



ALL BUSINESS
ACADEMY



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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FINABANK N.V.

Finabank N.V. is a privately owned commercial bank headquartered in Paramaribo, Suriname, established in 1991. The bank is one of the four systemically important financial institutions in the country and operates under the supervision of the Central Bank of Suriname.

As at December 31, 2025, Finabank reported total assets of SRD 28.5 billion. The bank maintains a strong financial profile, supported by prudent risk management, solid capitalization, and consistent profitability.

Finabank is rated by Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited, which reaffirmed its local currency rating of A/A+ in 2025. The bank is also ISO/IEC 27001 certified for information security and was recognized as a "Top Employer" in 2025, reflecting its focus on governance, operational resilience, and people development.

Finabank operates under a two-tier governance structure consisting of an Executive Board responsible for day-to-day management and a Supervisory Board responsible for oversight and strategic guidance.

The bank provides a full range of financial services, including lending, deposits, payments, and digital banking solutions, serving key segments comprising:

- Retail Banking
- Business Banking
- Platinum Banking
- Merchant Banking
- Government and Financial Institutions

Finabank's strategy is centered on sustainable growth, digital transformation, and customer-centric service delivery, combining strong personal relationships with modern digital channels.

The bank operates its headquarters in Paramaribo and maintains a network of branches across Paramaribo (central, north, and south), Wanica, and Nickerie.

OUR PURPOSE, VISION, MISSION, AND CORE VALUES

Our Purpose Statement

We empower people to own the future.

Our Vision

We are the number one financial solutions provider.

Our Mission

With our dedicated and caring professionals, we successfully enable your ambitions financially.

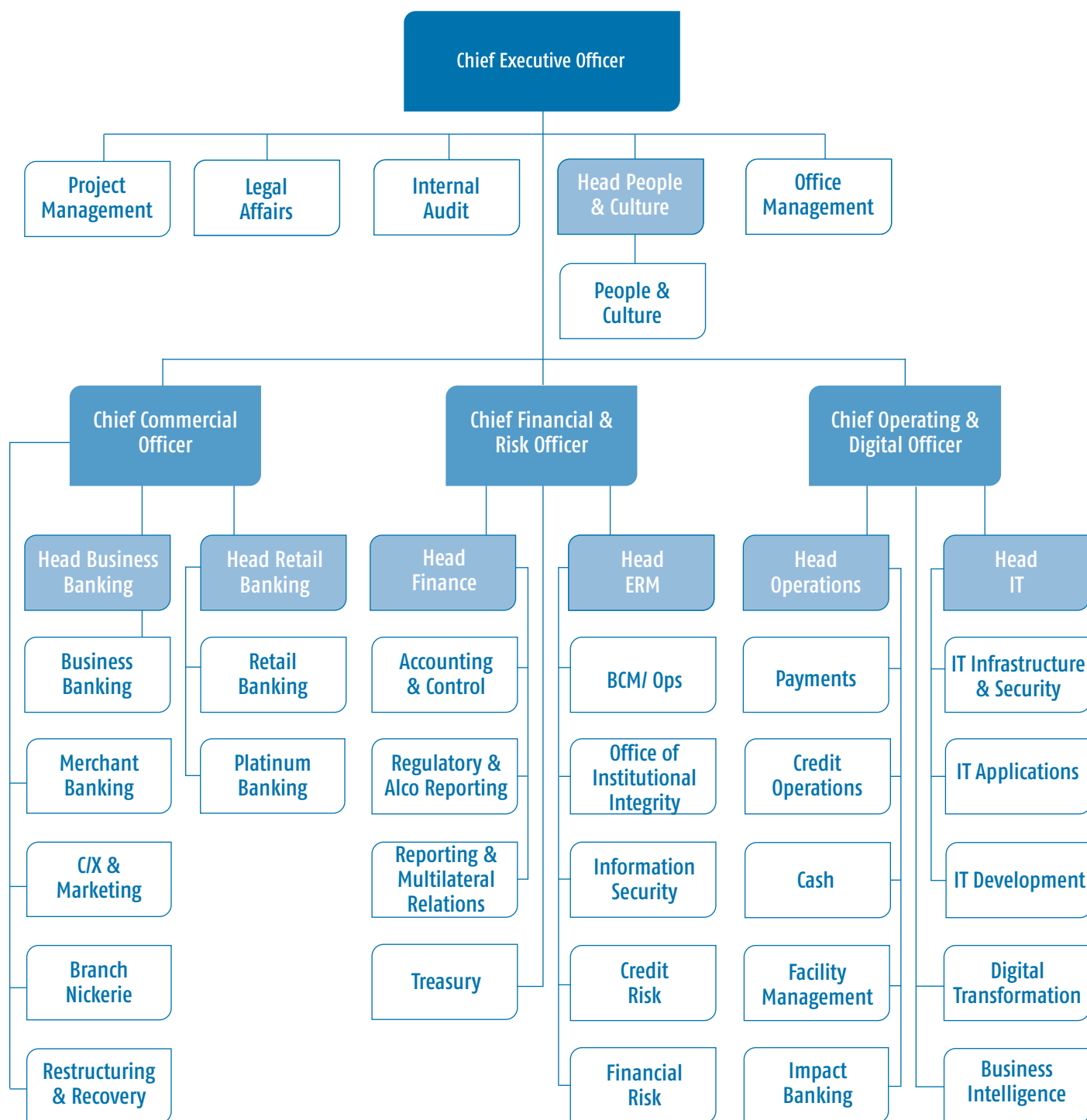
Our Core Values

Trust:	We act responsibly
Partnership:	We work as one team
Agility:	We go the extra mile
Innovation:	We improve continuously
Expertise:	We are the best in class

Our Key Stakeholders

- Our customers are people with wishes, dreams, and goals. We provide financial services to help them achieve their wishes, dreams, and goals. Accordingly, we do our utmost to understand our customers and offer solutions that support them in achieving their goals.
- Our society is evolving. We want to make a clear, positive, and sustainable contribution to our society. In the first place by playing a constructive role in the sustainable development of the economy by means of our products and services, but certainly also by playing a leading role in the development of the financial sector in Suriname.
- Our employees seek work that offers them satisfaction, commitment, security, and development. We offer a modern working environment in which everyone can develop to their fullest potential, both professionally and personally, and make a meaningful contribution to our customers, colleagues, and society.
- Our shareholders make it possible for us to do our job. To reward them for their commitment, we aim for an attractive and sustainable return, which is achieved by a Bank that our shareholders can be proud of.
- Our suppliers are our partners who support us to offer our financial services to our customers and to create a modern working environment for our employees. We offer our suppliers the opportunity to grow together with us and thus provide them with the opportunity to further develop the relationship in the future in a sustainable manner.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR THE YEAR 2025



As part of the BlueWave People & Culture program, Finabank strengthened its organizational structure to enhance resilience, scalability, and long-term sustainability. This included a refinement of the Executive Board’s scope and the introduction of a Senior Management Team, comprising Heads with clearly defined functional responsibilities.

The revised structure establishes a clearer separation between strategic, tactical, and operational responsibilities. The Executive Board is primarily focused on strategy, oversight, and long-term value creation, while the Senior Management Team is responsible for translating strategy into execution, and operational management is delegated to line management.

This enhanced governance and operating model improves decision-making effectiveness, strengthens execution discipline, and supports the development of internal talent pipelines. It also contributes to improved succession planning and organizational continuity, positioning the bank to sustain growth and manage increasing complexity in a changing operating environment.

Statement of the Executive Board



Eblein G. Frangie, Chief Executive Officer

The world around us

The Global Economy

Despite persistent trade tensions and heightened geopolitical instability, including the outbreak of war in the Middle East, the global economy remained relatively resilient in 2025, recording growth of 3.3 percent, in line with 2024. Global inflation continued its downward trajectory, declining from 5.7 percent in 2024 to 4.1 percent in 2025.

Looking ahead, the IMF projects global growth to moderate to 3.1 percent in 2026, while headline inflation is expected to increase to approximately 4.4 percent, driven by higher energy prices, renewed supply chain pressures, and tighter financial conditions linked to the conflict. Although disinflation is projected to resume in 2027, inflationary pressures are expected to remain elevated in emerging market and developing economies, particularly among commodity-importing countries with existing structural vulnerabilities.

Economic growth in 2025 was supported by continued investment in technology and artificial intelligence, particularly in North America and Asia, alongside accommodative financial conditions and supportive fiscal and monetary policies across several economies. Emerging market economies grew by 4.4 percent, compared to 4.3 percent in 2024, with China and India recording growth rates of 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic growth in the Latin America and Caribbean region remained stable at 2.4 percent in 2025, in line with 2024, but well below the global average. Guyana was once again the region's fastest-growing economy, with a growth rate of 10.3 percent – a normalization compared to the exceptional growth rates of 30 to 45 percent recorded in 2023–2024, which were driven by the onset of oil production.

Suriname

The General Bureau of Statistics (GBS) reported economic growth of 1.7 percent for Suriname in 2024. The IMF estimates growth for 2025 at 1.3 percent.

At the end of 2025, the mining sector – the country’s principal export sector – contracted, primarily due to a decline in gold production over three consecutive years. Total gold production through September 2025 amounted to approximately 14,000 kilograms, representing a significant decline of approximately 32 percent compared to the same period in 2024. This contraction is attributable to less favorable geological conditions for the large gold multinationals, compounded by an increase in gold smuggling by artisanal and small-scale miners.

Crude oil production in 2025 amounted to approximately 6.3 million barrels, while refinery output remained stable relative to 2024. No significant production changes were recorded in the onshore oil sector during the year.

Staatsolie and Block 58

In 2025, Staatsolie N.V. successfully secured a loan of USD 1.6 billion from eighteen financial institutions to finance its 20 percent participation in the development of Block 58 (GranMorgu). Total investment capital for Staatsolie’s share is estimated at USD 2.4 billion. Earlier in the year, Staatsolie had already raised USD 515.8 million through a local bond issuance (term 2025–2033), carrying an interest rate of 7.75 percent on the USD bond and 7.25 percent on the Euro bond. The production start of Block 58 is still anticipated in 2028.

Balance of Payments

The current account of the balance of payments recorded a substantial deficit of USD 295.4 million at end-September 2025, compared to a marginal surplus of USD 20.1 million over the same period in 2024. Exports of goods and services declined by approximately 3.5 percent to USD 1.98 billion, while imports of goods and services increased by 5.3 percent to USD 2.03 billion. The higher import value is largely attributable to large-scale purchases of FPSO and subsea equipment and specialized services related to Block 58. The traditionally negative primary income balance widened by 63 percent during this period, also contributing significantly to the negative current account position.

With respect to merchandise exports, virtually all categories registered a decline in export value. Gold export value rose marginally by 1.3 percent to USD 1.5 billion, as rising international gold prices offset an export volume decline of approximately 30 percent. The average international gold price increased by 23 percent in 2025 to USD 3,442 per troy ounce, driven by economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and heightened demand from central banks and investors. The average oil price, by contrast, fell by 14 percent to USD 67 per barrel, primarily as a result of oversupply driven by increased production from non-OPEC countries.

Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account of the balance of payments recorded a negative balance of USD 295.4 million over the first three quarters of 2025. This negative balance reflects a net inflow of financial resources from abroad into Suriname, primarily in the form of foreign direct investment in the mining sector, serving to finance the current account deficit.

According to the IMF’s 2025 Article IV Consultation report on Suriname, the capital account was strongly negative at end-2025, partly as a result of the major liability management operation carried out by the government in November 2025. In that month, the government issued a new Euro bond amounting to USD 1.575 billion. A portion of the proceeds was used to repurchase the existing restructured 2033 Eurobond. The remaining proceeds were deposited in an offshore escrow account designated for future debt service. The placement of funds in an offshore escrow account constitutes an increase in foreign assets and is recorded as a negative entry in the financial account of the balance of payments.

International reserves at end-2025 stood at approximately USD 1.6 billion, broadly unchanged from end-2024.

Monetary Developments and Exchange Rate

The domestic currency monetary base (Mo) amounted to SRD 26 billion at end-2025, an increase of approximately 31 percent compared to end-2024. This substantial increase was driven by liquidity injections resulting from the expansionary fiscal policy pursued during the year. The growth in the monetary base exerted pressure on the exchange rate and contributed to rising inflation.

The cash exchange rate of the SRD against the USD and EUR depreciated by 11 and 22 percent, respectively, at end-2025 compared to end-2024. According to the GBS, end-of-period inflation rose from 10.1 percent in 2024 to 11.4 percent in 2025, while average inflation declined from 16.2 percent to 9.2 percent over the same period.

Credit Developments

The total outstanding credit portfolio of the banking sector amounted to SRD 45.3 billion at end-2025, representing a nominal increase of 41 percent and a real increase of 26 percent compared to 2024. Growth was primarily driven by an expansion in credit to the private sector. Following several years of negative real credit growth, a significant rebound was recorded in 2025, stimulated in part by TotalEnergies' Final Investment Decision (FID) in October 2024 and the private sector's preparations for the emerging offshore oil industry.

Public Finances and Debt

During the IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program in 2024, the government's primary surplus stood at 0.3 percent of GDP – the lowest level recorded over the preceding four years. The IMF-EFF program concluded in March 2025. By end-2025, the fiscal outcome reflected a significant deterioration: the IMF estimates the primary deficit at 6.3 percent of GDP and the overall deficit at 10 percent of GDP. These figures include the recapitalization of the Central Bank of Suriname, amounting to SRD 8.4 billion – one of the policy measures required under the IMF-EFF program. Excluding this recapitalization expenditure, the primary and overall deficits are estimated at approximately 1 and 5 percent of GDP, respectively. The deterioration in the fiscal outcome is attributable to pre-election fiscal expansion, which depleted government cash balances and resulted in the accumulation of significant supplier arrears.

Total central government debt amounted to USD 4.9 billion at end-2025, comprising external debt of USD 4.2 billion and domestic debt of USD 823 million – an increase of approximately 30 percent in USD terms compared to end-2024. Central government debt denominated in local currency increased by 41 percent, from SRD 134.5 billion to approximately SRD 190 billion. This increase resulted from two major operations: the issuance of SRD 8.4 billion in bonds for the recapitalization of the Central Bank in January 2025, and the liability management operation in November 2025, in which the restructured 2033 Eurobond of USD 660 million was partially repurchased using proceeds from the new international capital market bond of USD 1.575 billion. Following this operation, the government's outstanding international capital market instruments consist of:

- USD 525 million in notes due 2030, carrying an interest rate of 7.7 percent;
- USD 1.05 billion in notes due 2035, carrying an interest rate of 8.5 percent.

The statutory debt-to-GDP ratio stood at approximately 130 percent at end-2025, an increase of 38 percentage points compared to end-2024. Based on the estimated GDP for 2025 as calculated by the Debt Management Office, the ratio amounts to approximately 116 percent – still a substantial increase of approximately 24 percentage points. The IMF estimates Suriname's debt-to-GDP ratio at end-2025 at 106 percent.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS 2023 – 2025

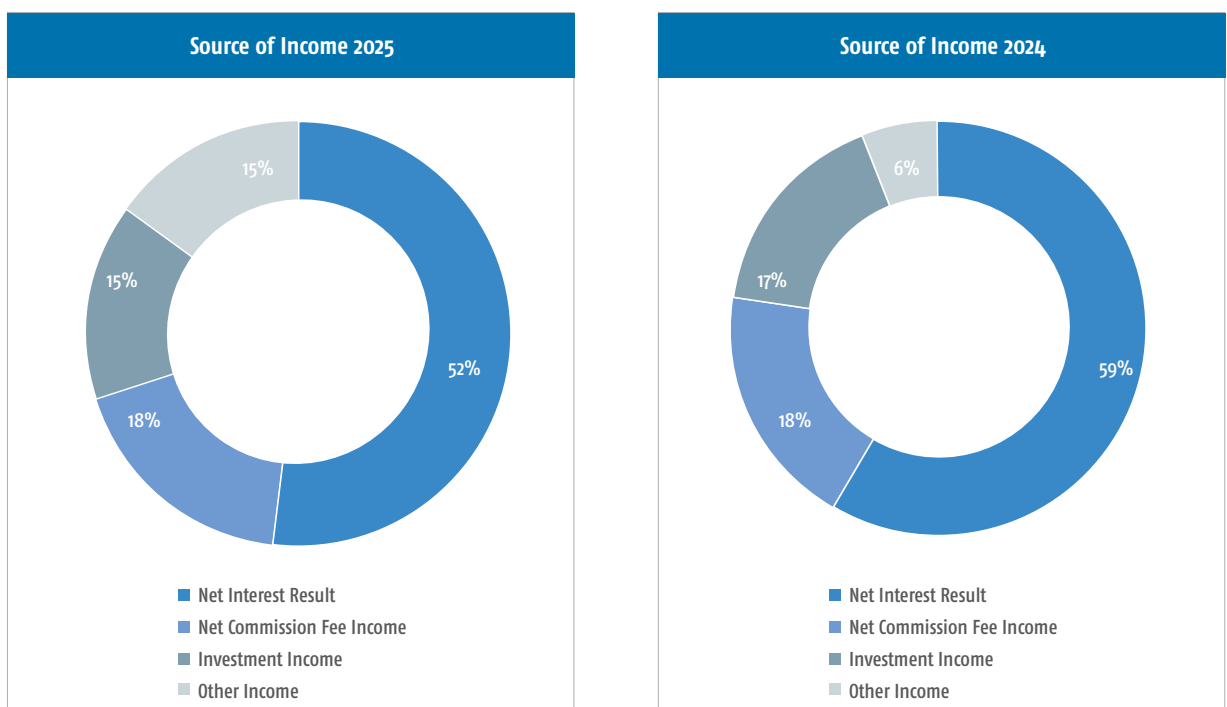
(in thousands of SRD)	December 31, 2025 Audited SRD	December 31, 2024 Restated* SRD	December 31, 2023 Restated* SRD
RESULTS			
Net interest result	837,242	752,381	824,318
Investment income/ (loss)	240,872	213,858	60,246
Net commission and fee income	294,795	242,616	201,051
Other Income (Expense), Net	233,338	72,209	249,765
Total Revenue	1,606,247	1,281,064	1,335,380
Expenses	700,485	672,953	529,516
Expected Credit Loss	65,917	100,655	4,687
Profit before tax	839,845	507,457	801,177
Profit	482,149	262,209	258,328
BALANCE SHEET			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,463,538	488,301	469,623
Amounts due from banks	3,899,424	2,013,291	7,825,844
Loans and advances to customers	12,438,260	8,695,140	7,226,926
Loans and advances to Government	1,811,330	941,937	901,853
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	352,488	476,279	656,358
Other assets	8,500,029	9,075,102	870,808
Total assets	28,465,069	21,690,051	17,951,412
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	617,604	565,487	949,805
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	21,403,532	17,008,007	14,086,979
Other liabilities	4,553,198	2,655,463	1,684,036
Shareholders' equity	1,890,735	1,461,095	1,230,592
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	28,465,069	21,690,051	17,951,412
KEY RATIOS			
Return on equity	28.8%	19.5%	23.0%
Return on assets	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Loans & overdraft Expected Credit Loss ratio	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Stage 3 Impaired ratio	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Stage 3 Coverage ratio	116.4%	93.0%	100.0%
Non performing ratio	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Loan to deposit ratio	58.1%	51.1%	51.3%
Cost income ratio	43.6%	52.5%	37.0%
Profit ratio	56.4%	47.5%	63.0%
Capital ratio (shareholders' equity / total assets *100)	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%
Solvency ratio (by Central Bank of Suriname definition)	18.2%	20.0%	20.0%
Pay-out ratio	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Number of employees at a full time equivalent basis	318	277	249

Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Our financial performance

The operating environment in which Finabank conducted its activities during 2025 remained challenging, particularly in the first half of the year, due to the continued presence of hyperinflationary conditions. In addition, the foreign exchange (FX) market remained highly volatile, with persistent uncertainty regarding both the availability and supply of foreign currency. As of the third quarter of 2025, the economy was no longer considered hyperinflationary, representing a significant shift in the macroeconomic environment. Despite these challenging conditions, Finabank realized growth in its loan portfolio, both in the local and international segments, reflecting the bank's continued ability to support its clients and expand its lending activities across markets.

Notwithstanding these conditions, Finabank reported satisfactory financial performance for the year. This performance was supported by effective management actions, the continued commitment of its personnel, and sustained engagement with key customers. Net Result increased to SRD 482 million in 2025, compared to SRD 262 million in restated 2024 figures.



The Bank's primary source of income continues to be net interest income; however, progress has been made in diversifying revenue streams, with net interest result accounting for approximately 52% of total income in 2025. This reflects the Bank's strategic objective to increase the contribution from net commissions and fees income, investment income and other income.

To support sustainable profitability, the Bank has continued to diversify both its lending portfolio and its sources of non-interest income. This includes direct lending to international companies, participation in international syndications, investments in foreign securities, and the structuring of securities.

Despite these diversification efforts, the volatility in the foreign exchange (FX) market had a significant impact on the Bank's financial results in 2025, primarily through foreign currency translation gains. The Bank maintains a net positive open foreign currency position and operates with a high level of dollarization, with approximately 77% of its balance sheet denominated in foreign currency.

The total net interest result amounted to SRD 837 million, representing an increase of 11% compared to 2024. This increase was primarily driven by exchange rate movements and growth in the loan portfolio. The interest income decreased by 2% compared to the restated number of 2024, while interest expenses decreased by 18%.

Net commission and fee income increased by 22% to SRD 294 million compared to 2024, reflecting the Bank's continued focus on expanding commission, fee, and other non-interest income streams. Other income increased significantly by 223% to SRD 233 million compared to 2024.

As a result, total revenue amounted to SRD 1,606 million, representing an increase of 25% compared to 2024, primarily driven by the depreciation of the SRD against foreign currencies.

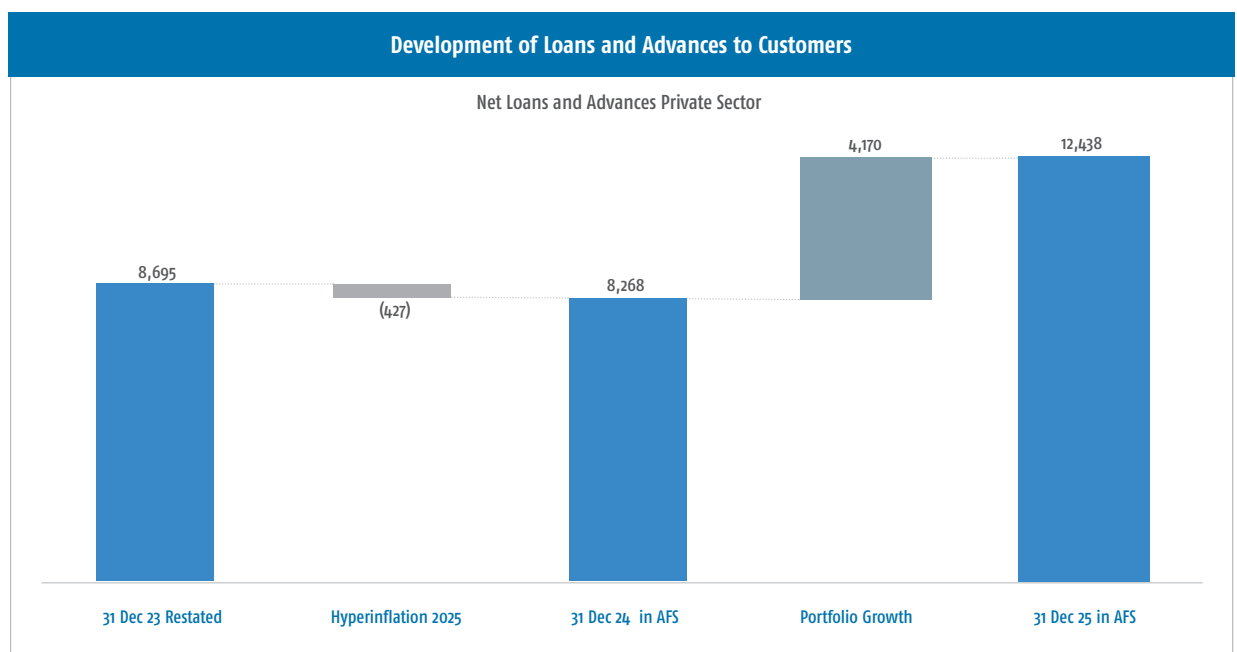
Operating expenses increased to SRD 700 million, representing a 4% increase compared to 2024. This increase was mainly driven by higher personnel expenses and foreign currency-denominated operating costs. In addition, the increase in Expected Credit Losses (ECL) contributed to higher total expenses.

While total income increased by 17%, largely driven by foreign exchange movements, total costs increased by only 4%, resulting in an improved cost-to-income ratio of 44% compared to 2024.

The Bank's loan portfolio has remained healthy over the past five years. Expected credit losses increased by SRD 66 million, primarily due to growth in loans and advances to customers, as well as changes in estimates following refinements to the ECL model to better align with the Bank's strategy, growth, and geographical diversification.

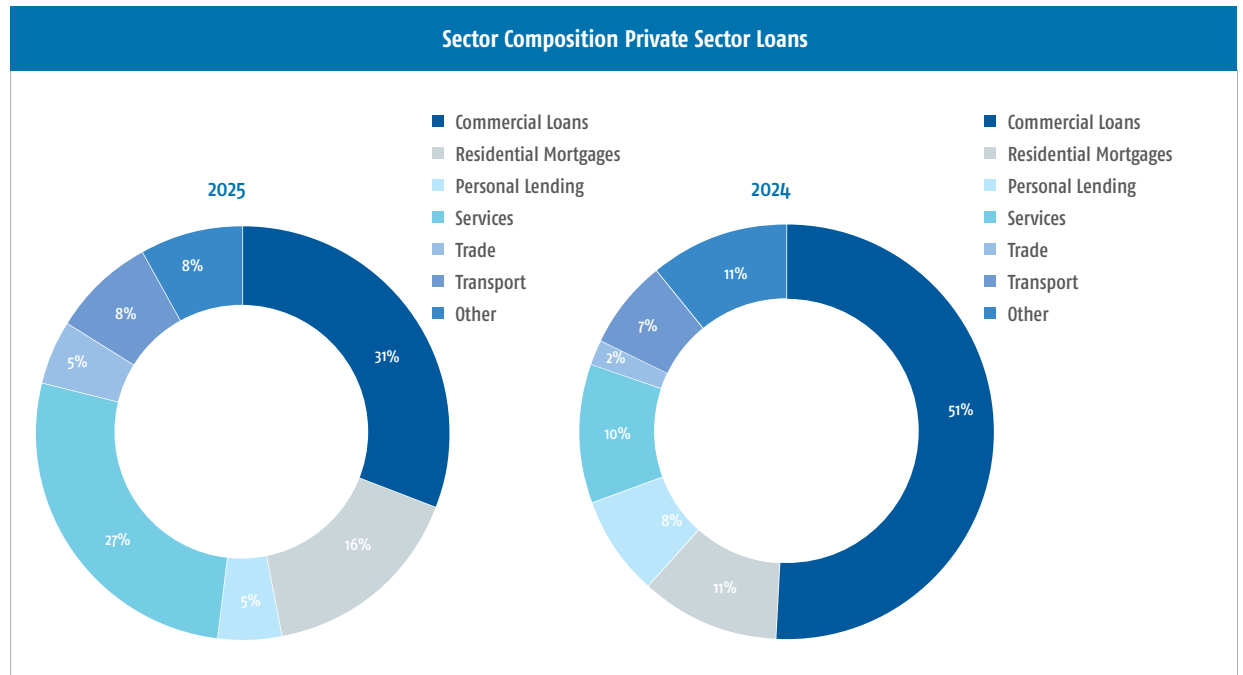
Total assets increased by 31% to SRD 28,465 million compared to the restated balance as at 2024. This growth was mainly driven by an increase in customer deposits and the Bank's successful issuance of securities to strengthen its funding base, thereby supporting further lending activities.

Entrusted funds increased by 26% to SRD 21,403 million in 2025. The Bank's deposit base remains highly dollarized, consisting of approximately 22.7% in SRD and 77.3% in foreign currency.



The net lending portfolio to the private sector increased by 54% in 2025 compared to 2024. As illustrated above, the 2025 lending portfolio has been adjusted to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of June 2025 to reflect inflationary effects. Following this adjustment, net lending growth amounted to 50%, reaching SRD 12.4 billion. These balances exclude loans and advances to the government.

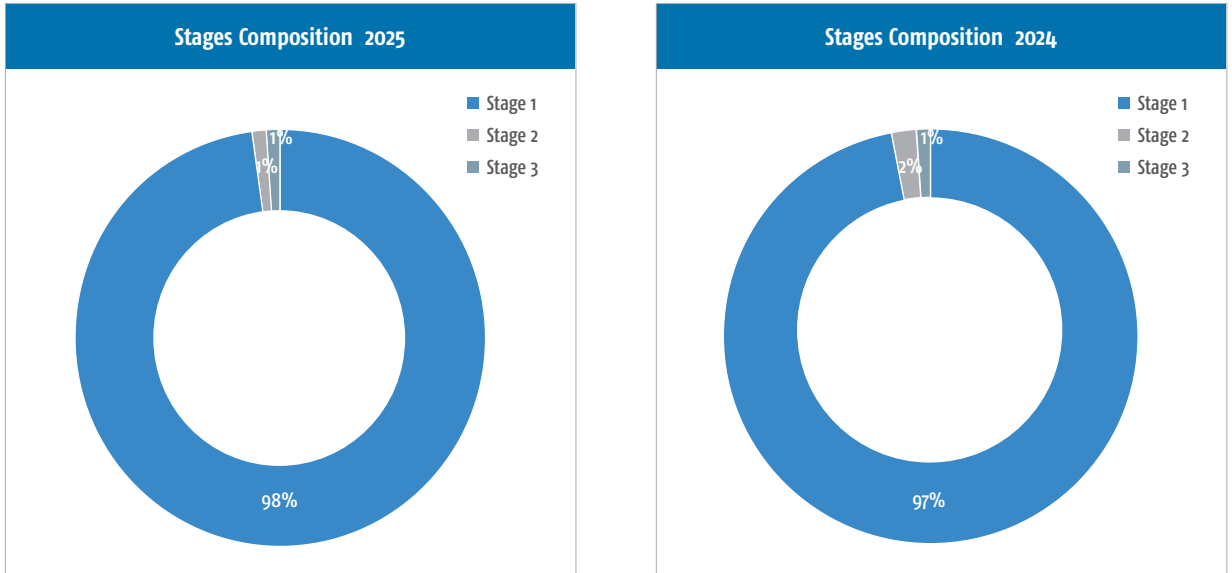
This growth was achieved in a macroeconomic environment where GDP increased by approximately 2.5% to 3.0% in 2025 compared to 2024, indicating that the Bank's lending growth significantly outpaced overall economic expansion. This underscores the Bank's strong customer-focused approach and its continued commitment to supporting private sector development.



The composition of our net lending portfolio was 77% in foreign currency (2024: 74%) and 23% in SRD (2024: 26%). Commercial loans maintained their status as the largest sector, accounting for 31% in 2025 and 25% in 2024. Residential mortgages also increased to 16% in 2025 compared to 11% in 2024, while personal lending comprised 5% of the total lending portfolio, lower than 7% in prior years.

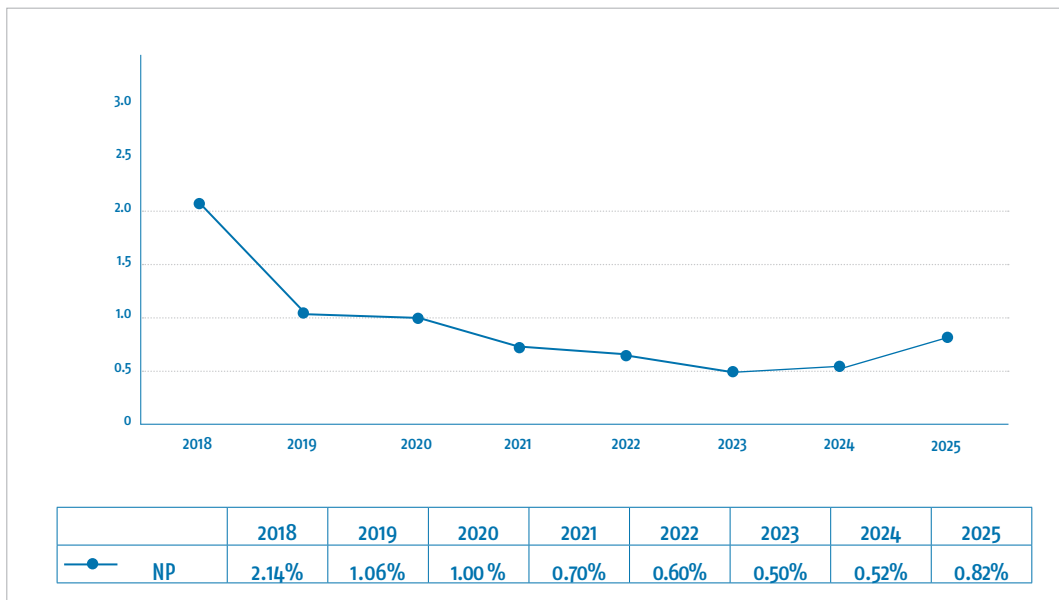
Despite the growth in the lending portfolio, the stage 3 ratio of our loan portfolio remained low at 0.37% and the stage 2 loans decreased from 2% to 1% due to improvement in the stage 2 loan portfolio. The non-performing ratio and the private sector loans & overdrafts Expected Credit Loss (ECL) ratio both remained below 1% in 2025. We are satisfied that, despite macroeconomic conditions, these ratios remained within acceptable levels.

LOANS IN IFRS STAGES



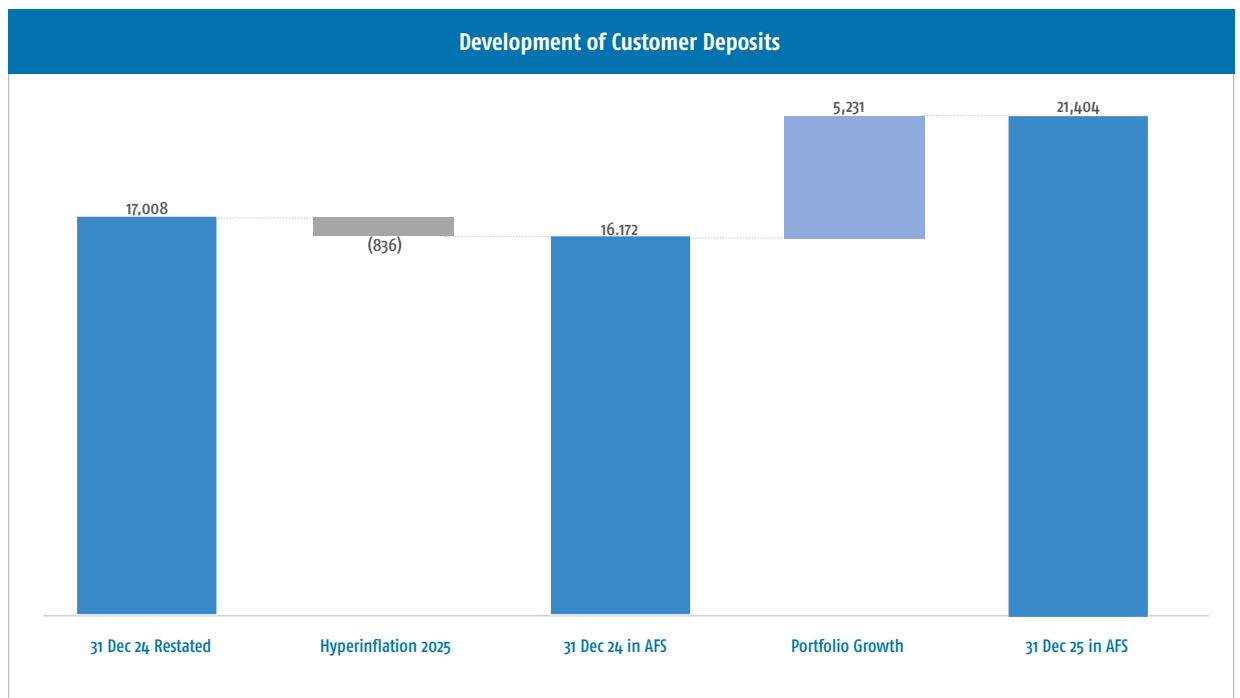
Healthy portfolio

98% of our lending portfolio consists of stage 1 loans together with a non-performing ratio of 0.82% indicates that the portfolio is healthy, within our own norm of maximum 2%, and within the regulatory norm of 5% which illustrates the effectiveness of the Bank’s robust credit risk management process.



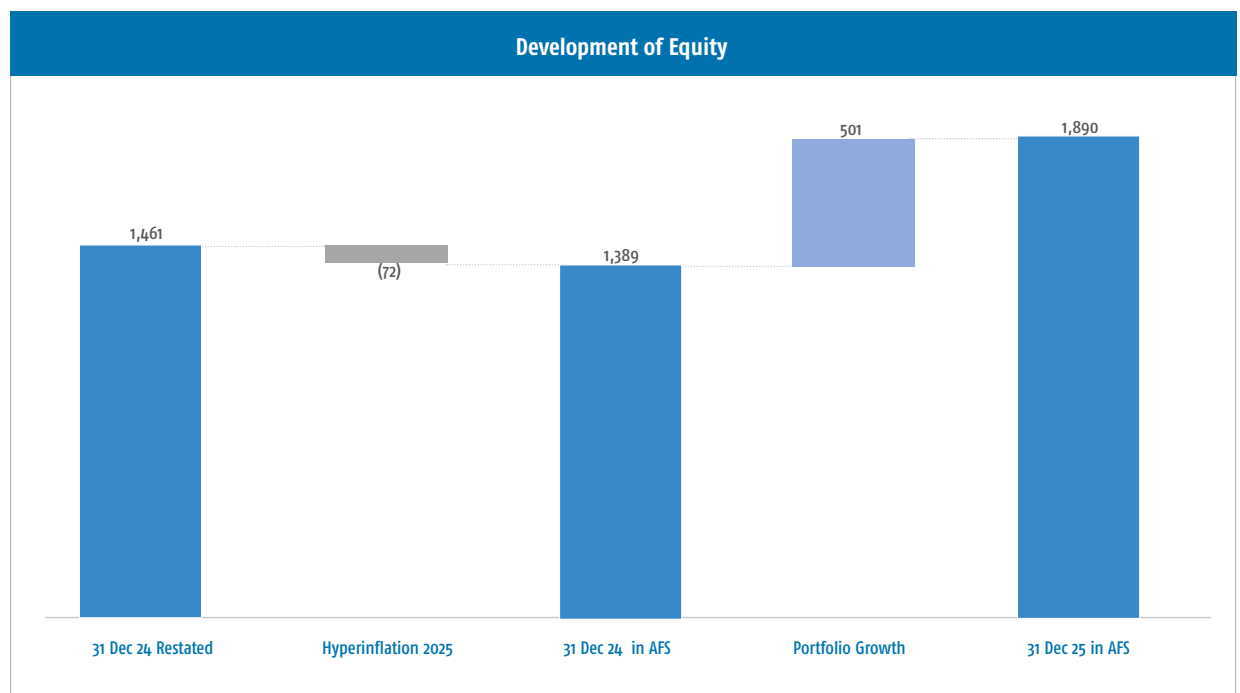
Loans and advances to Government and Purchased Originated Credit impaired financial assets

The repayment of the loans to the government and the Central Bank of Suriname is in accordance with the repayment plan and the exposure is decreasing.



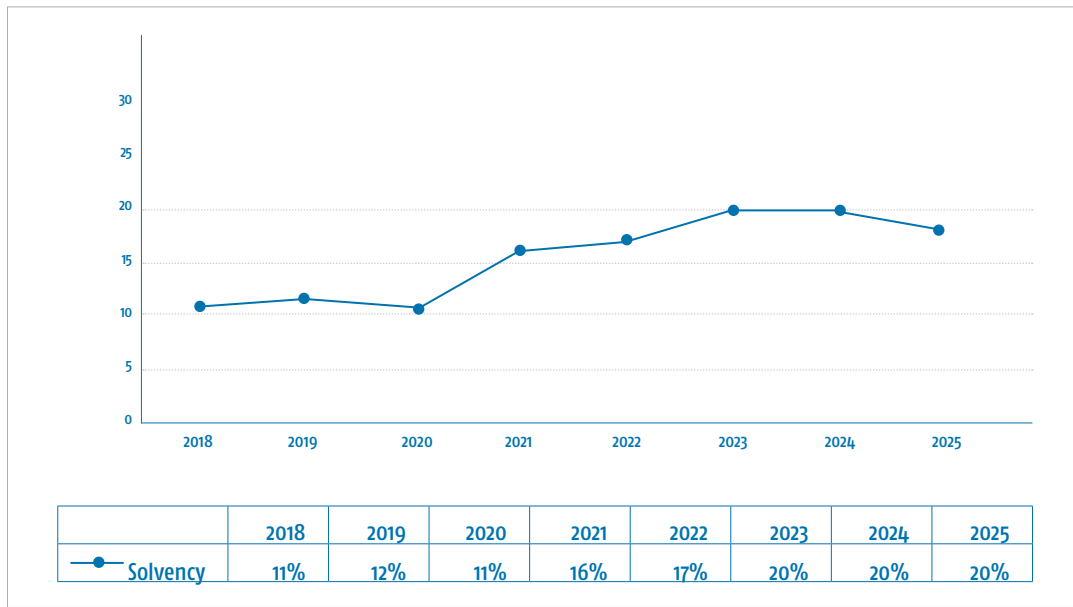
The total entrusted funds increased by 32.35% in 2025 compared to the previously reported balances of 2024. As illustrated above, the 2024 entrusted funds need to be adjusted to the CPI of June 2025. As a result of the adjustment the total entrusted funds increased to SRD 21.40 billion. This illustrates the trust we have due to our customer-focused approach.

The composition of our total entrusted funds was 77.34% in foreign currency (2024: 75.2%) and 22.6% in SRD (2024: 24.8%).



Development of Solvency

The Bank's resilience persisted, evident in its robust solvency because of prudent capital management, profitability of the Bank and low provisioning.



Evaluation of Corporate Strategy 2023–2025: Hermes 2.0

In 2025, Finabank completed the execution of its Hermes 2.0 strategy, marking the final year of the 2023–2025 strategic cycle. The strategy was focused on strengthening the Bank's market position, with the ambition to achieve a 25% share in the domestic loan portfolio, while supporting sustainable growth through digitalization and enhanced customer service across its core segments: Business, Retail, High-End Retail, Government, and Financial Institutions.

During the period, the Bank continued to invest in its operating model, including technology, data management, and process efficiency, recognizing that scalable growth requires a resilient and future-ready infrastructure. Risk and compliance remained integral to execution, with continued emphasis on governance, internal controls, and maintaining resilience in a dynamic economic and regulatory environment under the supervision of the Central Bank of Suriname.

The strategic agenda was further supported by initiatives aimed at diversifying business activities, embedding sustainability in operations and product development, and strengthening organizational capabilities. Investments in people, leadership, and culture contributed to improved execution capacity and organizational alignment with long-term objectives.

Performance against the strategic objectives was monitored through key financial and non-financial indicators. As at year-end 2025, the Bank achieved a loan market share of 29.5%, compared to a target of 25%. Supporting financial metrics were as follows: solvency ratio 18.2% (target $\geq 20\%$), cost-income ratio 43.6% (target 50%), and non-performing loan ratio 0.82% (target $< 2\%$). In addition, customer and employee engagement indicators were measured at 97%, (target 93%–96%).

Based on these outcomes, management assesses that Hermes 2.0 has substantially met its strategic objectives, with its primary focus on increasing market share to 29.5%, exceeding the target of 25%. The Bank successfully strengthened its financial position, risk profile, and operational foundations, while making progress in digitalization and customer service delivery. At the same time, certain objectives, particularly in relation to efficiency optimization, diversification of income streams, and full realization of digital benefits, remain areas of continued focus.

The completion of Hermes 2.0 provides a strengthened platform for the Bank's next strategic phase, with 2025 serving as a transition year toward further growth, increased digital maturity, and enhanced long-term value creation.

Corporate Strategy 2026–2028: Odyssey

In 2025, Finabank established its corporate strategy for the period 2026–2028, "Odyssey," which sets the direction for the Bank's next phase of growth, transformation, and value creation. The strategy builds on the progress achieved in prior years, including strengthened governance, enhanced risk management, and expansion of core business activities.

Odyssey defines a medium-term ambition to grow toward **USD 1 billion in assets**, including both on-balance sheet and assets under management, by 2028. This ambition is supported by continued focus on disciplined growth, capital adequacy, and risk-adjusted returns within the regulatory framework of the Central Bank of Suriname.

The strategy is structured around four strategic pillars:

- **Customer Centricity** – deepening client relationships and improving service delivery across all segments;
- **Risk Resilience** – maintaining strong capital, liquidity, and risk management practices while supporting growth;
- **Sustainability** – integrating environmental and social considerations into operations and product offerings;
- **Empowered Teams** – strengthening organizational capability, leadership, and accountability.

Execution of these pillars is supported by four strategic enablers:

- **Operational Excellence** – simplifying processes, improving efficiency, and strengthening execution discipline;
- **Digital Acceleration** – enhancing digital channels, modernizing customer journeys, and leveraging automation and artificial intelligence;
- **Data Foundation** – developing a more data-driven organization to support decision-making, reporting, and analytics;
- **Inorganic Growth** – pursuing selective opportunities through partnerships, capital initiatives, and expansion into adjacent business lines, including wealth management.

Odyssey is translated into a portfolio of strategic initiatives, including the enhancement of customer experience, strengthening cybersecurity and enterprise risk governance, further embedding sustainability practices, modernization of core banking systems, and continued investment in talent and leadership development.

The strategy is supported by defined financial and non-financial performance indicators, which will be monitored periodically to assess progress and enable timely adjustments where required. Key execution risks relate to macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, technology implementation, and availability of specialized talent.

Through Odyssey, Finabank aims to deliver sustainable value to its stakeholders while maintaining a prudent risk profile and strengthening its long-term competitive position in an evolving financial environment.

Our Marketing Strategy

In 2025, Finabank continued to strengthen its customer-centric and digitally enabled approach through the integration of Customer Experience and Marketing (CXM). The focus was on enhancing service delivery, improving customer engagement, and supporting the Bank's broader transformation agenda.

Key initiatives included the optimization of customer interaction channels, increased emphasis on digital engagement, and the implementation of structured customer journey improvements to reduce friction and improve service efficiency. Enhanced collaboration between CX, Operations, and Commercial teams enabled more consistent and responsive service delivery across all customer segments.

The Bank also advanced its digital communication capabilities, leveraging social and direct channels to better engage clients, support product awareness, and facilitate service access. This contributed to a continued shift in customer behaviour toward digital channels.

Customer satisfaction remained a priority, with targeted efforts to improve service quality and responsiveness. As a result, Finabank achieved a CSAT score of 3.39 in 2025, reflecting measurable progress in the overall customer experience.

These initiatives position Finabank to further strengthen its market presence, deepen client relationships, and deliver a more seamless and modern banking experience.

Retail Banking

Retail Banking continued the execution of its commercial and strategic agenda in a challenging macroeconomic environment. As part of our commitment to structurally enhancing customer experience and operational efficiency, we initiated a comprehensive digitalization program aimed at building a more scalable, data-driven, and customer-centric operating model. In line with our sustainability policy, Retail Banking contributed to affordable housing initiatives through a structured participation in public-private partnership. This partnership enabled many of our clients to become first-time homeowners.

Despite the continued dynamic economic landscape, Retail Banking achieved growth of 34.3% in funding, totaling SRD 6.3 billion, and 23.4% growth in the lending portfolio, totaling SRD 2.6 billion.

Platinum Banking

In 2025, Platinum Banking undertook a comprehensive strategic review and developed a detailed blueprint for restructuring and redesigning. This initiative aims to reaffirm our value proposition and strengthen our role as a trusted financial partner and advisor to our clients.

In response to the evolving financial landscape, Platinum Banking is enhancing team specialization to better anticipate opportunities arising in emerging sectors, particularly oil and gas. This approach aims to ensure that our expertise remains relevant and responsive to market developments.

Despite challenges in the local financial market, Platinum Banking recorded lending growth of 26.4% during the year, reflecting steady progress in executing its strategic priorities.

Business Banking

In 2025, the Business Banking Department was redesigned to strengthen customer experience and engagement, supporting long-term, trust-based relationships. To respond to evolving market dynamics and sustain growth, the portfolio was reallocated into Corporate Banking and Small and Medium Businesses (SMB), enabling a more focused and effective approach per segment. On the corporate side, we have actively focused on preparing our clients to service the oil and gas sector by investing in construction, supporting apartment developments, facilitating port-related projects, and strengthening their overall readiness to successfully participate in and secure upcoming tenders.

On the SMB side, key priorities included financial inclusion and education, the expansion of Sustainability Loans, and the successful rollout of the Small Business Academy, alongside continued investment in employee development to enhance service quality. These strategic initiatives resulted in strong performance, with nominal lending growth of SRD 2.4 billion (47.38%) and funding growth of SRD 4.1 billion (41.81%) in 2025.

Merchant Banking

In 2025, Merchant Banking delivered solid growth by further expanding its regional loan portfolio and successfully executing Finabank's first equity transaction. A key milestone was our role as corporate finance advisor to our client Commewijne Port Facility N.V. ("Comport"), where C. Kersten & Co. N.V. acquired a 50% interest in Comport, a strategic offshore supply-base development supporting Suriname's emerging oil and gas sector.

This transaction marked a strategic broadening of our capabilities beyond debt structuring into equity advisory. This strengthens our corporate finance platform and positions Finabank to support clients across the full capital structure in the country's evolving energy economy.

CariCris Credit Risk Rating

Finabank remains the first and only financial institution in Suriname to receive a credit rating from the regional rating authority, CariCRIS. For 2025, CariCRIS reaffirmed the bank's rating of A/A+. These ratings indicate that the level of creditworthiness of this obligor, adjudged in relation to other obligors in Suriname, is good. CariCRIS has also maintained a stable outlook on the ratings. With the upgrade of the credit rating of Suriname, we also expect an upgrade of our own credit rating.

The ratings are supported by the following:

Key Strengths:

- Strong market position in Suriname's banking sector, with regional expansion initiatives;
- Good governance structure and risk management practices;
- Continued profitability underpinned by income diversity and good operating efficiency;
- High asset quality;
- Adequate capitalization in excess of regulatory requirements and strong liquidity.

Key Risks:

- Small size, with a high reliance on wholesale funding; and
- Concentration risk given significant exposure to the highly speculative Suriname economy.

Key upgrade factors:

- Retail deposits $\geq 40\%$ of the funding base;
- Return on earning assets (ROEA) $\geq 2.6\%$, sustained for 2 years; and
- Tangible net worth / total adjusted assets $\geq 12\%$, sustained for 2 years.

Downgrade risks:

- When gross NPLs / gross loans deteriorate to $\geq 5\%$, leading to weaker earnings and higher provisioning;
- When Cost-to-income ratio $\geq 50\%$ are sustained for 2 financial years;
- When ROEA $\leq 1.6\%$ is sustained for 2 financial years; and
- When CAR falls below the 10% minimum requirement for the Bank.

People & Culture

Our people, our strength

At Finabank, our people are a decisive driver of long-term value creation, organizational resilience, and client excellence. In a competitive talent market, attracting, developing, and retaining skilled professionals remains a strategic priority. We continue to invest in a high-performing and future-ready workforce, fostering an environment where employees are empowered to contribute, collaborate, and grow. Strengthening leadership, enabling cross-functional partnership, and prioritizing development support our ambition to remain an employer of choice while ensuring continuity in execution.

In recognition of our people's practices, Finabank was awarded the Top Employer certification by the globally recognized Top Employers Institute, the first organization in Suriname to receive this distinction. The Institute assesses organizations against rigorous standards across people strategy, talent acquisition, learning, well-being, and workplace practices. This independent validation underscores the maturity of our People & Culture framework and reinforces our reputation as a trusted and competitive employer, reflecting our unwavering commitment to excellence in employee experience.

Investment in our people is therefore not only strategic, but also fundamental to sustaining performance.

Employee engagement: enabling performance through trust

During the year, we further strengthened our Employee Engagement framework to generate clearer, more actionable insights into the employee experience and managing our energy. The removal of the 'neutral' response option encouraged greater ownership in feedback and supported more transparent organizational dialogue.

Achieving a 97% engagement score reflects a strong culture, effective leadership, and sustained focus on the employee experience. Improvements in leadership visibility, communication, and employee confidence confirm that disciplined follow-through on feedback contributes directly to a motivated and high-performing workforce.

Advancing a strategic people & culture function

People & Culture continues to evolve into a strategic partner to the business, with the Learning and Development function embedded to strengthen continuous capability building. Modernized, principle-based policies and the foundation of a Centre of Excellence support improved organizational alignment, faster decision-making, and effective collaboration.

Developing talent and ensuring leadership continuity

Continuous learning remains central to our people's agenda. Targeted development initiatives equip employees with the capabilities required in a rapidly evolving banking environment while strengthening leadership capacity across the organization.

During the year, we successfully worked on our succession planning framework, reinforcing leadership continuity and protecting institutional knowledge.

Reward, retain, and recognize

Competitive and equitable reward practices are fundamental to our employee value proposition. Annual benchmark studies position our salaries at the 75th percentile of the market, reaffirming our commitment to above-market and performance-driven compensation. We maintained a solid 88% retention rate, reflecting strong engagement and employee confidence in Finabank's strategic direction.

Strengthening culture and organizational capability

We enhanced our performance management system by digitizing the process and incorporating AI into the assessments. This update improves transparency, objectivity, and governance in scoring and monitoring. This is an important step for the bank to strengthen our performance-based culture.

Leadership capability was further enhanced through a structured coaching program, executive coaching, and several learning programs, supporting stronger organizational capability.

Our talent strategy gained additional momentum through targeted recruitment fairs and an enhanced onboarding experience, enabling faster integration and earlier productivity for new hires.

Finabank remains committed to building a resilient, agile, and high-performing organization powered by engaged professionals. By investing in talent, strengthening leadership, and continuously evolving our culture, we are positioning the bank to deliver sustainable value in a dynamic banking landscape.

Our digital and technology journey

In 2025, Finabank continued to drive its digital transformation agenda forward, strengthening our technology foundations, modernizing our payments infrastructure, and enhancing the digital experience for both retail and corporate clients. At the same time, we advanced several strategic initiatives that will guide the bank's digital evolution in the coming years.

Soft launch of our new retail online and mobile banking application

In 2025, Finabank reached an important milestone in its digital transformation journey with the soft launch of our new retail online and mobile banking platform. The rollout was executed in a controlled and phased manner, starting with a limited customer group and gradually increasing the number of users over time.

The initial release focused on the basic functionalities needed to support everyday digital banking. During the soft launch period, we continued to improve the platform by enhancing functionalities, strengthening performance, and addressing user feedback. This allowed us to test, learn, and improve while ensuring a stable and reliable customer experience.

The new retail platform is more stable, faster, more secure, and better positioned for future expansion. It provides a modern and reliable foundation for Finabank's digital banking services and supports our broader strategy to deliver more secure, convenient, and future-oriented banking solutions to our customers.

In 2026, Finabank will continue the full migration of customers from the current mobile banking application to the new retail online and mobile banking platform. In addition, the Bank plans to launch its new corporate online banking platform, further strengthening our digital offering for business and corporate clients.

Automating merchant point-of-sale settlement

We completed the full automation of point-of-sale (POS) settlement for our merchant network. Merchants now receive payouts automatically every business day, significantly improving cash flow predictability, operational efficiency, and enhancing trust from the merchants in our payment systems.

Preparing for credit card acquiring on a single terminal

To support the expansion of modern payment acceptance in Suriname, we integrated Visa and Mastercard card transactions onto our POS terminals, alongside the local debit card scheme. This unified terminal experience prepares the bank for the launch of our credit card acquiring product in early 2026, enabling merchants to process multiple payment schemes with a single device. Merchants will receive payouts for local debit card payments in Suriname Dollars, and for Visa and Mastercard transactions in United States Dollars. The implementation of this POS terminal is intended to support the tourism sector and expatriates in the oil and gas industry, decrease reliance on cash payments, and enhance our merchants' revenue.

Expanding SWIFT for Corporates

Our SWIFT for Corporates solution continued to grow during 2025. We enhanced the platform and onboarded additional large corporate clients, enabling secure, automated integration between their ERP and treasury systems and the Finabank environment. This supports streamlined payment processing, improved reconciliation, and greater operational efficiency and lower operational risks for our corporate customers.

Selection of a next generation CRM platform

Finabank finalized the selection of a new enterprise CRM platform that will serve as the foundation for enhanced workflow management and future AI-driven automation. The platform will enable improved case handling, stronger integration across departments, and more consistent customer service delivery, positioning the bank for greater operational agility and data driven decision making.

Drafting the digital strategy 2026–2028 and the supporting IT strategy

In 2025, we made significant progress in defining the bank's long term digital direction with the support of the International Finance Corporation ("IFC"). We drafted the digital strategy 2026–2028 and the accompanying IT Strategy, which together outline the priorities for modernizing our technology landscape and accelerating digital transformation. These documents provide a clear strategic framework. Further refinement and approval processes will continue into Q1 2026 to ensure full alignment with the bank's strategic objectives and market developments.

IDB Invest program

In 2024, we deepened our partnership with IDB Invest by continuing our involvement in the Trade Finance Facilitation Program, amounting to USD 3 million. Building on this collaboration, the Bank secured a USD 15 million loan facility in 2025 to support lending and growth for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Seizure of money shipment

In April 2018, a cash shipment originating from Suriname and conducted under the authority of the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) of EUR 19.5 million, which included funds belonging to Finabank N.V. (approximately EUR 4.5 million), was seized at Schiphol Airport by the Dutch authorities.

The Dutch Public Prosecution Service (Openbaar Ministerie – OM) suspected that the money might be connected to money laundering and seized the funds. So far, there have been no official criminal charges brought against Finabank N.V. or any of the other banks involved.

Since the seizure, various legal proceedings have taken place. Although earlier court decisions ordered the return of the funds, the most recent ruling of the Court of Appeal in The Hague (August 2024) upheld the seizure, finding that the CBvS could not invoke immunity. The involved banks have filed an appeal in cassation before the Supreme Court, which remains pending as of 31 December 2025.

Finabank maintains that it has complied with all applicable laws and regulations, including Surinamese AML/CFT requirements in line with international standards. The Bank further maintains that the funds were transferred through the CBvS in accordance with its mandate and supervisory role.

Despite the prolonged duration of the case, exceeding seven years, and the absence of formal charges, the OM continued to retain the funds on the basis of potential forfeiture.

Negotiations between the banks and the Dutch prosecutor's office commenced in 2025 regarding settlement of the case. In March 2026, an agreement was reached whereby the banks, including Finabank, paid a transaction fee of EUR 124,500, and the Prosecutor agreed to return the funds. The funds, along with interest totaling EUR 1.4 million, were received in April 2026.

Implementation of the New Civil Code – Impact, Duty of Care, and Professionalization

As of May 1, 2025, the Nieuw Burgerlijk Wetboek (New Civil Code), together with the revised Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering (Code of Civil Procedure) and related transitional and implementing legislation, entered into force in Suriname. This legislative reform fundamentally modernized the civil law framework and had a direct and material impact on Finabank's core banking activities.

Under the new legal regime, the emphasis has shifted from formal validity to substantive assessment of legal relationships. This development has resulted in a demonstrably heightened duty of care for financial institutions as well as for civil-law notaries. Credit origination, security structures, and disclosure obligations are now substantively reviewed against standards of reasonableness, fairness, transparency, and proper documentation. Accordingly, the Bank must not only ensure that its agreements are legally valid in form, but must also be able to demonstrate that it has acted prudently, proportionately, and in accordance with its broader fiduciary and societal responsibilities.

Finabank translated this normative shift into a comprehensive implementation program. All credit arrangements, collateral documentation, product terms and conditions, and related legal instruments were thoroughly reviewed and revised. Mortgage processes were fundamentally restructured to comply with the requirement of a valid legal title under the New Civil Code. In this context, Finabank became the first bank in Suriname to develop and execute a New Civil Code-compliant deed of mortgage, in close coordination with the notarial profession, thereby assuming a leading role within the sector.

The enhanced duty of care further necessitated substantial investment in expertise and professional development. The Legal Affairs Department played a central role in interpreting the new statutory framework, conducting in-depth gap analyses, and redesigning legal documentation and internal procedures. Legal Affairs personnel completed intensive and specialized training programs. These programs were not optional; they were essential to ensure proper application of the new legal standards in credit assessment, collateral structuring, representation, attachment proceedings, and evidentiary practices.

In addition, almost all frontline departments and second line departments were formally trained on the implications of the enhanced duty of care. Training programs addressed, among other topics:

- a) the substantive duty-of-care standards applicable to financial institutions;
- b) corporate forms and legal entities, with particular emphasis on legal persons and their representation;
- c) authority structures and capacity to contract;
- d) types of collateral and security interests under the New Civil Code;
- e) evidentiary standards and proper credit file documentation; and
- f) procedural changes relating to attachment and enforcement.

These training initiatives were mandatory and designed to ensure consistent, legally sound application of the new civil law standards at every client touchpoint. By embedding legal awareness within frontline operations, Finabank strengthened both risk prevention and documentation integrity.

As of December 31, 2025, the revision of the Articles of Association, the General Banking Conditions, and the General Credit Conditions is in an advanced stage and is expected to be finalized in 2026. In the interim, new contractual relationships are being structured to the fullest extent possible in compliance with the New Civil Code in order to mitigate legal and operational risks.

Although the implementation of the New Civil Code imposed significant operational demands, increased compliance efforts, and temporary procedural adjustments, Finabank has, as of year-end 2025, substantially aligned its core processes and legal governance framework with the new statutory regime. No material legal or financial risks have been identified that adversely affect the Bank's financial position. The implementation has therefore not only ensured regulatory compliance but has also resulted in a structural strengthening of governance, duty-of-care standards, and risk management across the organization.

Our sustainability commitment

In 2025, Finabank N.V. published its first Sustainability Report, marking an important milestone in further embedding sustainability into its strategy, governance and core operations. Sustainability is integrated into the bank's long-term value creation approach and structured around four strategic pillars.

During the year, the bank further strengthened ESG integration within its lending and risk processes, achieving 95% ESG screening coverage in relevant credit files and fully implementing its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for applicable transactions. Sustainability-linked financing continued to grow, with 101 sustainability-related loans disbursed across sectors such as agriculture, health, community development and renewable energy, representing a total portfolio of approximately SRD 725 million.

Financial inclusion remained a key priority. Through targeted financial literacy and inclusion initiatives, 48 sessions were conducted across multiple districts in Suriname, reaching 1,019 participants. These efforts were complemented by continued growth in accessible banking services and simplified onboarding, contributing to increased participation in the formal financial system.

A major milestone in 2025 was the launch of the Finabank Small Business Academy (SBA) with the support of Qredits in the Netherlands, through which five cohorts supported 88 entrepreneurs, with strong participation by women-led businesses. The program combines entrepreneurship training, business development and access to finance, further strengthening the SME ecosystem and contributing to inclusive economic growth.

Finabank continued implementing energy-efficiency measures and expanding solar energy use across operations, while also promoting environmental awareness through participation in community initiatives such as World Clean Up Day and the Green Awareness Expo.

Internally, sustainability awareness was strengthened through ESG-related training, reaching 93% of employees. These combined efforts reflect Finabank's commitment to responsible banking and to creating long-term economic, social and environmental value in Suriname.

Enterprise Risk Management and AML/CFT framework

Risk management and integrity are fundamental to our operations. Therefore, we are committed to continuously enhancing our Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) and our AML/CFT framework. In 2025, we updated the ERMF and an internal AML/CFT audit was conducted. In 2026, we are in the progress of implementing the ERMF and the audit recommendations.

Global economic outlook for 2026

The global economic outlook for 2026 has deteriorated significantly as a result of the Iran war that began on February 28, 2026. The IMF has lowered its growth forecast to 3.1%, a decline of 0.2 percentage points compared to the pre-war expectation of 3.3%. This represents a slowdown compared to the 3.4% growth in 2025.

The economic disruption stems primarily from the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, which normally handles approximately 20% of global oil and LNG exports. Oil prices have surged above \$100 per barrel in recent weeks due to war-driven disruptions. Global inflation has increased to 4.4% in 2026, higher than the 4.1% in 2025. In Europe, the European Central Bank warns that a prolonged conflict could trigger stagflation and push major energy-dependent economies into technical recession by the end of 2026.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the IMF projects economic growth of 2.3% in 2026, virtually unchanged from 2.4% in 2025. The impact varies significantly within the region. Net energy exporters in South America benefit from higher oil prices through increased export revenues, although the region faces a fertilizer crisis as a significant portion of urea imports normally transit through the Strait of Hormuz. The hardest hit are fuel-importing economies in Central America and the Caribbean, where higher import costs, currency depreciation, and food price inflation are straining public finances. In several countries in the region, the war has contributed to significant increases in fuel prices and transportation costs since March. Regional inflation remains sensitive to these external shocks, particularly energy and food prices. Economists predict that the impact of the war will continue to be felt for months, even if the conflict ends quickly.

For the financial sector, the operating environment has become significantly more challenging. Beyond structural trends such as digital adoption and financial inclusion, banks must now navigate heightened volatility driven by the energy crisis, geopolitical instability, and commodity price fluctuations. Financial markets face potential rapid changes resulting from economic instability and potential interest rate increases by central banks. The stronger U.S. dollar creates additional pressure for emerging market borrowers and may transmit tighter financial conditions across the region.

In adverse scenarios with prolonged disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz, global growth could fall to 2%, close to recession levels. This translates for financial institutions into heightened credit risks, potential currency volatility, and the need for enhanced scenario planning.

Suriname Economic Outlook 2026

For Suriname, the outlook for 2026 reflects continued macroeconomic stabilization alongside a gradual recovery in economic activity, following several years of fiscal and monetary adjustment under the IMF-supported program.

Real GDP growth is projected at approximately 3.0%–4.0% in 2026, supported by ongoing structural reforms, improved policy credibility, and sustained investment activity in construction, industry, and services linked to the development of the offshore oil and gas sector. While the economy remains in a pre-production phase, these investments continue to support confidence and stimulate non-oil sector growth.

Inflation is expected to decline further but remain elevated, with the IMF projecting average inflation of approximately 12% in 2026, and a gradual moderation toward single-digit levels over the medium term. This reflects continued monetary discipline, exchange-rate stabilization efforts, and tighter fiscal conditions, although inflation remains sensitive to exchange-rate movements and external price shocks.

Exchange-rate dynamics remain a key macroeconomic variable. While improved policy coordination and increased confidence have contributed to greater stability, foreign exchange conditions are expected to remain structurally tight during the pre-oil investment phase, as import demand related to oil-sector development continues to exceed export inflows. Central bank policy is therefore expected to remain focused on maintaining orderly market conditions and limiting excessive volatility.

Commodity developments continue to play an important role. Gold remains a key export driver and source of foreign exchange inflows, benefiting from sustained global demand and geopolitical uncertainty. Oil market developments are relevant primarily through their impact on investment sentiment, external balances, and inflation dynamics, rather than direct export revenues at this stage.

Overall, the macroeconomic environment for 2026 is expected to support continued recovery and improving confidence, while remaining subject to elevated external and domestic risks, including inflation persistence, exchange-rate pressures, and global financial conditions. Continued policy discipline and prudent financial sector management remain essential to sustaining macroeconomic stability and supporting long-term growth.

The Bank's outlook for 2026

Finabank enters 2026 from a position of strengthened resilience, solid financial fundamentals, and renewed strategic ambition. Building on the progress achieved in recent years, the Bank has further strengthened its organizational foundation through continued professionalization, enhanced governance, stronger risk management, and sustained investment in customer focus, sustainability, and employee development. The year 2026 also marks the first year of execution of Finabank's new strategy "Odyssey", which sets the direction for the Bank's next phase of growth and transformation.

The outlook for Suriname remains cautiously positive, supported by continued macroeconomic stabilization, increasing oil and gas-related investments, and growing confidence in the domestic economy. This environment creates opportunities for further growth in lending, customer activity, and financial services demand, while continued prudence remains necessary in managing market volatility and external uncertainties.

Finabank will focus in 2026 on disciplined growth, sustainable funding expansion, digital acceleration, and further strengthening of its risk-based culture. Continued investment in technology and process modernization will support scalable, secure, and efficient banking, while customer engagement and service quality remain key to improving customer experience. With clear strategic priorities under Odyssey and an empowered team, Finabank is well positioned to continue delivering sustainable value to its stakeholders while advancing toward its long-term strategic ambitions.

Thank you

The year 2025 continued to reflect a dynamic and evolving economic landscape. In response, Finabank remained focused on strengthening its resilience, enhancing operational efficiency, and pursuing sustainable growth. We express our sincere appreciation to our customers for their continued trust and loyalty. Their confidence and feedback remain vital as we strive to further improve our services and deliver consistent value.

We also express our sincere appreciation to our employees, whose resilience, dedication, and adaptability enabled us to maintain strong performance and deliver value. Their commitment to our purpose and values has been key to our success.

Paramaribo, May 12, 2026



Eblein G. Frangie
Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Governance

Composition of the Executive Board

The Executive Board and its members are responsible for the integrity, compliance, and execution of the Bank's strategy. Each member of the Executive Board has clearly defined responsibilities, while ultimate accountability for the Executive Board rests with the Chief Executive Officer. The Executive Board currently has two filled positions out of four:

Vacant – Chief Financial and Risk Officer

Vacant – Chief Operations and Digital Officer



Mr. Eblein G. Frangie
Chief Executive Officer

Current positions:

2021: Chairman Suriname Economic Oversight Board

2011: Chief Executive Officer (Finabank N.V., Suriname)

Previous two positions:

2018: Chairman Suriname Banking Association (until June 2021)

2011: Director Business Banking (Finabank N.V., Suriname)



Mr. Almar Giesberts
Chief Commercial Officer

Current positions:

2020: Member Strategic Investment Committee Cash Reserves

Central Bank of Suriname

2014: Chief Commercial Officer (Finabank N.V., Suriname)

Previous two positions:

2012: Senior Manager (KPMG, Corporate Finance, Suriname)

2009: Manager Mergers and Acquisitions

(KPMG, Corporate Finance, The Netherlands)

Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board and its members are responsible for the supervision, with integrity, of Finabank N.V.'s corporate social responsibility. The Supervisory Board is bound by existing and future regulations based on law and legislation regarding integrity. It is also bound by the policy determined by the Executive Board with respect to the integrity of business operations and ensuring the good reputation of Finabank as defined in its General Code of Conduct. The Supervisory Board is composed of seven members.

In deciding the composition of the Supervisory Board, the following was considered:

1. The nature and scope of Finabank.
2. The size and nature of banking risks in the short, medium, and long term.
3. The expertise and background required of board members.

Each member of the Supervisory Board is expected to possess the expertise and insight necessary to assess the Bank's overall policies effectively. The composition of the Supervisory Board is structured to ensure that its members can operate with independence and critical judgment, both individually and collectively, free from the influence of the Executive Board or any external interests. This report affirms that the independence of each Supervisory Board member, as well as the Board as a whole, is consistently maintained. The Bank initiated an identification and selection process for candidates in accordance with the requirements anchored in the articles of association and the corporate governance code.

According to the corporate governance code, the selection of Supervisory Board members should be based on:

1. The profile of the candidate
2. The strategy of the Bank



Mr. Robert Hahn

Chairman

Appointment 2021

Managing Director of Leap Solutions N.V.

Member of the Supervisory Board of N.V. VSH United



Willem Groenevelt, Member

Appointment in 2025
Founder and Owner of Social Finance Consulting
Chief Executive Officer of MicroEurope



Mr. Vishal Jadnanansing, Member

Reappointment in 2020
Chief Executive Officer of C.Kersten en Co N.V.



Angèle Ramsaransing – Karg

Appointment 2023
Sr. Legal Affairs Specialist of Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname



Nicole van Petten, Member

Appointment 2023
Manager Assurance Services, Maxarah N.V.



Ian Narine, Member

Appointment 2023
Chairman Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange



Eloa van der Stede-van der Hilst, Member

Appointment 2024
Managing Director of Law Office van der Hilst & Partners N.V.

The Supervisory Board:

1. Robert Hahn, Chairman
2. Willem Groenevelt, Member (from September 4, 2025)
3. Vishal Jadnanansing, Member
4. Angèle Ramsaransing – Karg, Member
5. Nicole van Petten, Member
6. Ian Narine, Member
7. Eloa van der Stede-van der Hilst, Member

Mr. Feroz Ishaak, served as a member of the Supervisory Board until 4 September 2025, and we thank him for his contribution over the past year.

Composition of the Shareholders

According to the regulations of the Central Bank of Suriname, Finabank N.V. complies with the regulation that no individual shareholder has more than 20% ownership in a financial institution.

The owners with shares greater than 10% are:

- C. Kersten en Co N.V. 20.00%
- Assuria Beleggingen N.V. 20.00%

Conformity statement

The Executive Board is required to prepare the Annual Report of Finabank N.V. for each financial year in accordance with Suriname law. The Executive Board is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records, for safeguarding assets and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. It is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. The Executive Board is also responsible for establishing and maintaining internal procedures which ensure that all major financial information is known to the Supervisory Board, so that the timeliness, completeness, and correctness of the external financial reporting is assured.

The signatory hereby confirms that to the best of his knowledge:

The Finabank N.V. statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income and statement of cash flow give a true and fair view as per December 31, 2025.

Paramaribo, 12 May 2026


Eblen G. Frangie
 Chief Executive Officer

Statement of the Supervisory Board



Robert Hahn, Chairman

The Supervisory Board of Finabank expresses its satisfaction with the Bank's performance in 2025, in the context of continued macroeconomic pressures and an evolving regulatory environment. Despite persistent pressures in both the local and international financial environment, the Bank demonstrated resilience and sustained growth. During the year under review, the Bank further expanded its asset base compared to December 31, 2024. In accordance with IFRS requirements, the 2024 comparative figures have been restated to ensure like-for-like comparability. Based on these restated figures, total assets recorded a solid year-on-year increase. The Bank's solvency position remains sound and within regulatory requirements, while its liquidity position continues to be strong and well managed. The Supervisory Board is confident that the Bank's solid financial foundation and stable market position provide a strong basis to navigate market volatility and pursue sustainable growth opportunities.

Corporate Governance

Finabank is committed to upholding the highest standards of corporate governance, recognizing that strong governance is essential for achieving its strategic objectives, ensuring financial stability, and creating long-term value for all stakeholders. The Bank operates in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and relevant international banking standards, supported by internal policies that promote transparency, accountability, and integrity.

The Bank's governance framework clearly separates responsibilities between the Supervisory Board and the Management Board. The Supervisory Board exercises independent oversight, monitors strategic direction, and ensures alignment with long-term objectives. The Management Board is responsible for day-to-day operations, executing the Bank's strategy, and implementing effective risk management, all within the framework established by the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board is well aware that currently Finabank is in non-compliance with Central Bank of Suriname regulations as system banks need at least three executive board members. At the General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 16, 2025, Ms. Maricor Chan del Mundo was appointed Chief Financial & Risk Officer (CFRO) of the Bank. Subsequently, for personal reasons, she decided to remigrate to her country of birth and resigned from her position at Finabank N.V. effective September 29, 2025. As a result of her resignation, the position of CFRO became vacant as of that date. The supervisory board hired an international recruitment firm to recruit a new CFRO, this process is ongoing. Jean-Paul van Ewijk who was the CODO designate, informed the Supervisory Board that due to personal reasons he will abort the development process as of May 1, 2026. The supervisory board will also recruit a new candidate for this position.

Throughout 2025, the Supervisory Board actively reviewed the Bank's performance, strategic initiatives (Odyssey, the Bank's multi-year strategy program), risk management, and compliance framework. Regular meetings were held to assess operational developments, internal controls, and audit results, ensuring that strategic goals were effectively pursued and risks managed prudently. Close collaboration with internal and external auditors reinforced the integrity of financial reporting and transparency to stakeholders.

The Bank continues to strengthen its risk management and compliance functions to respond to evolving regulatory requirements. Policies and procedures are periodically updated to maintain alignment with these standards and to support the Bank's strategic priorities, including growth, innovation, and sustainable development. Where appropriate, enhancements are implemented to address emerging risks and regulatory developments.

Integrity, ethical conduct, and responsible banking remain central to Finabank's culture. All employees adhere to the Bank's Code of Conduct, which promotes professionalism, confidentiality, and avoidance of conflicts of interest, thereby supporting the achievement of strategic objectives.

The Supervisory Board is confident that Finabank's governance framework provides a strong foundation for effective oversight, prudent management, and successful execution of the Bank's strategy in an increasingly challenging operating environment.

Due to the demanding digital and IT transformation program of the new strategy "Odyssey" 2026-2028, the Executive and Supervisory Board decided to establish a Digitalization and Cybersecurity Committee starting in 2026. This committee will hold quarterly meetings and will be responsible for overseeing the digital program and cybersecurity framework.

Supervisory Board Meetings

The full Supervisory Board met fifteen (15) times in 2025, all of which were regular meetings. Average attendance was 94%, reflecting strong member commitment. The Executive Board was present at all meetings. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board met three (3) additional times in 2025, with an average of 90% of the members present. During the regular Supervisory Board meetings, the following topics were discussed:

- The extent to which the Bank's objectives were achieved.
- The strategy, risk management and appetite regarding the banking activities.
- The design and methodology of internal risk management and the control system.
- The financial reporting processes.
- The remuneration and HR policy.
- Compliance with laws and regulations.
- The relationship with the shareholders.
- The performance of the independent auditor.
- The Bank's social and environmental responsibilities.

The Supervisory Board periodically assesses the entire organizational structure, and the functioning of the risk management and control systems set up by Management. The Supervisory Board authorizes changes and adjustments to these systems. In this respect the Internal Audit Department (IAD), Risk Management Department (RMD) and Office of Institutional Integrity (OII) report quarterly to the Supervisory Board regarding risks and mitigating measures taken. The Supervisory Board, together with Management, is responsible for the corporate governance structure of the Bank and for compliance with the respective code. In this respect, it reports to the General Shareholders' Meeting. According to the Corporate Governance structure of Finabank N.V., the Internal Audit Department has a dual reporting line to the Chief Executive Officer and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board. The RMD and the OII report to the Chief Executive Officer and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board and its affairs are discussed within the Selection and Remuneration Committee. The Committee Chair reports to all members of the Supervisory Board. This reporting structure supports independence, effective oversight, and timely escalation.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for advising the Supervisory Board on matters of financial strategy and performance. Its responsibilities also include the appointment of the external auditor, accounting and financial reporting systems and standards, internal controls, and internal auditing.

This committee consists of the following members:

- Ms. Nicole Van Petten, Chair
- Ms. Eloa van der Hilst, Member
- Mr. Vishal Jadnanansing, Member

The Audit Committee met nine (9) times in 2025. Committee attendance was 96%. The Audit Committee meets quarterly with the Internal Audit Department to discuss the audit results based on the annual plan. During these meetings, the independent external auditor is also present to discuss the audit results, the management letter, and the latest developments in IFRS and audit strategies. Action items and follow-up are monitored to closure.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for advising the Supervisory Board on matters of risk management and risk oversight. It prepares the Supervisory Board's position on these subjects. The Risk Committee approves the Bank's risk policy and monitors the risk profile. It oversees the proper functioning of the risk management functions, risk mitigating structures and controls. It also oversees the Bank's solvency, liquidity, funding, as well as legal and compliance affairs.

This committee consists of the following members:

- Ms. Eloa van der Hilst, Chair (from May 16, 2025)
- Ms. Nicole Van Petten, Member
- Mr. Ian Narine, Member

The Risk Committee met six (6) times in 2025. On average 100 % of the committee members were present at the meetings. In addition, the Risk Committee met regularly during the year to discuss and approve credit proposals that fall within the Supervisory Board. The Risk Committee meets quarterly with the RMD and the OII to discuss the risk and compliance results based on the year plan. During the meetings held with the RMD, the Enterprise Risk Framework, which is fully updated quarterly, is discussed. Control effectiveness and remediation plans are reviewed.

Remuneration and Selection Committee

This Committee is responsible for preparing the selection and/or re-appointment of members of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board. It drafts the selection criteria; re-appointment schedules and oversees succession planning for both Boards. The Selection and Remuneration Committee advises on the remuneration and benefits for members of the Executive Board, senior management, and senior executives responsible for risk and compliance.

This Committee consists of the following members:

- Ms. Angèle Ramsaransing – Karg, Chair
- Mr. Vishal Jadnanansing, Member
- Mr. Ian Narine, Member

The Selection and Remuneration Committee met eleven (11) times in 2025. Committee attendance was 100%. The Committee members held three regular performance meetings with the Executive Board members. Furthermore, the Committee members discussed the remuneration of the Supervisory and Executive Board and the Human Resource policy regarding all employees of the Bank. A consultant was hired to advise the Committee members regarding the remuneration of the Executive Board and all other employees of the Bank. Recommendations were incorporated into the remuneration framework, subject to Supervisory Board approval.

Continuous Education

In the dynamic financial landscape, the Supervisory Board remains dedicated to keeping pace with emerging trends in the banking sector. Throughout the past year, the Supervisory Board undertook governance training to strengthen its supervisory role. Over the reporting period, educational sessions and workshops were held to deepen the Board's understanding of regulatory frameworks, emerging risks, and best practices in AML and compliance. Several members of the Supervisory Board also pursued additional banking training beyond the regular curriculum.

Corporate Strategy

The strategy Hermes 2.0 has been evaluated with management and the corporate strategy Odyssey has been reviewed, and it is concluded that the Bank is on the right track to start implementing this strategy from 2026 onwards. The Supervisory Board monitored milestones and key performance indicators and confirmed alignment with the Bank's risk appetite and strategic priorities.

External auditor, risk, and compliance

The Supervisory Board is responsible for nominating the external auditor, following advice from the Executive Board and the Manager of the Internal Audit Department. Regarding the supervision of risk management, the Supervisory Board discusses with the Executive Board the Bank's strategy, policies, long-term plans, and associated risks. At the strategic level, the Supervisory Board evaluates whether capital allocation and liquidity impact align with the authorized risk appetite. Accordingly, the Supervisory Board approves the strategic plan, annual operational policy, general budget (including investment budget), Internal Audit plan, Risk Compliance Commission (RCC) charter, RMD Charter, RMD Test plan, and RMD policy. The Supervisory Board supervises compliance with the internal procedures established by the Executive Board for drafting and publishing the annual report and other periodical and incidental publications. In addition, the Supervisory Board supervises the establishment and maintenance of internal control systems regarding financial reporting, while considering the Internal Audit plan. These systems are designed to ensure that key financial information is known to the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board and to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of internal and external financial reporting. In this respect, the Internal Audit Department fulfills an independent, objective assurance position. Department Manager communicates any findings, if necessary, directly to the Chair of the relevant Supervisory Board committee. The Supervisory Board periodically reviews the effectiveness of these arrangements and tracks remediation to completion.

Financial Reporting and results

The application of accounting standards follows International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as required by Suriname's law, and reflects the Bank's commitment to transparency for shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders. To comply with the provisions of Article 30, Paragraph 3 of the articles of association of Finabank N.V., we report that we have engaged Ernst & Young (EY) to provide assurance on Finabank's financial statements over the period ending December 31, 2025. We propose that shareholders adopt the financial statements. Adoption will discharge the Executive Board from its management responsibility and the Supervisory Board from its supervisory responsibility.

The Supervisory Board is satisfied with the financial results obtained given the economic circumstances in which the Bank had to operate. The total assets of the Bank increased by SRD 6.766 billion (31%) to SRD 28.5 billion compared to the restated balance of December 31, 2024, and the net result of the Bank increased by 84% to SRD 482 million compared to the restated profit of December 31, 2024 primarily due to FX volatility, partly offset by growth in the lending portfolio, foreign investments and trade finance, increased foreign currency trading capacity, and lower foreign currency expenses. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio is less than 1% as per December 31, 2025, and is far below the Central Bank of Suriname's limit of 5% which is a remarkable result given the economic crisis.

Dividend policy

Finabank is driven by its purpose to empower people to own the future. This purpose applies for all stakeholders, customers, society, employees, suppliers, and our shareholders. Our shareholders provide the capital that enables the Bank to create value. We aim to deliver an attractive, sustainable return on their investment while maintaining high standards of governance and responsibility. The Executive Board and the Supervisory Board consider it necessary to create sustainable value for our shareholders through our strategy, which is reflected in the yearly dividend payout.

Finabank aims to pay an annual dividend of approximately 20% of net income to its shareholders, with the actual payout ratio to be assessed yearly, based on the following circumstances:

- Solvency deviates from the strategic plan.
- Solvency deviates from the standards set by the CBoS.
- Liquidity deviates from the strategic plan.
- Necessary investments with an impact on the solvency or liquidity of the bank.
- Expected devaluation or economic events that could negatively impact solvency.

The payment shall be in accordance with the articles of association and the Corporate Governance Code of the Bank. In accordance with the dividend policy, the Supervisory Board, following the recommendation of Management, proposes the approval of a dividend distribution of SRD 430 per share (nominal value of SRD 10). This results in a total proposed dividend of SRD 95.9 million.

Personal note

On behalf of the Supervisory Board, we express our appreciation to the Management Board and all employees of Finabank for their dedication, professionalism, and resilience throughout 2025. In a year marked by ongoing economic challenges and increasing regulatory demands, the Bank continued to demonstrate stability, discipline, and commitment to its strategic objectives.

We recognize that the achievements of the past year were made possible by the collective efforts of our staff, the trust of our clients, and the continued support of our shareholders and stakeholders. Their confidence in Finabank reinforces our focus on prudent governance, transparency, and long-term value creation.

As Supervisory Board, we remain committed to providing independent oversight and constructive guidance, ensuring that the Bank maintains strong governance standards and sustainable growth. We reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders while supporting the Bank in achieving its ambitions.

Paramaribo, May 12, 2026



On behalf of the Supervisory Board
Robert Hahn
 Chairman

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		Audited	Restated*
		SRD	SRD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,438,277,467	481,917,470
Amounts due from BNETS	4	25,260,300	6,383,838
Amounts due from banks	5	3,899,423,650	2,013,291,172
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	6	52,075	40,331
Investments	7	7,262,053,714	8,077,358,571
Loans and advances to customers	8	12,438,260,416	8,695,139,520
Loans and advances to Government	9	1,811,330,426	941,937,181
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	10	352,488,347	476,279,249
Property, plant and equipment	11	528,670,747	447,746,074
Intangible assets	12	151,590,179	156,750,966
Right of use (assets)	13	118,882,624	130,603,647
Deferred tax assets	14	15,245,821	18,947,339
Other assets	15	423,533,649	243,655,228
Total assets		28,465,069,415	21,690,050,585
LIABILITIES			
Amounts due to banks	16	617,604,293	565,486,618
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	17	21,403,532,144	17,008,006,764
Current tax liabilities	14	529,095,362	363,671,731
Deferred tax liabilities	14	290,161,252	262,553,931
Net defined benefit liabilities	18	-	-
Payable to employees for pensions	19	25,467,596	54,809,311
Provision for anniversary payments	20	38,177,464	21,674,501
Lease liability	13	42,349,502	52,631,498
Bonds Payable	21	410,720,000	375,519,257
Finabank Termbond	22	756,140,000	740,206,329
Loans from Financial Institutions	23	565,597,711	-
Other liabilities	24	1,895,489,419	784,396,099
Total liabilities		26,574,334,743	20,228,956,039
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	25	60,211,197	60,211,197
Share premium	26	471,868,674	471,868,674
Reserves and retained earnings		876,505,419	666,805,179
Profit for the period		482,149,381	262,209,495
Total shareholder's equity		1,890,734,671	1,461,094,546
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities		28,465,069,415	21,690,050,585

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		SRD	SRD
Interest income		1,325,033,916	1,348,244,037
Interest expense		487,791,785	595,863,010
Net interest result	27	837,242,131	752,381,027
Investment income/(expense)	28	240,871,710	213,857,783
Commission and fee income		328,546,038	271,482,413
Commission expense		33,751,275	28,865,939
Net commission and fee income/(expense)	29	294,794,763	242,616,474
Other income (expense), net	30	233,338,233	72,209,037
Total income		1,606,246,837	1,281,064,321
Expected Credit Loss on financial assets	3,5,7,8,9	65,916,721	100,654,807
Personnel expenses	31	370,421,840	385,187,685
Other operating expenses	32	330,063,224	287,764,986
Total expenses		766,401,785	773,607,478
Profit before tax and loss on monetary position		839,845,052	507,456,843
Income tax expenses	14	308,356,573	166,978,661
Loss on Monetary Position		49,339,098	78,268,687
Profit for the period		482,149,381	262,209,495
Earnings per share	33	2,161.36	1,175.42

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		Audited	Restated*
		SRD	SRD
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank		482,149,381	262,209,495
Other comprehensive income/ (loss):			
Actuarial (losses) and gains on defined benefit obligation	18	(26,332,416)	(63,999,284)
Income tax on other comprehensive income/(loss)	14	9,479,670	23,039,742
Other comprehensive (loss)/income – net of taxes		(35,812,086)	(40,959,542)
Total comprehensive income		465,296,635	217,992,561

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Reserves and retained earnings	Profit for the period	Total equity
		SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Closing balance at December 31, 2023		60,211,197	471,868,674	490,419,928	271,675,203	1,294,175,002
Appropriation of profit 2023		-	-	271,675,202.94	(271,675,202.94)	-
Profit of 2024		-	-	-	262,209,495.05	262,209,495
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	(40,959,543.60)	-	(40,959,544)
Dividends 2023		-	-	(54,330,408.38)	-	(54,330,408)
Shareholder's Equity December 31, 2024		60,211,197	471,868,674	666,805,179	262,209,495	1,461,094,546
Closing balance at December 31, 2024		60,211,197	471,868,674	666,805,179	262,209,495	1,461,094,546
Appropriation of profit 2024		-	-	262,209,495	(262,209,495)	-
Profit of 2025		-	-	-	482,149,381	482,149,381
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(16,852,747)	(16,852,747)
Dividends 2024		-	-	(51,282,657)	-	(51,282,657)
Adjustment Pension		-	-	18,852,288	-	18,852,288
Adjustment VAT Pro Rata 2023 - 2024		-	-	(3,226,142)	-	(3,226,142)
Shareholder's Equity December 31, 2025		60,211,197	471,868,674	893,358,163	465,296,634	1,890,734,671

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Notes	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		Audited	Restated*
		SRD	SRD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		482,149,381	262,209,495
Adjusted for: - Depreciation		68,132,620	85,542,639
- Tax expenses		308,356,573	166,978,661
- Unrealized foreign currency translation result		(99,188,381)	79,480,271
- Net impairment losses on loans and advances, net of recoveries		65,916,721	100,654,807
- Net interest income		(837,242,131)	(752,381,027)
Changes in: - Amounts due from BNETS		(18,876,462)	15,724,912
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(11,744)	(947)
- Gross Advances to customers		(3,679,583,281)	(1,094,809,627)
- Other assets		(200,116,800)	25,045,788
- POCI		123,790,902	213,991,966
- Loans & overdraft Government		(869,393,245)	6,513,699
- Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts		4,395,525,380	2,193,175,444
- Net defined benefit liabilities		-	(3,231,139)
- Payable to employee for pensions		15,248,369	26,340,542
- OCI Adjustment on pensions		26,332,416	63,999,284
- OCI Adjustment on Correction Pro Rata VAT 2023-2024		(5,040,847)	-
- Other liabilities		1,128,298,063	147,851,441
Income tax paid		(85,999,064)	(68,416,327)
Interest received on loans and advances		955,140,008	859,276,127
Interest received on investments		363,796,170	481,018,558
Interest received from banks		6,097,738	7,949,352
Interest paid on bank deposits		(14,622,139)	(20,152,410)
Interest paid on lease liability		(6,615,263)	(5,425,277)
Interest paid on customer deposits		(360,472,826)	(535,784,824)
Interest paid on Pension		(2,024,148)	3,551,602
Interest paid on perpetual bond		(32,192,207)	(29,519,253)
Interest paid on IDB loan		(21,311,369)	-
Interest paid on Finabank Termbond		(52,223,202)	(8,532,848)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		1,653,871,234	2,221,050,911
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments in property and equipment		(150,030,991)	(166,087,106)
Investments in intangibles		(2,206,025)	(6,447,500)
Investment in right of use assets		(1,299,639)	(23,694,941)
Investment in Securities		815,304,857	(2,294,461,677)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		661,768,202	(2,490,691,224)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease payments		(14,319,390)	(17,585,553)
Cash received on issuance of securities		-	353,172,918
Interest paid on Perpetual bond payments		565,597,711	-
Dividend paid		(51,282,657)	(54,330,408)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		499,995,664	281,256,956
Net increase in cash and bank		2,815,635,100	11,616,642
CASH AND BANKS AT BEGINNING OF REPORTING PERIOD			
- Cash and cash equivalents		481,917,470	469,688,712
- Amounts due from banks		2,013,291,172	2,447,296,731
- Amounts due to banks		(565,486,618)	(998,880,061)
		1,929,722,025	1,918,105,382
Cash and banks at end of reporting period		4,745,357,124	1,929,722,025
Cash and banks at end of reporting period is represented by:			
- Cash and cash equivalents		1,463,537,767	481,917,470
- Amounts due from banks		3,899,423,650	2,013,291,172
- Amounts due to banks		(617,604,293)	(565,486,618)
		4,745,357,124	1,929,722,025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Finabank N.V., established on April 24, 1991, and located in Paramaribo, Suriname, is a limited liability company and is registered at the Chamber of Commerce in Suriname. The headquarters of Finabank N.V. are located at Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 59-61 in Paramaribo, Suriname. Finabank N.V. has five branches, three in Paramaribo, one in Wanica and one in Nickerie.

The main activities of Finabank N.V. are:

1. Executing general Banking business in the broadest sense including:
 - a) Accepting deposits from the public on current accounts or savings.
 - b) Attracting funding through loans, by accepting deposits and by issuing bonds, debt securities, deposit securities and other securities under whatever name and in whatever form.
 - c) Providing loans and discounting bills of exchanges, whether insured.
 - d) Trading in foreign currencies.
 - e) Providing services for national and international payments and/or capital traffic.
 - f) Performing all other financial activities that may be related to the Banking business in a general sense.
 - g) Providing various securities on behalf of third parties.
2. Obtaining, owning, selling, managing, exchanging, transferring, trading, and disposing of all types of assets and values such as but not limited to shares, bonds, funds, orders, bills of exchange, debt securities.
3. Establishing, co-establishing, representing, managing, and administering as well as participating, in any shape or form, in other companies and institutions of any nature whatsoever.
4. Performing all that is directly or indirectly related to the above or which may promote the above.

The financial statements as at December 31, 2025, were approved by the Supervisory Board on May 12, 2026.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements cover the period January 1, 2025, until December 31, 2025, and have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2 APPLICATION OF NEW, REVISED, EFFECTIVE AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE IFRS

Application of new and revised standards

Below is a summary of the new and revised IFRS standards effective for the reporting period ending December 31, 2025, and adopted by Management of Finabank N.V. with an assessment of the impact on the Bank.

New and amended standards

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

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of an entity's financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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

Standards issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Bank to determine the impact on the consolidated financial statements. As explained above, this would include standards and amendments that would already be effective based on the new standard or amendment, but the local endorsement is still in progress or has resulted in a later effective date.

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

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

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

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Bank has performed an assessment of all material electronic payment systems used in the various jurisdictions it operates.

Most of the electronic settlement systems used by the Bank result in real-time settlement. There is a limited number of electronic settlement systems used by the Bank that do not result in real-time settlement. For those, the Bank has been derecognising the financial liability, and the associated cash, at the time of submitting the payment instructions. In line with the amendments, the Bank will change this current practice to derecognising the financial liability and the associated cash when the payment has reached the beneficiary, which is when the obligation is discharged. However, given the limited number of such electronic settlement systems used by the Bank, and the low value of payments involved, the amendments are not expected to have a material impact.

The Bank has determined that it will not apply the accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Bank has also reviewed its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) and concluded that the recognition and derecognition policies are already in line with the amendments.

In addition, the Bank has assessed the impact of the Amendments on its financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features, as well as on non-recourse financing and contractually linked instruments. Based on the assessments performed, the amendments in these areas are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities, such as Good Bank, that have specified main business activities (either providing finance to customers or investing in specific type of assets, or both).

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Bank is currently working to identify the impacts the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The Bank considers its main business activities to include the provision of financing to customers and investing in financial assets. In accordance with IFRS 18, some of the income and expenses related to those activities are classified in the operating category, as an exception to the general requirements that would otherwise have resulted in their classification in the investing or financing categories.

The initial expected material impacts of IFRS 18 on the Bank's financial statements are, as follows:

- Income and expenses from the following will be classified in the operating category within the statement of profit or loss: (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) liabilities from transactions that involve only the raising of finance; (c) generally, assets invested in as part of the Bank's main business activity of investing in financial assets that generate a return individually and largely independently of the Bank's other resources
- Foreign exchange differences will be classified in the same category as the related income and expense giving rise to the foreign exchange difference, with some exceptions.
- Gains and losses on hedging instruments, including those not designated as such, but used to manage exposure to identified risks, will be classified in the same category as the income and expenses relating to the risk being covered, with some exceptions.
- For the statement of cash flows, the 'operating profit' subtotal will be used as the starting point for determining cash flows from operating activities. Furthermore, the classification of the total cash flows from all dividends received, all interest paid and all interest received will each, respectively, be classified in a single category in the statement of cash flows following the classification of the related income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss.
- New disclosures will be added for: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specified expenses by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss;
- A reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18, and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which Finabank N.V. operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Suriname Dollar (hereafter also abbreviated: "SRD"), which is Finabank N.V.'s functional and presentation currency.

2.4 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements were prepared based on IAS 29- Accounting for Hyperinflation.

Statement of Financial Position amounts not already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date are restated by applying a general price index. Monetary items are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets such as Land and Buildings, Intangibles and Right of Use assets are measured at restated amounts minus restated depreciation. The comparative figures have been restated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) factor of December 2024 versus June 2025.

2.5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In preparation of the financial statements, Management must make judgements, estimates and assumptions regarding the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Setting assumptions considers internal and external studies, industry developments, environmental factors and trends, regulatory requirements, and experience judgement of Management. Management made significant estimates, based on solid assessments, regarding the valuation of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and the going concern assumption.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by many factors, changes which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's Expected Credit Losses (ECL) calculations are model outputs with several assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include: The Bank's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades.

- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on an Lifetime ECL (LTECL) basis and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed collectively.
- Redevelopment of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation and exchange rates, and the effect on Probability of Default (PDs), Exposure at Default (EADs) and Loss given Default (LGDs.)
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

It has been the Bank's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

2.6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.6.1 Recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities, except for loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized at trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party of the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Loans and advances to customers are recognized when funds are transferred to the customers' account. The Bank recognizes balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Bank.

2.6.2 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Finabank N.V. classifies all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the assets' contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost, as explained in note 2.6.8.
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

The Bank classifies its trading portfolio at FVTPL. Finabank N.V. may designate financial instruments at FVTPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

2.6.3 *Financial assets*

Due from Banks, loans and advances to customers, loans and advances to Government and financial investments are measured at amortized cost.

Finabank N.V. only measures due from Banks, loans and advances to customers, loans and advances to Government and other financial investments at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of holding financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The details of these conditions are outlined below.

2.6.4 *Business Model assessment*

Finabank N.V. determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within it) and the ways those risks are managed.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without considering worst case or stress case scenarios. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

2.6.4 *The SPPI test*

As a second step of its classification process, Finabank N.V. assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to determine whether they meet the SPPI test.

"Principal" for the purpose of this is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are any repayments of principal or amortization of the premium / discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, Finabank N.V. applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce more than "de minimis" exposure to risk or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial assets must be measured at FVTPL.

2.6.3 Financial assets

2.6.3.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on a different basis.

Financial assets at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

Interest earned on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income using the EIR, considering any discount/primary and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of the instrument. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded in profit or loss as investment income when the right to the payment has been established.

2.6.3.2 Investments

Investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates held to collect contractual cash flows consisting of payment of principals and interest. As the Bank does not apply for the fair value option to eliminate an accounting mismatch, investments are valued at amortized cost.

2.6.4 Financial Guarantees

The Bank issues financial guarantees and loan commitments. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in financial statements at fair value through profit or loss, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the statement of profit or loss, and under IFRS 9 an ECL provision as set out in Note 34.

The premium received is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in fees and commission income on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee. Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, from January 1, 2018, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

Regarding the nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is based on market terms, these are not recorded in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments together with the corresponding ECL's are disclosed in Note 34.

2.6.5 Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost. The Bank does not carry financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

2.6.6 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

2.6.6.1 Financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes unless the new loan is deemed to be purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI).

When assessing whether to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of a loan.
- Introduction of equity feature.
- Change in counterparty.
- If the modification results in the instrument no longer meeting the SPPI criterion.
- If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Bank also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

- The Bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if either:
- The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets.
- Or it retains the rights to the cash flows but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Bank retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the original asset), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the eventual recipients), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent, plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Bank must remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without delay. In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for the investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. or
- The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The Bank considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and can exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Bank could be required to pay.

2.6.6.2 Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

2.6.7 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, if and only when, the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

2.6.8 Amortized cost measurement

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

2.6.9 Fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. If there is no quoted price in an active market, the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors market participants would consider in pricing a transaction. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- **Level 1:** inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3:** inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between them. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models and comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

2.6.10 Identification and measurement of impairment

From January 1, 2018, Finabank N.V. has been recording the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts, in this section, all referred to as financial instruments. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case the allowance is based on the 12 months expected credit loss (12m ECL).

Finabank N.V. identifies whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk in the following manner:

- For the business portfolio, the increase in credit risk is based on Finabank's Credit Risk Scorecard (CRSC), for the retail portfolio, the increase in credit risk is based on days past due and for the other financial instruments the significant increase in credit risk is based on external ratings provided by Moody's.
- The 12m ECL is the portion of LTECL's that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated individually for the business portfolio and the retail portfolio.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

- **Stage 1:** When a loan is first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12mECL's. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from stage 2.
- **Stage 2:** When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, Finabank N.V. records an allowance for LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from stage 3.
- **Stage 3:** Loans considered credit impaired, the Bank records an impairment: impairments taken on the retail portfolio are equal to the outstanding amount at reporting date if in default above 90 days, impairments taken on the business portfolio are calculated on an individual basis (based on the IAS 39 principle).
- **POCI:** Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognized based on a credit adjusted EIR. This instrument is evaluated on an annual basis to determine if there is a significant increase in credit risks.

The calculation of ECL's

Finabank N.V. calculates ECL's on several bases' dependent on the portfolio, high-level outline is given below:

- For the Business, Retail and Merchant Banking portfolios, an approach based on Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) is used.
- For the other financial instruments, an approach based on Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) is used. In this approach, the PD and LGD are based on Moody's rating transition tables.

In its ECL model for loans and advances to customers, the Bank relies on a range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Inflation
- Exchange rate

The inputs and model used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. No such qualitative adjustments or overlays were applied during 2025.

The Bank assesses periodically and at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is "impaired" when objective evidence demonstrates a 'loss event' and that loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes, but is not limited to: The borrower has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection, and this avoids or delays repayment of the financial asset:

- The disappearance of an active market for a security.
- The borrower has failed in the repayment of the principal, interest or fees and the payment failure has remained unsolved for a certain period.
- The borrower has evidenced significant financial difficulty, to the extent that it will have a negative impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset.
- The credit obligation has been restructured for non-commercial reasons. The Bank has granted concessions, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the effect of which is a reduction in the expected future cash flows of the financial asset.
- Observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group.

Finabank N.V. considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and investments held at amortized cost at both a specific level and a collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and investments held at amortized cost are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and investments held at amortized cost that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans, advances, and investments held at amortized cost with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment of the loan portfolio, the Bank uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than is suggested by historical trends. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortized cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized. If the cash flows of the renegotiated asset are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized, and the new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

The impairment loss before an expected restructuring is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in the measurement of the existing asset based on their expected timing and amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset:
 - If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, the gain or loss of that existing asset would be recognized as the difference between the fair value of the restructured asset and the carrying amount of the original liability.
 - Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or investment securities. Interest on the impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Credit cards

The Bank's product offer includes credit cards facilities, in which the Bank has the right to cancel/or reduce the facilities with a short period of notice. The Bank does not limit its exposure to the contractual notice period but instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Bank's expectation of customer behavior, its likelihood of default and the Bank's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets, and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECL's. To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on independent valuations or other data by third parties.

Collateral repossessed

The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date, in line with the Bank's policy. In its normal course of business, the Bank does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages external agents to recover funds, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. Due to this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the statement of financial position.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expenses.

Forborne and modified loans

The Bank sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Bank considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties, and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. It is the Bank's policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur.

If modifications are substantial, the loan is derecognized, as explained in Note 2.6.6. Once the terms have been renegotiated without this resulting in the derecognition of the loan, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. The Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, as set out in Note 2.6.10, and whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off.

Once an asset has been classified as forborne, it will remain forborne for a minimum 12-month probation period.

2.6.11 Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management's assessment of the risks associated with asset and liability management, performed using an internally developed risk model, indicates the risk exposure. The risk disclosures for each risk category are included in the Risk Management section of the annual report.

Notwithstanding this elevated risk profile, management has concluded that the going concern assumption remains appropriate, based on the following considerations:

- The Bank maintains a solid financial position, reflected in a solvency ratio of 18.2%;
- The favorable macroeconomic outlook for Suriname, supported by the anticipated development of the country's oil and gas sector, which is expected to drive economic growth in the coming years;
- The Bank's positive growth prospects, underpinned by its strategic positioning to benefit from the expected expansion of economic activity.

Based on these factors, management is satisfied that the Bank has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future, and accordingly, the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

2.6.12 Foreign currency and inflation

Finabank N.V.'s financial statements are presented in Suriname Dollar, which is also the Bank's functional currency as described in note 2.3.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the spot exchange rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into Suriname Dollar at the spot rate ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition. Foreign currency gains or losses arising on translation or settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss as 'Foreign currency translation results' or 'Net foreign currency transaction results' under the heading of 'Other income.'

The official closing exchange rates as published by the Central Bank of Suriname for the United States Dollar and the Euro are as follows:

Official closing exchange rates	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
1 USD	37.807	35.192	36.291	31.77
1 EUR	44.337	36.222	40.194	33.23

As can be observed from the above-mentioned table there has been stability of the exchange rate in 2025.

The consumer price index published by Suriname Bureau of Statistics indicate an increasing CPI from 2021 to June 2025.

Customer Price Index	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
CPI	931.40	879.30	836.10	759.30	572.50
3 year inflation	63%	94%	125%	229%	299%

To determine whether an economy is hyperinflationary the cumulative inflation based on the CPI index over a period of 3 years needs to amount to more than 100%. As of June 30, 2025, the three-year inflation is at 94%. As per June 30, 2025, Suriname was still considered hyperinflationary. Management concluded that Suriname remained a hyperinflationary economy during the first half of 2025 based on the indicators in IAS 29 and prevailing economic conditions.

As a result, the accounting figures are restated by applying a general price index so that the comparative figures in the financial statements are presented in terms of measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period.

The restatement was applied as if the economy has always been hyperinflationary, using a general price index that reflects the changes in general purchasing power. To apply restatement, a series of indexes were used, as prepared, and published monthly by the Central Bank of Suriname and General Bureau of Statistics.

Considering the above-mentioned index, the inflation rate at the end of 2024 and 2025 is at 11% and 5% respectively.

Below describes the restating mechanism provided by IAS 29:

Restatement of the Statements of Financial Position up to June, 30 2025:

- i. Monetary items (the ones that are already stated in terms of the current measuring unit) are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of monetary unit current at the end of the reporting period. In an inflationary period, an entity holding monetary assets generates purchasing power loss and holding monetary liabilities generates purchasing power gain, provided that assets and liabilities are not linked to an adjustment mechanism that offsets, in some extent, such effects. The net gain or loss on a monetary basis shall be included in the profit or loss for the period.
- ii. Non- monetary items stated at current cost at the end of the reporting period are not restated for presentation purposes in the statement of financial position, but the adjustment process must be completed to determine, in terms of constant measurement unit, the income or loss produced by holding these non-monetary items.
- iii. Non-monetary items carried at cost or current cost at some earlier date before the reporting date shall be restated by an index that reflects the general level of price variation from the acquisition or revaluation date to the closing date, proceeding then to compare the restated amounts of those assets with their recoverable amounts. Income or loss for the period related to depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of Intangible assets, and other non-monetary costs shall be determined over the newly restated amounts.
- iv. The restatement of non-monetary assets in terms of current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period, without an equivalent adjustment for tax purpose generates a taxable temporary difference and a deferred income tax liability is recognized, and the contra account is recognized as profit or loss for the period. When, beyond restatement, there is a revaluation of nonmonetary assets, the deferred tax related to the restatement is recognized in the profit or loss for the period and deferred tax related with the revaluation is recognized in the other comprehensive income for the period.

Restatement of the statements of comprehensive income up to June, 30 2025:

Income and expenses are restated from the date the items were recorded, except for those income or loss that reflect or included in their determination, the consumption of assets measured at the currency purchasing power from a date prior to that which the consumption was recorded, which is restated using as a basis the acquisition date of assets related to the item, except for gains or losses that derived from indexed assets or liabilities and except for income or losses arising from comparing the two measurements at the currency purchasing power of different dates, for which it requires to identify the compared amounts, to restate them separately and to repeat the comparison with the restatement amounts.

- v. The gain or loss for holding monetary assets and liability is separately disclosed in the statement of income.

Restatement of the statements of changes in shareholder equity up to June, 30 2025:

As the transition date (the beginning of comparative periods), the Bank has applied the following rules:

- a. The components of equity, except earnings, reserves, and unappropriated retained earnings, were restated from the date the components were contributed or otherwise arose. The capital stock disclosed in the statement of changes in shareholders equity is shown in nominal basis and this adjustment is included in "adjustment to shareholders' equity."
- b. Earnings reserves were stated at nominal value at the transition date.
- c. The Reserves and Retained Earnings were determined as a difference between the restated net asset at transition date and the other components of equity, were restated as mentioned in the abovementioned paragraphs.
- ii. After the restatement at the transition date above mentioned all equity's components were restated by applying a general price index from the beginning of the period or date of contribution, if later.

2.6.13 Leasing

Under IFRS 16 a lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period in exchange for consideration. At the start of a lease contract, the Bank recognizes the right of use asset and lease liability at fair value. The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the depreciable amount and the duration of the contract. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term.

Depreciation expenses and interest are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

A lessee determines whether the right-of-use asset is impaired at the end of the reporting period and where there is an indication that the financial asset may have been impaired and accounts for any impairment loss identified.

2.6.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with the Central Bank of Suriname and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

Cash transferred to BNETS to service the operation of offsite ATMs were previously booked as cash receivable, however with the transfer of all the ATMs to BNETS, Finabank is still supplying cash to BNETS.

2.6.15 Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are stated at fair value and for buildings less accumulated depreciation at respective reporting dates. Land has an infinite useful life and is therefore not depreciated. The last valuation of the fixed assets was conducted in December 2021. The revaluation cycle is every three (3) years, to be conducted in 2028. However, with the application of hyperinflation accounting, the assets were restated up to 30 June 2025. Following the cessation of hyperinflation accounting after this date, the restated carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2025 have been treated as the new cost base for subsequent measurement.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the depreciable amount and the estimated useful life. For buildings, depending on the component, the useful life is between 5 years and 30 years. When parts of buildings have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate major components.

2.6.15.1 Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Included in equipment is the software necessary for the proper functioning of the hardware, such as machine specific processing software and drivers. The cost of the assets and the related software is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, which are generally 3–5 years for fixtures and fittings, data processing equipment and other equipment.

Expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. Expenditure incurred on major improvements is capitalized and depreciated.

2.6.15.2 Disposals

Net gains and losses on the disposal of items of 'Property, plant and equipment' are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the carrying amount of the disposed asset. The net gains and losses are recognized as 'Other income.'

2.6.16 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of computer software products licensed for use by Finabank N.V.. Intangible assets are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses over the useful lives. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful life, normally between 5–10 years from initial recognition. On each reporting date, the remaining useful life of each intangible asset is assessed and tested for impairment.

The impairment is calculated as the difference between the net present value of expected cash inflows and/or cost reductions attributable to that intangible asset and the carrying amount. Impairment adjustments are recognized through profit or loss.

2.6.17 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax payable or receivable

Current tax liabilities comprise the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met as defined in IFRS.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax liability is a result of temporary differences between the accounting and tax carrying values, the anticipated and enacted income tax rate, and estimated taxes payable for the current year. The deferred taxes mainly consist of deferred tax differences on property, plant and equipment and leases.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the way the Bank expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met, as defined in IFRS.

2.6.18 Other assets

The balance of other assets consists primarily of prepaid expenses, accrued interest receivable and other receivables not related to loans and advances. These other assets have a short-term nature.

2.6.19 Defined benefit plan

2.6.19.1 Pension plan

Finabank N.V. maintains a defined benefit plan, which is insured at Assuria N.V. Annual contributions are paid to Assuria N.V. at a rate necessary to adequately finance the accrued liabilities of the plan calculated in accordance with the terms of the plan and the local legal requirements. The most recent (actuarial) valuations of the fair value of plan assets and defined benefit obligation were carried out as of December 31, 2025, by a registered actuary. The fair value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and the past service cost, were determined using the projected unit credit method.

The net defined benefit liability, calculated as the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of the plan assets, is recognized within 'net defined liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognized immediately in OCI. The Bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), considering any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period because of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

Finabank N.V. does not cover the medical expenses of staff after retirement. From age 60 and up, retirees are eligible for medical care provided by the Government.

2.6.19.2 Anniversary bonus

Employees of Finabank N.V. are entitled to anniversary bonuses. This anniversary bonuses are paid out based on the service period. The expected costs of these anniversary bonuses are accrued over the period of employment using an accounting methodology like that used for the defined benefit pension plan. The anniversary bonus is calculated actuarially by a registered actuary.

2.6.20 Income recognition

The effective interest rate method

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest Rate (EIR) method for financial instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortized through interest income, in the statement of profit or loss.

When a financial asset becomes credit impaired and is, therefore, regarded as "stage 3" the Bank calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the Bank calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The credit adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortized cost of the POCI assets.

Nominal Interest Rate

Interest income for financial assets instruments is measured at amortized cost using the nominal interest rate.

Interest and similar income

The Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Investment income

Investment income relates to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. It includes all realized and unrealized fair value changes and dividends. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established.

Commission, fee income and expenses

Commission, fee income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income – including account servicing fees, closing fees and early redemption fees – are recognized as the related services are performed.

Other fees and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are rendered.

2.6.21 Expense

Expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred or when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized based on the matching principle, a direct association between the costs incurred and the revenues of specific items of income. When the economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined, such as is the case with property, plant, and equipment and with intangible assets, expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss based on systematic and rational allocation procedures. In such cases the expenses are referred to as depreciation or amortization. Expenses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or ceases to qualify in the statement of financial position as an asset. An expense is also recognized in the statement of profit or loss when a liability is incurred without the recognition of an asset.

2.6.22 Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated from profit for the period based on the number of ordinary shares outstanding. There are no holders of equity in Finabank N.V. other than ordinary shareholders. Also, no new shares have been emitted, nor have any stock options been granted to any party during the reporting period or during comparative periods. There is no diluting effect on the earnings per share.

2.6.23 Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method, classifying cash flows as cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities. Profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals, or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income and expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash consist of cash at hand (including Automated Teller Machines (ATM's)) and on unrestricted current account balances at the Central Bank of Suriname. Cash and cash equivalents include investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, an investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Consideration is also given to the credit risk of cash and cash equivalents irrespective of the length to maturity. Interest income and expenses are presented as part of cash flows of operating activities.

2.6.24 Related parties

A related party is a natural person, dependents or entity related to the Bank.

An entity or a natural person is related to the Bank if this entity or natural person, or close relative of the natural person:

1. Has control or joint control of the Bank.
2. Has considerable influence on the Bank; or
3. Is one of the managers in a key position within the Bank.

Transactions with related parties are reported specifically under Note 38. 'Related parties'.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Amounts held at Central Bank of Suriname	1,073,514,753	266,998,328
Cash balances	384,869,776	219,784,615
Cash balances in ATM machines	9,643,085	3,385,265
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,468,027,614	490,168,208
Less: Allowance expected credit loss CBvS working account	(29,750,147)	(8,250,738)
Total	1,438,277,467	481,917,470

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted cash at hand, in ATM's and unrestricted current account balances at the Central Bank of Suriname. The bank transferred the management of offsite ATMs to BNETS however, we retain management of ATMs connected to the branches. Amounts held at the Central Bank of Suriname consist of cash the Bank holds at the Central Bank for clearing and settlement purposes. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

The increase in Cash and cash equivalents is mainly driven by the increase in the amounts held at Central Bank of Suriname, due to increases in local payments through SNEPS.

Impairment allowance for cash and cash equivalents

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and the year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

Credit quality and exposure on the Central bank working account year end *amounts presented are gross of impairments allowances Internal rating grade				December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Pass	394,512,861	-	-	394,512,861	223,169,880
Special mention	-	1,073,514,753	-	1,073,514,753	266,998,328
Total	394,512,861	1,073,514,753	-	1,468,027,614	490,168,208

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount is as follows:

Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	212,205,546	253,880,703	-	466,086,249
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	10,964,334	13,117,625	-	24,081,959
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	223,169,880	266,998,328	-	490,168,208
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	182,307,315	819,634,050	-	1,001,941,365
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	(10,964,334)	(13,117,625)	-	(24,081,959)
At December 31, 2025	394,512,861	1,073,514,753	-	1,468,027,614

The table below shows the ECL charges on cash and cash equivalents for the year recorded in the statement of profit or loss:

	December 31, 2025			
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9	-	(7,845,379)	-	(7,845,379)
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	-	(405,359)	-	(405,359)
Rebased ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025	-	(8,250,738)	-	(8,250,738)
New assets originated or purchased	-	(21,904,768)	-	(21,904,768)
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	-	405,359	-	405,359
At December 31, 2025	-	(29,750,147)	-	(29,750,147)

4. AMOUNTS DUE FROM BNETS

Finabank transferred all thirty (30) of its off-site ATMs to BNETS. Finabank continues to provide cash for BNETS-managed ATMs. Amounts provided are recognized as receivables and subsequently settled against the use of Finabank cards at non-Finabank ATMs. As at December 31, 2025, receivables from BNETS amounted to SRD 25.3 million.

Amounts due from BNETS can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Amounts due from BNETS (Cashpnt)	25,260,300	6,383,838
Less: Allowance expected credit loss	-	-
Total	25,260,300	6,383,838

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The ECL on amounts due from BNETS is included in the ECL recognised on cash and cash equivalents.

5. AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS

Amounts due from banks can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Suriname	2,448,524,376	1,822,927,335
SURICHANGE BANK N.V.	4,791	-
Inter-bank transactions to be cleared	763,596	186,868
Placements with Local Banks	768,387	186,868
Bank of China	474,245,608	104,528,300
Intesa Sanpaolo	139,884,371	31,606,463
Crown Bank	870,205,552	74,545,083
Placements with Foreign Banks	1,484,335,530	210,679,847
	3,933,628,294	2,033,794,050
Less: Allowance expected credit loss banks	(34,204,644)	(20,502,878)
Total	3,899,423,650	2,013,291,172

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Suriname are funds captured under a currency specific minimum requirement ruling, determined from the 4-week rolling average reserve base (Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts) of the Bank. The minimum requirement for each currency at the date of reporting is for SRD: 44%, for USD: 45% and for EUR: 45%. Statutory deposits with the CBvS are not available to finance the Bank's daily operations. The cash reserve for the USD deposits is currently managed by Finabank.

Current accounts due from and payable to the same Bank have been offset against each other because the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment allowance for amounts due from Bank

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and the year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

Credit quality and exposure amounts due from banks at year end *amounts presented are gross of impairments allowances	December 31, 2025 Audited			December 31, 2024 Restated*	
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Pass	2,922,769,984	768,387	-	2,923,538,372	1,927,642,503
Special mention	1,010,089,922	-	-	1,010,089,922	106,151,547
Total	3,932,859,907	768,387	-	3,933,628,294	2,033,794,050

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	946,283,620	987,590,149	-	1,933,873,769
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	48,893,018	51,027,263	-	99,920,281
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	995,176,638	1,038,617,412	-	2,033,794,049
New assets originated or purchased	2,986,576,287	(986,821,762)	-	1,999,754,526
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	(48,893,018)	(51,027,263)	-	(99,920,281)
At December 31, 2025	3,932,859,907	768,387	-	3,933,628,294

The table below shows the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) per IFRS stage of the exposure

	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9	639,478	18,856,094	-	19,495,572
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	33,041	974,265	-	1,007,306
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	672,519	19,830,359	-	20,502,878
New assets originated or purchased	6,307,974	8,401,098	-	14,709,072
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	(33,041)	(974,265)	-	(1,007,306)
At December 31, 2025	5,973,187	28,231,457	-	34,204,644

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The remaining portfolio of SRD 52,075 consists of shares N.V. Self Reliance and shares Fatum N.V.

	December 31, 2024 Audited	December 31, 2023 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Quoted and unquoted equity securities		
Opening balance	38,350	29,815
Revaluations	13,725	10,517
Closing balance	52,075	40,331
	52,075	40,331

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

7. INVESTMENTS

Total investments measured at fair value at year end:					December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
					Audited	Restated*
					SRD	SRD
Treasury bills Government of Suriname						
	Maturity date	Principal amount	Currency	interest		
	July 7, 2024	14,570,820	SRD	10.50%	-	-
	January 20, 2023	3,850,743	SRD	9.00%	-	-
	November 30, 2023	1,403,527	SRD	9.00%	-	-
	September 1, 2027	3,500,027	EUR	7.00%	49,806,693	66,178,718
	September 1, 2027	25,812,733	USD	7.00%	313,224,891	474,190,165
Total Treasury bills Government of Suriname					363,031,583	540,368,883
Investments at Local banks						
	Maturity date	Principal amount	Currency	Interest		
	February 14, 2026	500,000	SRD	37.50%	620,313	-
	January 8, 2026	40,000,000	SRD	9.50%	40,886,667	-
	January 15, 2026	25,000,000	SRD	11.00%	25,588,194	-
	January 29, 2026	13,500,000	SRD	11.00%	13,759,875	-
	February 12, 2026	4,000,000	SRD	9.50%	4,051,722	-
	January 10, 2026	20,000,000	SRD	6.50%	20,075,833	-
	January 17, 2026	10,000,000	SRD	7.50%	10,029,167	-
	January 31, 2026	15,000,000	SRD	6.90%	15,000,000	-
	January 7, 2026	150,000,000	SRD	4.00%	150,000,000	-
	January 16, 2025	85,000,000	SRD	20.00%	-	93,166,140
	January 23, 2025	55,000,000	SRD	19.50%	-	60,003,601
	January 30, 2025	75,000,000	SRD	20.00%	-	81,591,945
	February 6, 2025	75,000,000	SRD	25.00%	-	81,887,726
	February 13, 2025	50,000,000	SRD	30.00%	-	54,686,760
	February 13, 2025	10,000,000	SRD	35.00%	-	11,007,463
	May 8, 2025	90,000	SRD	45.90%	-	101,046
	February 20, 2025	100,000,000	SRD	35.00%	-	109,358,913
	February 27, 2025	60,000,000	SRD	37.50%	-	65,334,903
	January 4, 2025	50,000,000	SRD	25.50%	-	53,589,081
	March 4, 2025	130,000,000	SRD	37.50%	-	140,562,063
	January 11, 2025	40,000,000	SRD	25.00%	-	42,650,999
	March 11, 2025	100,000,000	SRD	40.00%	-	107,503,887
	January 18, 2025	50,000,000	SRD	27.00%	-	53,096,111
	March 18, 2025	150,000,000	SRD	40.00%	-	160,028,884
	January 27, 2025	20,000,000	SRD	27.00%	-	21,096,469
	March 27, 2025	200,000,000	SRD	43.00%	-	211,338,620
					280,011,771	1,347,004,613
Investments at Foreign banks						
	January 6, 2026	5,500,000	EUR	1.35%	243,853,500	-
	January 9, 2025	3,000,000	EUR	2.65%	-	114,465,677
	January 23, 2025	2,000,000	EUR	2.60%	-	76,231,090
	January 27, 2025	3,000,000	EUR	2.60%	-	114,313,619
	January 6, 2025	2,000,000	EUR	2.60%	-	76,192,572
	T-Bills Securities Foreign	166,286,066	USD	-	6,286,777,297	5,635,383,942
	T-Bills Securities Foreign	2,093,806	EUR	-	92,833,066	184,820,808
					6,623,463,863	6,201,407,708
Total investments					7,266,507,217	8,088,781,204
Less: Allowance expected credit loss investments					(4,453,503)	(11,422,632)
Total investments					7,262,053,714	8,077,358,572

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Movements during 2025 are due to additions, disposals and redemptions in USD, EUR, and SRD treasury bills of the Government of Suriname. In 2025, the Government of Suriname repaid most of the treasury bills. The decrease in total investments is due to the decrease in CBTD OMO auctions and investments in USD TDs. All exposures are current to date.

Impairment allowance for investments

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and the year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

Credit quality and exposure to credit risk based on internal rating system *amounts presented are gross of impairments allowances Internal rating grade				December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Pass	6,379,610,363	-	-	6,379,610,363	5,820,204,751
Special mention	-	243,853,500	-	243,853,500	381,202,957
Substandard	-	-	643,043,354	643,043,354	1,887,373,496
Total	6,379,610,363	243,853,500	643,043,354	7,266,507,217	8,088,781,204

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance with note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	5,534,258,151	362,474,460	1,794,646,855	7,691,379,466
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	285,946,600	18,728,497	92,726,641	397,401,738
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	5,820,204,751	381,202,957	1,887,373,496	8,088,781,204
New assets originated or purchased	845,352,212	(118,620,960)	(1,151,603,501)	(424,872,249)
Monetary effect rebasing 2025	(285,946,600)	(18,728,497)	(92,726,641)	(397,401,738)
At December 31, 2025	6,379,610,363	243,853,500	643,043,354	7,266,507,217

Analysis of changes in ECL allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9	-	1,841,382	9,020,024	10,861,438
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	-	95,141	466,051	561,194
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	-	1,936,523	9,486,075	11,422,632
New assets originated or purchased	37	637,926	(7,045,815)	(6,407,935)
Monetary effect rebasing 2025	-	(95,141)	(466,051)	(561,194)
At December 31, 2025	37	2,479,307	1,974,210	4,453,503

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance with note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

8. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Loans and advances to customers carried at amortized cost at year end can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Business Market		
Business market: loans and advances	9,705,940,896	6,761,216,048
Business market: late fee	2,704,792	28,213
Business market: non earned interest non-performing loan	9,560,240	(10,957,621)
Business market: accrued interest	255,141,601	106,167,075
	9,973,347,529	6,856,453,715
Business market : Less Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(64,452,715)	(70,115,050)
	9,908,894,814	6,786,338,665
Retail High-End Market		
Retail high-end market: loans secured by mortgages	729,521,763	556,317,336
Retail high-end market: termplans	9,543,649	6,694,388
Retail high-end market: debit balances	76,273,211	75,292,320
Retail high-end market: non earned interest non-performing loan	(24,648)	(8,649)
Retail high-end market: accrued interest	5,778,221	3,942,094
	821,092,196	642,237,489
Retail high-end market : Less Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(5,334,986)	(1,780,655)
	815,757,210	640,456,835
Mass Retail Market		
Mass retail market: loans secured by mortgages	1,274,722,195	828,448,709
Mass retail market: personal lending	476,359,711	485,471,226
Mass retail market: debit balance customers' current accounts	34,344,976	45,529,801
	1,785,426,882	1,359,449,736
Mass retail market: late fee	3,844	2,430
Mass retail market: non earned interest non-performing loan	(4,102,941)	(6,268,787)
Mass retail market: accrued interest	21,574,772	12,649,941
	1,802,902,557	1,365,833,320
Mass retail market: less allowance for expected credit loss loans secured by mortgages	(51,083,427)	(41,551,925)
Mass retail market: less allowance for expected credit loss personal lending	(38,504,273)	(46,830,615)
Mass retail market: less allowance for expected credit loss debit balance customers' current accounts	293,535	(9,106,761)
Mass retail market : Less Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(89,294,165)	(97,489,301)
	1,713,608,392	1,268,344,019
Total carrying amount	12,438,260,416	8,695,139,520

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The increase in loans and advances to customers of 43% is due to modest growth in the loan portfolio. This growth reflects our customer-focused approach to loan origination. The comparative period figures were adjusted to reflect the purchasing power current at the end of 2024.

The decrease in the loan loss provision is mainly caused by the refinement in the provisioning model to reflect the strategy and growth of the bank. Although the loan portfolio has increased, the overall credit quality has improved due to a more selective lending approach and enhanced credit risk assessment. The updated model incorporates more recent and granular data on PD, LGD, and EAD, better reflecting the actual risk profile of the current portfolio. As a result, the portfolio growth has been achieved without a corresponding increase in expected credit losses.

Impairment allowance for loans and advances to customers

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and the year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

Credit quality of exposure to credit risk based on internal rating system Internal rating grade				December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Pass	12,098,377,624	-	95,040	12,098,472,664	8,578,219,150
Special mention	-	158,485,877	-	158,485,877	146,498,029
Substandard	-	4,267,365	-	4,267,365	2,661,081
Doubtful	-	-	2,454,964	2,454,964	2,491,046
Default	-	-	43,025,531	43,025,531	29,100,521
Total	12,098,377,624	162,753,242	45,575,535	12,306,706,401	8,758,969,828

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Business				
Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount in relation to business market:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	6,330,703,044	94,768,849	3,565,680	6,429,037,573
New assets originated or purchased	3,052,447,422	23,388,451	4,320,382	3,080,156,254
Other movements	205,949,779	(26,782,015)	17,579,305	196,747,069
As at December 31, 2025	9,589,100,245	91,375,284	25,465,367	9,705,940,896

Business				
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9 (business market)	63,630,856	647,388	2,336,474	66,614,718
New assets originated or purchased	9,405,764	40,889	4,321,822	13,768,476
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(41,768,494)	(448,652)	26,286,675	(15,930,471)
As at December 31, 2025	31,268,127	239,625	32,944,971	64,452,723

Retail High-End				
Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount in relation to retail high-end market:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	577,626,146	28,500,238	817,789	553,292,568
New assets originated or purchased	287,751,667	541,996	-	288,293,663
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(64,514,814)	(15,862,775)	478,376	(79,899,213)
As at December 31, 2025	800,862,998	13,179,459	1,296,165	815,338,623

Retail High-End				
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9 (retail high-end)	9,351,595	463,516	823,033	10,638,144
New assets originated or purchased	983,504	964	-	984,468
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(6,347,206)	(430,345)	489,925	(6,287,627)
As at December 31, 2025	3,987,893	34,135	1,312,958	5,334,986

Mass Retail				
Analysis of changes in gross carrying amount in relation to mass retail market:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	1,195,122,474	57,030,859	40,506,651	1,292,659,984
New assets originated or purchased	747,057,716	13,195,098	521,891	760,774,705
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(233,765,809)	(12,027,458)	(22,214,540)	(268,007,807)
As at December 31, 2025	1,708,414,381	58,198,499	18,814,003	1,785,426,882

Mass Retail				
	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9 (mass retail)	39,710,473	6,639,463	37,445,968	83,795,904
New assets originated or purchased	2,417,068	26,072	531,958	2,975,098
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(36,696,100)	(6,547,808)	45,767,071	2,523,163
As at December 31, 2025	5,431,441	117,727	83,744,997	89,294,165

Loans and advances to customers carried at fair value at year end can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Business Market		
Business market: loans and advances	9,812,527,190	6,901,453,896
	9,812,527,190	6,901,453,896
Retail High-End Market		
Retail high-end market: loans secured by mortgages	693,369,868	548,292,126
Retail high-end market: termplans	8,250,470	6,159,162
Retail high-end market: debit balances	73,317,383	77,863,171
	774,937,721	632,314,459
Mass Retail Market		
Mass retail market: loans secured by mortgages	1,222,924,714	821,912,728
Mass retail market: personal lending	124,993,602	480,527,493
Mass retail market: debit balance customers' current accounts	32,553,292	44,920,132
	1,380,471,608	1,347,360,354
Total	11,967,936,519	8,881,128,708

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Loans and advances to Government	1,811,330,426	941,937,181
ECL allowance cash reserve loan Government	-	-
Total	1,811,330,426	941,937,181

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

These loans are secured by royalties from Newmont assigned to the Government of Suriname. The increase in exposure is due to new loans that were taken over during 2025. The government loans are denominated in SRD, USD and EUR, with interest rates ranging from 6% to 8%.

10. PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS (POCI)

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
POCI	367,440,565	503,731,950
Discount on POCI financial assets	(11,628,367)	(19,660,956)
Expected Credit Losses	(3,323,851)	(7,791,745)
Total	352,488,347	476,279,249

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Discount on POCI Financial Assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated
	SRD	SRD
Total discount as a result of present value calculation at 9.25%	16,423,781	17,272,372
Revaluation result 2020	13,304,504	13,991,927
Revaluation result 2021	13,100,283	13,777,155
Revaluation result 2022	16,386,907	17,233,593
Revaluation result 2023	5,160,741	5,427,390
Revaluation result 2024	(892,425)	(938,535)
Revaluation result 2025	1,389,164	-
Less: accretion of discount	(53,244,588)	(47,102,946)
Discount on POCI Financial Assets	11,628,367	19,660,957

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The Bank accepted the Government of Suriname debt exchange offer in the 2020 financial year. The terms of the exchange instruments, which included a USD cash reserve, the 'old' instruments, were significantly different from the new debt exchange offer. Consequently, the 'old' instruments were derecognized at the carrying value. The exchange instruments were recognized under IFRS 9 at fair value (inclusive of discount of 36mln) and classified as a POCI financial asset. The expected credit losses is evaluated on this instrument on an annual basis to determine if additional provision is warranted.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement per category can be specified as follows:

Opening balance gross carrying amount January 1, 2025	Land	Buildings	IT & Equipmernt	Vehicles	Project in Progresss	Total
Acquisition value (Cost)	65,718,073	143,276,722	171,970,603	159,873	197,368,442	578,493,712
Acumm depr of acq value (cost)	-	(49,400,106)	(87,652,404)	(73,803)	-	(137,126,313)
Transfer	1,580,768	966,415	160,301	-	(14,925,027)	(12,217,543)
Impairments (Other adjustments)	-	-	-	-	(3,401,542)	(3,401,542)
Closing balance of net carrying value January 1, 2025	67,298,841	94,843,031	84,478,499	86,070	179,041,873	425,748,314
Monetary Adjustment	3,477,228	4,900,393	4,364,874	4,447	9,250,818	21,997,760
Rebased opening balance gross carrying amount January 1, 2025	70,776,069	99,743,425	88,843,373	90,517	188,292,691	447,746,074
Movements						
Acquisitions	17,449,987	2,168,555	21,671,738	-	108,740,711	150,030,991
Reversal VAT Foreign 2023 - 2025	-	-	(2,136,437)	-	(17,593,930)	(19,730,367)
Transfers	-	22,431	11,242,735	-	(21,613,432)	(10,348,266)
Depreciation	-	(8,528,232)	(30,499,454)	-	-	(39,027,685)
Total movement	17,449,987	(6,337,245)	278,583	-	69,533,349	80,924,673
Closing balance of net carrying value December 31, 2025						
Acquisition value (Cost)	86,645,287	150,345,671	198,007,215	164,320	315,359,971	750,522,464
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acumm depr of acq value (cost)	-	(57,928,338)	(118,151,858)	(73,803)	-	(176,153,999)
Transfers	1,580,768	988,846	11,403,036	-	(36,538,459)	(22,565,809)
Reversal VAT Foreign 2023 - 2025	-	-	(2,136,437)	-	(17,593,930)	(19,730,367)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(3,401,542)	(3,401,542)
Closing balance of net carrying value December 31, 2025	88,226,055	93,406,179	89,121,956	90,517	257,826,040	528,670,747

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

In 2025, significant investments were made in the Bank's fixed assets, particularly in the acquisition of new IT equipment to support the Bank's growth. The project in progress account relates to ICT related initiatives aimed at improving customer experience and further digitalization.

Property, Plant, and equipment are at free disposition of Finabank N.V. and are not encumbered.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement in the intangible assets can be specified as follows:

Opening balance gross carrying amount	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
Acquisition value	212,565,938	202,299,638
Disposals	-	(1,019,991)
Accumulated depreciation	(63,516,146)	(44,646,550)
Closing balance of net carrying value	149,049,793	156,633,097
Monetary Adjustment	7,701,173	15,842,780
Rebased opening balance gross carrying amount January 1, 2025	156,750,966	172,475,877
Movements		
Transfers	8,580,606	-
Acquisitions	2,206,025	6,447,501
Depreciations	(15,947,419)	(22,172,411)
Total movement	(5,160,787)	(15,724,911)
Closing balance of net carrying value December 31, 2025		
Acquisition value	232,140,270	224,589,918
Acumm depr of acq value	(79,463,564)	(67,838,952)
Closing balance of net carrying value December 31, 2025	151,590,179	156,750,966

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and inflation

The movement in the balance of the intangible asset is mainly due to depreciation of the investment in the T24 core banking system.

13. LEASES

The decrease in lease liabilities and right-of-use assets is the result of the regular amortization and depreciation of existing lease contracts during the year. As no new lease agreements were entered into in 2025, and no existing contracts were extended or modified, the balances reduced solely through scheduled lease payments and the systematic depreciation of the related right-of-use assets over their remaining lease terms, in accordance with IFRS 16.

Right of use assets	Property	Vehicles	Equipment & Devices	Total in SRD
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Opening balance at January 1, 2025	100,938,122	23,248,969	-	124,187,091
Monetary Effect	5,215,317	1,201,238	-	6,416,556
Rebated opening balance gross carrying amount January 1, 2025	106,153,440	24,450,207	-	130,603,647
Addition 2025	-	1,299,639	-	1,299,639
Depreciations January 2025 – Dec 2025	(4,540,535)	(8,480,126)	-	(13,020,661)
Balance as at December, 2025	101,612,905	17,269,720	-	118,882,624
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted				
Less than one year	23,216,663	2,973,600	-	26,190,263
One to five year	25,076,530	60,084,232	-	85,160,762
Total undiscounted lease liability	48,293,193	63,057,832	-	111,351,025
Lease liability				
Balance at January 1, 2025	17,855,512	33,724,948	1,051,038	52,631,498
Revaluation 2025	297,858	(251,280)	-	46,578
Addition 2025	-	1,263,722	-	1,263,722
Disposal	-	-	(999,400)	(999,400)
Interest expense January 2025 – Dec 2025	1,087,866	5,224,414	-	6,312,280
Lease payments 2025	(4,296,834)	(10,022,556)	-	(14,319,390)
Monetary effect	(877,241)	(1,656,906)	(51,637)	(2,585,785)
Lease liability as of December, 2025	14,067,160	28,282,342	-	42,349,502
Amounts recognised in Profit & Loss				
Depreciations January 2025 – Dec 2025	(4,540,535)	(8,480,126)	-	(13,020,661)
Interest expense January 2025 – Dec 2025	(1,087,866)	(5,224,414)	-	(6,312,280)
Total lease expenses as of Dec 31, 2025	(5,628,401)	(13,704,540)	-	(19,332,941)

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

14. TAXATION

Income taxes are accrued using the enacted profit tax rate that would be applicable to expected annual earnings. The differences in fiscal valuation are the differences between the IFRS tax liability and the fiscal tax liability which mainly consists of:

- Differences between commercial and fiscal revaluation and depreciation.
- IFRS 16 Leases.
- Restatement of Assets due to Hyperinflation

Deferred tax assets can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Deferred tax assets		
Opening balance	18,947,339	15,257,973
Lease liability	(2,770,636)	2,758,484
	16,176,703	18,016,457
Monetary effect	(930,883)	930,883
Total	15,245,821	18,947,339

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Deferred tax liabilities can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Right of Use (assets)	42,797,745	47,017,313
Intangible Assets	41,249,195	43,133,530
Property, plant and equipment	72,536,645	69,584,939
Unrealized foreign currency translation result	133,577,667	102,756,334
Other liabilities	-	61,816
Total	290,161,252	262,553,931

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The tables above show the components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and the movement for the reporting period through profit or loss.

Income tax expenses comprise of the following:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Current tax expense	277,047,734	235,769,512
Prior year under accrual	-	578
Deferred tax expense	31,308,839	(68,791,429)
	308,356,573	166,978,661
The reconciliation of current tax liabilities can be specified as follows:		
Accounting profit	839,845,052	507,456,843
Applicable (statutory) tax rate	36%	36%
Commercial tax burden at applicable tax rate	308,356,573	166,978,661
Prior year under accrual		
	308,356,573	166,978,661
Other comprehensive income	26,332,416	63,999,285
Applicable (statutory) tax rate	36%	36%
Commercial tax burden at applicable tax rate	9,479,670	23,039,743
The reconciliation of tax expenses and tax payable		
Opening balance	363,671,731	262,913,774
Paid on final tax 2023	-	(10,788,009)
Paid on final tax 2024	(19,826,890)	-
Paid Self Assessments	(66,172,174)	(57,628,319)
Commercial tax burden on accounting profit	308,356,573	166,978,661
Commercial tax burden on other comprehensive income (Pension Loss 2025)	(9,479,670)	(23,039,743)
Commercial tax burden on other comprehensive income (Pro rata VAT)	10,604,412	-
Commercial tax burden on other comprehensive income (Pension Adjust)	(1,814,705)	-
Right of use	3,073,337	(3,103,248)
Property, plant and equipment	7,123	(279,454)
Other liabilities	(2,770,636)	2,901,011
Unrealized foreign currency translation result	(34,852,708)	26,660,725
Monetary adjustments	(21,701,031)	(943,668)
Closing balance	529,095,362	363,671,731

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

15. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Cash in transit (Shipment)	264,091,877	171,420,907
Prepaid expenses	52,910,870	37,548,998
Interbranch clearing accounts	1,035,573	(41)
VAT tax receivable	151,660	20,665,395
Suspense POS/ATM reclamation	1,951,468	111,607
Other assets	103,392,201	13,908,361
Total	423,533,649	243,655,227

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Cash in transit relates to the EUR 4.5 million that was seized in the Netherlands. The increase compared to the previous year is driven by accrued interest of EUR 1.4 million and the appreciation of the EUR exchange rate against the SRD.

16. AMOUNTS DUE TO BANKS

Amounts due to banks can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Landbouwbank N.V. / Volks Credit Bank N.V.	48,451,033	40,618,649
Coöperatieve Spaar- en Kredietbank GODO G.A.	10,382,440	92,058
Finatrust, de Trustbank N.V.	6,414,061	442,911
Southern Commercial Bank N.V.	31,915,150	2,516,342
Surinaamse Postspaarbank	32,466,379	23,228,644
Hakrinbank N.V.	152,891,033	-
Loans financial institutes	324,056,445	485,153,467
Inter-bank transactions to be cleared (payable)	11,027,751	13,434,546
	617,604,293	565,486,618

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Amounts due to banks consist of the followings accounts:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Current accounts (non-interest bearing)	84,903,713	39,699,560
Savings accounts (interest bearing)	3,571,526	2,045,369
Loans from Godo, TBA,SPSB, SCB (interest bearing)	324,056,445	485,153,467
Term deposits (interest bearing)	205,072,609	38,588,222
Total	617,604,293	565,486,618

* Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Current accounts due to and receivable from the same Bank have been offset against each other because the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Reference is made to note 5.

The loans from Godo, Trust Bank Amanah and Suriname Post Spaar Bank (SPSB), refers to interest bearing loans at 3.5% for a period of 60 months. The reduction in the exposure is due to the amortization of loans.

17. CUSTOMERS' CURRENT, SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts carried at amortized cost at year end can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Government		
Business market: Credit balances on government checking accounts	224,454,725.30	78,570,327
Business market: Credit balances on government saving accounts	200,657,790.92	13,795,729
	425,112,516	92,366,057
Business market		
Business market: Credit balances on corporate customers accounts	9,635,252,698	8,625,816,072
Business market: savings accounts (interest bearing)	990,123,026	977,092,056
Business market: term deposits (interest bearing)	4,040,113,677	2,369,849,919
	14,665,489,401	11,972,758,047
Retail high end market:		
High end retail market: Credit balances on retail customers accounts	335,702,845	345,163,151
High end retail market: Credit balances on business customers accounts	275,952,805	282,207,994
High end retail market: Credit balances on corporate customers accounts	1,915,997	-
High end retail market: savings accounts (interest bearing)	142,769,651	143,976,880
High end retail market: business savings accounts (interest bearing)	32,061,251	27,191,173
High end retail market: term deposits (interest bearing)	25,331,333	24,316,407
High end retail market: business term deposits (interest bearing)	23,493,837	41,855,522
	837,227,719	864,711,127
Mass retail market		
Mass retail market: Credit balances on retail customers accounts	1,977,991,310	1,350,175,110
Mass retail market: savings accounts (interest bearing)	2,231,328,424	1,540,071,751
Mass retail market: term deposits (interest bearing)	1,266,382,774	1,187,924,672
	5,475,702,508	4,078,171,534
Total	21,403,532,144	17,008,006,764

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Customer's, current, savings and deposit accounts are unsecured and carried at amortized cost. Customer accounts increased by 26% higher than the restated balance of 2024 and increased by 32% compared to balances of 2024 as previously reported. This is in line with the bank's strategy to increase the retail customer base.

18. NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

The pension obligations of Finabank N.V. with regard to its defined benefit pension plan are recognized as 'net defined benefit liability.' This liability has been calculated by a registered actuary according to IAS19 using the projected credit method. The underlying assumptions for the actuarial calculation of the pensions can vary as these are estimates. For 2025 the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the defined benefit obligation. However, the resulting asset solely belongs to the fund, hence the asset ceiling applies. No unfunded liability or asset is recognized for 2025.

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Summary of net defined benefit asset/liability		
Defined benefit obligation	105,385,063	63,463,465
Fair value of plan assets	(131,095,695)	(80,693,238)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in asset ceiling	25,710,633	17,229,773
Net defined liability	-	-

The key assumptions used in the determination of the net defined benefit liability are as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate: as in Suriname there is neither a deep market in high quality corporate bonds nor are there (long term) Government bonds on the market, the discount rate used was derived from the 18YR USA High Quality Market Bonds corrected for USD and SRD inflation. Fair value of plan assets used DBO rate minus 3.32%	USD- 8.81% SRD- 5.70%	9.53% 5.80%
Annual rate of inflation: average of the 18 year extrapolated forecasts of the USD and SRD inflation and derived from 2025-2029 forecast published by the IMF.	5.32%	5.82%
Annual increase of benefits	3.90%	3.90%
Mortality based on KRIAS 2010-2013	Males 18.15% Females 21.40%	18.15% 21.40%

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Changes in defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	63,463,465	30,770,130
Interest on scheme liabilities	5,752,938	2,971,890
Transfer Cost in/(out)	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	28,927,254	24,130,135
Current service cost	10,359,365	8,417,702
Monetary effect	(3,117,959)	(2,826,392)
Closing balance	105,385,063	63,463,465

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Fair Value of plan assets primo	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Changes in fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	80,693,239	27,538,992
Expected return on plan assets	8,984,211	6,480,164
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets due to experience	10,360,323	(22,639,376)
Contributions	35,022,381	71,843,055
Transfer out	-	-
Monetary effect	(3,964,458)	(2,529,595)
Total	131,095,696	80,693,239

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Unrecognized net cumulative actuarial gains/(losses)	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Actuarial gain/(loss) for year-obligation	(28,927,253)	(24,130,135.30)
Actuarial gain/(loss) for year-plan assets	10,360,323	(22,639,376.33)
Actuarial gain/(loss) for year-asset ceiling	(7,765,486)	(17,229,772.55)
Expense recognized in the OCI	(26,332,416)	(63,999,284.18)

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The sensitivity analysis are only based on de changes of future salary growths	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Discount rate (+ 0.5% movement)	(9,106,199)	(5,013,194)
Discount rate (-0.5% movement)	10,359,014	5,674,091
Future salary growth (+0.5% movement)	5,466,616	3,031,292
Future salary growth (-0.5% movement)	(5,111,940)	(2,847,067)
Turnover rate (+ 0.5% movement)	(4,881,419)	(2,658,400)
Turnover rate (-0.5% movement)	5,283,499	2,872,562

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The pension plan of the Bank is in line with pension law. The pension scheme of the Bank is outsourced to Assuria. The pension scheme is a capped-defined benefit proposition. The pension payment is increased up to the maximum cap of 70%-100% of the pensionable salary. The pensionable salary is determined annually on the first of January and is equal to the salary which is capped to the legal maximum pensionable salary (article 7.7 of the pension law) or maximized by an amount determined by Finabank N.V. The Bank has maximized the pensionable salary for managers to SRD 80,000 and for other personnel to SRD 22,500 per month. The employer's contribution is 12% and the employee contribution is 8%. For 2025, the fair value of the plan asset exceeds the defined benefit obligation resulting in net asset. However, because the surplus will only be used by the pension plan and not by the bank, the asset ceiling applies, and no asset nor liability will be recognized for this period.

19. PAYABLE TO EMPLOYEES FOR PENSIONS

Payable to employees for pension	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Payable to employees for pensions	25,467,596	54,809,311
Total	25,467,596	54,809,311

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and inflation

From 2015 to 2025 the total pension contributions withheld were more than the premium paid for the pension plan amounting to SRD 25,467,596 (2024 restated: SRD 54,809,311).

20. PROVISION FOR ANNIVERSARY PAYMENTS

Provision for anniversary payments	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Anniversary payments obligation	38,177,464	21,674,501
Net defined liability	38,177,464	21,674,501

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Employees of Finabank N.V. are entitled to anniversary bonuses. This anniversary bonuses are paid out based on the service period. The anniversary bonus increases as the service period increases.

21. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Bonds Payable 5M USD 8%	189,035,000	185,051,582
Bonds Payable 5M EUR 8%	221,685,000	190,467,675
Total	410,720,000	375,519,257

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

In 2023, Finabank successfully issued USD 5M, and EUR 5M bonds payable at 8% coupon rate primarily for institutional investors.

22. FINABANK TERM BOND

In 2024, Finabank obtained permission from the Central Bank of Suriname to issue a USD 15M, 7% 5-year bond primarily for retail investors. There was an overwhelming response from the market and the bank requested and obtained approval from the Central Bank of Suriname to increase the issue size to USD 20M.

Finabank Termbond	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Finabank Termbond 20M USD 7%	756,140,000	740,206,329
Total	756,140,000	740,206,329

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

23. LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Finabank Termbond	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Loans from Financial Institutions	565,597,711	-
Total	565,597,711	-

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

In April 2025, a loan agreement was entered into with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for a principal amount of USD 15 million. The loan has a term of seven years. During the first two years, a grace period on principal repayments applies, after which repayments will be made in accordance with the agreed repayment schedule.

The loan bears variable interest at SOFR plus a margin of 150 basis points. Interest expenses are recognized in the statement of income in the period to which they relate. Interest has been paid up to 15 November 2025. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the loan as at the reporting date includes accrued interest for the period from 16 November 2025 through 31 December 2025, representing approximately 1.5 months of accrued interest.

24. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Interest payables on term deposits	74,192,329	77,165,380
Accrued expenses	74,174,516	96,282,443
Payable to Caribbean Credit Card Corporation Limited	51,922,723	65,812,154
Payable to customers	441,244,084	135,224,840
Payable to B-NETS electronic payment provider	34,028,664	87,260,632
Deposits on POS terminals	2,452,622	2,402,430
Customer deposits for safe-deposit boxes	4,206,294	3,789,004
Wage tax and social security premiums withheld	11,520,832	9,844,000
VAT tax payable	4,305,831	28,494,617
Interest Payables on Finabank Termbond	23,928,240	8,494,201
Other liabilities	1,173,513,284	269,626,397
Total	1,895,489,419	784,396,099

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

All amounts specified in Other Liabilities have a short-term character. The increase in Accrued Expenses is due to year-end accruals of costs already incurred, including the recognition of outstanding Visa transaction settlements covering a three-month period. These amounts will be paid in the first quarter of the following year. The increase in Other Liabilities is due to higher amounts placed as collateral or securities.

Other liabilities increased in 2025 to 1,173,513,284. This is caused by the two meta-financing arrangements that commenced in 2025. The financing arrangements involve three parties, namely the Surinamese government, the customers, and Finabank. These are funds that still need to be disbursed to the two customers.

25. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Authorised share capital	306,589,958	306,589,958
Unissued share capital	246,378,761	246,378,761
Issued share capital	60,211,197	60,211,197
Number of shares issued	223,077	223,077

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and inflation

The share capital of Finabank N.V. consists of 5,000,000 ordinary shares of SRD 10 par value each of which 223,077 shares have been issued and paid in.

26. SHARE PREMIUM

The restated value of the share premium amounts to SRD 471,868,674. The restatement of the share premium from the original issuance amounted to SRD 1,765,279. The rest SRD 446,920,492 came from the issuance of 127,877 shares in 2014. For the financial year 2025 a total dividend of SRD 430,- per share in cash will be proposed in the General Shareholders Meeting.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

27. NET INTEREST RESULT

Net interest result can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Interest income		
Interest income on business market:		
Current accounts	154,725,791	84,727,711
Business loans	462,920,979	375,565,687
Debit balance corporate checking accounts	22,995,645	124,271,465
	640,642,415	584,564,863
Interest income on retail high-end & mass retail market:		
Loans secured by mortgages	170,414,208	145,354,495
Personal lending	116,517,530	106,024,299
Debit balance customer checking accounts	27,565,855	23,332,470
	314,497,593	274,711,263
Interest income held-to-maturity investments:		
Investments	173,642,402	341,345,303
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	39,565,408	38,237,075
Loans and advances to Government	117,959,108	57,177,808
Treasury bills	32,629,253	44,258,371
	363,796,170	481,018,558
Other interest income:		
Visa Credit cards	7,841,319	7,949,352
Interest banks	(1,743,581)	-
	6,097,738	7,949,352
Total interest income	1,325,033,917	1,348,244,037
Interest expense		
Interest expense on deposits by banks:		
Term deposits		
Savings		
Loans	14,622,139	20,152,410
	14,622,139	20,152,410
Interest expense on Corporate customer deposits:		
Corporate term deposits	257,598,570	400,849,347
Corporate savings	21,888,615	17,514,051
Interest expense on Retail customer deposits:		
Retail term deposits	68,559,092	107,189,602
Retail savings	12,426,549	10,231,824
	80,985,641	117,421,427
Interest Income Pension	(1,669,401)	(3,551,602)
Interest Expense Jubilee	2,024,148	-
Interest Expense IDB	21,311,369	-
Interest expense on perpetual bond	32,192,207	29,519,253
Interest expense Finabank Termbond	52,223,202	8,532,848
Interest expense on lease liability	6,615,296	5,425,277
	112,696,821	39,925,776
Total interest expense	487,791,785	595,863,010
Net interest result	837,242,131	752,381,027

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted into accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The increase in the interest income for private lending is due to the increase in the interest rate for private lending and the increase in the lending portfolio. However, there is a decrease in the interest income from government exposures, particularly in CBTD OMO auctions.

28. INVESTMENT INCOME/EXPENSE

Payable to employees for pension	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Investment income /(expense)	240,871,710	213,857,782.67

* Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted into accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The increase in Investment Income is solely due to investments in US Treasury Bills . These instruments offered competitive yields during the reporting period, contributing to the overall growth in interest earnings. The strategic allocation to these low-risk, short-term securities aligns with the Bank's liquidity management objectives and investment policy. Income from other investment instrument such as Local Treasury Bills, Foreign term deposits placed in foreign banks, and Open Market Operations (OMO) placements a the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS are classified under "interest income").

29. NET COMMISSION AND FEE INCOME

Net commission and fee income can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Audited	Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Commission and fee income:		
Wire transfer fees	111,383,915	112,276,185
Various account maintenance charges	39,367,238	31,958,463
Visa credit card fees earned	9,148,560	6,451,383
Mastercard fees earned	689,870	1,571,410
Loan commissions corporate lending	3,664,094	3,385,404
Loan commissions merchant lending	7,831,695	4,006,665
Loan commissions retail lending	67,005,927	44,303,147
Bank guarantees fee income	3,278,661	3,969,786
Revenue from insurances brokerage activities	6,587,414	6,096,850
Other	79,588,664	57,463,119.49
	328,546,038	271,482,412
Commission expenses:		
Bank costs	9,386,959	8,584,599
Visa service fees	17,637,340	14,089,555
SNEPS services fees	5,473,200	5,860,815
Mastercard services fees	1,253,776	330,971
	33,751,275	28,865,939
Net commission and fee income	294,794,763	242,616,473

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The increase in commission income is due to the increase in wire transfer fees due to the increase in volume and in the devaluation of SRD vs. USD and EUR. Various account maintenance charges and commissions mostly consist of loan commissions in the business market and retail market. Also includes visa credit card fees earned and life insurance surcharges retail loans. The decrease in commission expenses is due to the implementation of better cost control in the credit card business.

30. OTHER INCOME

Other Income (Expense), Net can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Net foreign currency transaction results	90,785,525	124,168,067
Foreign currency translation result	99,188,381	(79,480,271)
Other income	43,364,327	27,521,242
Total	233,338,233	72,209,037

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The increase in other income is due to the depreciation of the SRD in 2025 against foreign currencies, resulting in foreign exchange gains.

31. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Salaries and fringe benefits	285,637,630	301,616,563
Pension costs	10,641,840	26,674,005
Anniversary bonus expenses	18,315,608	9,759,585
Training and education expenses	9,239,752	4,905,744
Transportation allowances	22,135	22,358
Medical expenses	4,353,072	3,670,263
Other	42,211,801	38,539,167
Total	370,421,839	385,187,685

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Overall, personnel expenses decreased from SRD 385.2 million in 2024 to SRD 370 million in 2025. This decrease is attributable to a reduction in salaries and fringe benefits, as well as a correction relating to pension expenses for the years 2022 through 2024. During those years, pension costs were incorrectly recorded in the Bank's financial administration. The correction relating to the years 2022 and 2023 has been recognized directly in equity, while the correction relating to 2024 has been recognized in the current year's profit or loss.

The decrease in pension expenses is the result of the correction of a prior-year misstatement, as further described in the relevant section of these financial statements.

This reduction was realized notwithstanding a 15% increase in the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) and increases in several other personnel cost components, reflecting underlying growth in the workforce and the impact of inflationary adjustments.

The number of employees at a full-time equivalent basis per year end is as follows:

	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
Number of employees at a full-time equivalent basis	318	277

32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Office expenses	115,597,070	98,111,282
Housing expenses	29,930,572	23,436,080
Transportation expenses	2,182,711	2,456,243
General expenses	114,220,251	78,218,741
Depreciation expenses Right of Use	13,020,661	-
Depreciation expenses PP&E and Intangible assets	55,111,957	85,542,639
Total Other operating expenses	330,063,223	287,764,985

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The operating cost in 2025 is higher compared to 2024 due to the increase in general administrative expenses particularly office space, utilities and other consumables. For the decrease in depreciation due to investment in assets we refer to note 11, 12 and 13.

Audit and Non-Audit fees (NAS)	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Statutory audit of Finabank N.V.	15,688,015	16,743,467
Audit related services	-	-
Non-audit services	-	4,436,797
Total Audit and Non-Audit fees (NAS)	15,688,015	21,180,264

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share can be specified as follows:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Net result ending	482,149,381	262,209,495
Number of shares issued	223,077	223,077
Earnings per share	2,161.36	1,175.42

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the profit for the period and the number of ordinary shares outstanding. There are no holders of equity in Finabank N.V. other than ordinary shareholders. Also, no new shares have been emitted, nor have any stock options been granted to any party during the reporting period or during comparative periods. There is no diluting effect on the earnings per share. The EPS increased by 84% compared to the restated balance in the prior year due to an increase in profit, but increased with 93% compared to the 2024 balances as previously reported.

34. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Finabank N.V. is involved in several legal proceedings with respect to foreclosures and contract misinterpretations. These proceedings are based on several legal grounds, depending on the facts and circumstances of each specific case. Finabank N.V. is of the view that it has fulfilled its duties and does not expect any material losses arising from these proceedings.

In April 2018, Dutch customs seized a money shipment of the Central Bank of Suriname that belonged to several banks in Suriname, among which Finabank, in an amount of EUR 4.5 million. Finabank's position is that it had an agreement with the Central Bank of Suriname regarding the shipment of the funds. The Central Bank of Suriname acted in accordance with its statutory duties and powers under the Central Banking Act 2022 and applicable guidelines. Prior to the transfer of funds, the Central Bank of Suriname performed due diligence under its prudential supervisory mandate over Finabank, and only after approval requested Finabank to make the funds available for shipment. This due diligence was conducted in accordance with Suriname's AML/CFT legal and regulatory framework, aligned with FATF standards.

On 9 May 2024, Finabank received a letter dated 4 April 2024 from the Court of Appeal of The Hague summoning Finabank to appear before the Court of Appeal in relation to a complaint filed by or on behalf of Finabank. On 6 August 2024, the Court of Appeal of The Hague ruled that the complaint of the Central Bank of Suriname and the banks was unfounded, while upholding the seizure. The Bank maintains its position that it has a strong defensible case and expects that the confiscated funds will ultimately be returned to Finabank. Management, together with external legal counsel, continues to assess that the Bank's position remains robust.

In addition, in Q3 2025, the Senior Prosecutor of the Public Prosecution Service (Netherlands) informed Finabank's legal counsel that the Public Prosecution Service is willing to settle the case (settlement agreement), subject to the payment of a transaction amount of EUR 124,500.

In Q1 2026 the agreement with the prosecutors office was signed and Finabank received within 2 months its seized funds plus EUR 1.4M interest.

35. CONTINGENT ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND COMMITMENTS

Contingent liabilities and commitments

Finabank N.V. offers financial guarantee contracts which are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of the discounted best estimate of the obligation under the guarantee and the amount initially recognized.

The tables below show the financial guarantee contracts as at December 31, 2025.

Analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and corresponding ECLs:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Outstanding exposure as at January 1, 2025	136,689,498	-	-	136,689,498
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	7,062,536	-	-	7,062,536
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	143,752,033	-	-	143,752,033
New exposures	471,877,250	-	-	471,877,250
Monetary effect rebasing 2025	(7,062,536)	-	-	(7,062,536)
At December 31, 2025	608,566,748	-	-	608,566,748

Analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and corresponding ECLs:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2024 under IFRS 9	662,395	-	-	662,395
Monetary effect rebasing 2023	34,225	-	-	34,225
Rebased ECL allowance as at January 1, 2023	696,620	-	-	696,620
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	2,286,708	-	-	2,286,708
Monetary effect rebasing 2023	(34,225)	-	-	(34,225)
At December 31, 2024	2,949,103	-	-	2,949,103

Below is a table of committed loans but not yet disbursed:

Currency	Equiv. SRD December 31, 2025	Equiv. SRD December 31, 2024
	SRD	SRD
EUR	1,956,530	6,980,481
SRD	114,299,912	117,546,696
USD	492,310,306	12,162,320
As of end December	608,566,748	136,689,498

Impairment allowance for financial guarantee contracts

To meet the financial needs of the customers, the Bank enters into various irrevocable financial commitments and contingent liabilities. These consist of financial guarantees and undrawn commitments; they contain credit risk and therefore form part of the overall risk of the Bank.

Nominal values of contingent liabilities, commitments listed below:	December 31, 2025 Audited	December 31, 2024 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Financial guarantees	139,857,401.35	235,986,938.79
Sub total	139,857,401	235,986,939
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(449,976)	(759,262)
Total	139,407,426	235,227,677

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal rating system:

Analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and corresponding ECLs:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
Outstanding exposure as at January 1, 2025	223,670,943	-	-	223,670,943
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	11,556,733	-	-	11,556,733
Rebased gross carrying amount as at January 1, 2025	235,227,677	-	-	235,227,677
Assets derecognised or repaid (excl. write offs)	(83,813,542)	-	-	(83,813,542)
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	(11,556,733)	-	-	(11,556,733)
At December 30, 2025	139,857,401	-	-	139,857,401

Analysis of changes in the outstanding exposures and corresponding ECLs:	Stage 1 Individual	Stage 2 Individual	Stage 3 Individual	Total
	SRD	SRD	SRD	SRD
ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025 under IFRS 9	721,960	-	-	721,960
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	37,303	-	-	37,303
Rebased ECL allowance as at January 1, 2025	759,262	-	-	759,262
New assets originated or purchased	(271,984)	-	-	(271,984)
Monetary effect rebasing 2024	(37,303)	-	-	(37,303)
At December 30, 2025	449,976	-	-	449,976

36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Finabank N.V. reached an out-of-court settlement with the Dutch Public Prosecution Service in relation to the cash shipment that was seized in 2018 at Schiphol Airport. Under the settlement, Finabank N.V. agreed to pay a settlement amount of EUR 124,500. Management has assessed this settlement amount as an adjusting event after the reporting period, as the matter relates to conditions that existed as at 31 December 2025. Accordingly, the settlement amount has been recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The seized cash shipment formed part of a total amount of approximately EUR 19 million, of which approximately EUR 4.5 million, plus interest of approximately EUR 1.4 million, related to Finabank N.V. As part of the settlement, the portion of the seized cash shipment attributable to Finabank N.V. was released and subsequently received in the Bank's account.

Subsequent to the reporting date, Finabank N.V. also entered into an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for a trade facility of EUR 5 million. This facility is intended to support and expand the Bank's trade finance activities and to strengthen its capacity to facilitate international trade transactions for its clients.

In addition, Finabank N.V. purchased the land on which Branch North is located. This purchase relates to the acquisition of the underlying land of an existing branch and is in line with the Bank's policy to secure ownership of strategically important business locations.

Furthermore, in early 2026, Finabank N.V. gave notice of termination of its existing trade facility with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The termination of this facility forms part of the Bank's ongoing review and optimization of its funding and trade finance arrangements.

Except for the settlement amount of EUR 124,500, which has been treated as an adjusting event after the reporting period and recognized in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, management has assessed the above matters as non-adjusting events after the reporting period. Management does not expect these events to have a material adverse impact on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

37. RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions are made based on arm's length terms. The profit or loss transactions and statement of financial position transactions during the year are as follows:

		Fees and Interest Received	Fees and Interest Paid	Amounts Owed by related Party	Amounts owed to Related Party
Entity that has Significant influence over Reporting Entity	2025	9,548,212.45	-	165,131,164.71	9,506,463.05
	2024	8,328,684.41	-	169,614,776.82	3,185,320.12
Member of Key Management Personnel	2025	2,239,891.54	479,204.48	65,699,562.61	39,290,634.53
	2024	1,678,443.02	333,760.38	31,121,270.37	14,836,034.64
Other Related Party	2025	16,435,196.16	867,682.81	284,885,042.98	60,720,061.53
	2024	7,658,586.19	8,639,697.79	233,729,488.06	269,701,656.98

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Amounts Owed by Related Party

Borrowing from and lending to related parties are based on at arm's length principles. The outstanding amounts are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognized in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

The Bank has provided some of its Management with term loans at rates that are in accordance with the benefit protocol of the Bank which applies to all employees including Management. Commercial rates apply for the Supervisory Board, shareholders, and related entities/ close members.

Note that all related party transactions are subject to pre-approval by the Risk Committee, Credit Committee, and the Supervisory Board.

Compensation of Management and Supervisory Board

The remuneration of Management and Supervisory Board is determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with the approval of the shareholders and based on the performance of individuals and market trends and can be specified as follows:

Compensation of Key Management Personnel	December 31, 2024 Audited	December 31, 2023 Restated*
	SRD	SRD
Short Term	21,631,680	23,131,133
Post Employment	11,799,366	2,167,560

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.6.12 Foreign Currency and Inflation

38. RISK MANAGEMENT

38.1 Risk Management Framework

38.1.1 Introduction to the risk profile

Risk management is essential to our business model and strategy, helping us to embrace opportunities responsibly and drive sustainable growth for the bank. Our strong risk management culture, underpinned by our enhanced risk management framework (RMF), is vital in safeguarding the bank, colleague's communities, employees, shareholders, suppliers and customers against both existing and emerging risks.

Whilst risks are inherent in the Bank's activities, it is managed through an integrated Risk Management Framework (RMF), including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, and subject to risk limits and other controls. Finabank embedded the Risk Management Framework (RMF), together with a strong culture and Code of Conduct, empowers our people to confidently manage risks and opportunities. This enables the Supervisory Board, Executive Board, and our people to make informed risk decisions that support the delivery of our strategy and better customer outcomes, within risk appetite.

During 2025, Finabank has continued to make progress in its risk transformation journey, allowing us to further evolve our risk management approach to deliver good outcomes for our customers. The RMF has been enhanced in 2025 and is structured to align with the industry-accepted internal control framework standards and applies to every area of the business, covering all types of risk.

Finabank's RMF also includes an evolved approach to risk appetite, which introduces a consistent and top-down approach to the setting of Board risk appetite across the organization. The Risk function's focuses in 2026 on embedding of the enhanced framework and further strengthen the risk culture across the bank

Our risk types

The Bank is exposed to risks through our products and services. The ERMF consists of ten main key risk categories: strategic risk, reputation risk, compliance and legal risk, financial risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity and funding risk, capital adequacy and stress testing risk, operational risk and environmental, sustainability and governance risk. Each main risk category is assigned a risk owner and consists of various sub-risk categories, which are actively and adequately monitored through key risk indicators to ensure a robust and dynamic risk management approach. The risk monitoring consists of quantitative and/ or qualitative key risk indicators (KRIs). For every KRI, an appetite and tolerance level is set, against which the actual risk profile is monitored.

Our emerging risks

We look ahead to consider risks that may challenge us in the future and to uphold the risk management standards expected by our customers, communities and shareholders. Emerging risks are risks that newly develop, or which exist but are constantly evolving, with the potential to impact the Bank and our customers in the medium to longer term but require action now to minimize their future impact. Emerging risks are most often driven by new trends in our operating environment, such as competition, new technologies or evolving customer expectations. The emerging risk profile also assesses the adequacy of the Bank's mitigating strategies to prevent these emerging risks from materially impacting the Bank.

Key emerging risk categories

Geopolitical and economic environment	Geopolitical tensions and conflict Macroeconomic uncertainty
Regulatory reform	Accelerated regulatory reform Accelerated regulatory reform
Evolution of technology, AI and cybercrime	Accelerating pace of technological innovation Generative AI Growing sophistication of cyber threats
Environmental	Financial impacts of extreme weather events New infectious diseases
Strategic and operational adaptability	Future skills competition

37.1.2 Risk management governance structure

The Executive Board is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles. The Executive Board has appointed the Supervisory Board which is responsible for oversight of the overall risk process within the Bank and fulfils the responsibilities of the audit committee. Effective risk management requires organization-wide risk governance. This governance framework is designed in such a way that risk is managed in line with the risk appetite of the Bank which is approved by the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. The risk governance is defined in the Risk Management Department Charter.

This principle provides a clear model to structure roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for risk ownership, oversight, and independent assurance.

1st Line of Defense Business	2nd Line of Defense Risk Control & Oversight Functions	3rd Line of Defense Audit
Risk ownership	Risk control & Oversight	Risk Assurance
Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering value-added services to customers Taking primary ownership to identify and assess, measure, mitigate, monitor and report the risk that it incurs Striking the right balance between return and risk in its decisions Process and risk owner Acting in accordance with policies Effectiveness of risk control 	Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting the bank-wide risk management framework Setting risk policies and ensuring regulations are translated into policies Advice on risk intake Proactively opining on how to identify and mitigate risks Providing advice and ensuring consistency in risk management practices across the First Line Consolidated risk reporting to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board on all areas of risk 	Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating the design and effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes, agreeing with management on solutions and monitoring follow-up

Board risk committees

Finabank has a two-tier board structure consisting of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Both Tiers play an important role in managing and monitoring the RMF.

Supervisory Board

For risk management purposes the Supervisory Board is assisted by two sub-committees:

- The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board, which assists and advises the Supervisory Board in monitoring the risk profile of the Bank as well as the structure and operation of the internal risk management and control systems, including monitoring the compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board, which assists and advises the Supervisory Board in monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of the Finabank and in monitoring the independence and performance of Fina bank's internal and external auditors.

Roles, tasks, and responsibilities of both committees are embedded in the Corporate Governance Code. According to this Code the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board meets with the Managers of the Risk Departments quarterly. The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board also meets with the Manager of the Internal Audit Department on a quarterly basis.

Executive Board

Executive level

In the risk decision-making framework, the Executive Board is supported by three committees:

- Asset and Liability Committee Bank (ALCO): is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank based on the Asset and Liability Manual and market developments.
- Credit Committee (CC): Assess and review credit applications and revisions submitted under the lending limits, ensuring alignment with the bank's credit policies and credit risk framework.
- Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC): advises on the governance and effective management of the Finabank's non-financial risks in accordance with the RAS.

As part of the revision in 2025 of the Risk Management Framework (RMF), the Bank implemented a structural redesign of the risk management governance structure within the bank. An independent Head Enterprise Risk Management leads the dedicated second line (2Line). The second line has been restructured into specialized risk domains, including Credit Risk, Financial Risk, Integrity Risk, Operational & Business Continuity Management Risk (BCM), and Information Security Risk. Each domain is led by a specialized Risk Manager responsible for standards, oversight, and challenge within their area.

The Risk Management Departments work closely with and report to the Risk Committee to ensure that procedures are compliant with the overall framework. The Risk Management Departments are responsible for monitoring compliance with risk principles, policies and limits across the Bank.

The Bank's Treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank. The Bank's policy is that risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the Internal Audit function, which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with them. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Supervisory Board.

37.1.3 Risk policies and procedures

Our risk policies and procedures outline the principles and practices to be used in identifying and assessing our material risks, and translate the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) into our daily business activities. The RAS is reviewed and approved annually by the Supervisory Board in line with operating context, and adapted to new and changing risks present in our operations. The RAS also includes key risk indicators for the identified risks, which provide signals for building levels of risk, encourage management to take action and avoid a breach of appetite.

In 2025, the Bank initiated a structured program to review and update all policies, procedures, and processes across the organization. The objective of this initiative is to establish a complete, consistent, and up-to-date policy library that strengthens the overall control environment. In 2026 this project will continue to update the documents, setting out mandatory requirements, limits, parameters and controls to ensure the bank risks remain within appetite.

37.1.4 Risk Mitigation and Risk Culture

Risk culture reflects the beliefs and behaviors by people within the bank that determine how risks are identified, measured, governed, and acted upon. The Board sets the tone for the Bank's culture and supports management in promoting the right mindsets and behaviors. The Bank's RMF ensures that a robust risk awareness is embedded in its organizational risk culture. Employees are expected to take ownership and be accountable for the risks the Bank is exposed to that they decide to take on. Strengthening our culture in the areas of enterprise risk, security, compliance and integrity was an important objective of Finabank's strategy review. We place strong emphasis on sound risk control in our policies, which are in line with our risk profile. Finabank enables and expects its employees to understand the need for and be willing to have a continuous focus on risk, compliance and integrity as an integral part of decision making.

The risk appetite statements, owned by the Executive Board, is the level of risk that Finabank is willing to accept to achieve its business objectives. Finabank has a risk appetite statement to ensure adherence to the set risk level, the risk tolerance and are quantified in a set of key risk indicators. Finabank's risk profile is regularly monitored and assessed against the set risk.

Corporate governance code

Employees are expected to act in line with Finabank's core values and corporate governance code, which define our standards of behavior. Our core values are fundamental to everything we do and describe how we act as a bank, how we make decisions and how we deal with various dilemmas. The Corporate governance is an integral part of our education and Finabank strives to continuously create awareness on topics in our code. We are intensifying our monitoring of compliance with the corporate governance code, while our employees are also required to confirm their adherence to the Code annually.

The Code of Conduct is transparently shared and published on our external website as well on our intranet site. Attracting and retaining talent with the right skills at all levels is needed to deliver our strategic ambitions. Through our People & Culture Department we monitor and prioritize building a highly capable workforce while progressing our diversity and inclusion goals.

Stress testing and scenario analysis

Finabank uses stress testing as risk management instrument, looking at profitability, capital and liquidity from a bank-wide perspective in various scenarios on a regular basis. Finabank applies stress testing for several purposes:

- Business planning: various macroeconomic scenarios for budget purposes.
- Capital planning: stress testing is used to gain insight into the resilience of our capital under adverse changes in the economic environment and Finabank-specific circumstances.
- Concentration client stress testing, such as liquidity risk stress testing.

In 2025 the Asset and Liability manual was updated and approved by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) including a contingency plan and stress testing policy to assess and strengthen the triggers and measures regarding the liquidity and capital contingency. In 2026 Treasury in progress with the update and development of the stress test models: liquidity stress test, foreign exchange stress test and interest rate stress tests.

37.1.5 Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss. Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept. In addition, the Bank's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk-bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities. This information is presented and explained to the Risk and Compliance Committee of the Executive Board and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

37.1.6 Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

37.2 Strategic risk

Strategic risk is a type of risk that the mission, vision and business objectives will not be achieved or implemented successfully by making wrong decisions and/or reacting too late to risk indicators over time, followed by a risk of unviability.

In 2025, quarterly sessions were held to review the progress of the business plan derived from the strategic plan. These sessions were held to assess key developments, identify challenges, and ensure alignment with the organization's strategic objectives. The goal is to track performance and make necessary adjustments to stay on course.

Management is aware of these risks in the internal and external environment and are regularly discussed in various committees. These risks are continually monitored in the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Asset and Liability Committee by forecasting and stress testing of various scenarios to maintain strong capital levels.

37.2.1 Reputation risk

Reputational risk is a potential risk arising from negative perception, whether accurate or not, that can cause a loss of confidence in Finabank. Reputational risk is multidimensional and reflects the perception of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, or regulators that can adversely affect Finabank's ability to maintain existing, or establish new, business relationships and continued access to sources of funding (e.g., through the interbank markets). Managing reputation risk is an integral part of our organizational culture and to mitigate this risk the Bank communicates on a regular basis with its stakeholders through various platforms such as social media, the Finabank website and telephone to address our stakeholders' expectations and manage their concerns, if any. Finabank also has a whistleblowing policy that allows employees to anonymously raise a conduct issue. Another measure to mitigate reputation risk is our regular compliant procedure and we perform periodic customer surveys.

37.2.2 System risk

Systemic risk refers to the potential for a disruption in the financial system that could have widespread negative effects on the banking sector and the broader economy. It arises from interconnections between financial institutions, market volatility, and external shocks such as economic downturns or geopolitical events. Regulatory measures, such as capital adequacy requirements and stress testing, help mitigate systemic risks.

As of 2025, Suriname's credit rating has been stable. Moody's credit rating for the country's long-term local and foreign-currency issuer ratings is Caa1, assigning a positive outlook.

Suriname is in a transition phase toward offshore oil production expected in 2028. In 2025, earlier macroeconomic stabilization gains were partially eroded due to fiscal and monetary policy loosening, resulting in renewed inflationary and exchange rate pressures. While the recent international bond issuance provides temporary liquidity relief through 2028, it increases gross debt and market exposure.

For 2026, real GDP growth is projected to recover to around 3–4%, supported by oil-related investment.

The Bank continues to undertake several actions in 2025 to strengthen the solvency and the liquidity position. The Bank undertakes stress tests to prepare for a range of different economic scenarios. The solvency calculation of the Bank is calculated according to the IFRS standards outlined above. The solvency position of the Bank remains strong at 18.6% and this is above the regulatory requirement.

37.3 Compliance and legal risk

Compliance and legal risk is the risk that non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, supervisory requirements or international standards may give rise to fines, litigation, sanctions or other material adverse impacts on the Bank.

As a licensed deposit-taking institution, this risk is inherent in the Bank's lending, payments and deposit-taking activities. The Supervisory Board maintains a low-risk appetite for compliance and regulatory risk, including financial crime, and expects strong adherence to legal, ethical and regulatory standards.

- Enhancement of the AML/CFT framework and updates to related policies.
- Implementation of a Fraud Control Framework and initiation of a dedicated fraud function to strengthen detection and monitoring capabilities.
- Ongoing execution of the 2023–2025 compliance roadmap aimed at reinforcing internal controls and risk-based compliance practices.
- Update and evaluation of the Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis (SIRA), identifying key integrity risks including money laundering, terrorism financing, fraud, corruption, sanctions evasion, cybercrime and ESG-related risks, with corresponding mitigating measures adopted.
- Continued awareness and training initiatives to promote a culture of integrity and accountability across the organization.

The Compliance function operates as a second-line control within the RMF and is responsible for risk identification, advisory, monitoring and oversight. Risk exposure is monitored through defined metrics, incident reporting, regulatory assessments and internal and external audit findings, with remediation actions implemented where required.

Failure to comply with legal and regulatory requirements could result in financial penalties, supervisory measures or restrictions on business activities, which may adversely affect the Bank's financial performance and standing.

37.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to inadequate processes, human behavior and systems or unexpected external events. When controls fail to operate effectively, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. Resilience is core to the management of operational risk within Finabank to ensure that business processes (including those that are outsourced) can withstand operational risks and can respond to and meet customer and stakeholder needs when continuity of operations is compromised. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures and staff education.

Risk appetite is expressed through individual tolerances for each of the Bank's operational risks, allowing risk decisions to be taken within clear boundaries. The sub key categories in operational risk are:

37.4.1 Cyber & Information Security Risk

The risk of loss and or reputational damage as a result of incorrect data processing, no availability and or failure of information systems or data. Cyber and information security risks are managed as an integral part of our RMF, with oversight at senior management and Board levels through a structured, risk-based approach to identifying, assessing, mitigating, and monitoring threats.

Finabank's Information Security Management System (ISMS), aligned with ISO/IEC 27001, provides the foundation for consistent governance and continuous improvement of our security controls. In 2025, Finabank successfully passed its ISO/IEC 27001 audit cycle, confirming the continued effectiveness of the ISMS and the Bank's commitment to maintaining internationally recognized standards.

During 2025 the Bank enhanced key security capabilities, including managed firewall services, SOC-as-a-Service (SOCaaS), SIEM monitoring, endpoint security (EDR), and managed patching. Additional assurance initiatives were performed through security testing and assessments, including penetration testing and focused security reviews for critical services and channels, and identified findings were addressed. Governance and culture were further strengthened through the establishment of a Cyber Security Committee and expanded bank-wide security awareness initiatives.

In addition, Finabank progressed broader risk and control improvements through strengthened change management practices, periodic access reviews, remediation of audit findings from assurance activities, and initiatives supporting data integrity and the adoption of relevant industry standards.

In 2026, Finabank will continue to strengthen its cyber resilience through targeted investments in technology, governance, and operational preparedness. Key priorities include modernizing critical security infrastructure, expanding detection and response capabilities, strengthening control effectiveness, and providing security support for major business and technology initiatives. The Bank will also continue its assurance activities, including ISO/IEC 27001 audits and resilience testing, to support continuous improvement.

37.4.2 Business continuity risk

The risk of an event occurring that will impact the continuity of the operations. The Bank operates across all locations of the Bank, supported by technology infrastructure. Operational disruption events could occur due to internal technology issues, including potential cyber security events, the loss of service providers, loss of availability of our people or workplaces, or natural disasters. Such disruptions can materially impact our ability to serve customers, damage our reputation, and can result in financial losses and regulatory penalties.

We continuously monitor the health of our technology systems and maintain disaster recovery and business continuity planning for a range of disruption scenarios. During 2025, Finabank further enhanced recovery plans for critical systems and improved recovery processes to achieve predefined Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) targets. Incidents identified during unit testing were reviewed, and lessons learned were incorporated through governance routines. The annual DR test was not performed as initially planned in 2025 however, preparations continued for DR and BCM testing covering critical systems, applications, and newly implemented processes. This supports the ongoing management and mitigation of operational risks and will further focus on this in 2026. This phased approach enhances operational resilience and continuity of services.

Mitigations are in place to prepare for and respond to incidents and crises threatening the continuity of critical business processes. These mitigations include business continuity plans, crisis management and IT disaster recovery plans. We perform evaluations and root cause analyses on incidents and implement lessons learned, supported by an incident response structure to ensure a coordinated response to disruption incidents. In accordance with the Business Continuity Management Framework (BCMF), the Crisis Management Team (CMT) continues to meet regularly, maintains an incident register for continuity-impacting events, and reports to the Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC).

37.4.3 Human Capital Risk

The risk of an organization's human resources failing to meet the goals of the bank and the skills of its workforce. This includes risks related to fraud, talent acquisition, employee retention and skill gaps. The Bank's people are central to the organization's success. We require people with the right skills and values to deliver exceptional customer experiences and effectively execute our strategy. Competition for these skills remains high as they are sought after in various industries, locally and globally. To mitigate these risks, the Bank continued to invest in structured educations and continuous learning as essential measures throughout 2025, reinforcing a culture of adaptability and professional growth. To ensure that all our employees, including new employees, are well equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills, we have a comprehensive onboarding program, including an extensive 'buddy system'.

To further strengthen our corporate culture and align this with our strategic objectives, the Bank continues the BlueWave culture program. The focus is to ensure alignment between our strategy and our culture, to develop our employees and to build a future ready workforce. In 2025 the Bank conducted employee surveys twice once in June, which showed an engagement of 93% and again in the second half of the year, where engagement further increased to 95%. Deep-dive sessions were also held to enhance involvement and drive continuous improvement.

To empower our managers and supervisors in fostering a strong feedback culture, we collaborate annually with external trainers, incorporating feedback and self-reflection as key recurring themes. Building on this, in 2025, the focus shifted to applying feedback and reflection in daily work environments. To further enhance leadership growth, a 360-degree feedback tool was introduced for manager and supervisors, enabling structured feedback and development. Looking ahead to 2026, the focus will be on expanding FinAcademy, building our succession pipeline, driving a consistent and transparent Performance-Based Management Process, and embedding continuous learning.

37.4.4 Sustainability Risk

ESG risk is defined in the risk taxonomy as the risk that environmental impacts, sustainability practices, or governance weaknesses within the bank or its counterparties, lead to financial loss, legal or regulatory breaches, operational disruption, or reputational damage.

Sustainability risk policy framework

Finabank has in place a sustainability policy which is an integral part of the bank's enterprise risk management framework. It ensures that sustainability risk is properly identified, measured, managed, mitigated, monitored and reported on in line with the bank's risk appetite and in support of the bank's strategic objectives. These processes are supported by an exclusions list and key risk indicators that underpin the way the bank executes its sustainability risk management. Our Exclusion List specifies the activities we exclude from our financial services because of their adverse ESG impact. The sustainability risk policy is subject to an annual review to incorporate new insights, practices, internal and external developments, and views of stakeholders, and to align with the latest regulatory guidance.

37.5 Financial risks

Financial risks are the risk of loss due to the impact of internal and external factors on profitability. Financial risk compromises e.g. credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and funding risk and capital adequacy risk. Below each identified risk will be elaborated.

37.5.1 Correspondent banking risk

Pressure on global banks to comply with stringent AML and CFT regulations has caused them to 'de-risk' and "slam the door" on many of their smaller correspondent banks mainly in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia. As per December 2025, Finabank has four correspondent banks:

1. Bank of China
2. Banco Intesa Sanpaolo
3. Crown Agents Bank
4. Raymond James

Bank of China

Bank of China, the fourth-largest bank in the world, provides a comprehensive range of financial services to customers across the Chinese mainland and internationally. The Bank's core business is commercial banking, including corporate banking, personal banking, and financial markets services.

Bank of China is servicing Finabank in the field of transferring United States dollars.

Rating

Moody's : A1

S&P : A

Fitch : A

Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A

Intesa Sanpaolo is a leading banking group in the Italian market and has a minor but growing international presence focused on Central-Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. The Company operates through seven business units, such as Banca dei Territori, which includes its traditional lending and deposit collecting activities in Italy and related financial services.

Intesa Sanpaolo is servicing Finabank in the field of transferring Euro's.

Rating

Moody's : A3

S&P : BBB +

Fitch : A-

Crown Agents Bank Limited

Crown Agents Bank is a wholesale bank for emerging markets. As a global transaction bank, they offer a full suite of trade and correspondent banking solutions to financial institutions, governments, NGOs, and corporate and commercial enterprises.

Crown Agents Bank is servicing Finabank in the field of transferring both United States dollars and Euro's.

Rating

Moody's : Not available

S&P : Not Available

Fitch : BB Stable

Raymond James Financial

Raymond James Financial is a leading and diversified financial services company, providing a wide range of investment banking, financial advisory, and wealth management services to individuals, corporations, and institutions. Raymond James has grown to become one of the largest and most respected independent financial firms in the United States

Raymond James is servicing Finabank in the field of transferring both United States dollars and Euro's.

Moody's : A3

S&P : A-

Fitch : A-

Management has no indication of being de-risked by the current correspondent banks.

37.5.2 Solvency risk

Solvency risk concerns the risk that Finabank cannot meet minimum requirements of the CBoS or achieve its strategic goals. Funding and liquidity risk is the risk that Finabank cannot meet its financial liabilities when they come due, at reasonable cost and in a timely manner.

As Finabank's equity is denominated in Suriname dollars and almost 86.21% of the statement of financial position is dollarized, solvency risk highly depends on foreign exchange rates compared to the Suriname dollar. As of December 2025, the solvency ratio has decreased to 18.6% compared to 20% December 2024.

The Treasury Department stress testing and monitoring of the Bank's solvency position within different scenarios which is part of the FX stress test.

Capital management

Finabank holds capital for two reasons:

- to prevent situations in which the Bank cannot satisfy its obligations to pay its creditors as well as for regulatory requirements.

Capital Risk is the event that can occur when the Bank is not able to meet its obligations against its creditors or the event that the Bank is in non-compliance with the regulatory requirements. Finabank internal norm for Capital at Risk ratio (CAR) is 20% while the regulatory requirement is 10%.

Adequate capital ensures the Bank to embrace strategic opportunities, cover exposures and withstand losses from extreme events.

Daily Finabank Treasury department monitors the CAR and reports significant fluxes to the Board. On a monthly basis the treasury risks, which includes the CAR, are discussed in the Asset and Liability Committee.

37.5.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a financial institution will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses.

To optimize its funding and liquidity risk management, Finabank has a funding and liquidity risk framework incorporated in its Asset and Liability Manual aimed at maximizing liquidity access and minimizing funding risks and costs. In 2025 Finabank has updated the asset and liability manual (ALM) with an external advisor. The main objective of Finabank's funding and liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure safe and sound operations under normal market circumstances and in times of stress.

Key controls and mitigating measures are that Finabank maintains a sufficient liquidity buffers and short-term funding capacity to withstand periods of disruption in long term wholesale funding markets and unanticipated changes in the balance sheet funding gap, conservatively managing the mismatch between asset and liability maturities and daily monitoring of liquidity risk exposures, including Liquidity Coverage Ratios and Net Stable Funding Ratios and liquidity stress testing.

	December 31, 2025			
	SRD	EUR	USD	Total SRD
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	592,753,475	8,155,034	12,800,652	1,438,277,468
Amounts due from BNETS	25,260,300	-	-	25,260,300
Amounts due from banks	971,693,806	35,896,397	35,342,431	3,899,423,649
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	52,075	-	-	52,075
Investments	278,037,534	8,661,253	174,570,905	7,262,053,714
Loans and advances to customers	3,141,790,978	30,514,408	210,107,973	12,438,260,421
Loans and advances to Government	-	3,474,273	43,835,575	1,811,330,426
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	-	-	9,323,362	352,488,347
Property, plant and equipment	528,670,747	-	-	528,670,747
Intangible assets	151,590,179	-	-	151,590,179
Right of use (assets)	118,882,624	-	-	118,882,624
Deferred tax assets	15,245,821	-	-	15,245,821
Other assets	56,200,139	6,024,053	2,651,495	423,533,648
Total assets	5,880,177,677	92,725,418	488,632,393	28,465,069,415
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to banks	(524,164,079)	8,670,459	20,031,905	617,604,294
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	4,850,567,706	70,934,824	354,641,393	21,403,532,143
Current tax liabilities	529,095,362	-	-	529,095,362
Deferred tax liabilities	290,161,252	-	-	290,161,252
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-
Payable to employees for pensions	25,392,058	-	1,998	25,467,596
Provision for anniversary payments	38,177,464	-	-	38,177,464
Lease liability	38,947,625	22,650	63,418	42,349,502
Bonds Payable	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	410,720,000
Finabank Termbond	-	-	20,000,000	756,140,000
Loans from Financial Institutions	-	-	14,960,132	565,597,711
Other liabilities	(1,201,885,552)	9,444,150	70,850,628	1,895,489,419
Total liabilities	4,046,291,836	94,072,083	485,549,474	26,574,334,743
Net Statement of financial position	1,833,885,841	(1,346,665)	3,082,919	1,890,734,674

	December 31, 2024			
	SRD	EUR	USD	Total SRD
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	223,648,159	2,953,222	3,938,649	481,917,470
Amounts due from BNETS	6,383,838	-	-	6,383,838
Amounts due from banks	772,301,670	24,214,159	8,608,048	2,013,291,171
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	40,331	-	-	40,331
Investments	1,337,518,509	16,545,221	165,077,597	8,077,358,571
Loans and advances to customers	2,314,248,423	18,133,638	153,744,071	8,695,139,520
Loans and advances to Government	-	5,372,910	19,920,501	941,937,181
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	-	-	12,868,824	476,279,249
Property, plant and equipment	447,746,074	-	-	447,746,074
Intangible assets	156,750,966	-	-	156,750,966
Right of use (assets)	130,603,647	-	-	130,603,647
Deferred tax assets	18,947,339	-	-	18,947,339
Other assets	64,195,470	4,533,117	184,120	243,655,228
Total assets	5,472,384,426	71,752,267	364,341,810	21,690,050,585
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to banks	10,731,633	3,695,531	11,185,507	565,486,618
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	4,254,799,744	55,971,351	286,975,671	17,008,006,764
Current tax liabilities	363,671,731	-	-	363,671,731
Deferred tax liabilities	262,553,931	-	-	262,553,931
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-
Payable to employees for pensions	54,735,364	-	1,998	54,809,311
Provision for anniversary payments	21,674,501	-	-	21,674,501
Lease liability	48,756,150	32,422	71,339	52,631,498
Bonds Payable	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	375,519,257
Finabank Termbond	-	-	20,000,000	740,206,329
Other liabilities	178,251,550	542,899	15,818,930	784,396,098
Total liabilities	5,195,174,604	65,242,203	339,053,445	20,228,956,039
Net Statement of financial position	277,209,822	6,510,064	25,288,365	1,461,131,577

Daily within Finabank N.V., the Treasury department and the Accounting & Reporting department have oversight of, and are responsible for, managing funding and liquidity risk in conjunction with the Executive Board.

Liquidity risk management and liquidity policy making within Finabank falls under the supervision of the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), with ALCO as the highest approval authority overseeing the execution of the overall Asset and Liability Management strategy as set by Management.

The ALCO determines the liquidity risk (limit) framework and risk appetite after which this is cascaded down in the organization. The Treasury department functions as the execution department of the decisions made by the ALCO.

The ALCO meets monthly but if needed more frequently. The Treasury and Accounting & Reporting department prepares all reporting to the ALCO for them to make policy decisions.

Stress testing

Monthly a stress test is done by the Asset and Liability Management Committee. The stress test of 31 st December 2024, on the 1- day liquidity including cash reserves shows that Finabank N.V. could meet its liquidity requirements in SRD, USD and EUR. In the 1-day liquidity stress test excluding cash reserves there was a liquidity shortage in USD and EUR. Concerning this deficit, the Bank could convert the SRD to meet the demand or the withdrawal of cash reserve funds that align with the expected decline in the deposit base.

Assumptions:

1-day liquidity stress test:

Within 1 day, 30% run off current Accounts, 30% run off saving Accounts, 10% run off term Deposits:

Amounts X 1 million

Currency	Surplus/deficit on 1-day liquidity (excluding Cash Reserve)	Surplus/deficit on 1-day liquidity (Including Cash Reserve)
SRD	(136.95)	210.61
USD	13.60	49.05
EUR	2.52	12.82

	December 31, 2025			
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,438,277,467	-	-	1,438,277,467
Amounts due from BNETS	25,260,300	-	-	25,260,300
Amounts due from banks	3,899,423,650	-	-	3,899,423,650
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	52,075	52,075
Loans and advances to customers	2,333,895,356	3,958,681,062	6,145,683,998	12,438,260,416
Loans and advances to Government	1,811,330,426	-	-	1,811,330,426
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	177,659,327	174,829,020	-	352,488,347
Investments	6,890,222,131	371,831,583	-	7,262,053,714
Other assets	423,533,649	-	-	423,533,649
Total financial assets	16,821,942,979	4,683,000,992	6,145,736,073	27,650,680,044
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to banks	617,604,293	-	-	617,604,293
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	20,874,338,445	421,477,014	107,716,686	21,403,532,144
Bonds Payable	-	410,720,000	-	410,720,000
Finabank Termbond	-	756,140,000	-	756,140,000
Loans from Financial Institutions	-	-	565,597,711	565,597,711
Total financial liabilities	21,491,942,738	1,588,337,014	673,314,397	23,753,594,148
Liquidity gap	(4,669,999,759)	3,094,663,978	5,472,421,676	3,897,085,896

	December 31, 2024			
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	481,917,470	-	-	481,917,470
Amounts due from BNETS	6,383,838	-	-	6,383,838
Amounts due from banks	2,013,291,172	-	-	2,013,291,172
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	40,331	40,331
Loans and advances to customers	97,156,626	4,623,404,579	3,974,578,314	8,695,139,520
Loans and advances to Government	-	941,937,181	-	941,937,181
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	186,838,711	289,440,537	-	476,279,249
Investments	6,975,127,242	540,368,883	561,862,447	8,077,358,571
Other assets	243,655,226	-	-	243,655,226
Total financial assets	9,817,531,574	6,581,989,892	4,536,481,093	20,936,002,558
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to banks	565,486,618	-	-	565,486,618
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	16,760,272,880	24,733,884	-	17,008,006,764
Bonds Payable	-	375,519,257	-	375,519,257
Finabank Termbond	-	740,206,329	-	740,206,329
Total financial liabilities	17,325,759,498	1,363,459,470	-	18,689,218,968
Liquidity gap	(7,508,227,924)	5,218,530,421	4,536,481,093	2,246,783,590

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities either equals or approximates carrying values.

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable (see notes). Observation inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Bank considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The tables below analyze the investment securities carried at fair value, by fair value hierarchy.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets.
- Level 2: input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3: input for the assets that are not based on observable market data.

December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	42,075	10,000	52,075
Total assets	-	42,075	10,000	52,075
December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	29,815	10,517	40,331
Total assets	-	29,815	10,517	40,331

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Investments	6,623,463,863	638,589,851	-	7,262,053,714
Loans and advances	-	-	12,438,260,416	12,438,260,416
Loans and advances to Government	-	-	1,811,330,426	1,811,330,426
Total Financial Assets	6,623,463,863	638,589,851	14,249,590,842	21,511,644,556

December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS				
Investments	6,521,824,898	1,972,878,357	-	8,494,703,256
Loans and advances	-	-	8,695,139,520	8,267,947,404
Loans and advances to Government	-	-	941,937,181	895,659,817
Total Financial Assets	6,521,824,898	1,972,878,357	9,637,076,701	17,658,310,477

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Financial assets at fair value consist of securities Self Reliance and Fatum. Investments carried out at amortized costs consist of Government Treasury Bills, foreign Treasury Bills at Raymond James and foreign term deposits at Crown Agents Bank.

37.6 Credit Risk

The risk that occurs when a customer or counterparty of the bank does not meet its contractual commitments on loan repayments. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. Credit performance has remained strong and stable in 2025.

Credit risk is monitored by the Credit Risk Management Department with the risk owners and the Recovery and Restructuring Department. It is their responsibility to review and manage credit risk, including environmental and social risk. Counterparty limits are established and are subject to regular revision.

37.6.1 Credit Risk ESG risk

Clients with a high sustainability risk level require additional advice from the ESG manager, which validates the first-line assessments conducted through an ESMS tool and assesses clients against the bank's sustainability risk framework. After the assessment from the first line and the ESG manager, the second line screening which is done by the credit risk management department. If a client is not fully compliant with the sustainability risk framework, but demonstrates sufficient commitment and capacity to comply, the second line could accept the client relationship or credit line, subject to certain conditions. These conditions are established to determine that a client is moving towards full compliance with the sustainability risk framework.

37.6.2 Credit risk management process

Credit risk constitutes a key risk in our business model. Finabank's credit risk derives from loans and advances to businesses and consumers, but also from exposure to the Government of Suriname. We monitor and manage our credit risk through risk limits.

To manage the Bank's credit risk, Finabank's credit process comprises two phases: 'adverse selection' and 'moral hazard'

Adverse selection is the phase in which the Bank assesses a potential loan provision, by analyzing several factors that determine the creditability of a customer as well as the subsequent risks of a specific loan provision and credit relationship of the Bank. In case the Bank's approval structure determines the loan provision can be approved, and the credit relationship is initiated, the Bank is committed to the related risks (and opportunities).

During the moral hazard phase, it is important that the credit exposure of the loan is managed accurately, with the objective of achieving an organic settlement of the credit to minimize losses when the continuity of the credit exposure is endangered by the fact that a customer is no longer able to meet his contractual commitments.

Approval process

The first line of defense, the front office, is responsible for the credit risk analysis and management of the assigned credit portfolios. The Bank has a delegated approval process in place based on the exposure per client.

On larger credit proposals risk management department analyses and advises the Executive Board or Credit Committee. Proposals that exceed a certain percentage of Tier 1 capital need also approval of the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board or in case of insiders the approval of all members of the Supervisory Board.

The Bank is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from investment securities and settlement balances with market counterparties and advances to customers.

Credit risk measurement

For the retail loans Finabank uses a standardized approach based on the regulations of the CBoS. Retail loans advances are categorized in the five classifications depending on day's arrear.

Commercial loans are measured on an individual basis using a credit risk score card. The credit risk score card weighs seven categories:

- company and business model
- market
- governance structure, integrity, and experience of management
- payment performance in the past
- financial performance in the past
- financial forecasts
- collateral

In 2025 business banking and retail banking started a full update of the loan policies. The finalization of the update is planned for 2026. The credit risk score card (CRSC), which is part of the loan policies is also under review to e.g. align the CRSC with our ESG policy.

In 2025 the Merchant Banking Department developed and finalized the Merchant Banking loan policy.

Credit risk portfolio

For an overview of the Credit quality by class of financial assets see below:

Credit quality by class of gross financial assets	December 31, 2025 Audited				December 31, 2024 Restated*			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	394,512,861	1,043,764,606	-	1,438,277,467	223,169,880	258,747,590	-	481,917,470
Amounts due from BNETS	25,260,300	-	-	25,260,300	6,383,838	-	-	6,383,838
Amounts due from banks	3,913,364,335	768,387	-	3,914,132,722	974,673,760	1,038,617,412	-	2,013,291,172
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	52,075	-	-	52,075	40,331	-	-	40,331
Loans and advances to Government	-	1,811,330,426	-	1,811,330,426	-	941,937,181	-	941,937,181
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	-	-	367,440,565	367,440,565	-	-	476,279,249	476,279,249
Business market	9,589,100,245	91,375,284	25,465,367	9,705,940,896	6,657,800,725	99,665,410	3,749,913	6,761,216,048
Retail High-end market	800,862,998	13,179,459	1,296,165	815,338,623	629,000,402	9,303,642	-	638,304,044
Mass retail market	1,708,414,381	58,198,499	18,814,003	1,785,426,882	1,278,620,371	40,190,059	40,639,306	1,359,449,736
Investments	7,266,507,217	-	-	7,909,550,571	-	8,077,358,572	-	8,077,358,572
Total financial assets	16,431,567,194	10,928,167,233	413,016,100	27,772,750,527	9,769,689,308	10,465,819,866	520,668,467	20,756,177,641

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Total financial assets increased by 35 percent as per December 2025 compared to 2024. The main fluctuations in the major classes of credit quality of financial assets are:

- Amounts due from Banks have increased significantly due to an increase in foreign balances.
- Loans and advances to Government also increased, mainly due to the takeover of government loans in the first half of last year.
- POCl decreased due to quarterly payments during the year of USD 4.7 million.
- Loans and advances to customers in Stage 1 increased due to growth in the local and international loan portfolios.
- Investments decreased due to a reduction in government T-bills and placements with local banks.

Non-performing loans

Finabank loan portfolio is under constant review. Commercial loans with past due financial obligations of more than 90 days are reclassified as non-performing. For the retail lending portfolios, there generally are reasons for declaring a loan non-performing prior to being 60 days past due. The non-performing ratio according to CBoS standards is 0.82% on December 31, 2025.

Credit restructuring

The Restructuring & Recovery (R&R) Department is the dedicated and independent corporate department that deals with non-performing loans and loans that hold a reasonable probability that Finabank will end up with a loss if no specific action is taken.

R&R deals with accounts or portfolios requiring an active approach, which may include renegotiation of terms & conditions and business or financial restructuring.

Watching

Usually, a customer is first classified as Watching when there are concerns about any (potential or material) deterioration in the credit risk profile that might affect the ability of the customer to adhere to its debt service obligations or to refinance its existing loans. The Watching status requires more than usual attention, increased monitoring, and quarterly reviews. Some customers with a Watching status may develop into a Restructuring status or even a Recovery status.

Restructure

A customer is classified as Restructure when there are concerns about the customer's financial stability, credit worthiness and/or its ability to repay, but where the situation does not call for recalling or acceleration of facilities or liquidating the collateral.

Finabank's actions aim to maintain the going concern status of the customer by:

- Restoring the customer's financial stability.
- Supporting the customers' profitability.
- Restoring the tension between debt and equity.
- Restructuring the debt to a sustainable situation.

Recovery

A customer is classified as Recovery when Finabank and/or the customer concludes that the customer's financial situation cannot be restored, and a decision is made to end the (credit) relationship. Finabank will prefer an amicable exit but will enforce and liquidate collateral or claim on the guarantees if deemed necessary.

Finabank uses three distinct statuses in categorizing the management of clients with (perceived) deteriorating credit risk profile, i.e., there is doubt as to the performance and the collectability of the client's contractual obligations:

Impairment and provisioning policies

IFRS 9 requires banks to apply a forward-looking and risk-sensitive impairment framework for financial assets. Expected credit losses must reflect not only historical experience, but also current conditions and future economic expectations, ensuring timely and transparent recognition of credit risk.

In 2025 the Bank evaluated and updated the loss-rate approach to a PD-based IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) framework. The ECL model demonstrates a Probability of Default (PD) based approach. The differences between these two models is presented in the table below.

	Stage 2	Stage 3
Concept	Backward-looking average loss percentages	Forward-looking probability of default
Macroeconomic sensitivity	Not explicitly incorporated	Explicitly incorporates GDP & unemployment
IFRS 9 compliance	Limited – mainly incurred loss style	Fully aligned with IFRS 9 forward-looking requirement
Scenario analysis	Not supported	Supports base, upside and downside scenarios
Audit & governance	Relies on overlays and judgment	Transparent, model-driven and auditable
Management insight	Static view of credit risk	Dynamic view linked to economic conditions

General Methodology

The ECL model is a three-stage impairment model. Defaults are defined in line with Finabank's risk policy, with 30 days past due for retail exposures and 90 days past due for business exposures and assessed on a quarterly basis using non-overlapping one-year observation windows.

Under the general approach, an entity must determine in which one of the three stages the financial asset is classified to determine both the amount of ECL to recognize, as well as how interest income should be recognized.

Stage 1: Performing assets

This stage the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For financial assets in stage 1, entities are required to recognize 12-month ECL and recognize interest income on a gross basis – this means that interest will be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset before adjusting for ECL.

Stage 2: Significant increase in credit risk

In this stage the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. When a financial asset transfers to stage 2 entities are required to recognize lifetime ECL but interest income will continue to be recognized on a gross basis.

Stage 3: Credit-impaired assets

In this stage is where the financial asset is credit impaired. This is effectively the point at which there has been a loss event incurred under the IAS 39 model. For financial assets in stage 3, entities will continue to recognize lifetime ECL, but they will now recognize interest income on a net basis. This means that interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset less ECL.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Recognition of ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL
Recognition of interest	EIR on gross carrying amount	EIR on gross carrying amount	EIR on gross carrying amount

Within the general approach, there are two possibilities to calculate the ECL:

- 1 PD approach.
- 2 Loss rate approach.

The PD approach of the ECL model

For the analysis historical loan-level data from the bank's retail and business loan portfolios was used to set up the model. This includes personal loans, mortgages, employee loans, and business lending products.

Merchant Banking exposures are explicitly excluded from this scope, as they exhibit different risk characteristics and data structures. A separate PD model for the Merchant Banking portfolio is currently being designed, with completion and implementation targeted for 2026.

For modelling purposes, exposures are segmented by product type (personal vs. non-personal) and loan age (≤ 21 months and > 21 months) to reflect differences in default behavior. The threshold for the loan age of 21-month was selected, based on empirical loan performance data which typically show that default risk is highest in the early life of a loan and after a certain point surviving loans become less risky.

This is known as the seasoning effect. The 21-month threshold marks the point where:

- Early life defaults (onboarding, affordability, fraud, behavioral risk) have largely materialized
- Default rates stabilize or decline.

To calculate the ECL, the model uses the three indicators: Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD). The following formula is used:

$$\text{Expected Credit Loss (ECL)} = \text{Probability of Default (PD)} * \text{Loss Given Default (LGD)} * \text{Exposure at Default (EAD)}$$

The PD model quantifies the likelihood of default across Finabank's loan portfolio while explicitly incorporating macroeconomic sensitivity, enabling forecasting of credit risk. Forward-Looking Information is explicitly embedded in the PD estimation through macroeconomic variables, primarily GDP.

The PD model is estimated to use:

- Historical default data from the loan portfolio, and
- Historical and forecasted macroeconomic data, covering approximately the last five years.

As a result, PDs respond automatically to changes in economic conditions, without relying on structural overlays.

Extreme or exceptional events (e.g. geopolitical tensions, war, pandemics such as COVID-19, financial crises), may require Post-Model Adjustments (PMAs). Post-Model Adjustments are applied only, when necessary, are temporary, and are subject to formal governance and approval. Potential triggers for PMAs include:

- Geopolitical events (e.g. war, regional conflicts, sanctions)
- Pandemics or public health crises (e.g. COVID-19)
- Severe macroeconomic shocks (sharp GDP contraction, sudden inflation or unemployment spikes)
- Structural breaks not yet reflected in macroeconomic data
- Material deviations between model outcomes and observed credit risk indicators (defaults, arrears, sector stress)
- After stabilization, the PD model is re-calibrated, and PMAs are gradually phased out.

Segmentation

Finabank's loan portfolio can be divided into 4 main segments: Business Banking, Merchant Banking, Platinum Banking and Retail Banking, this is because the Business Banking and Merchant Banking offers different financial solutions than the Retail Banking and Platinum Banking unit.

Staging Business Banking and Merchant Banking

For all Business Banking and Merchant Banking exposures Finabank internally uses Credit Risk Score Cards. The Credit Risk Score Cards are to be populated for every loan / facility which Finabank grants. The Credit Risk Score considers amongst others the following topics:

- Company & Business Model
- Market
- Quality of Management
- Financial information of the past and projected data

The final output of the CRSC is a rating of the counterparty, which has the following possibilities:

CRSC 1	Sufficient
CRSC 2	Special Mention
CRSC 3	Sub Standard
CRSC 4	Doubtful
CRSC 5	Default

For commercial loans significant increase in credit risk is based on the Credit Risk Score Card. The scorecards of all business banking customers are regularly updated, when there is a shift in the rating of the customer from CRSC 1: Sufficient to CRSC 2: special mention.

Based on the above, Finabank decided to do the following allocation of the stages:

Stage 1= CRSC 1

Stage 2 = CRSC 2

Stage 3 = CRSC 3 – 4 – 5 and loans within stage 1 and 2 with more than 90 days past due.

The calculations of the ECL within Stage 1 and Stage 2 are done based on the loss rate approach. The Stage 3 ECL are calculated individually and follow the IAS 39 approach.

For retail and platinum exposures no Credit Score Cards are used, but impairment under IAS 39 takes place based on the number of days past due, under IFRS 9 the same logic will be applied.

For the retail exposures the following staging takes place:

Stage 1 = 0 – 30 days past due

Stage 2 = 31 – 89 past due

Stage 3 = 90 days and more past due

For retail banking, significant increase in credit risk is based on days past due, when a customer becomes more than 30 days past due, significant increase in credit risk occurred.

Financial assets	December 31, 2025						Total
	Cash and due from other banks	Investments	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to Government	Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	
A1	839,008,322						839,008,322
Aa2	-						-
A3	139,884,371	6,379,610,363					6,519,494,734
Baa1	-	-					-
Baa 2	870,205,552	-					870,205,552
Baa 3	-	-					-
Caa1	-	-					-
Caa 2	-	-					-
Caa 3	3,488,602,873	638,589,851	52,075		1,811,330,426		5,938,575,225
Unrated	-			12,438,260,416		352,488,347	12,790,748,763
	5,337,701,117	7,018,200,214	52,075	12,438,260,416	1,811,330,426	352,488,347	26,958,032,595

Financial assets	December 31, 2024						Total
	Cash and due from other banks	Investments	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to Government	Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	
A1	325,831,281	-	-	-	-	-	325,831,281
Aa2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A3	-	5,820,204,751	-	-	-	-	5,820,204,751
Baa1	31,606,463	381,202,957	-	-	-	-	412,809,420
Baa 2	74,545,083	-	-	-	-	-	74,545,083
Baa 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caa1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caa 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caa 3	2,069,609,653	1,875,950,864	40,331	-	941,937,181	-	4,887,538,029
Unrated	-	-	-	8,695,139,520	-	476,279,249	9,171,418,768
	2,501,592,481	8,077,358,571	40,331	8,695,139,520	941,937,181	476,279,249	20,692,347,333

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Total loans and advances to customers as per statement of financial position date can be further detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2025				
	Corporate loans	Loans secured by mortgages	Personal lending	Debit balance customers' current accounts	Total
Stage 1	9,664,756,127	1,947,365,743	453,733,629	32,319,202	12,098,174,702
Stage 2	91,375,284	57,168,399	14,209,559	-	162,753,242
Stage 3	25,465,367	3,123,753	16,891,375	95,040	45,575,535
loans and advances to customers	9,781,596,779	2,007,657,895	484,834,563	32,414,242	12,306,503,479
Allocated expected credit loss allowance:					
Stage 1	31,537,243	7,883,757	1,094,645	171,824	40,687,469
Stage 2	239,625	130,153	21,709	-	391,487
Stage 3	98,056,272	3,783,204	17,264,991	64,009,759	183,114,227
	129,833,140	11,797,115	18,381,346	64,181,583	224,193,183
Total loans and advances to customers	9,651,763,639	1,995,860,780	466,453,218	(31,767,341)	12,082,310,296
Provision in percentages of loans	2.0%	0.9%	3.9%	99.4%	1.82%

The table includes a provision of SRD 64.2 million relating to inactive and dormant accounts with debit balances. Management has recognized a 100% provision for these debit balances. Balances of these inactive and dormant accounts have not been included in the loans and advances to customers balance. However, within the loans and advances to customers population, loans with debit balances totaling SRD 32.0 million were identified. No provision has been recognized by the bank for these loans.

	December 31, 2024				
	Corporate loans and OD	Loans secured by mortgages	Personal lending	Debit balance customers' current accounts	Total
Stage 1	6,708,230,746	1,349,821,733	452,244,307	54,264,671	8,564,561,457
Stage 2	99,666,843	33,707,596	15,784,671	-	149,159,110
Stage 3	3,751,675	922,602	26,917,290	13,657,694	45,249,262
loans and advances to customers	6,811,649,264	1,384,451,931	494,946,268	67,922,365	8,758,969,828
Allocated expected credit loss allowance:					
Stage 1	62,739,707	25,771,838	20,640,618	4,814,484	113,966,647
Stage 2	5,040,872	1,552,421	1,123,809	-	7,717,102
Stage 3	2,909,031	929,523	24,901,575	14,393,476	43,133,606
	70,689,610	28,253,783	46,666,002	19,207,960	164,817,355
Total loans and advances to customers	6,882,338,873	1,412,705,714	541,612,270	87,130,325	8,923,787,183
Provision in percentages of loans	1.0%	2.0%	9.4%	35.0%	1.88%

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

37.6.3 Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from large exposures, relative to the bank's total risk exposure, to a single counterparty or to counterparties that are positively and highly correlated. As limiting excessive concentrations is fundamental to our credit risk strategy, we aim to keep the credit risk portfolio sufficiently granular and diversified. To avoid excessive credit risk concentrations, Risk Management sets maximum levels for subgroups in the following categories:

- Single counterparty and groups of related counterparties (counterparty concentration).
- Countries (geographic concentration)
- Industries (industry concentration)

37.6.4 Counterparty Concentration Risk

Counterparty concentration credit risk is the risk of loss arising from relatively large exposures to counterparties belonging to the same risk group. The one obligor exposure (OOE) is the exposure to a risk group and includes all drawn and undrawn credit facilities granted.

Counterparty credit concentration risk is measured by the Credit Committee per counterparty and portfolio monitoring by the Risk and Compliance Committee. The bank limits its counterparty credit risk by setting risk limits. Additionally, all credit applications with an OOE and a certain threshold are reviewed by the Credit Committee.

37.6.5 Countries (geographic concentration)

Country risk is the risk that an occurrence within a country could have an adverse effect on the Bank, directly by impairing the value of the Bank or indirectly through an obligor's ability to meet its obligations to the Bank. Finabank recognizes geographic concentration in our books for climate risks in the Suriname and for cross-border risks outside Suriname. Consequently, the bank is exposed to country risk, which is the risk of credit losses arising from country-specific events or circumstances. These risks are managed by setting country credit limits and based on individual country analyses.

37.6.6 Industrie concentration

With regards to the industries the concentration of credit risk is limited. Industry concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from a relatively large credit exposure to counterparties active in a single industry. Industry concentration risk arises when deterioration in a specific industry has an effect on all credit exposures relating to that industry. Finabank manages its industry concentrations by setting limits within our appetite for credit risk in each industry as a percentage of our tier 1 capital.

The gross loans and advances to customers and investments (excluding financial institution) per sector can be specified as follows:

- In 2025 most of the credit about 52 percent, was allocated to the sector category others in the form of commercial loans, residential mortgages and personal loans.
- About 27 percent of credit was allocated to the service sector.
- The remaining 21 percent of credit was allocated to the remaining sectors.

The loan portfolio per sector can be specified as follow:			31 December, 2025		31 December, 2024	
Sector description	SRD denominated	Foreign currency denominated (countervalue in SRD)	% of total portfolio	Total (countervalue in SRD)	% of total portfolio	Total (countervalue in SRD)
Agriculture	86,989,834	5,122,541	0.74%	92,112,375	0.99%	85,843,895
Construction and Installation	87,584,002	584,197,555	5.40%	671,781,556	2.98%	259,152,255
Electricity, gas and water	60,000,000	-	0.48%	60,000,000	0.00%	-
Fishery	-	3,254,839	0.03%	3,254,839	0.06%	5,486,275
Forestry	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Industry	55,921,396	572,244,312	5.05%	628,165,709	39.94%	3,472,629,377
Mining	-	2,932,719	0.02%	2,932,719	0.54%	47,344,049
Other: Car financing	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Other: Residential mortgages	994,127,447	996,386,494	16.00%	1,990,513,941	10.91%	948,217,486
Other: Commercial loans	176,870,098	3,717,617,753	31.31%	3,894,487,850	24.70%	2,147,340,881
Other: Non residential mortgages	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Other: Personal lending	552,536,598	29,372,384	4.68%	581,908,982	6.82%	593,401,146
Services	532,725,927	2,782,088,416	26.65%	3,314,814,343	4.31%	375,000,559
Trade	30,422,570	41,220,585	0.58%	71,643,155	0.44%	38,096,739
Transport, storage and communication	563,733,001	388,196,068	7.65%	951,929,070	8.31%	722,626,858
Government	-	111,178,252	0.89%	111,178,252	0.00%	-
	3,140,910,873	9,233,811,919	100%	12,438,260,416	100%	8,695,139,519

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

The concentration per market segment including financial institutions can be specified as follows:

Credit portfolio in SRD million December 31, 2025	Gross	ECL allowance	Net	Percentage
Government and Central Bank of Suriname	2,179	-	2,179	15%
Business market	9,589	64	9,654	67%
Retail High-end market	801	5	806	6%
Mass retail market	1,708	89	1,798	12%
	14,277	159	14,436	100%

The table above shows that per December 2025 there is a concentration in the business market, government and mass retail market. The concentration in the business market segment is due to the increase in the local and international loan portfolio. An increase in government borrowing is mainly the result of the takeover of government loans in the first half of last year.

Credit risk monitoring

Consistent and regular monitoring of counterparties, exposures, risk mitigants and ongoing compliance with internal policies helps to safeguard the bank's position in relation to all risks associated with the counterparty, credit type or portfolio. Monitoring starts when the credit facility is granted and periodically continues throughout the lifecycle of the credit facility and the relationship with the counterparty until the exposure is repaid and/or the limit is cancelled. Credit facilities are subject to an annual review to assess whether the credit risk is still acceptable. The review takes into consideration changes in risk profile and financial position.

37.7 Market Risk

The risk that movements in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads and real estate prices, can negatively impact the bank's earnings, capital, or market value.

For the bank market risk arises through positions in banking books. Finabank does not hold positions in trading books. The banking book positions are intended to be held in the long term (or until maturity) or for the purpose of hedging (mitigating currency risks) other banking book positions.

The most important market movements Finabank monitors are interest rates, foreign exchanges rates and real estate prices. Market changes are identified by both first line: Treasury and the Commercial Departments (Retail and Business Banking) and second line: Risk Management. When market risks are identified, control policy measures are taken by the ALCO or the Risk Committee of the Bank. Control measures include new or sharper policies, procedures, minimum standards, limit frameworks, buffers, and stress tests.

37.7.1 Interest Rate risk

The risk of a decline in the value of an asset and/or decline in Net Interest Income resulting from adverse movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk is continuously managed in line with the risk appetite, as the profile of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet can change if client behavior changes. For management purposes, the interest rate risk position is monitored by the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) on a monthly basis and on a regular basis to the Supervisory Board.

December 31, 2025	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,438,277,467	1,438,277,467
Amounts due from BNETS	-	-	-	25,260,300	25,260,300
Amounts due from banks	-	-	-	3,899,423,650	3,899,423,650
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	52,075	-	52,075
Investments	6,890,222,131	371,831,583	-	-	7,262,053,714
Loans and advances to customers	2,333,895,356	3,958,681,062	6,145,683,998	-	12,438,260,416
Loans and advances to Government	1,811,330,426	-	-	-	1,811,330,426
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	-	352,488,347	-	-	352,488,347
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	528,670,747	528,670,747
Intangible assets	-	-	-	151,590,179	151,590,179
Right of use (assets)	-	-	-	118,882,624	118,882,624
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	15,245,821	15,245,821
Other assets	-	-	-	423,533,649	423,533,649
Total assets	11,035,447,913	4,683,000,992	6,145,736,073	6,600,884,437	28,465,069,415
LIABILITIES					
Amounts due to banks	617,604,293	-	-	-	617,604,293
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	8,418,947,111	421,477,014	107,716,686	12,455,391,334	21,403,532,144
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	529,095,362	529,095,362
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	290,161,252	290,161,252
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Payable to employees for pensions	-	-	-	25,467,596	25,467,596
Provision for anniversary payments	-	-	-	38,177,464	38,177,464
Lease liability	-	-	-	42,349,502	42,349,502
Bonds Payable	-	410,720,000	-	-	410,720,000
Finabank Termbond	-	756,140,000	-	-	756,140,000
Loans from Financial Institutions	-	-	565,597,711	-	565,597,711
Other liabilities	-	-	-	1,895,489,419	1,895,489,419
Total liabilities	9,036,551,404	1,588,337,014	673,314,397	15,276,131,928	26,574,334,743
Interest sensitivity gap	1,998,896,509	3,094,663,979	5,472,421,677	(8,675,247,492)	1,890,734,672

December 31, 2024	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	481,917,470	481,917,470
Amounts due from BNETS	-	-	-	6,383,838	6,383,838
Amounts due from banks	-	-	-	2,013,291,172	2,013,291,172
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	40,331	-	40,331
Investments	6,975,127,242	540,368,883	561,862,447	-	8,077,358,571
Loans and advances to customers	97,156,626	4,623,404,579	3,974,578,314	-	8,695,139,520
Loans and advances to Government	-	941,937,181	-	-	941,937,181
Purchased Originated Credit Impaired financial assets	-	476,279,249	-	-	476,279,249
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	447,746,074	447,746,074
Intangible assets	-	-	-	156,750,966	156,750,966
Right of use (assets)	-	-	-	130,603,647	130,603,647
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	18,947,339	18,947,339
Other assets	-	-	-	243,655,226	243,655,226
Total assets	7,072,283,868	6,581,989,892	4,536,481,093	3,499,295,732	21,690,050,585
LIABILITIES					
Amounts due to banks	565,486,618	-	-	-	565,486,618
Customers' current, savings and deposit accounts	16,760,272,880	247,733,884	-	-	17,008,006,764
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	363,671,731	363,671,731
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	262,553,931	262,553,931
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Payable to employees for pensions	-	-	-	54,809,311	54,809,311
Provision for anniversary payments	-	-	-	21,674,501	21,674,501
Lease liability	-	-	-	52,631,498	52,631,498
Other liabilities	-	-	-	784,396,099	784,396,099
Finabank Termbond	-	740,206,329	-	-	740,206,329
Bonds Payable	-	375,519,257	-	-	375,519,257
Total liabilities	17,325,759,498	1,363,459,470	-	1,539,737,071	20,228,956,039
Interest sensitivity gap	(10,253,475,630)	5,218,530,421	4,536,481,093	1,959,558,661	1,461,094,546

*Amounts at the beginning of the calendar year were adjusted in accordance to note 2.3 Foreign Currency and Inflation

Price sensitivity risk

Price Sensitivity measures the impact of the prices of securities e.g., a bond to changes in interest rates. In general, the longer the maturity of an instrument, the more sensitive its price to a change in interest rates. Interest rate risk is monitored through regular NIM analysis. In 2026 the Treasury Department is in process of setting up interest rate sensitivity stress tests to assess the impact of adverse rate movements on earnings and capital.

37.7.2 Foreign exchange risk

The risk of loss due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates impacting value and earnings which is managed within the bank by ALCO and Treasury. As mentioned before, 74.71% of the Statement of Financial Position is dollarized, which leads to a risk on foreign exchange rates compared to the Suriname dollar. As at December 2025 in the US dollar segment, the cash rate increased while the giro rate declined, whereas in the euro segment of the foreign exchange market the cash rate declined, and the giro rate increased. Volume increases were recorded in both the US dollar and euro segments. The weighted average US dollar selling rate quotation of the Bank for banknotes increased by 0.8% as of the end of December 2025 to SRD 38.344 compared to the previous month. In the giro segment, an appreciation of 0.9% to SRD 38.446 was recorded.

To mitigate foreign exchange risk, the bank actively manages its foreign currency exposure through maintaining a well-diversified currency portfolio and closely monitoring market trends. Additionally, the Central Bank of Suriname continues to absorb liquidity under its reserve money targeting framework.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



To: The Shareholders and Management of
Finabank N.V.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FinaBank N.V. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Suriname, 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.

Other Information Contained in the Company's 2025 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

The engagement partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark van Keeken.

Yours sincerely

Signed by
Mark van Keeken
Partner for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Suriname
11891845 MKE/25781

Paramaribo, 12 May 2026

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