



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS OF OUR FINANCIAL
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF
OPERATIONS
AS OF MARCH 31, 2026**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial position and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and other financial information related to this. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standard, procedures and provisions issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission of The Republic of Honduras. Our future results may vary materially from those discussed in this document due to several factors that affect our business.

Executive summary

Inversiones Atlántida reported consolidated net income of L608,327 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to L323,831 thousand for the same period of 2025 (an increase of 87.9%), of which L377,972 thousand is attributable to shareholders of the parent (L271,018 thousand in 2025, an increase of 39.5%) and L230,355 thousand to non-controlling interests (L52,813 thousand). The comparison is affected by the change in the consolidation perimeter: SONISA and its subsidiaries in Belize and Seguros Atlántida Ecuador were not part of the Group in the first quarter of 2025. The result was driven by net interest income of L3,120,392 thousand (48.9% higher than in 2025), reflecting the growth of the loan portfolio and the full-quarter contribution of the Belize operations, together with higher income from commissions and fees (L2,364,237 thousand, 39.8% higher). Loan impairment charges increased 27.5% to L730,690 thousand, while asset quality remained stable: the non-performing loans ratio was 1.8% (1.9% as of December 31, 2025) and the coverage ratio increased to 122.2% (111.1%).

During the quarter the Company completed the early redemption of its Guaranteed Notes due 2026 (USD252,209 thousand of principal), funded with an additional issuance of USD40,000 thousand of Senior Notes due 2030, a L2,000,000 thousand loan from Banco de Occidente, S.A., the increase of its syndicated facility and the Series A contributions. Following the redemption, S&P Global Ratings removed the Company's ratings from CreditWatch negative and, in July 2026, affirmed the 'B-' rating with a positive outlook.

Unless otherwise indicated, the figures in this report are taken from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of March 31, 2026 and the ratios are calculated as defined in the glossary at the end of this report.

Overview

We are one of the largest financial services groups in Honduras and, through our subsidiaries, we offer a wide range of corporate and retail banking, insurance, pension fund management and other financial services to more than 5.0 million clients as of March 31, 2026. We were recognized as a Financial Group by the National Banking and Insurance Commission (CNBS by its acronym in Spanish) in 2012 and our main subsidiary, Banco Atlántida, was founded in 1913. We believe that our businesses benefit from important synergies of being part of a Financial Group.

Our businesses are mainly focused on three segments: (i) banks, through our subsidiaries Banco Atlántida, one of the largest banks in Honduras based on total assets as of March 31, 2026, according to data from the CNBS, Banco Atlántida El Salvador, Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, Pacific Bank in Panama, Banco Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Bank (Belize); (ii) insurance, through our subsidiaries Seguros Atlántida, one of the largest insurance providers in Honduras based on total assets as of March 31, 2026, according to data from CNBS, Atlántida Vida, Seguros de Personas, Seguros Atlántida El Salvador, Seguros Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Insurance (Belize) and (iii) pension fund management, through our subsidiary AFP Atlántida, the largest private pension fund manager in Honduras based on assets under management as of March 31, 2026, according to data published by our competitors, and AFP Confia, El Salvador's largest private pension fund manager based on assets under management, as of March 31, 2026, according to data from the Superintendencia of the Financial System of El Salvador. Atlantic Bank (Belize), Atlantic Insurance (Belize) and

Seguros Atlántida Ecuador are the latest incorporation of the Group realized during 2025.

Our operations in Honduras include Banco Atlántida, Seguros Atlántida and AFP Atlántida, which are among the most profitable entities in the Honduran banking, insurance and pension fund management industries, according to CNBS. For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, Banco Atlántida had net income of L460,622 thousand and L185,256 thousand and a ROAE of 10.3% and 4.9%; Seguros Atlántida had net income of L78,531 thousand and L107,127 thousand and a ROAE of 21.9% and 35.2%; and AFP Atlántida had net income of L76,752 thousand and L67,635 thousand and a ROAE of 32.8% and 28.5%, respectively (ROAE of subsidiaries calculated on the basis of their separate financial statements, see glossary). Banco Atlántida occupies a prominent position in the local market in terms of total assets, loans and interest receivable and deposits, with market shares of 20.3%, 21.4% and 21.5%, respectively, as of March 31, 2026, according to CNBS statistics of the financial system (consulted on August 13, 2026). Seguros Atlántida is one of the largest insurers in terms of gross written premiums, with a market share of 14.0% and 13.9% as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, according to CNBS statistics (consulted on August 13, 2026). AFP Atlántida is the largest private pension fund manager in Honduras with a 58.0% market share in terms of assets under management as of March 31, 2026, according to Company estimates.

The Group has one of the largest banking distribution networks in Honduras. As of December 31, 2025, we had 5,640 service points in Honduras, which together with our insurance distribution network and other operations in Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador and Belize added 6,284 service points as follows:

- 411 branches (185 agencies, 92 teller windows embedded within corporate client offices, 30 drive through and 88 branches related to the other business lines of the Group).
- 1,506 ATMs (539 proprietary ATMs and 967 third-party network ATMs) and
- 4,367 non-correspondent banking agents.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, Banco Atlántida El Salvador had net income of L15,170 thousand and L15,340 thousand and a ROAE of 1.9% and 1.9%, respectively (see glossary). Banco Atlántida El Salvador's market share was 5.2%, 4.9% and 5.2% in total assets, loans and deposits, respectively, as of March 31, 2026, according to SSF data. AFP CONFIA had a 51.0% market share in terms of total assets under management and 48.1% in terms of total number of clients according to SSF data. Furthermore, we have three small operations in Nicaragua (Banco Atlántida Nicaragua), Panama (Pacific Bank), and Ecuador (Banco Atlántida Ecuador).

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, Atlantic Bank (Belize) had net income of L22,440 thousand and a ROAE of 13.2% (see glossary). Atlantic Bank's market share was 42.5%, 38.9% and 43.7% in total assets, loans and deposits, respectively, as of March 31, 2026, according to the Central Bank of Belize (Quarterly Financial Information of Domestic Banks, March 2026).

Factors affecting our results of operations

Our results of operations are affected by a number of factors, the most relevant of which are described below.

Effects of changes in interest rates

Our results of operations depend to a large extent on our net interest income, which is the difference between the interest earned on our interest-earning assets and the interest paid on our interest-bearing liabilities. Changes in market interest rates affect, among other things, the:

- volume of loans originated;
- market value of our financial assets; and
- gains or losses from sales of loans and securities.

Increases in short-term interest rates can reduce our financial margin, which comprises most of our income. A significant portion of our subsidiaries' assets, including loans, are long-term assets. In contrast, most deposits are short-term deposits. When interest rates increase, Banco Atlántida and the other Banking Subsidiaries must pay higher interest on deposits, while accrued interest on assets does not increase as rapidly. This can cause a decrease in profits. Interest rate increases could result in adverse changes in our financial margin, thus reducing our growth rate or even resulting in decreases compared to previous periods.

Increases in interest rates can reduce the value of our financial assets. The Company owns a substantial portfolio of loans and debt securities that have both fixed and variable interest rates. The market value of security with a fixed interest rate generally decreases when prevailing interest rates increase. This may have an adverse effect on our earnings and financial condition. In addition, we may incur costs (which, in turn, could affect our results) as our subsidiaries implement strategies to reduce and mitigate future exposure to interest rates. The market value of an obligation with a variable interest rate may be adversely affected when interest rates increase due to a delay in the application of price change terms.

The assets and liabilities have been classified by Banco Atlántida's domicile as domestic (operations in Honduras) or foreign (operations outside Honduras) and by currency denomination (*lempiras* or United States Dollar (USD)). Domestic operations include *lempiras* (local currency of our operations in Honduras) and USD-denominated assets and liabilities. Foreign operations include assets and liabilities denominated in USD. USD have been translated to *lempiras* using the exchange rate published by the Central Bank on the relevant dates. For more information, see "Exchange Rates" For the purposes of this section, U.S. dollar-denominated assets and liabilities include: (i) domestic USD, which includes all transactions conducted in Honduras or on behalf of Honduran residents in USD, and (ii) foreign USD, which includes all transactions conducted with entities outside of Honduras, such as multilateral banks and correspondents.

Asset and Liability Rates

Given that 71.1% of our consolidated interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 comes from Banco Atlántida, our analysis is focused on the behavior of Banco Atlántida's interest rates. The following tables set out the weighted average interest rates of assets and liabilities in *lempiras* and USD as of March 31, 2026, December 31, 2025 and 2024, compared to the average rates of the Honduran financial system published by the Central Bank of Honduras.

The rates of assets and liabilities in *lempiras* are as follows:

	2026	2025	2024
Assets (loans-BASA)	13.4%	13.1%	8.8%
System Average Assets Rate	14.0%	14.5%	14.0%
Liabilities (deposits-BASA)	5.0%	6.1%	4.4%
Monetary Policy Rate	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%

The Honduran banking industry does not typically set interest rates based on a formal benchmark. However, the weighted average interest rates on *lempira*-denominated assets and liabilities are indirectly influenced by the minimum bid rate established by the Central Bank for its treasury notes.

In this context, the Central Bank increased the monetary policy rate from 3.00% to 4.00% on August 5, 2024, in line with the measures outlined in the 2024–2025 Monetary Program, aimed at mitigating domestic inflationary pressures and safeguarding the country's external position, and to 5.75% on October 28, 2024, reinforcing its monetary tightening stance in response to persistent inflationary risks. The rate remained at 5.75% through March 31, 2026. On September 18, 2026, the Central Bank approved a further increase to 6.00%, effective September 21, 2026.

Prior to these adjustments, the monetary policy rate had remained at 3.00% since November 27, 2020, when it was reduced by 75 basis points.

Banco Atlántida's average interest rate on assets (loans) denominated in lempiras was 13.4% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 13.1% as of December 31, 2025. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, the loan portfolio denominated in lempiras grew 4.5% while the local financial system grew 2.5%, according to CNBS data.

Banco Atlántida's average interest rate on Lempira-denominated liabilities (deposits) decreased to 5.0% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 6.1% as of December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, deposits denominated in lempiras increased 4.3%, while the local financial system grew 4.4% during the same period, according to CNBS data.

The assets and liabilities rates in USD are as follows:

	2026	2025	2024
Assets (loans-BASA)	9.7%	10.0%	7.2%
System Average Assets Rate	10.1%	10.6%	10.7%
Liabilities (Deposits-BASA)	3.8%	4.3%	3.6%
System Average Liabilities Rate	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%

Banco Atlántida's average interest rate on assets (loans) denominated in USD was 9.7% as of March 31, 2026, compared to 10.0% as of December 31, 2025. The loan portfolio denominated in USD grew 1.7% as of March 31, 2026, while the local financial system increased 5.9% during the same period, according to data from CNBS.

Banco Atlántida's average interest rate on liabilities (deposits) denominated in USD was 3.8% as of March 31, 2026, and 4.3% as of December 31, 2025. Deposits denominated in USD increased by 4.5% as of March 31, 2026, while deposits for the local financial system grew 5.7% during the same period, according to CNBS data.

Effect of Family Remittances

As of March 31, 2026, family remittances that entered Honduras were USD3,029.1 million, which represented an increase of 15% compared to the corresponding period in 2025, while for the previous comparative periods, they were as shown in the following table:

Period	Amount*	Data type	Change %
31/03/2026	3,029.1	(r)	15%
31/03/2025	2,634.4	(r)	25%
31/03/2024	2,100.8	(r)	-1%
31/03/2023	2,119.6	(r)	9%

Expressed in millions of U.S. dollars.

(p) Preliminary data
(r) Revised data

Income generated by Banco Atlántida from family remittance services consisted primarily of foreign exchange commissions, money transfer fees, other related service charges, and gains on foreign currency transactions. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, Banco Atlántida processed USD903.6 million in family remittances, representing a 21.1% increase compared with USD746.2 million processed during the same period in 2025. As of March 31, 2026, the Bank's market share reached 29.8%, compared with 28.0% as of March 31, 2025.

Competition

We face intense competition in all our segments, which can materially affect our growth, market share, margins and profitability. For more information, see "Honduras Financial Services Industry."

Inflation

An increase in inflation may adversely affect our financial performance, primarily because a significant portion of our assets is not indexed to inflation. Sustained inflationary pressures could also weaken demand for our products and services and limit our ability to adjust pricing accordingly. Furthermore, given that a considerable share of our cost structure is fixed in the short term, our capacity to offset inflationary impacts through cost adjustments may be constrained. Rising inflation may also deteriorate borrowers' repayment capacity, thereby affecting the quality of our loan portfolio.

Historically, the Honduran economy has been characterized by moderate inflation levels; however, this pattern was disrupted in 2022 due to a series of external shocks, including elevated international commodity prices and supply chain constraints. As a result, annual inflation increased from 5.32% as of December 2021 to 9.80% by December 2022. Inflationary pressures subsequently began to ease during 2023 as external conditions improved, and the effects of the earlier shocks gradually dissipated.

The disinflationary trend continued into March 2025, when annual inflation decreased further to 4.49%, 0.27 percentage points below the 4.76% recorded in March 2024, and remained within the Central Bank's tolerance range of $4.0\% \pm 1.0$ percentage point. Inflation dynamics were supported by slower price increases for certain food products and lower prices for vehicle and household fuels. The main contributors to annual inflation included food and non-alcoholic beverages, housing and utilities, hotels and restaurants, personal care, household furnishings, and clothing and footwear. Cumulative inflation during the first quarter of 2025 reached 2.01%.

As of March 2026, annual inflation declined further to 3.94%, compared with 4.49% in March 2025, representing a decrease of 0.55 percentage points and remaining within the Central Bank's medium-term tolerance range of $4.0\% \pm 1.0$ percentage points. Cumulative inflation during the first quarter of 2026 stood at 1.01%. Food and non-alcoholic beverages remained the largest contributor to annual inflation, followed by transportation, restaurants and accommodation services, and housing and utilities. Transportation costs experienced increased pressure during March, primarily reflecting higher domestic fuel prices associated with developments in international petroleum markets.

Overall, inflation developments between March 2024 and March 2026 indicate a gradual moderation in price pressures, with annual inflation declining from 4.76% in March 2024 to 4.49% in March 2025 and 3.94% in March 2026. Despite this favorable trend and inflation remaining within the Central Bank's tolerance range, risks persist from international commodity and energy price volatility, geopolitical developments, domestic food prices, and potential demand-side pressures. These factors could affect operating costs, borrowers' repayment capacity, credit quality, and the Bank's overall financial performance.

Exchange Rates

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk whenever it maintains open positions in currencies other than Honduran Lempiras. Movements in the exchange rate may increase the volatility of these positions and, consequently, the level of financial risk assumed.

In addition, any depreciation of the Lempira against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect the repayment capacity of clients with obligations denominated in foreign currency or linked to U.S. dollar dynamics, potentially impacting loan performance and insurance premium collections, and ultimately affecting the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

The behavior of the exchange rate in Honduras is influenced by both structural and cyclical factors, including the seasonality of export flows—particularly coffee and other agricultural commodities—as well as the demand for foreign currency to finance imports. Within the framework of a managed exchange rate regime, adjustments tend to occur gradually, reflecting underlying market conditions and the foreign exchange policy implemented by the Central Bank of Honduras.

In recent years, exchange rate dynamics have remained relatively stable, although the Lempira has maintained a gradual depreciation trend against the U.S. dollar. In 2020, the Lempira showed a slight appreciation supported by reduced external demand and stable foreign currency inflows during the pandemic period. In 2021, the currency resumed a moderate depreciation path in line with the recovery of economic activity and higher import demand.

As of March 2025, the exchange rate stood at approximately L25.62 per USD1.00, compared with approximately L24.66 per USD1.00 in March 2024, reflecting a year-on-year depreciation of approximately 3.9%. This adjustment occurred amid continued demand for foreign currency associated with imports and other external payments, partially offset by foreign currency inflows from remittances and exports.

By March 2026, the exchange rate reached approximately L26.56 per USD1.00, representing a year-on-year depreciation of approximately 3.7% compared with March 2025. Despite the continued depreciation of the Lempira, exchange rate movements remained gradual, supported by strong foreign currency inflows, particularly family remittances and export revenues, as well as the availability of international reserves.

More recently, exchange rate dynamics have continued to reflect the interaction between foreign currency inflows and domestic demand for U.S. dollars. Strong remittance flows, export receipts—particularly from coffee—and international reserve levels have provided support to the foreign exchange market, while demand associated with imports and other external obligations has maintained depreciation pressures on the Lempira.

Overall, the evolution of the exchange rate between March 2025 and March 2026 reflects a continuation of the gradual depreciation of the Lempira against the U.S. dollar. While foreign currency inflows and international reserves have contributed to maintaining orderly market conditions, exchange rate risk remains relevant for the Group, particularly through its potential impact on foreign currency exposures and on the repayment capacity of borrowers with U.S. dollar-denominated obligations but Lempira-denominated income.

Demographic trends

During the last 4 years the main demographic variables of the country have behaved as shown in the following table:

Period	Population (millions)	% Change	GDP * (USD)	% Change	Poverty rate	% Change	Unemployment rate	% Change
2025	10.0	1.4%	3,951	5.5%	60.1%	-4.4%	4.9%	0.2%
2024	9.9	1.5%	3,745	6.0%	62.9%	-1.9%	4.9%	-19.1%
2023	9.7	1.5%	3,534	8.0%	64.1%	N/A	6.1%	-30.8%
2022	9.6	1.6%	3,272	10.0%	N/A	N/A	8.8%	3.2%

GDP per capita

The source for the Poverty Rate was changed to the National Statistics Institute (INE, by its acronym in Spanish) due to lack of updated information from the World Bank. For the Unemployment Rate, the World Bank updated its database on April 8, 2025, which is why the percentages presented in the table above underwent changes, due to new data obtained to update the calculating methodology for this indicator.

Bank loans

The growth of Banco Atlántida's loan portfolio, particularly within the retail banking segment, continues to be supported by structural factors such as relatively low levels of financial penetration in Honduras, which provide ample room for further credit expansion. In this context, total credit to GDP is estimated to have reached approximately 65.5% as of December 2025, reflecting a gradual deepening of the financial system.

According to data from the Central Bank of Honduras, credit to the private sector continued to expand during 2025, recording year-over-year growth of 11.7% as of March 2025 (Central Bank of Honduras, Comportamiento de la economía hondureña, primer trimestre 2026). Growth in 2025 was relatively balanced across currencies, with credit denominated in Honduran Lempiras increasing by 10.2%, while foreign currency lending grew by 10.3%. By borrower segment, credit to businesses increased by 7.5% year-over-year, while lending to households expanded at a stronger rate of 13.3%.

As of March 2026, the financial system's credit to the private sector grew 6.4% year-over-year (L47,353.9 million), compared with 11.7% as of March 2025, according to the Central Bank of Honduras (Comportamiento de la economía hondureña, primer trimestre 2026). Of the total loan portfolio, 76.4% was denominated in Honduran Lempiras, while the remaining 23.6% was denominated in foreign currency. Loans to private businesses amounted to L364.7 billion, or 52.3% of total credit, while loans to households reached L332.0 billion, representing 47.7% of the total.

The moderation in overall credit growth as of March 2026 was observed primarily in local currency lending. Credit denominated in Honduran Lempiras increased by 3.9% year-over-year, while foreign currency credit grew at a stronger rate of 8.9%. By borrower segment, lending to businesses expanded by 6.7% year-over-year, compared with 3.2% growth in household credit. In local currency, financing to businesses increased by 6.1%, while lending to households grew by 2.3%.

Foreign currency lending continued to show stronger growth, particularly among households. As of March 2026, foreign currency credit to businesses increased by 7.6% year-over-year, while foreign currency lending to households expanded by 22.9%. Nevertheless, businesses continued to account for the vast majority of foreign currency lending, representing 90.2% of the total foreign currency loan portfolio, compared with 9.8% for households.

Overall, credit developments between March 2025 and March 2026 indicate a transition toward a more moderate pace of expansion. While total private sector credit growth decelerated from approximately 10.2% in March 2025 to 5.0% in March 2026, lending remained positive across both businesses and households. The composition of growth also shifted, with business lending expanding faster than household lending in 2026 and foreign currency credit growing more rapidly than local currency lending. These trends suggest continued demand for financing, although at a more moderate pace than observed in the previous year.

Results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL	%
Interest income	6,491,516	5,414,934	1,076,582	19.9%
Interest expense	3,371,124	3,319,588	51,536	1.6%
Financial profit	3,120,392	2,095,346	1,025,046	48.9%
Loan impairment charges	730,690	572,992	157,698	27.5%
Financial profit, net of impairment charges	2,389,702	1,522,354	867,348	57.0%
Income from insurance activities	2,607,195	1,597,096	1,010,099	63.2%
Expenses from insurance activities	2,309,767	1,377,659	932,108	67.7%
Profit from insurance activities	297,428	219,437	77,991	35.5%
Services	61,263	58,053	3,210	5.5%
Commissions	1,943,886	1,469,969	473,917	32.2%
Leases	36,292	29,322	6,970	23.8%
Other income	322,796	133,477	189,319	141.8%
Total proceeds from services	2,364,237	1,690,821	673,416	39.8%
Staff-expenses	1,423,094	1,055,238	367,856	34.9%
General and administrative expenses	2,634,896	1,817,939	816,957	44.9%
Depreciation and amortization	342,897	375,742	-32,845	-8.7%
Total operating expenses	4,400,887	3,248,919	1,151,968	35.5%
Operating income	650,480	183,693	466,787	254.1%
Income from dividends	5,336	3,049	2,287	75.0%
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	63,533	33,605	29,928	89.1%
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,998	5,438	-3,440	-63.3%
Other income, net	464,913	370,280	94,633	25.6%
Total non-operating income	535,780	412,372	123,408	29.9%
Income before income tax	1,186,260	596,065	590,195	99.0%
Income tax/capital gain/net assets tax	577,933	272,234	305,699	112.3%
Net income	608,327	323,831	284,496	87.9%
Attributable to shareholders of the parent	377,972	271,018	106,954	39.5%
Attributable to non-controlling interests	230,355	52,813	177,542	336.2%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Below is an analysis of the components of our consolidated statement of comprehensive results set out in the table above:

Interest income

The following table shows the components of interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL	%
Loans	5,564,123	4,642,688	921,435	19.8%
Certificates, bonds and others	628,307	501,913	126,394	25.2%
Finance leasing	208,986	192,398	16,588	8.6%
Deposits	90,100	77,935	12,165	15.6%
Total	6,491,516	5,414,934	1,076,582	19.9%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Interest income increased 19.9%, or L1,076,582 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to a 19.8% increase in interest income on loans, a 25.2% increase in interest income on certificates, bonds and other securities and an 8.6% increase in interest income on finance leases.

Interest income on loans increased 19.8%, or L921,435 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, as a result of an increase in the volume of loans in local and foreign currency of 5.7% and 34.8%, respectively, which contributed L769,425 thousand, and an upward trend in interest rates, which contributed L152,012 thousand; of which L292,022 thousand was due to the incorporation of SONISA.

Interest income on certificates, bonds and other securities increased 25.2%, or L126,394 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, due to an increase in the volume of investments, which contributed L171,689 thousand, partially offset by a decrease of L45,295 thousand due to a downward trend in interest rates, of which L72,202 thousand was due to the incorporation of SONISA.

Interest income on finance leases increased 8.6%, or L16,588 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, due to an increase of L54,655 thousand resulting from an 8.9% increase in the volume of finance leases, partially offset by a decrease of L38,067 thousand due to the downward trend in interest rates.

Interest expense

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL	%
Deposits	2,467,667	2,455,739	11,928	0.5%
Loans obtained from banks	584,250	554,538	29,712	5.4%
Bonds and guaranteed notes	319,207	309,311	9,896	3.2%
Total,	3,371,124	3,319,588	51,536	1.6%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Interest expense increased 1.6%, or L51,536 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, primarily due to a 5.4% increase in interest expense on loans from banks.

Interest expense on deposits increased 0.5%, or L11,928 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, as an increase of L239,843 thousand due to the higher volume of deposits was largely offset by a decrease of L227,915 thousand due to the downward trend in interest rates, of which L70,193 thousand was due to the incorporation of SONISA.

Interest expense on loans from banks increased 5.4%, or L29,712 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, as a result of the upward trend in interest rates, which increased interest expense by L89,740 thousand, partially offset by a decrease in the volume of loans from banks, which reduced it by L60,028 thousand, of which L4,025 thousand was due to the incorporation of SONISA.

Loan impairment charges

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Change	%
Loan impairment charges	730,690	572,992	157,698	27.5%
NPL ratio (1)	1.8%	1.9%	-	-
Coverage ratio (2)	122.2%	111.1%	-	-
Provision for loan losses	4,115,225	3,830,368	284,857	7.4%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Note:

(1) The NPL ratio is calculated dividing NPLs (including refinanced NPLs) by our gross loan portfolio. (2) The coverage ratio is calculated dividing the provision for loan losses by NPLs (including refinanced NPLs). (3) Loan impairment charges are for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; the NPL ratio, the coverage ratio and the provision for loan losses are as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Loan impairment charges increased 27.5%, or L157,698 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025. The NPL ratio as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 was 1.8% and 1.9%, respectively, and the coverage ratio was 122.2% and 111.1%, respectively.

For the three months ended March 31, 2026, loan portfolio impairment charges were allocated as follows:

- a) Attributable to retail banking L85,620 thousand.
- b) Attributable to SME banking L353,163 thousand.
- c) Attributable to corporate banking L291,907 thousand.

Pursuant to Resolution SBO No. 014/16-01-2026 issued by the Commission, certain commercial loans of Banco Atlántida, S.A. were reclassified to Category III, with the corresponding impairment allowances to be constituted gradually over a six-year period. The change in the risk category distribution of the portfolio therefore results from the regulator's instruction and not from a deterioration in the credit quality of the portfolio.

The provision for loan losses increased L284,857 thousand as of March 31, 2026 compared to December 31, 2025, mainly due to loan impairment charges of L673,258 thousand, an increase of L57,432 thousand in the provision recorded under SBO Resolution No. 674/26-08-2021, an exchange rate effect of L8,082 thousand and interest included in loans of L205 thousand, partially offset by charge-offs of L342,786 thousand, releases of reserves of L100,594 thousand and transfers to assets held for sale of L10,740 thousand.

Proceeds from services.

The following table presents the components of income from services for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL	%
Services	61,263	58,053	3,210	5.5%
Commissions	1,943,886	1,469,969	473,917	32.2%
Leases	36,292	29,322	6,970	23.8%
Other income ⁽¹⁾	322,796	133,477	189,319	141.8%
Total	2,364,237	1,690,821	673,416	39.8%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Other income consists of gains on the purchase/sale of foreign currency, changes in value of financial assets and liabilities, account management fees, gains on sale of financial assets and other (miscellaneous) income.

Proceeds from services increased by 39.8%, or L673,416 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, primarily due to an increase in commissions and other income of 32.2% and 141.8%, respectively, as explained below.

The increase in commission income of 32.2%, or L473,917 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, is mainly explained as follows:

Commissions

Loan commissions	L59,515
Products by services	L50,008
Affiliate commissions	L58,570
Credit and debit card	L201,298

Other fees L104,525

Total **L473,916**

*(In thousands of HNL) * Includes collection fees, intra-bank transfer fees and service fees, among others.*

The increase in other income of 141.8%, or L189,319 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, is primarily due to an increase of L112,796 thousand in miscellaneous income, reflecting a higher volume of other activities, an increase of L68,256 thousand in gains on the purchase and sale of foreign currency and an increase of L8,267 thousand in account management fees.

Profit from insurance activities.

The following table presents the components of income from insurance activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026, and 2025:

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	(HNL)	%
Income from insurance activities	2,607,195	1,597,096	1,010,099	63.2%
Expenses from insurance activities	2,309,767	1,377,659	932,108	67.7%
Profit from insurance activities	297,428	219,437	77,991	35.5%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Profit from insurance activities increased 35.5%, or L77,991 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, due to the movements in income and expenses discussed below:

Income from insurance activities increased L1,010,099 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to: (i) higher premiums issued by Atlántida Vida and Seguros Atlántida of L44,988 thousand and L159,963 thousand, respectively, partially offset by a decrease of L118,459 thousand in Seguros Atlántida Ecuador; (ii) premiums issued of L341,432 thousand and L119,526 thousand as a consequence of the incorporation of Seguros Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Insurance (Belize), respectively; (iii) higher ceded reinsurance commissions of L40,217 thousand in Seguros Atlántida and L19,362 thousand in Atlántida Vida, partially offset by a decrease of L21,980 thousand in Seguros Atlántida El Salvador, and ceded reinsurance commissions of L17,753 thousand and L3,566 thousand from the incorporation of Seguros Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Insurance (Belize), respectively; (iv) a change in reserves for outstanding claims of L175,547 thousand; (v) a variation in forecast reserves of L54,140 thousand and salvage and claims recoveries of L20,493 thousand; (vi) claims recovered from foreign reinsurers of L151,928 thousand; (vii) variation in catastrophic risk reserves of L886 thousand; and (viii) other technical income of L41,375 thousand. These effects were partially offset by a decrease of L16,383 thousand in the variation of reserves for risk; recoveries from paid surety bonds of L5,621 thousand; reversal of impairment on premiums receivable of L389 thousand; and other net effects of L18,245 thousand.

Expenses from insurance activities increased L932,108 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to increases in: (i) premiums ceded to foreign reinsurers of L48,983 thousand; (ii) insurance commissions of L1,295 thousand; (iii) the variation in forecast reserves of L184,772 thousand; (iv) incurred claims of L138,023 thousand, plus claims of L131,776 thousand and L19,680 thousand as a consequence of the incorporation of Seguros Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Insurance (Belize), respectively; (v) premium returns and cancellations of L130,591 thousand; (vi) the change in unearned premium provisions of L83,949 thousand and in incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims of L120,081 thousand; (vii) executed surety bonds of L390 thousand; (viii) premiums ceded to local reinsurers of L1,196 thousand; (ix) insurance commissions of L62,139 thousand; (x) a variation in catastrophic risk reserves of L664 thousand; (xi) a variation in special reserves of L2,565 thousand; (xii) surety bond commissions of L19 thousand; (xiii) insurance bonuses for intermediaries of L2,840 thousand; (xiv) a variation in mathematical reserves of L3,198 thousand; (xv) the allowance for impairment on premiums receivable of L6,654 thousand; (xvi) premiums from excess of loss contracts of L15,848 thousand; and (xvii) surety bond bonuses for intermediaries of L21 thousand; the effects were partially offset by a decrease of L21,002 thousand in other technical expenses, claims settlement expenses of L1,496 thousand and returns and cancellations of surety bond premiums of L76 thousand.

Operating expenses

The following table presents the components of operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025:

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL's	%
Staff expenses	1,423,094	1,055,238	367,856	34.9%
General and administrative expenses	2,634,896	1,817,939	816,957	44.9%
Depreciation and amortization	342,897	375,742	-32,845	-8.7%
Total	4,400,887	3,248,919	1,151,968	35.5%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Operating expenses increased by 35.5%, or L1,151,968 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, primarily due to an increase of 34.9% in staff expenses and an increase in general and administrative expenses by 44.9%, as explained below.

Staff expenses increased by 34.9%, or L367,856 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to an increase in salary adjustments and headcount of L75,747 thousand; L123,469 thousand as a consequence of the incorporation of Seguros Atlántida Ecuador, Atlantic Bank and Atlantic Insurance; an increase of L10,006 thousand in employer contributions; an increase of L53,020 thousand in medical care for the Group's employees; an increase of L90,915 thousand in bonuses; and other net increases of L19,319 thousand; partially offset by a decrease of L4,620 thousand in insurance premiums.

General and administrative expenses increased 44.9%, or L816,957 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to: (i) an increase of L377,738 thousand in miscellaneous expenses, comprising higher commission expenses of L240,123 thousand, other administrative expenses of L86,482 thousand, loyalty programs of L20,690 thousand, subscriptions of L12,268 thousand, security tax of L6,569 thousand, finance leases of L6,000 thousand and provisions of L5,606 thousand, including L137,568 thousand as a consequence of the incorporation of Seguros Atlántida Ecuador, Atlantic Bank (Belize) and Atlantic Insurance (Belize); (ii) an increase of L191,692 thousand in outsourced services; (iii) an increase of L86,589 thousand in taxes and contributions to local governments; and (iv) an increase of L122,308 thousand in professional fees; (v) an increase of L20,512 thousand in directors and officers expenses; and (vi) capital contributions of L18,119 thousand.

Our efficiency ratio was 69.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (operating expenses over the sum of net interest income, profit from insurance activities, proceeds from services and non-operating income, net).

Non-operating income (expenses)

	March 31,		Change	
	2026	2025	HNL	%
Income from dividends	5,336	3,049	2,287	75.0%
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	63,533	33,605	29,928	89.1%
Gain on sale of fixed assets	1,998	5,438	-3,440	-63.3%
Other income, net	464,913	370,280	94,633	25.6%
Total	535,780	412,372	123,408	29.9%
<i>(In thousands of L except percentages)</i>				

Non-operating income (expenses) increased by 29.9%, or L123,408 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, primarily due to an increase of 25.6% in other income, net and an increase of 89.1% in the net gain on disposal of assets held for sale, as explained below. The comparative figures for 2025 have been restated to present the tax on interest income within income tax expense, consistently with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements (see note 2 to the financial statements).

The net gain on disposal of assets held for sale increased 89.1%, or L29,928 thousand, due to higher sales of such assets during the first quarter of 2026.

Other income, net increased 25.6%, or L94,633 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025, mainly due to: (i) a decrease of L122,594 thousand in net income from the valuation of financial assets; (ii) an increase of L243,989 thousand in other income (expenses), net, mainly due to an increase of L49,143 thousand in

the release of reserves on financial assets; (iii) a decrease of L21,889 thousand in other financial income (expenses), net; (iv) an increase of L22,859 thousand in net gains from exchange rate fluctuations; (v) a decrease of L11,808 thousand in the release of reserves on financial assets; and (vi) an increase of L15,924 thousand in losses due to theft, assault and fraud.

Income tax

Income tax expense increased 112.3%, or L305,699 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025. The effective income tax rate was 48.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 45.7% for the same period of 2025 (restated to include the tax on interest income within income tax expense).

Net income

Net income increased 87.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to the same period of 2025. Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent increased 39.5%, to L377,972 thousand (L271,018 thousand in 2025), while net income attributable to non-controlling interests increased from L52,813 thousand to L230,355 thousand, reflecting the higher results of the subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests and the incorporation of SONISA and its subsidiaries in Belize as from the fourth quarter of 2025. The increase of L177,542 thousand in net income attributable to non-controlling interests is explained mainly by Banco Atlántida (88.41% owned by the Group; L53,397 thousand), AFP Confía (78.03%; L56,928 thousand), SONISA (69.87%; L32,349 thousand), Atlantic Bank (74.28%; L5,772 thousand) and Leasing Atlántida (65.22%; L17,689 thousand), with other subsidiaries accounting for the remaining L11,407 thousand. Average equity attributable to shareholders of the parent increased 49.6% to L26,861,997 thousand. ROAE was 5.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2026, compared to 5.8% for the same period of 2025 (see glossary).

Financial position

Total assets increased 4.2% during the quarter, to L311,220,310 thousand as of March 31, 2026, driven by the growth of the loan portfolio (L5,234,318 thousand, or 2.8%) and of the investment portfolio (L3,128,483 thousand, or 7.0%), funded mainly by deposits, which increased L12,533,050 thousand, or 5.8%, following the change in Banco Atlántida's savings deposit acquisition strategy. Loans from banks increased 5.8%, reflecting the L2,000,000 thousand loan obtained from Banco de Occidente, S.A. and the increase of the syndicated facility, while bonds and guaranteed notes decreased 47.6% as a result of the early redemption of the Guaranteed Notes due 2026, partially offset by the additional issuance of Senior Notes due 2030.

Total equity increased 8.1%, to L32,931,655 thousand, mainly due to net income for the period (L608,327 thousand), the contributions of L1,977,940 thousand received for the subscription of Series A preferred shares and other comprehensive income of L41,871 thousand (foreign currency translation differences of L43,496 thousand, partially offset by valuation adjustments). Non-controlling interests increased L120,914 thousand, mainly reflecting their share of net income for the period, net of dividends declared by subsidiaries.

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	Change %
Cash and cash equivalents	44,341,802	41,679,243	6.4%
Investments	47,524,037	44,395,554	7.0%
Loans and interest receivable, net	191,145,725	185,911,407	2.8%
Other assets	28,208,746	26,575,834	6.1%
Total assets	311,220,310	298,562,038	4.2%
Deposits	228,425,591	215,892,541	5.8%
Loans from banks (sectoral and other)	31,373,749	29,651,848	5.8%
Bonds and guaranteed notes	5,969,928	11,388,831	(47.6%)
Other liabilities	12,519,387	11,155,661	12.2%
Total liabilities	278,288,655	268,088,881	3.8%
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	28,049,796	25,712,212	9.1%
Non-controlling interests	4,881,859	4,760,945	2.5%
Total equity	32,931,655	30,473,157	8.1%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Cash flows

Net cash flow from operating activities amounted to L8,816,021 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (L5,240,253 thousand in 2025), reflecting the net increase in deposits of L12,533,050 thousand, which exceeded the net increase in loans of L6,226,398 thousand, and operating cash generation before changes in operating assets and liabilities of L2,661,531 thousand. Net cash used in investment activities amounted to L4,293,776 thousand, mainly the increase of the investment portfolio (L3,178,092 thousand) and the acquisition of property and equipment (L220,954 thousand). Net cash used in financing activities amounted to L1,808,522 thousand: the redemption of the Guaranteed Notes due 2026, net of the additional Senior Notes issued (L5,418,903 thousand), and the decrease in sectoral loans (L358,151 thousand) were partially offset by the increase in loans from banks (L2,080,052 thousand) and the shareholder contributions received (L1,977,940 thousand). As a result, cash and cash equivalents increased L2,713,723 thousand during the quarter, to L44,341,802 thousand.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net cash flow from operating activities	8,816,021	5,240,253
Net cash flow used in investment activities	(4,293,776)	(3,790,496)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(1,808,522)	(5,230,167)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,713,723	(3,780,410)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(51,164)	45,201
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	44,341,802	28,930,314

(In thousands of L)

Results by business segment and geography

The following table summarizes net income and total assets by business segment, as presented in note 15 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Segment results are presented before the elimination of intragroup transactions; the results of the holding companies and corporate services entities, net of the dividends they receive from Group entities (L1,551,544 thousand in 2026 and L308,095 thousand in 2025), and the consolidation eliminations are presented in the column "Holding and eliminations".

	Net income Q1 2026	Net income Q1 2025	Total assets March 31, 2026
Banking	551,502	228,537	291,590,104
Insurance	144,751	128,563	7,106,552
Pension fund management	335,876	177,612	2,066,090
All other segments	140,615	110,247	11,073,349
Total reportable segments	1,172,744	644,959	311,836,095
Holding and eliminations	(564,417)	(321,128)	(615,785)
Consolidated	608,327	323,831	311,220,310

(In thousands of L)

Banking contributed 47% of the net income of the reportable segments in the first quarter of 2026 (35% in 2025), with net income more than doubling on the growth of net interest income and the full-quarter contribution of Atlantic Bank (Belize). Pension fund management contributed 29% (28% in 2025), driven by AFP Confia and AFP Atlántida, and Insurance 12% (20% in 2025), reflecting a lower technical result in Honduras and the incorporation of the Ecuador and Belize insurers. By country, El Salvador and Honduras generated 76% of net income in the quarter (net of intragroup dividends received by the holding companies of each country), followed by Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama and Belize; the Belize operations were not part of the Group in the first quarter of 2025.

	Net income Q1 2026	Net income Q1 2025	Interest income Q1 2026
Honduras	228,529	186,031	4,992,322
El Salvador	236,402	171,158	792,606
Belize	19,037	-	379,202
Nicaragua	28,226	12,190	156,743
Panama	23,872	29,349	172,094
Ecuador	56,147	11,900	97,185
Other	(8,683)	(6,269)	2,429
Eliminations	24,797	(80,528)	(101,065)
Consolidated	608,327	323,831	6,491,516

(In thousands of L)

Liquidity and financing

Banco Atlántida is our main source of funds. The Group's liquidity comes from deposits, loans from banks and financial institutions and debt securities issued.

The following table shows the main sources of funds of the Group as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	March 31 2026	December 31 2025	Change	%
Demand Deposits	46,881,886	42,349,662	4,532,224	10.7%
Savings Deposits	89,336,930	84,359,631	4,977,299	5.9%
Term Deposits	89,683,674	86,700,271	2,983,403	3.4%
Other	2,523,101	2,482,977	40,124	1.6%
Total, Deposits	228,425,591	215,892,541	12,533,050	5.8%
Banks loans	31,373,748	29,651,847	1,721,901	5.8%
Bonds and guaranteed notes	5,969,928	11,388,831	-5,418,903	-47.6%
	265,769,268	256,933,219	8,836,049	3.4%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Deposits increased 5.8% to L228,425,591 thousand as of March 31, 2026, compared to L215,892,541 thousand as of December 31, 2025, mainly due to the change in Banco Atlántida's savings deposit acquisition strategy.

Bank loans were L31,373,748 thousand as of March 31, 2026, compared to L29,651,847 thousand as of December 31, 2025. Banco Atlántida has lines of credit with 17 global financial institutions with which it maintains correspondent relationships. Its main credit line providers include IFC, the US Department of Agriculture - Commodity Credit Corporation, BCIE, Citibank N.A., Wells Fargo Bank N.A. and Commerzbank AG. As of March 31, 2026, Banco Atlántida had a total of USD537,386 thousand (L14,274,649 thousand) in uncommitted credit lines from foreign institutions, of which USD259,540 thousand (L6,894,185 thousand) were available for use.

Bonds and secured notes issued were L5,969,928 thousand as of March 31, 2026, compared to L11,388,831 thousand as of December 31, 2025, a decrease of L5,418,903 thousand, which comprises redemptions of L6,892,571 thousand, partially offset by new issuances of L1,270,892 thousand, an increase of L37,454 thousand due to the application of the amortized cost method and an increase of L165,321 thousand due to the variation in the exchange rate.

Through our asset and liability management policy, we seek to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to honor deposit withdrawals, pay other liabilities at maturity, extend loans or other forms of credit to customers, pay liabilities arising from the insurance policies we issue, and meet working capital needs. The minimum amount of liquidity that our main subsidiaries are obliged to maintain depends on the reserve requirements established by the Central Bank, as well as the technical and mathematical legal reserves required by our insurance operations.

We expect deposits, loans and borrowings from banks and debt securities issued to be sufficient to meet our liquidity requirements over the next 12 months.

Regulatory Capital

As a holding company, we are not required to maintain regulatory capital on a consolidated basis. However, in accordance with the capitalization requirements of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador and Belize, Banco Atlántida, Banco Atlántida El Salvador, Banco Atlántida Nicaragua, Pacific Bank, Banco Atlántida Ecuador and Atlantic Bank (Belize) are required to maintain specific levels of regulatory capital as a percentage of their risk-weighted assets (capital adequacy ratio for Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador and Belize, and capital fund for El Salvador). As of March 31, 2026, the required capital adequacy ratio for Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador and Belize was 12.5%, 10.0%, 8.0%, 9.0% and 9.0%, respectively, while the required capital fund for El Salvador was 12.0%.

The following tables show the calculation of regulatory capital for Banco Atlántida (capital adequacy ratio), Banco Atlántida El Salvador (capital fund), Banco Atlántida Nicaragua (capital adequacy ratio), Pacific Bank (capital adequacy ratio), Banco Atlántida Ecuador (capital adequacy ratio) and Atlantic Bank (Belize) (capital adequacy ratio), in accordance with the respective regulatory requirements:

Banco Atlántida	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total, level 1	12,143,030	11,879,790	10,392,336
Total, level 2	7,641,038	7,168,722	6,368,066
Total, Regulatory Capital	19,784,068	19,048,512	16,760,402
Total, Risk-weighted assets	157,640,515	150,746,417	137,171,296
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	12.6%	12.6%	12.2%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

	March 31,	December 31,	
	2026	2025	2024
Banco Atlántida El Salvador			
Total, level 1	127,635	127,635	117,038
Total, level 2	13,741	9,083	5,526
Total, Regulatory Capital	141,376	136,718	122,564
Total, Risk-weighted assets	1,098,239	1,095,142	945,059
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	12.9%	12.5%	13.0%
<i>(In thousands of USD except percentages)</i>			

	March 31,	December 31,	
	2026	2025	2024
Banco Atlántida Nicaragua			
Total, level 1	972,928	1,109,212	805,080
Total, level 2	6,361	-127,757	-63,601
Total, Regulatory Capital	979,290	981,455	741,479
Total, Risk-weighted assets	2,326,246	2,394,089	2,474,725
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	42.1%	41.0%	30.0%
<i>(In thousands of córdobas except percentages)</i>			

	March 31,	December 31,	
	2026	2025	2024
Pacific Bank (Panama)			
Total, level 1	32,519	29,250	29,250
Total, level 2	-2,691	-343	-1,476
Total, Regulatory Capital	29,828	28,907	27,774
Total, Risk-weighted assets	181,919	184,059	116,585
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	16.4%	15.7%	23.8%
<i>(In thousands of B/. except percentages)</i>			

	March 31,	December 31,	
	2026	2025	2024
Banco Atlántida Ecuador			
Total, level 1	13,321	2,079	430
Total, level 2	425	87,906	73,273
Total, Regulatory Capital	13,746	89,985	73,703
Total, Risk-weighted assets	106,943	11,967	13,310
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	12.9%	13.3%	18.1%
<i>(In thousands of USD except percentages)</i>			

Figures as of March 31, 2026 for Banco Atlántida Ecuador are taken from the technical equity report (patrimonio técnico) filed with the Superintendencia de Bancos del Ecuador. Figures as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented as previously reported and are under review.

Atlantic Bank	March 31,	December 31,
	2026	2025
Total, level 1	161,311	140,035
Total, level 2	50,339	7,442
Total, Regulatory Capital	211,650	147,477
Total, Risk-weighted assets	1,486,784	1,433,532
Regulatory capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets	14.2%	10.3%

(In thousands of BZ\$ except percentages)

Commitments and contractual obligations

The Group assumes several commitments and contractual obligations that may require future payments in cash. The following table summarizes our commitments and contractual obligations as of March 31, 2026:

	Less than 30 days	From 31 to 90 days	From 91 days to 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Deposits	80,091,512	51,872,970	64,645,079	17,749,775	14,066,254	228,425,591
Bank loans	8,287,781	2,358,354	5,160,581	12,306,717	3,260,316	31,373,749
Bonds and guaranteed notes	91,013	13,282	659,677	5,120,954	85,002	5,969,928
Total	88,470,305	54,244,607	70,465,337	35,177,447	17,411,572	265,769,268
% of total	33.3%	20.4%	26.5%	13.2%	6.6%	100.0%

(In thousands of L except percentages)

Capital expenditures

Consolidated capital expenditure, comprising investments in branches, technology equipment, intangible assets and software licenses, amounted to L391,236 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2026 (L390,213 thousand for the same period of 2025), including the integration of the Belize operations (see glossary).

Off-balance sheet agreements

In the normal course of business, the Group engages in various off-balance sheet activities that carry credit, market and operating risk and are not reflected in our financial statements. These activities include commitments to extend credit that would not otherwise be accounted for as contingent loans, such as guarantees, letters of credit and loans under standby contracts, including lines of credit and syndicated loans. We provide our clients with services related to the issuance and confirmation of commercial and stand-by letters of credit and the issuance of bank guarantees. These contingent liabilities are detailed below:

	As of March 31, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Letters of credit and idle credit documents	L 1,862,064	1,744,671
Securities and bank guarantees issued	6,331,457	6,468,040
Acceptance debtors	32,892	76,497
Idle credits	11,136,706	10,919,626
Other responsibilities	297,257	327,081
	L 19,660,376	19,535,915

(In thousands of L)

The credit risk of both on-and off-balance sheet financial instruments changes based on many factors, including the value of collateral held and other security arrangements. To mitigate credit risk, we generally determine the need for specific requirements for covenants, guarantees and guarantees on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the financial instrument and the solvency of the client. We may also require letters of commitment and oral assurances. The amount and type of collateral held to reduce credit risk varies, but may include real estate, machinery, equipment, inventory, and accounts receivable, as well as cash on deposit, stocks, bonds, and other marketable securities that are generally held in our possession or by another appropriate custodian or depository. This guarantee is periodically assessed and inspected to ensure both its existence and its adequacy. Additional collateral is required where appropriate as determined by the credit committee of our subsidiaries.

Qualitative and quantitative disclosure on market risks

We are exposed to risks in the ordinary course of business, particularly credit risk, liquidity risk, exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. For a discussion of how we regularly assess and manage our exposure to these risks, please see Note 4 of our consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026.

Series A preferred shares.

Glossary of key performance indicators

ROAE (return on average equity): for the Group, annualized net income attributable to shareholders of the parent divided by the average of equity attributable to shareholders of the parent at the beginning and at the end of the period. For subsidiaries, annualized net income of the entity according to its separate financial statements divided by the average of its month-end equity balances from the end of the prior year to the end of the period, which is the basis used in prior reports.

ROAA (return on average assets): annualized net income for the period divided by the average of total assets at the beginning and at the end of the period. For the three months ended March 31, 2026, ROAE was 5.6% and ROAA was 0.8% (5.8% and 0.3% for the same period of 2025).

NPL ratio: non-performing loans (past-due, over-due and under judicial collection, including refinanced loans) divided by the gross loan portfolio. Coverage ratio: allowance for loan and interest losses divided by non-performing loans. Both ratios are calculated on the balances of note 5 to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Efficiency ratio: operating expenses (employee benefits, general and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization) divided by the sum of net interest income, profit from insurance activities, proceeds from services and non-operating income, net.

Effective tax rate: total income tax expense (including the tax on interest income and deferred income tax) divided by income before income tax. Capital expenditure: investments in property and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and software licenses during the period, according to management records; acquisitions of property and equipment and investment properties presented in the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows amounted to L221,683 thousand (L140,655 thousand for the same period of 2025).

Net interest margin and other ratios of Banco Atlántida presented in the section "Effects of changes in interest rates" are calculated by Banco Atlántida on the basis of its separate financial statements