Law on the Regulation of Transfer Prices, which came into force on January 1, 2014. Its primary objective is to regulate commercial and financial operations carried out between linked or related parties, assessed in accordance with the principle of free and full competition.

The Law states that income taxpayers that are related parties carrying out commercial and financial operations between each other, are under the obligation of determining their income, cost and deductions to file their tax returns, applying to those operations and operational results, the prices and profit margins that may have been utilized in comparable commercial and financial operations between independent parties. Resolution No. 027-2015 was published on September 8, 2015, which covers the Regulation of this Law, and the period to present the sworn declaration of annual transfer prices reported for the 2014 fiscal year expired on December 18, 2015. The period of validity for the presentation of the declaration was extended through Decree No. 168-2015, published in the official newspaper “La Gaceta”, therefore the new period ends on March 31, 2016, excluding fines, interests and overcharges.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments

In the normal course of operations of the Group, there are several commitments, derived from securities, letters of credit, etc., which are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements. The Group does not expect any losses resulting from the development of these transactions. These contingent liabilities are detailed as follows:

		As of December 31,	
		2025	**2024**
Letters of credit and idle credit documents	L	1,744,671	956,647
Securities and bank guarantees issued		6,468,040	6,093,976
Acceptance debtors		76,497	5,612
Idle credits		10,919,626	8,690,882
Other responsibilities		327,081	277,821
	L	19,535,915	16,024,938

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

(29) Loan Portfolio Managed

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the balance of the portfolio under management is L16,699 and L17,976 respectively. The income obtained by the Group from the administration of this portfolio totals L261 and L98 respectively.

(30) Trust Fund Agreements and Funds Managed

Trust Fund Agreements

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group has entered different trust fund and management agreements, to manage real estate properties, loan portfolio shares and other investment securities, with trust equities of L63,778,843 and L52,238,979, respectively.

As of those dates, the Group recognized commission income derived from those agreements by L121,183 and L97,868, respectively.

Fund Management Agreements

Pension Funds

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the pension funds managed by the Group added L288,066,668 and L257,537,065, as shown below:

As of December 31, 2025:

		AFP	AFP CONFIA			
Assets		**Atlántida**	**Special**	**Conservative**	**Voluntary**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	L	2,227,758	1,952,295	18,067	38,543	4,236,663
Investments, net		32,244,291	232,507,935	141,044	326,950	265,220,220
Loans and accounts receivables		1,934,848	16,673,515	230	1,082	18,609,675
Other assets		5	-	-	105	110
Total	**L**	**36,406,902**	**251,133,745**	**159,341**	**366,680**	**288,066,668**
Liabilities and Equity						
Accounts payable	L	17,863	16,760,113	461	1,188	16,779,625
Individual accounts		-	233,055,282	158,880	365,492	233,579,654
Solidarity guarantee accounts		-	1,318,350	-	-	1,318,350
Pension fund contribution		36,324,458	-	-	-	36,324,458
Accumulated adjustments		64,581	-	-	-	64,581
Total Equity		36,389,039	234,373,632	158,880	365,492	271,287,043
Total	**L**	**36,406,902**	**251,133,745**	**159,341**	**366,680**	**288,066,668**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2024:

Assets		**AFP Atlántida**	**AFP CONFIA Special**	**Conservative**	**Voluntary**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	L	1,323,878	1,386,306	12,129	13,668	2,735,981
Investments, net		1,259,283	16,356,793	213	585	17,616,874
Loans and accounts receivables		29,631,658	207,232,494	138,409	181,583	237,184,144
Other assets		-	-	27	39	66
Total	**L**	**32,214,819**	**224,975,593**	**150,778**	**195,875**	**257,537,065**
Liabilities and Equity						
Accounts payable	L	25,197	16,434,044	574	436	16,460,251
Individual accounts		-	206,673,447	150,204	195,439	207,019,090
Solidarity guarantee accounts		-	1,868,102	-	-	1,868,102
Pension fund contribution		32,200,884	-	-	-	32,200,884
Accumulated adjustments		(11,262)	-	-	-	(11,262)
Total Equity		32,189,622	208,541,549	150,204	195,439	241,076,814
Total	**L**	**32,214,819**	**224,975,593**	**150,778**	**195,875**	**257,537,065**

Commissions

As a result of the administration of these funds, the Group received commission income for L1,792,831 and L1,330,520, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Investments Funds

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Investments funds managed by the Group added L19,638,202 and L16,400,918, as shown below:

As of December 31, 2025:

Assets		**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Equity**
Closed Venture Capital Investment Fund Atlántida Empresarial+	L	5,341,772	193,229	5,148,543
Atlántida Venture Capital Investment Fund		7,777,354	682,547	7,094,807
Atlántida Real Estate Closed Investment Fund Progresa +		2,283,572	384,802	1,898,770
Atlántida Liquidity Open Investment Fund		1,180,759	1,109	1,179,650
Atlántida Growth Open Investment Fund		666,572	4,640	661,932
Atlántida Financial Closed Investment Fund Variable Income		1,125,648	712	1,124,936
Atlántida Financial Closed Investment Fund Variable Income II		1,124,038	951	1,123,087
Atlántida Mixed Income Open Investment Fund		59,144	184	58,960
Fiduatlan Investment fund		2,092,581	4,522	2,088,059
Total	**L**	**21,651,440**	**1,272,696**	**20,378,744**

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

As of December 31, 2024:

Assets		**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Equity**
Open Growth Investment Fund	L	1,168,871	19,303	1,149,568
Open Liquidity Investment Fund		386,691	455	386,236
Progresa+ Real Estate Closed-end Investment Fund		2,179,274	377,351	1,801,923
Atlántida Capital Investment Fund		6,863,099	664,409	6,198,690
Atlántida Business Venture Capital Closed Investment Fund		621,171	492	620,679
Atlántida Empresarial Closed Venture Capital Investment Fund		3,826,201	200,517	3,625,684
Fiduatlan Investment fund		1,355,611	-	1,355,611
Total	**L**	**16,400,918**	**1,262,527**	**15,138,391**

Commissions

As a result of the administration of these funds, the Group received commission income for L233,882 and L209,461 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(31) Assets and Liabilities Incorporated

During 2025, Inversiones Atlántida, S. A., acquired through the exchange of shares between both companies 69.87% of the outstanding shares of Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones, S. A. (Belize); holding of Belizean entities Atlantic Bank Limited, Atlantic Insurance Company, Atlantic Investments Management Services and Technological Shared Services Limited; Grupo Sur Atlántida, S. A. (Ecuador), acquired 100.0% of the outstanding shares of Ecuadorian entities Credi Prime, S. A. (2023), Capital Prime, S. A. (2023), Infostatistica Compañía Limitada (2023), Fiduciaria de las Américas Administradora de Fondos y Fideicomisos (2023), Acciones y Valores Casa de Valores, S. A. (2023), Capital Advisors, S. A. C. (2023), HDI Seguros, S. A. (2025); and consequently incorporated all identifiable assets measured at their fair value as per the Purchase Price Allocation methodology.

These identifiable assets and liabilities are detailed as follows:

		Tangibles		Intangibles		Total
Assets and liabilities incorporated	USD	136,978	USD	-	USD	136,978
Software		-		316		316
Operating license		-		1,466		1,466
Trademark		-		6,056		6,056
Customer relationship		-		6,431		6,431
Non-controlling interests		36,719		-		36,719
Consideration transferred		98,207		-		98,207
Total, net	USD	(2,052)	USD	(14,269)	USD	(16,321)

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

During 2024, Inversiones Financieras Atlántida El Salvador, S. A., acquired 100.0% of the outstanding shares of Seguros del Pacífico, S. A., (Seguros Atlántida El Salvador); Inversiones Financieras Atlántida Ecuador, S. A., acquired 100.0% of the outstanding shares of Banco Atlántida Ecuador, S. A., (Ecuador); Inversiones Tres Lagos, S. A., acquired 100.0% of the outstanding shares of Microfinanciera FUNDESER, S. A., (Nicaragua); and consequently incorporated all identifiable assets measured at their fair value as per the Purchase Price Allocation methodology.

These identifiable assets and liabilities are detailed as follows:

Item		Tangibles	Intangibles
Assets and liabilities incorporated		8,968	-
Core deposits		-	620
Operating license		3,263	3,800
Trademark		434	1,815
Price paid for the acquisition		(12,769)	-
Total, net	USD	(104)	6,235

The valuation method applied for the acquisition was based on fair value, or the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date. For this purpose, gross yield, favorable source of financing, revenue and cost approaches, royalty savings, multi-period excess earnings method, market value and cost of reposition were applied as follows:

i. To estimate the fair value of the loan portfolio, the Gross Yield methodology was used. This methodology is based on the expectation of generating cash flows related to the payments of the loans of the analyzed portfolio. The value of the portfolio is determined based on the present value of the future cash flows generated by the portfolio, namely principal and interest payments. These net flows correspond to the differential between the cash inflows associated with the portfolio and the cash outflows that must be made for the possession and administration of the portfolio. The value of the portfolio corresponds to the present value of the payments to be received during the term of the credits.

ii. The deposits valuation was based on the information provided by the Administration, it was determined to carry out the valuation of the term deposits in force at the valuation date individually and by type (local and foreign). The value of the deposits is determined based on the present value of the future cash flows generated, namely, monthly interest payments and principal at maturity.

    Future interest flows were estimated based on the interest rate to date and the remaining term. The discount of said flows at the valuation date was made based on the market rates published by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama according to maturity term groups.

iii. To calculate the value of the Core Deposit Intangible (CDI), the "Favorable source of financing" methodology was used, in which the present value of the difference, or the spread, between the cost of maintaining the CDI and the cost of replacement of the same by an alternative source of financing in the market.

    The revenue and cost approaches are the most commonly used to value intangible assets and elements of both are used in the application of the CDI valuation methodology. This methodology quantifies the present value of the difference or spread between the cost of the balance of core deposits acquired (checking accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of time deposits of less than 100,000 dollars) and the cost of the respective market alternative. The core deposit accounts acquired in the transaction generally provide the acquiring entity with a lower-cost source of funding than market alternatives.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

iv. The operating license was valued based on the cost of reposition methodology under the cost approach. For this purpose, the process of obtaining, times and associated costs, the initial capital required to obtain it and the opportunity cost for the profits that are not received during the time of obtaining the license were analyzed.

 The operating license was identified as a type of favorable contract or a market entry barrier for future competitors just as its approval is estimated to last, in average, two (2) years.

v. The "royalty savings" methodology determines the value of a brand or trade name based on the assumption of the savings that an entity obtains for owning its brand and not having to pay a third party for its use. The methodology considers the potential of a brand to generate cash flows.

vi. For the valuation of customer relationship, the MEEM (Multi-period Excess Earnings Method) methodology was applied. This approach contemplates applying a taxable asset charge to additional earnings generated by existing customer relationships.

vii. The development of internally generated software by the Company was valued using the replacement cost method under a cost approach. This methodology calculates the value based on the cost of replacing the software with another of similar characteristics and functions.

This methodology is commonly the most used and accepted for the valuation of customer relations.

(32) Business combination

a) In 2025, as a result of the business combination (acquisition of 69.87% of the outstanding shares of Sociedad Nacional de Inversiones, S. A. (Belize), and 100% of the outstanding shares of Grupo Sur Atlántida, S. A. (Ecuador), a badwill of USD17,753 from the income and a goodwill of USD1,432 from intangible assets was recognized, respectively

		Belizean entities		Ecuadorian entities		Total
Total identifiable net assets acquired	USD	114,162	USD	22,816	USD	136,978
Intangible asset: software		-		316		316
Intangible asset: operating license		268		1,198		1,466
Intangible asset: trademark		4,647		1,409		6,056
Intangible asset: customer relationship		2,797		3,634		6,431
Non-controlling interests		36,719		-		36,719
Consideration transferred		67,402		30,805		98,207
Goodwill (bargain purchase)	USD	(17,753)	USD	1,432	USD	(16,321)

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

b) During 2024, the Company acquired 100.0% of the outstanding shares of: 1) Seguros del Pacífico, S. A., 2) Banco D-MIRO, and 3) Microfinanciera FUNDESER. Following is a detail of these acquisitions:

		Seguros del Pacífico, S. A.		Microfinanciera FUNDESER		Banco D-MIRO
Total identifiable net assets acquired	USD	8,968	USD	14,243	USD	2,667
Intangible asset: Core deposits		-		-		620
Intangible asset: Operating license		3,263		156		381
Intangible asset: Trademark		434		1,348		33
Consideration transferred		12,769		12,000		2,000
Goodwill (bargain purchase)	USD	104		(3,747)		(1,701)

The total amount of bargain purchase was recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the line-item other income, net.

(33) Subsequent events

At the General Shareholders' meeting held on April 2026, it was agreed to pay cash dividends by L125,000.

The guaranteed notes issued by USD300 million, which were due on May 19, 2026, were fully redeemed on March 29, 2026.

The General Shareholder´s extraordinary meeting held in July 20, 2026, approved a capital increase of five billion lempiras (L5,000,000); through new shareholder´s contributions of which two billion lempiras (L2,000,000) in common shares and three billion lempiras (L3,000,000) in preferred shares of which L2,550,000 corresponds to generic preferred shares and L450,000 in preferred shares serial “A” .

Preferred shares conditions:

a. Generic shares:
   - interest rate of 12%;
   - maturity 20 years;
   - doesn´t have voting rights;
   - may be redeemed once 10 years have elapsed from their date of issue and the cumulative return has been received and
   - it can be converted into common shares once the maturity date has been met.

b. Serial “A” shares:
   - interest rate of 9.5%;
   - maturity 20 years;
   - doesn´t have voting rights;
   - may be redeemed at Invatlan´s discretion once 3 years have been elapsed from their date of issue and
   - at Invatlan´s discretion it can be converted into common shares once the maturity date has been met;

(34) Other Important Disclosures

In accordance with the International Ethical Auditing Standards for Accountants (IESBA), we disclose the balance paid for external audit and other services fees for the year 2025 and 2024, which were L19,759 and L17,581, respectively.

Exceptional Regulatory measures contributing to Rehabilitation and Reactivation of the National Economy due to the effects caused by the Health Emergency for COVID-19 and Tropical Storms Eta and Iota

During the first quarter of 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) spread around the world, causing the closure of manufacturing and supply chains and interrupting international trade, that has led to a global economic slowdown which is affecting several industries. Authorities worldwide, including the location where the Bank is operating, have adopted among other measures, temporary closure of establishments and mandatory preventive lockdown of people in several areas, causing employees, suppliers and customers not to be able to perform their activities normally.

As of December 31,2025, the Group has not defaulted on principal and interest payments of its financial obligations. As a result of the regulatory responses, that the Central Bank and the Regulatory Agencies implemented to mitigate the macroeconomic and financial impacts generated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the contractual commitments associated with the specific financial indicators are monitored which may be impacted by such implementations.

As of December 31, 2025, the loan portfolio without debt forgiveness has a balance L176,195,817, representing 94.0% of total commercial and personal loans. The portfolio also has debt relief mechanisms for covid-19 and Tropical storms Eta and Iota with balance of L10,867,547, representing 6.0% of the total portfolio, divided into refinanced with L6,013,776, readjusted L4,853,569 and deferred in installments L202.

As of December 31, 2025, loans without debt forgiveness are accrue interest with a balance of L2,800,295, representing 94.5% of total loans, commercial and personal loans. The interests generated by debt relief mechanisms to covid-19 and Eta and Iota with a balance of L161,762 represents 5.4% of the total portfolio, interest is divided into in refinanced with balance L126,712 readjusted L35,049 and deferred payments L1.

(35) Preferred shares

The preferred shares issued are limited voting and the main conditions of these are summarized as follows:

1. The Company will consider as a partner only the one registered as such in the Shareholders' Register Book.

2. The rights of preferred shares are governed by Articles 148, 149, 150 and others of the Commercial Code of the Republic of Honduras, especially by the following rules:
   - They will have a duration of 20 years from the date of issue, convertible into common shares at maturity:
   - An annual interest rate of 12%
   - It will have priority with respect to the payment of dividends on common shares: and
   - The other rights and restrictions indicated in the Deed of Incorporation.

3. Each share is indivisible; therefore, when there are multiple owners of the same share, they will appoint a common representative to the Company.

(Expressed in thousands of lempiras and U. S. dollars)

4. Restrictions on voting rights do not restrict their participation in extraordinary general meetings that meet to modify the duration and purpose of the company; transform or merge it with another: establish the registered office outside the territory of the Republic or agree on the issuance of bonds.

(36) Monetary Unit

The monetary unit of the Republic of Honduras is the lempira (L) and the exchange rate in relation to the United States dollar (USD) is regulated by the Central Bank of Honduras (BCH). By Agreement No.06/2021 issued by the Board of Directors of the BCH on June 3, 2021, the Regulations for Trading in the Organized Foreign Exchange Market, as amended by Agreement No.16/2021.- of December 9, 2021, were approved. The Regulation applies to foreign exchange purchase and sale operations carried out by the Central Bank of Honduras and its foreign exchange agents, as well as those carried out by the public sector. Only BCH and the institutions that its Board authorizes to act as foreign exchange agents can trade currencies. Any natural or legal person who is not a foreign exchange agent can hold assets in foreign currency, but at the time of trading them they can only do so with the BCH or with the exchange agents. Among other provisions, the Regulation also sets out the methodology to be applied by the BCH to determine the reference exchange rate to be published on a daily basis.

The exchange rates for the purchase and sale of foreign currency, published by the Central Bank of Honduras, at the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

Fecha	Average purchase price (lempiras for USD1)	Average selling price (lempiras for USD1)
August 15, 2026	26.8230	26.9571
December 31, 2025	26.3737	26.5056
December 31, 2024	24.3800	25.5069

Inversiones Atlántida, S. A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2025
(in HNL 000´S)

ANNEX 1

		Consolidated	Eliminations		Inversiones Atlántida, S. A.	Banco Atlántida, S. A.	Seguros Atlántida, S. A.	Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida, S. A.	Almacenadora Atlántida, S. A.	Casa de Bolsa Atlántida, S. A.	Leasing Atlántida, S. A.	Servicios Atlántida, S. A.	Infomática Atlántida, S. A.	Almacen Temporal Atlantida, S.A.	Servicios Digitales GUIP; S.A.	LynxLabs S.A.	Mapea S.A.	Banco Atlántida Nicaragua	Informatica Atlantida Mexico; S.A.	Iberoatlántida Inversiones España	IFA & Subsidiaries	AOI & Subsidiaries	GSA & Subsidiaries	ITL & Subsidiarie	SONISA & Subsidiaries
			Debits	Credits																					
Assets																									
Cash and cash equivalents	L	41,679,243	-	1,977,066	1,900,973	27,128,357	242,110	78,351	13,036	1,703	1,359,256	16,602	15,283	5,059	2,143	11,200	1,323	497,521	9,990	4,057	5,602,296	251,815	380,269	124,113	6,010,852
Investments:		-														-	-								
Certificates, bonds and other, net		42,237,757	22,220	4,164,329	980,986	22,759,380	1,778,872	998,008	60,846	14,957	50,182	38,810	14,536	27,400	-	-	-	377,099	-	-	9,916,487	944,055	1,564,948	30,330	6,822,970
Stocks, net		2,157,797	-	23,489,883	23,027,557	1,012,626	91,085	20,000	3,130	1,008	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	526,781	8,890	659	120,211	-	835,725
Insurance premiums receivable, net		1,376,132	-	-	-	-	954,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,959	-	174,199	-	84,426
Loans and interest receivable, net		185,911,407	441,740	1,012,133	1,422,825	133,301,433	326,299	2,156	-	-	1,181,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149,738	-	-	25,077,177	5,991,973	2,470,161	1,156,067	14,402,854
Accounts receivable, net		7,548,950	1,868	107,561	290,247	831,401	129,375	16,693	49,465	2,439	4,619,418	553	3,788	353	47,877	287	-	17,352	3	476	285,425	17,851	1,167,967	1,995	171,678
Property, plant and equipment, net		6,949,544	576,893	-	56,182	3,050,506	48,919	10,755	629,798	1,372	13,856	2,182	32,203	14,964	76,559	1,409	-	10,986	255	98,044	623,324	49,889	76,489	54,389	1,520,570
Investment property, net		100,122	-	-	-	-	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,245	-	-	-
Assets held for sale, net		330,876	-	-	-	165,366	-	-	-	-	114,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,978	2,077	-	455	-
Deferred income tax		280,076	124,095	-	-	-	13,734	312	10,102	43	6,800	60	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	844	74,074	9,292	40,684	-	-
Other assets, net		9,990,134	1,401,287	798,187	5,242	6,233,306	145,701	931	12,550	2	8,233	1,428	28,460	11,631	37,510	14	6,683	27,225	32,072	64	1,421,982	96,322	580,138	50,629	686,911
Total Assets	L	298,562,038	2,568,103	31,549,159	27,684,012	194,482,375	3,731,520	1,127,206	778,927	21,524	7,352,863	59,637	94,275	59,407	164,089	12,910	8,006	2,079,957	42,320	630,266	43,221,592	7,463,178	6,575,066	1,417,978	30,535,986
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities																									
Deposits	L	215,892,541	5,921,022	71,084	-	151,091,938	-	-	-	-	5,683,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,289,908	-	-	29,139,723	5,909,637	2,564,326	-	26,063,525
Financial obligations		-														-	-				-		-		
Sectoral loans		9,257,817	-	-	-	8,138,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,119,398	-	-	-	-
Other interbank loans		20,394,031	453,209	88,031	1,154,289	13,639,581	-	4,115	136,613	-	300,019	-	-	1,942	69,876	36	5,000	21,888	-	-	2,931,777	38,883	1,457,687	760,999	236,504
Interest payable		942,452	12,789	-	69,734	522,523	-	38	1,336	-	19,273	-	-	5	426	-	-	9,841	-	-	107,431	131,814	40,538	12,463	39,819
Accounts payable		1,677,230	476,543	-	508,055	919,989	139,798	26,851	2,385	119	8,055	9,647	14,324	1,798	1,178	1,744	-	8,373	5,676	82	222,841	21,949	96,113	8,031	156,765
Reserves for claims		724,874	916	916	-	-	533,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,137	-	89,511	-	16,679
Technical and mathematical reserves		1,444,367	75,894	75,894	-	-	956,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,618	-	249,236	-	81,097
Obligations with reinsurance and counter-guar		561,184	-	-	-	-	385,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,730	-	17,653	-	107,357
Other liabilities		1,027,549	324	-	397,678	511,733	18,481	1,141	6,109	-	5,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,338	-	19	35,530	11,962	5,893	19,290	11,322
Income tax payable		1,095,950	-	-	46,535	465,953	95,338	31,428	6,588	185	6,320	1,344	2,769	368	-	2,426	50	678	4,418	-	282,995	689	24,879	40,852	82,135
Deferred income tax		131,437	-	71,302	-	7,405	545	1,541	1,903	24	451	24	-	-	-	-	-	1,506	-	-	2,478	1,317	42,941	-	-
Sundry creditors		2,173,477	20,381	78,400	238,894	370,554	77,682	1,937	12,697	510	162,908	2,068	3,607	1,985	50,741	915	-	4,844	15	14,292	257,621	30,784	697,671	26,273	159,460
Provisions		1,211,073	22,372	22,372	-	868,535	48,048	13	5,970	402	51,912	-	-	2,094	-	-	-	4,620	192	-	68,010	5,713	29,554	20,128	105,882
Special reserves		166,068	-	-	-	-	-	97,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,078	-	-
Bonds and guarranteed notes		11,388,831	130,250	-	8,168,770	199,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,638,155	512,309	-	-	-
Total Liabilities		268,088,881	7,113,700	407,999	10,583,955	176,736,477	2,255,299	165,054	173,601	1,240	6,237,737	13,083	20,700	8,192	122,221	5,121	5,050	1,344,996	10,301	14,393	37,099,444	6,665,057	5,384,080	888,036	27,060,545
Non-controlling interest		4,760,945	314,270	4,027,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412,378	-	-	-	634,978
Shareholders' equity																-	-						-		
Share capital		11,460,000	22,730,531	28,091	11,500,000	12,225,000	950,000	600,000	75,000	3,000	575,000	8,100	20,000	10,000	160,000	25	5,100	1,047,350	12,962	507,713	3,767,226	792,673	1,103,841	305,950	493,500
Capital surplus due to par value in excess of th		8,172	1,071	-	-	9,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income		193,594	1,064,316	43,031	-	19,490	-	-	209,975	-	2,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,272	3,495	90,823	416,064	53,347	(64,795)	17,774	461,258
Retained earnings:																									
Contingency reserves		54,776	22,811	-	-	3,388	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,012	-	-	-	22,013
Legal reserves		330,734	321,793	-	330,735	-	190,000	89,922	15,000	600	-	1,620	4,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	18,382
Regulatory Reserves		312,382	6,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,022	283,427	-	21,427	-	-
Retained earnings		13,352,554	7,613,112	5,700,062	5,269,322	5,488,777	336,047	272,230	305,351	16,684	537,950	36,834	49,575	39,215	(118,132)	7,764	(2,144)	(317,661)	15,562	3,047	1,191,041	(47,899)	130,513	206,218	1,845,310
Total retained earnings		14,050,446	7,964,210	5,700,062	5,600,057	5,492,165	526,221	362,152	320,351	17,284	537,950	38,454	53,575	41,215	(118,132)	7,764	(2,144)	(317,661)	15,562	17,337	1,526,480	(47,899)	151,940	206,218	1,885,705
Total equity		25,712,212	31,760,128	5,771,184	17,100,057	17,745,898	1,476,221	962,152	605,326	20,284	1,115,126	46,554	73,575	51,215	41,868	7,789	2,956	734,961	32,019	615,873	5,709,770	798,121	1,190,986	529,942	2,840,463
Total liabilities and equity	L	298,562,038	39,188,098	10,207,042	27,684,012	194,482,375	3,731,520	1,127,206	778,927	21,524	7,352,863	59,637	94,275	59,407	164,089	12,910	8,006	2,079,957	42,320	630,266	43,221,592	7,463,178	6,575,066	1,417,978	30,535,986

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Inversiones Atlántida, S. A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Comprenhensive Income Statement
As of December 31, 2025
(in HNL 000´s)

ANNEX 2

	Consolidated	Eliminations Debits	Eliminations Credits	Inversiones Atlántida, S. A.	Banco Atlántida, S. A.	Seguros Atlántida, S. A.	de Fondos de Pensiones Atlántida, S. A.	Almacenadora Atlántida, S. A.	Bolsa Atlántida, S. A.	Leasing Atlántida, S. A.	Servicios Atlántida, S. A.	Infomática Atlántida, S. A.	Temporal Atlantida, S.A.	Servicios Digitales GUIP; S.A.	LynxLabs S.A.	Mapea S.A.	Banco Atlántida Nicaragua	Informatica Atlántida Mexico; S.A.	Iberoatlántida Inversiones España	IFA & Subsidiaries	AOI & Subsidiaries	GSA & Subsidiaries	ITL & Subsidiarie	SONISA & Subsidiaries
Financial proceeds																								
Interest income	23,723,286	247,921	-	95,582	17,475,073	192,193	73,136	4,447	1,763	1,011,145	4,326	2,130	2,039	100	2	-	157,768	-	71	3,180,998	641,880	314,299	444,753	369,502
Interest expense	13,910,970	-	248,832	995,257	9,746,764	-	1,093	14,188	-	716,160	-	-	157	11,997	119	900	69,083	-	-	1,803,909	426,168	225,211	71,129	77,667
Financial profit	9,812,316	247,921	248,832	(899,675)	7,728,309	192,193	72,043	(9,741)	1,763	294,985	4,326	2,130	1,882	(11,897)	(117)	(900)	88,685	-	71	1,377,089	215,712	89,088	373,624	291,835
(-) Loan impairment charges	(2,479,384)	-	-	-	(2,002,513)	(870)	-	-	-	(20,157)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,026)	-	-	(225,559)	(70,050)	(45,465)	(40,097)	(4,647)
Finacial profit, net of loan impairment charges	7,332,932	247,921	248,832	(899,675)	5,725,796	191,323	72,043	(9,741)	1,763	274,828	4,326	2,130	1,882	(11,897)	(117)	(900)	18,659	-	71	1,151,530	145,662	43,623	333,527	287,188
Income from insurance activities	7,389,264	175,149	-	-	-	4,926,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,408,475	-	1,068,326	-	160,916
Expenses from insurance activities	6,484,399	-	6,790	-	-	4,195,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253,568	-	907,643	-	134,521
Profit from insurance activities	904,865	175,149	6,790	-	-	731,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,907	-	160,683	-	26,395
Commissions and fees:																								
Services	188,727	925,659	-	-	-	-	-	79,184	-	-	330,347	302,719	59,875	141,907	50,236	139	-	50,731	-	20,617	-	78,041	-	590
Commissions	6,678,791	79,066	-	-	4,003,945	-	413,213	-	4,470	6,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,186	-	-	1,914,446	36,427	159,335	8,063	163,982
Leases	142,945	65,949	-	462	91,684	-	-	106,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,636	-	-	2,648
Other income	692,919	10,871	-	-	502,545	-	-	25,953	-	-	-	10,400	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	2,767	383	63,578	-	98,116
Total proceeds from services	7,703,382	1,081,545	-	462	4,598,174	-	413,213	211,601	4,470	6,790	330,347	313,119	59,875	141,907	50,236	139	47,234	50,731	-	1,937,830	44,446	300,954	8,063	265,336
Other expenses:																								
Staff-expenses	4,806,669	-	359,636	-	2,508,714	151,734	138,158	40,422	2,325	84,949	315,569	179,683	30,352	60,264	257	27	72,818	24,407	829	897,135	75,192	336,040	105,544	141,886
General and administrative expenses	8,364,710	-	1,004,892	261,218	6,125,247	349,829	80,934	76,004	4,284	116,135	4,500	100,733	18,188	57,105	40,850	78	90,136	9,292	1,930	1,224,830	121,003	342,947	67,576	276,783
Depreciation and amortizations	1,389,291	147,703	-	307	667,738	16,822	15,612	11,306	16	9,974	712	16,143	5,266	38,498	251	542	12,450	212	552	230,096	22,326	151,201	11,440	30,124
Total other expenses	14,560,670	147,703	1,364,528	261,525	9,301,699	518,385	234,704	127,732	6,625	211,058	320,781	296,559	53,806	155,867	41,358	647	175,404	33,911	3,311	2,352,061	218,521	830,188	184,560	448,793
Operating income	1,380,509	1,652,318	1,620,150	(1,160,738)	1,022,271	404,177	250,552	74,128	(392)	70,560	13,892	18,690	7,951	(25,857)	8,761	(1,408)	(109,511)	16,820	(3,240)	892,206	(28,413)	(324,928)	157,030	130,126
Non-operating income (expenses):																								
Income from dividends	23,985	1,412,515	-	1,381,337	27,841	11,872	-	1,003	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,736	-	-	4,743	-	3,967
Gain on assets available for sale	306,237	-	-	-	229,197	-	-	-	-	61,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,712	(223)	-	3,209	-
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	33,756	-	-	-	28,646	599	186	-	-	133	-	-	270	216	-	-	-	-	-	2,210	-	1,008	483	5
10% interest tax	(100,184)	-	-	(76,960)	-	(16,519)	(4,516)	(404)	(170)	-	-	(212)	(204)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129)	(1,051)	(19)	-
Other income, net	2,600,419	611,032	903,388	80,709	989,375	45,593	113,875	2,933	1,586	59,422	43	(9,103)	230	(966)	-	-	24,397	(5,412)	550	239,263	21,258	603,205	5,260	135,845
Total non-operating income (expenses)	2,864,213	2,023,547	903,388	1,385,086	1,275,059	41,545	109,545	3,532	1,417	120,897	43	(9,315)	296	(750)	-	-	24,397	(5,412)	6,286	254,185	20,906	607,905	8,933	139,817
Income before income tax, assets tax, net gross income solidarity contribution and minority interest	4,244,722	3,562,821	2,523,538	224,348	2,297,330	445,722	360,097	77,660	1,025	191,457	13,935	9,375	8,247	(26,607)	8,760	(1,408)	(85,114)	11,408	3,047	1,146,391	(7,507)	282,977	165,963	269,943
Income tax	1,437,059	-	-	46,535	667,369	95,338	87,173	20,837	185	28,926	3,040	2,769	1,851	912	2,603	50	6,910	4,063	-	308,381	678	23,046	54,857	81,536
Deferred income tax	134,186	68,359	-	-	-	1,722	774	940	2	875	9	-	-	-	-	-	403	-	-	19,005	250	41,847	-	-
Income before non-controlling interest	2,673,477	3,494,462	2,523,538	177,813	1,629,961	348,662	272,150	55,883	838	161,656	10,886	6,606	6,396	(27,519)	6,157	(1,458)	(92,427)	7,345	3,047	819,005	(8,435)	218,084	111,106	188,407
Net Income attributable to non-controlling interest	(375,363)	314,853	231,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(242,373)	-	-	-	(49,295)
Net income	2,298,114	3,809,315	2,754,696	177,813	1,629,961	348,662	272,150	55,883	838	161,656	10,886	6,606	6,396	(27,519)	6,157	(1,458)	(92,427)	7,345	3,047	576,632	(8,435)	218,084	111,106	139,112
Other comprehensive income																								
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:																								
(Loss) over fixed asset revaluation surplus	(5,420)		1,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,755)	-	-
		-	-																					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		-	-																					
(Loss) from sales of financial foreclosed assets	(63,277)	362,021		-	(2,803)	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	-	(354)	(1,418)	(79,905)	-	381,499
Other profit	12,131	445,055		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,173	4,172	91,071	182,079	29,992	29,473	17,467	79,759
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	690	152	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**2,242,238**	**4,616,543**	**2,756,031**	**177,813**	**1,628,000**	**348,662**	**272,150**	**55,883**	**838**	**162,456**	**10,886**	**6,606**	**6,396**	**(27,519)**	**6,157**	**(1,458)**	**(92,427)**	**7,345**	**3,047**	**758,357**	**20,139**	**160,897**	**128,573**	**600,370**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.