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UNIBANK S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2025

(With Independent Auditors' Report thereon)

UNIBANK S.A.
TABLE OF CONTENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
UNIBANK S.A.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries ("The Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of September 30, 2025, as well as its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary consolidated information included **in schedules I to V** is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), as well as ethical standards applicable to the audit of financial statements in Haiti, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Mérové - Pierre - Cabinet - D'Experts - Comptables

MÉROVÉ-PIERRE - CABINET D'EXPERTS-COMPTABLES
7, rue Lechaud Bourdon
Port-au-Prince, Haïti
February 26, 2026

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
September 30, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

	Notes		2025	2024
ASSETS				
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	5	G	130,835,646	120,363,128
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET	6		3,579,930	3,727,301
SECURITIES, NET	7		63,364,448	55,228,590
LOANS	8		47,859,145	44,063,765
Provision for expected credit losses			(1,449,536)	(1,296,764)
LOANS, NET			46,409,609	42,767,001
FIXED ASSETS, NET	9		4,573,654	4,318,530
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET	10		1,326,728	846,298
OTHERS				
Acceptations and letter of credit			569,033	553,307
Intangible assets, net	11		107,093	111,652
Investment properties, net	12		67,367	68,025
Properties held for sale	13		308,594	208,833
Other assets, net	14		3,119,719	3,072,418
			4,171,806	4,014,235
TOTAL ASSETS		G	254,261,821	231,265,083
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHLODERS' EQUITY				
DEPOSITS	15		204,238,411	184,962,707
BORROWED FUNDS	16		1,368,880	1,875,857
LEASE LIABILITIES	10		1,327,339	876,033
OTHER				
Commitments – acceptances and letters of credit			569,033	553,307
Other liabilities	17		22,505,835	20,926,752
			23,074,868	21,480,059
SUBORDINATED DEBT	18		1,716,497	1,726,815
TOTAL LIABILITIES			231,725,995	210,921,471
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Paid-in capital, net	19		12,520,625	12,531,625
Retained earnings			6,736,200	5,248,112
Other reserves			3,279,001	2,563,875
			22,535,826	20,343,612
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		G	254,261,821	231,265,083

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Income
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes, except for net income per equivalent share)

	Notes	2025	2024
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans		G 5,885,227	6,390,839
Treasury bonds, investments, and deposits		4,178,332	3,488,718
		10,063,559	9,879,557
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits		649,188	581,282
Borrowed funds, debt, and others		200,277	268,700
		849,465	849,982
NET INTEREST INCOME		9,214,094	9,029,575
Provision for credit losses	20	(723,066)	(1,266,580)
		8,491,028	7,762,995
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Commissions		5,249,674	4,845,636
Foreign exchange gain		1,838,933	1,853,443
Recoveries on written off loans		418,846	289,391
Insurance underwriting income, net of claims	25	88,012	(294,873)
Underwriting commissions and other advisory fees		1,568	1,592
Dividends and other investment income		6,603	10,278
Income from real estate activities		20,892	45,281
Losses from riots and looting	26	(93,246)	(108,332)
Other		61,530	48,752
		7,592,812	6,691,168
NET INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER INCOME		16,083,840	14,454,163
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and other employees' benefits	24	5,542,088	5,061,187
Premises and equipment		1,308,896	1,376,510
Lease charges	10	364,802	375,282
Depreciation and amortization	9, 11, 12	897,152	903,476
Other operating expenses		2,393,985	2,400,928
		10,506,923	10,117,383
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		5,576,917	4,336,780
INCOME TAXES	22		
Current income taxes		1,423,847	1,147,553
Deferred income taxes		2,365	7,176
		1,426,212	1,154,729
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		G 4,150,705	3,182,051
Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital		G 8,284	6,338

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes,
except for comprehensive income per equivalent share)

		2025	2024
Net income for the year	G	**4,150,705**	3,182,051
Components of comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		**(53,560)**	(44,015)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	G	**4,097,145**	3,138,036
Comprehensive income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	G	**8,181**	6,260

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2024
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

						Other reserves						
		Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 2023	**G**	**12,583,974**	**(22,424)**	**12,561,550**	**4,941,950**	**949,067**	**332,669**	**24,911**	**29,347**	**822,940**	**2,158,934**	**19,662,434**
Components of comprehensive income :												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	3,182,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,182,051**
Components of comprehensive income :												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,015)	(44,015)	**(44,015)**
Total		-	-	-	3,182,051	-	-	-	-	**(44,015)**	**(44,015)**	**3,138,036**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(552,658)	552,658	-	-	-	-	552,658	-
Transfer from the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	20,565	-	-	-	(20,565)	-	(20,565)	-
Transfer from the general reserve **(note-8 c)**		-	-	-	83,137	-	(83,137)	-	-	-	(83,137)	**-**
Transactions with shareholders :												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(2,385,270)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,385,270)**
Repurchases of shares		-	(29,925)	(29,925)	(41,663)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(71,588)**
Balance as of September 2024	**G**	**12,583,974**	**(52,349)**	**12,531,625**	**5,248,112**	**1,501,725**	**249,532**	**24,911**	**8,782**	**778,925**	**2,563,875**	**20,343,612**

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

	Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Other reserves: Legal reserve	Other reserves: General reserve	Other reserves: Revaluation reserve land	Other reserves: Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Other reserves: Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 2024	**G 12,583,975**	**(52,350)**	**12,531,625**	**5,248,112**	**1,501,725**	**249,532**	**24,911**	**8,782**	**778,925**	**2,563,875**	**20,343,612**
Components of comprehensive income :											
Net income for the year	-	-	-	4,150,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,150,705**
Components of comprehensive income :											
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,560)	(53,560)	**(53,560)**
Total	-	-	-	**4,150,705**	-	-	-	-	**(53,560)**	**(53,560)**	**4,097,145**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings											
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	(705,820)	705,820	-	-	-	-	705,820	-
Transfer to the valuation reserve on investment properties	-	-	-	(13,092)	-	-	-	13,092	-	13,092	-
Transfer to the general reserve	-	-	-	(49,774)	-	49,774	-	-	-	49,774	-
Transactions with shareholders :											
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(1,879,050)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,879,050)**
Repurchases of shares	-	(11,000)	(11,000)	(14,881)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(25,881)**
Balance as of September 2025	**G 12,583,975**	**(63,350)**	**12,520,625**	**6,736,200**	**2,207,545**	**299,306**	**24,911**	**21,874**	**725,365**	**3,279,001**	**22,535,826**

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in thousands of Haitian Gourdes)

	Notes		2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income for the year		G	**4,150,705**	3,182,051
Adjustments to determine net cash flows provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation of fixed assets	**9**		**839,291**	850,081
Amortization of other intangible assets	**11**		**57,203**	52,796
Amortization of investment properties	**12**		**658**	599
Amortization of right-of-use assets	**10**		**329,902**	320,460
Provision for credit losses	**20**		**723,066**	1,266,580
Gain on disposal of fixed assets			**(39,381)**	(13,092)
Interest on lease obligations	**10**		**34,900**	54,822
Foreign exchange effect on lease obligations	**10**		**(18,726)**	(25,154)
Modifications of contracts			**(7,468)**	-
Termination of lease contracts			**-**	(4,112)
Net losses on fixed assets from riots and looting	**9, 26**		**15,820**	30,503
Gain on disposal of real estate investment	**12**		**-**	(38,274)
Effect of revaluation of provision for expected credit losses in US dollars			**(5,157)**	(16,088)
Changes in other assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities:				
Increase in deposits			**19,275,704**	8,550,295
(Disbursement) reimbursement of loans, net			**(4,327,192)**	7,241,181
Increase in investment securities			**(8,143,664)**	(14,283,003)
(Decrease) increase in term deposits with banks			**148,318**	(1,574,969)
Income taxes paid			**(1,522,920)**	(1,908,395)
Rent payments	**10**		**(367,732)**	(397,128)
Changes in other assets and liabilities			**2,832,936**	1,910,597
Net cash flows provided by operating activities			**13,976,263**	5,199,750
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisitions of fixed assets	**9**		**(1,225,120)**	(1,023,188)
Acquisitions of intangible assets	**11**		**(52,644)**	(38,718)
Proceeds from disposals of fixed assets			**154,266**	19,088
Disposals of investment properties			**-**	4,570
Effect of conversion of foreign subsidiaries			**(53,560)**	(44,015)
Net cash flows used in investing activities			**(1,177,058)**	(1,082,263)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payment of dividends - shareholders UNIBANK S.A.			**(1,783,511)**	(2,327,196)
(Decrease in borrowed funds			**(506,977)**	(1,197,701)
Decrease in subordinated debt			**(10,318)**	(44,586)
Repurchases of shares			**(25,881)**	(71,588)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			**(2,326,687)**	(3,641,071)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			**10,472,518**	476,416
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			**120,876,270**	121,742,440
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation			**(513,142)**	(1,855,728)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**5**	G	**130,835,646**	120,363,128

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1) ORGANIZATION

(a) General information

UNIBANK S.A. (www.unibankhaiti.com) is a commercial bank corporation, owned by 409 investors from the Haitian private sector. Its core activities include banking, financing, credit, brokerage and foreign exchange operations, in Haiti and abroad, in compliance with the laws on banking. It was founded on November 20, 1992, received its official Bank License on January 18, 1993, and launched its public operations on July 19, 1993.

In Haiti and abroad, UNIBANK S.A., directly or through its subsidiaries **(note 21)**, offers banking and financial services to its individual, commercial and institutional clients, using its national and international networks of:

- branches, agencies, service kiosks, offices and authorized paying agents;
- automatic teller machines (ATM);
- electronic point-of-sale terminals (POS);
- correspondent banks and international money transfer companies operating globally.

UNIBANK S.A. is present across the Haitian territory and also offers online (UNIBANK Online) and mobile banking services (UniMobile). The most important lines of business UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in are the following:

- Commercial and investment bank services to all segments of the Haitian population, urban or rural, as well as of the Haitian Diaspora:

  - commercial (micro-businesses; small to middle businesses (SMEs); middle-market commercial and industrial firms; big corporations);
  - institutions (Non-Government Organizations [NGOs]; churches; credit unions; embassies; pension funds; etc);
  - retail (individuals and families).

- Insurance (property-casualty insurance; life-insurance),

On October 1st, 2022, pursuant to the notice of non-objection obtained from BRH, Micro Credit National, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Unibank S.A. until September 30,2022, became a division of Unibank S.A. This division continues to serve micro-entrepreneurs within the Bank by giving them greater access to banking services, thereby promoting financial inclusion.

(Continued)

1) ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(a) General information (continued)

FONDATION UNIBANK, a non-profit philanthropic organization created on April 6, 2006 by the shareholders of UNIBANK S.A., is not consolidated in these financial statements. Upon its creation, it received, as a donation, a permanent and unrecoverable endowment of 100 million gourdes ($US 2.5 million) from UNIBANK S.A. It is financed by the investment earnings from its endowment, and by the annual contributions received from UNIBANK S.A.

The main purpose of FONDATION UNIBANK is to implement the corporate social responsibility policy of UNIBANK S.A., by participating in the promotion of Education; Research; Arts and Culture; Health; Sports; the Protection of the Environment; the Preservation of National Heritage; Entrepreneurship; and the Rule of Law and Civics in Haiti. The by-laws of the Foundation were published in the Official Journal of Haiti, *Le Moniteur*, number 36 of April 17, 2008.

(b) Legal information

The act of incorporation, the Bank License and the original by-laws of UNIBANK S.A. (The Bank) were published in the Official Journal of Haiti, *Le Moniteur*, number 19 of March 8, 1993. Thereafter, the authorized capital and the by-laws were modified several times by the shareholders (*Le Moniteur*, number 103 of December 28, 1994; number 74 of September 18, 1995; number 13 of February 17, 1997; number 43 of June 3, 2002; number 6 of January 24, 2005; number 63 of June 18, 2009; number 137 of October 4, 2011; number 62 of April 1, 2016; and number 183 of November 23, 2017).

The Head Office and legal domicile of the Bank is at 157, Faubert street, Petion-Ville, Haiti. The fiscal identification number of UNIBANK S.A. is 000-014-095-8.

(c) Supervision and Regulation

Pursuant to laws dated August 17, 1979 creating Banque de la République d'Haïti (The Bank of the Republic of Haiti - BRH) (Le Moniteur, number 72 of September 11, 1979), and May 14, 2012 bearing on banks and other financial organizations (Le Moniteur, number 4 - Special Edition of July 20, 2012), UNIBANK S.A. is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank (www.brh.net).

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1) ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Supervision and Regulation (continued)

In the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), UNIBANK S.A. reports to the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH) and Unité Centrale de Renseignements Financiers (Central Unit for Financial Intelligence - UCREF), pursuant to the laws of November 11, 2013 sanctioning money laundering and the financing of terrorism (*Le Moniteur*, number 212 of November 14, 2013), of September 28, 2016 amending the law of November 11, 2013 (L*e Moniteur* no. 15 - Special issue of October 13, 2016), and of February 21, 2001 bearing on the laundering of money from illegal drug trafficking and other serious violations (*Le Moniteur*, number 97 of December 3, 2001). UNIBANK S.A. is registered in the United States of America in compliance with the requirements of the ''USA Patriot Act'' and the ''Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)''.

In reference to the fight against corruption, UNIBANK S.A., in addition to adhering to its principles of corporate governance and its Code of Ethics, complies with the information requests of the Unité de Lutte Contre la Corruption (Anti-Corruption Unit – ULCC) created by the decree of September 8, 2004 (*Le Moniteur,* number 61-Supplement of September 13, 2004). UNIBANK S.A. is governed by the law of March 12, 2014 on the prevention and punishment of corruption (*Le Moniteur*, number 87 of June 9, 2014); as well as by certain international conventions ratified by Haiti.

Unitransfer S.A (Haiti) is regulated and supervised by BRH in Haiti.

In addition to regular inspections by the aforementioned regulatory bodies, UNIBANK S.A. and UniTransfer S.A., retain the services of qualified international auditors to conduct independent audits of its compliance programs against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

(d) Scope of Consolidation

Subsidiaries of UNIBANK S.A. consolidated in these financial statements are presented in **note 21**. The principles of consolidation are presented in **note 2b.**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

(a) Accounting framework

The consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK S.A. and subsidiaries (the Group) were prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2026.

Comparative figures

The main accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets and liabilities as well as the results of the operations and the cash flows of UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. An entity is controlled by the Group when it has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control has been effectively transferred to the Group. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated.

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are presented on a historical cost basis, with the exception of the portfolio of securities measured at amortized cost **(note 7)**.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Haitian Gourdes which is the Group's functional currency. The financial information reported has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(Continued)

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of recorded and contingent assets and liabilities, and also of income and expenses of the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates made by Management are based on historical data and other assumptions deemed reasonable. The main uncertainties affecting the estimates include: the determination of fair value of financial instruments, cumulative expected credit loss provisions; income taxes; the recoverable value and the book value of cash generating units in connection to the depreciation test of goodwill and other intangible assets; provisions and contingent liabilities for instance in the case of a lawsuit or restructuration plans.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

See relevant accounting principles in **note 3** for further information on the use of estimates and assumptions.

(f) Critical judgment

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in agreement with International Financial Reporting Standards, Management must exercise significant judgement with an impact on the valuation of amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements included in the following notes:

Notes 3 (a) and 8	Loans – provision for expected credit losses
Note 3 (n)	General reserve – valuation
Note 7	Securities – fair value
Note 9	Fixed assets – depreciation and valuation
Note 10	Right-of-use assets – lease obligations – amortization and valuation
Note 11	Intangible assets – depreciation and valuation
Note 12	Investment properties – depreciation and valuation
Note 13	Properties held for sale - valuation
Note 14	Financial assets – provisions for expected credit losses
Note 17	Other liabilities – accrued expenses and provisions.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2) BASIS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(f) Critical judgment (continued)

Since 2023, the Haitian economy is subject to the shocks of a hostile external environment impeding the free movement of goods and services, thus affecting the normal functioning of private enterprises and services provided by the State, and causing an undue increase of prices of goods and services.

As early as 2023, under the accounting standard IAS 29 ''Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'', this situation resulted in Haiti being classified as a hyperinflationary economy, by major international audit firms, since, as a trigger, the cumulative inflation rate over three years exceeded the 100% mark for the first time, being 105%.

IAS 29 classification by the major international audit firms still applies as of September 30, 2025 but it has not yet been adopted by the monetary authorities in Haiti or by most of the local entities since the increase in the inflation index, that triggered this classification, is a consequence of a temporary situation. Indeed, the following factors are taken into consideration:

- A transitional government has been installed, supported by a multinational force, to improve the overall security in the country and to lead to democratic elections in 2026;
- A stabilization in the inflation yearly rate from 31.8% in 2023 to 27.8% in 2024 and 31.9% for fiscal year 2025;
- A reduction in the exchange rate of the local currency, the Gourde, versus the US Dollar with an average rate of 141 gourdes for one dollar US during 2023 compared to 132 gourdes for 2024 and 131 gourdes for 2025.

In the event of further deterioration in the economic environment, the Company will review its consolidated financial statements in light of the requirements of IAS 29 that also advocates concurrent application by all entities operating in an economy where this standard applies.

According to Management, the consolidated financial statements were prepared on an adequate basis using fair judgment in all material respects and in accordance with the accounting policies summarized below.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting principles were applied consistently by the Group unless there is an indication to the contrary.

(a) Financial instruments

Classification and valuation of assets (IFRS 9)

On initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet. Subsequent to initial recognition, in accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets of the Group can be measured: at amortized cost at fair value through profit and loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income. As of September 30, financial assets held by the Bank are measured at amortized cost with the exception of equity instruments of a local company measured at fair value covered by a reserve in retained earnings **(note 7 d)**.

Financial instruments at amortized cost include debt securities, the contractual terms of which give rise to cash flows which correspond only to principal repayments and interest payments on the principal remaining due, and which are included in an economic model of the "Hold-to-collect and sell" type. Financial instruments at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet on the settlement date, including direct marginal transaction costs. Thereafter, they are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, after deduction of value adjustments for expected credit losses. Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method, including the amortization of transaction costs and premiums or discounts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Loans, Haitian Treasury bills (BRH) bonds, United States Treasury bills, term deposits and other assets are the amortized cost financial instruments held by the Group.

The Group determines the classification of debt instruments based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets as well as the economic model under which these assets are managed, as described below.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Characteristics of contractual cash flows

To classify a debt instrument, the Group must determine if the contractual cash flows associated with the instrument represent solely the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. The principal generally represents the fair value of the financial instrument at initial recognition. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs as well as profit margin. If the Group determines that the contractual cash flows associated with a debt instrument do not represent solely the payment of principal and interest, the financial instrument is classified as measured at fair value through consolidated profit and loss.

Equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless, at the time of initial recognition, the Group chooses to irrevocably designate an equity instrument, held for purposes other than trading, as measured at fair value through comprehensive income. As of September 30, the Group did not designate any financial instruments as at fair value through comprehensive income.

Business Model Assessment

The Group assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to Management. The information considered includes:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the application of those policies in practice;
- The main risks which affect the performance of the business model and the strategy for managing those risks;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's Management;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activities.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Business Model Assessment (continued)

A portfolio of financial assets is held within a ''Hold-to-collect'' model when Management's main objective is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and not to sell them. A portfolio of financial instruments may be held within a model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets; such a model is a "Hold-to-collect and sell''. The perception and sale of instruments are both essential components of Management's objectives in holding this portfolio.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (IFRS 9)

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at fair value including applicable transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized costs or at fair value through profit and loss. The Group's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Amortized cost financial liabilities include: deposits, borrowed funds, lease obligations, acceptances, subordinated debts and other liabilities.

Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortized cost are recorded in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless the Group changes its business model for managing the financial instruments. The reclassification is accounted for prospectively from the reclassification date, which is the first day of the first reporting period following a change in business model. Such changes in the business model and reclassifications should be rare.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (IFRS 9)

At the end of each reporting period, the Group applies a **three-stage** impairment model to assess the expected credit losses on all financial assets measured at amortized cost: loans, credit commitments, treasury bonds, term deposits and financial guarantees which are not carried at fair value. The expected credit losses model incorporates forward-looking information. The assessment of expected credit losses at each reporting period takes into consideration information which is reasonable and objective based on past events, actual circumstances, future forecasts and the future economic outlook. The estimates and use of prospective information require the exercise of significant judgment.

With respect to receivables reflected in other assets which are generally short-term, the Group applies a simplified method which does not follow the evolution of credit risk but records a cumulative specific provision on the basis of expected credit losses on the life of the financial instruments at each reporting date from their origination dates. The expected credit loss provision determined using the three-phase approach for the loan portfolio is not reassessed based on subsequent events which occur during the period of assessment ending at the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements as reflected in **note 2 (a).**

Specific provisions applicable to financial instruments other than loans and financial instruments at fair value are reassessed on the basis of subsequent events which occur during the period of assessment.

Assessment of phases

The method of depreciation in **three phases** used to assess expected credit loss is based on the deterioration of the credit quality of a financial instrument since initial recognition.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of phases (continued)

Phase 1. If at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with financial instruments which is not credit impaired has not increased significantly from the date of initial recording, these instruments are classified at Phase 1 and an expected credit loss provision is measured and recorded at each reporting date at an amount equal to expected credit loss over the next 12 months.

Phase 2. If the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has increased significantly from the date of initial recording, the financial instruments will be classified at phase 2 and will be considered impaired. In this case, a provision for the expected credit loss is assessed and recorded at each reporting date at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the financial instrument.

In subsequent periods, if the credit risk associated with the financial instrument decreases such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk in comparison to the credit risk at initial recording, the expected credit loss model requires that the cumulative expected credit loss provision be decreased to phase 1, equivalent to a 12-month expected credit loss.

Phase 3. When one or more events with a negative impact on the future are estimated cashflow from the financial instrument occur after initial recognition, the impaired financial asset is classified at phase 3 and will be considered as an asset in default. A provision equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the asset continues to be recorded or, the asset is written-off.

Interest income is calculated on the gross book value of financial assets classified in phases and on the net book value of financial assets in phases 2 and 3.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank uses an internal credit notation system and a notation of credit risks recommended by the Central Bank. To measure a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument, the Probability of Default (PD) for the next 12 months from the reporting date is compared to the Probability of Default over 12 months from the date of initial recognition. The Group includes absolute and relative values in the definition of a significant increase in credit risk and a security margin when contractual payments are in arrears for more than 30 days. All financial instruments for which payments are in arrears for more than 30 days are classified at phase 2 even if other indicators do not warrant a significant increase in credit risk. The assessment of an important increase in credit risk requires the exercise of significant judgment.

Assessment of expected credit loss

Expected Credit Loss **(ECL)** corresponds to a weighted average probability of the present value of cash shortfalls expected over the remaining life of a financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the expected contractual cash flow at origination and the cash flow the Group expects to collect.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of Default (PD)
- Loss Given Default (LGD);
- Exposure at Default (EAD).

The measurement of ECL per IFRS 9 is based, as applicable, on the parameters of the risk model used by the Bank for the measurement of cumulative provisions based on IAS 39, namely the PD, LGD and EAD.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Assessment of expected credit loss (continued)

For loans to micro-enterprises, the loss of value based on a scale established according to the number of days in arrears as follows:

Days in arrears	Overdue loans	Restructured loans
0-6 days	1.25%	50%
7-29 days	1.50%	50%
30-60 days	20%	50%
61-90 days	50%	50%
91 days and more	100%	100%

These risk parameters are adjusted based on prospective macroeconomic factors, such as interest rates, expected unemployment rates, and projections of Gross Domestic Product and inflation index. In particular, in 2025 and 2024, these forward-looking data on which the assumptions are based include: the political unrest which has hindered free movement in certain areas of the country, affected the purchasing power of consumers and decapitalized several companies, as well as the sanctions taken by some countries against political and economic agents in Haiti, accentuating the climate of uncertainty and crisis.

The Group has the necessary credit expertise and adjusts the results from the model of expected credit loss when it becomes evident that the notation and model of credit risk do not appropriately represent the risk and other information known or forecasted.

Expected credit losses for all financial instruments are taken into account to establish the “Provision for credit losses” in the consolidated statement of income and the cumulative provision is presented in “Provision for expected credit losses”, a contra account of the financial instruments at amortized cost. The cumulative allowance for ECL related to the credit risk on off-balance sheet instruments is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets on initial recognition

Upon initial recognition, the Group determines if a financial asset is credit-impaired. For financial assets which are credit impaired on initial recognition, the Group records in cumulative ''provision for expected credit losses'' the changes in the expected credit loss over the life of the asset. The Group records the changes in expected credit loss over the life of the asset in "Provision for credit losses" in the consolidated statement of income, even if the expected credit loss over the life of the asset is less than the expected cash flow estimated at initial recognition. As of September 30, the Group did not hold any credit-impaired financial asset on initial recognition.

Default

The definition of default used by the Group to assess expected credit losses and to transfer financial instruments from one phase to another is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes. The Group considers that a financial instrument is in default when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred or that contractual payments are past-due for more than 90 days.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off either partially or in full when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof*.* The financial asset in default is written off against the cumulative "Provision for Expected Credit Losses" related thereto when attempts to realize guarantees and other recourse have not been conclusive, or the borrower is involved in bankruptcy or liquidation procedures, and it is improbable that the balances due to the Group will be collected. Credit card and microfinance loans, are written-off when they are respectively over 270 and 180 days in arrears. The Bank writes off loans when they are in arrears for more than 360 days.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Restructured financial assets

The terms of a financial asset may be renegotiated or modified, resulting in contractual terms which have an impact on the expected cash flow from the financial asset. The accounting treatment of such modifications depends on the nature and extent of those modifications. A modification resulting from the credit risk of the borrower, such as in the case of restructuration of the debt of a financially stressed borrower, is generally treated as a modification of the original financial asset and does not result in derecognition. Advantageous conditions may include a deferral of payment, an extension of the amortization period, a reduction in interest rate, forgiveness of part of principal, debt consolidation, relief and other measures, and are intended to avoid repossession of the guarantee.

A modification for reasons other than the credit risk associated with the borrower is considered an extinction of the right to initial cash flows; consequently, the modification results in derecognition of the original financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset based on new contractual terms.

If the Bank determines that a modification does not result in derecognition, the financial asset continues to be subject to the same evaluation of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, as previously described. The expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfall from the existing asset. For financial assets modified while being measured on the basis of expected credit losses over their lives, they may revert to 12-month expected credit losses if the financial situation of the borrower is improved, and the improvement can objectively be attributed to an event which occurred after the recognition of the initial impairment.

If the modification results in derecognition of the initial financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset, the new financial asset is classified at **phase 1** unless it is determined that the new financial asset is impaired at the time of renegotiation. For purpose of assessing a significant increase in credit risk, the date of initial recognition of the new financial asset is the date of modification.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Restructured financial assets (continued)

Loans on moratorium are those with an approved extension on the reimbursement of principal for a period of 6 months in the context of policy measures undertaken by the Central Bank in response to the politico-economic crisis affecting the country (Circular 115-4 of October 25th, 2023 and 115-5 of March 28th, 2024 and 115-6 of September 30, 2024). As per these circulars, loans which require more significant modifications, due to a deterioration of the situation of the borrowers, are classified as restructured loans, with a moratorium of a year for term loans and 6 months for microcredit loans. Those loans are disclosed in **note 9**. However, their values are included in their respective loan categories.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when rights to the contractual cash flows from the financial instrument expire or the rights to receive contractual cash flows are transferred in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to a third party. On derecognition of a financial asset, a gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received.

(b) Conversion of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currencies are translated in Haitian Gourdes at exchange rates prevailing at year-end. Gains and losses resulting from this translation are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Gains and losses related to foreign exchange operations are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Conversion of foreign currencies (continued)

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, Unitransfer International Ltd., GFN Assets International Ltd. and GFN American Holdings LLC. expressed in US dollars, are presented in the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements. All assets and liabilities are translated into local currency at the closing rate, and income and expenses are translated at the average rate for the year approximating the effective rates at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences resulting from the conversion of these consolidated financial statements are recorded in the "Translation adjustment'' account in shareholders' equity and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Upon derecognition of these subsidiaries through sale or dissolution, the translation effects will be transferred to the consolidated retained earnings.

The consolidated financial statements presented in **schedules I to V** are translated in US dollars in accordance with IAS 21. Thus, assets and liabilities are translated at the official year-end exchange rate. Shareholders' equity is translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and the income and expenses are converted at the average rate for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are separately reflected in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

(c) Cash and due from banks

Cash and term deposits with banks are short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash without notice and which are within three months of maturity when acquired. These are reflected at cost.

(d) Securities

Securities are composed of foreign and local securities, which are authorized by the Investment Policy, approved by the Board of Directors.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, foreign securities are composed of US Treasury bills.

Local securities are composed of Haitian treasury bills and Banque de la République d'Haiti (BRH) bonds.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Securities (continued)

Securities are classified as follows:

Amortized cost instruments

Amortized cost investments are non-derivative instruments with fixed and determined payments, with fixed maturity that the Bank holds for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. The portfolio is composed of securities authorized by the investment policy approved by the Board of Directors. They are recorded at amortized cost, based on the effective net interest rate method and net of a provision for expected credit losses, if required. Amortized cost investments consist of term deposits, presented in "Terms deposits with Banks, net", as well as Haitian Treasury bonds and US Federal Agencies Bonds presented in “Securities, net” in the consolidated balance sheet.

(e) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost, except for land, which has been revalued and stated at fair value in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16. Except for land, leasehold improvements, and investments in progress, depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease terms using the straight-line method. Investments in progress will be depreciated over their estimated useful life from the time they are ready for usage.

In 2001, the Bank revalued the land at fair value in accordance with the treatment permitted by International Financial Reporting Standard No.16. The fair value of land has been determined based on appraisals made by independent real estate appraisers. The book value has been adjusted to the average appraised market value. The revaluation surplus has been recorded, net of deferred income taxes, in the revaluation reserve-land, a separate account of shareholders’ equity **(note 3o).** Management believes that it will not be able to obtain fair value information on an ongoing basis in the absence of a reliable active market. Therefore, Management decided to consider the last estimated value as deemed cost of this land.

(Continued)

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation rates applied to the main categories of fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings	2.5% - 5.0%
Equipment and furniture	10 to 50%
Computer equipment	20% and 50%
Leasehold improvements	8% to 50%
Vehicles	25%

Depreciation methods, useful life and residual value of the various categories of fixed assets are reviewed periodically.

Major expenses for improvements and reconditioning are capitalized, and expenses for maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses.

Gains or losses realized on disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When revalued land and buildings are sold, the related surplus, reflected in the revaluation reserve, is transferred to retained earnings.

(f) Properties held for sale

Properties held for sale, reflected in other assets, consist of land and buildings obtained in settlement of unpaid loans or repossessed. They are reflected at the lower of their estimated fair value or cost, which is equivalent to the balance of the unpaid loans plus interest receivable at the time of default, plus recovery fees incurred by the Bank.

Fair value is estimated based on appraisals from independent real estate appraisers or sale agreements.

The Bank has established a sales program whereby these properties will be actively marketed in their current condition within a period generally not exceeding one year, barring circumstances beyond the Bank's control. Properties not meeting these criteria are reclassified as "Real Estate Investments".

The carrying value of these assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. In case of impairment, the carrying value is adjusted to the net realizable value, which is equivalent to the estimated selling price in the normal course of business.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Investment properties

Investment properties represent land and buildings held by the Bank for an indefinite period and use, in anticipation that they will experience an increase in value compared to their original book value. In accordance with an alternative treatment permitted by IAS 40, these properties are reflected at amortized cost. They are amortized on a straight-line basis at the depreciation rate of 5%.

In accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law of May 14, 2012, these properties are subject to a 20% reserve established from retained earnings. The difference between the annual depreciation calculated at a rate of 5% and the annual regulatory reserve at the rate of 20% is reflected in a sub-account of shareholders' equity entitled "Valuation Reserve - investment properties and properties held for sale." This reserve is not subject to distribution.

(h) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Computer software, which makes up other intangible assets, is amortized on a straight-line basis at rates ranging from 20% to 100%.

(i) Acceptances and letters of credit

The Bank's potential liability with respect to trade acceptances and letters of credit is reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet. The Bank's recourse against its customers in the case of a call on these commitments is reported as an asset for the same amount.

(j) Deposits and subordinated debt

Deposits and subordinated debt are recorded at cost. The estimated fair value of these liabilities is assumed to be equal to their carrying value since the interest rates are in line with the current market rates.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Paid-in capital

Paid-in capital reported in shareholders' equity is composed of common shares. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments. Dividends are recorded against retained earnings when approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

(l) Paid-in surplus

The excess over par value received or paid by the Bank in capital stock transactions is recorded in paid-in surplus. Paid-in surplus is decreased when treasury shares are repurchased, for the excess of the repurchase price over the nominal value of these shares. This excess is charged to retained earnings after the paid-in surplus becomes nil.

(m) Legal reserve

In agreement with the law on financial institutions, an amount of 10% of income before income taxes, reduced by prior years' losses, if any, is transferred every year in a reserve account in order to constitute the legal reserve, until such reserve reaches a maximum of 50% of the paid-in capital.

(n) General reserve and on investments

The general reserve is created by direct transfer from retained earnings and includes, as applicable, the excess of the provision required by the Central Bank (BRH) to cover potential losses on assets and the general provision for loan losses over the assessment of expected credit losses based on International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9. This reserve is not subject to distribution.

(o) Revaluation reserve-land

The revaluation surplus on land is reflected in the revaluation reserve-land", a component of shareholders' equity. This surplus will be transferred to retained earnings upon disposal of the land. All revaluation losses will be recorded directly as expenses in the consolidated statement of income unless they relate to an existing revaluation surplus for the same land, in which case the revaluation loss will first be applied to the "revaluation reserve-land."

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when the Group transfers control over the services offered to customers for amounts which correspond to the counterpart expected to be received for the services offered. Revenue related to services provided is recorded on the basis of performance obligations met at the end of the reporting period. The determination of the timing in which performance obligations are met and the allocation of transaction price to performance obligations require the exercise of judgment.

(q) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is accounted for using the effective interest method for all "amortized cost" financial instruments and financial instruments at "fair value through profit and loss". The effective interest method is the basis for the calculation of the amortized cost of an asset and of revenue recognition in the period affected.

Per IFRS 9, the effective interest rate is the rate used for discounting the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of a financial instrument to obtain its gross carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, except for ECL. The calculation takes into account transaction costs and fees as well as premiums and discounts.

For financial instruments which are not considered credit impaired (phase 1), interest revenue is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments. For financial instruments which are credit impaired (phases 2 and 3), revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost which represents the gross carrying amount less provision for expected credit loss.

(r) Commissions

Commissions that are material to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Commission income and expenses, which are assimilated to service fees, are recognized as income when the services are rendered.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Lease contracts

On initial recognition, the Bank records a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases of properties leased in accordance with IFRS 16.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease obligation plus prepaid lease payments, plus initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of any cost expected for the dismantling of the underlying asset, less any lease inducements. This non-monetary asset is expressed in the functional currency of the Bank and is amortized, on a straight-line basis, over the anticipated probable duration of the lease.

The lease liability is originally measured at the present value of future lease payments, using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate, which is the borrowing rate available to the Bank to finance similar assets in a similar economic environment and under the same terms and conditions. To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses the average historical borrowing rate of BRH of 4% in dollars, and the average rates used on the interbank market, including the discount rate used for BRH bonds, of 18% in gourdes.

Each rental payment over the term of the contract is allocated between the amortization of the lease obligation and finance charges. The lease liability is subsequently revalued to reflect any changes in the contract terms.

The lease term is the irrevocable period of the lease plus the periods covered by extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes:

- The amount of the lease liability;
- Payments made at the beginning of the contract;
- The associated direct costs and restructuring costs, if any.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any. It is also adjusted for any revaluation of the lease liability resulting from changes in the lease agreement.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lesser of the life of the asset and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The amortization period used by the Group is between 4 and 20 years.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Lease contracts (continued)

Expenses associated with short-term rentals and contracts of insignificant value are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

(t) Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated on the consolidated income before income taxes for the year and comprise current and deferred income taxes. Current income taxes are taxes payable on the taxable income for the year using statutory tax rates and other adjustments that may affect income taxes payable. Deferred income taxes resulting from timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes are reflected in other assets or liabilities, as need be. In accordance with the Income Tax Act, these losses may be carried forward in future years over a period of five years.

Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent that it relates to items of comprehensive income, in which case it is recorded therein. Items of comprehensive income are reflected net of income taxes, except for the effect of translation of foreign subsidiaries, which is not subject to income taxes, because it is unlikely that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group recognizes in other assets or liabilities, where applicable, the deferred tax resulting from the difference between the rental expense recognized for tax purposes on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease and the result from the application of IFRS 16.

The Group has recorded in other liabilities deferred income taxes resulting from land revaluation. The related amounts will be reversed upon the sale of the land.

(u) Regulatory reserve for deposits and other liabilities

According to the reserve requirements of the Central Bank, as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, 40% of liabilities in local currency, and 53% on liabilities in foreign currency, must be held in deposits at the Central Bank. Up to 12.50% of the calculated reserve on liabilities in foreign currencies are maintained in gourdes. The reserve requirement on deposits of non-financial public enterprises is 100%.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(v) Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital

Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital is calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to shareholders of the UNIBANK S.A. by the weighted average of equivalent common shares outstanding during the year.

(w) Insurance

UniAsurances S.A. applies the premium allocation method, an alternative approach permitted by IFRS 17. This simplified method allows for the measurement of income and expenses related to insurance contracts over time for all of its contracts, which are generally short-term and cover:

- Property insurance contracts that compensate the insured for losses incurred due to damage to their property (buildings and vehicles)

- Credit insurance contracts that compensate the lender in the event of the borrower's death. The policy's face value decreases proportionally to the outstanding loan balance.

The start of the coverage period for the contracts corresponds to the due date of the policyholder's first payment. Given the terms and duration of the insurance portfolio, cash flows related to the acquisition of insurance, other than premium taxes, are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Insurance liabilities calculated using the premium allocation method include:

1. *Remaining Coverage Liabilities (RCL), calculated as follows:*

   - Premiums collected during the period
   - Less acquisition cash flows as applicable
   - Plus, amortization of acquisition cash flows recognized as an expense during the reporting period, if applicable.
   - Less insurance income recognized for services rendered during the period.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(w) Insurance (continued)

2. Provision for Outstanding Claims (POC)

The POC reflects the present value of expected future cash outflows related to claims already incurred and the estimate of future cash flows related to claims incurred but not yet reported, using techniques based on historical claims trends. UniAssurances S.A. does not discount provisions for outstanding claims, as these are generally short-term.

Claims and loss adjustments are charged to profit or loss as they occur, based on the estimated liability for indemnities owed to policyholders or third parties. They include the direct and indirect costs of claims settlement and result from events occurring up to the end of the reporting period, even if reported later, within the specified time limits. UniAssurances S.A. reserves the right to deny claims not reported within the contractual deadlines.

(x) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the Group has an obligation (legal or implied) resulting from past events and that it is probable that a future cash outflow will be necessary to meet this obligation and which cannot be reliably estimated. The timing or amount of cash outflow may be uncertain. A current obligation may be legal or implied resulting from past events, such as claims or similar past events. The provisions are not discounted since Management estimates that they will be honored or reversed in 12 months or less.

The amount recorded as provisions is revalued at each reporting date and must represent the best estimate based on the most reliable indicators considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When it is assessed that it is unlikely that economic resources will be used to settle an obligation, no liability is recognized.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(y) Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, some standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet in effect as of September 30, 2025. These changes have not been taken into account in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of UNIBANK S.A. They are as follows:

Amendment to IAS 21 *Foreign exchange rate Lack of exchangeability*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025. The amendment specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.
Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments a**nd IFRS 7** Financial Instruments- Disclosures Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026. The amendments include guidance on the classification of financial assets, including those with contingent features. Companies will now be required to provide additional disclosures on financial assets and financial liabilities that have contingent features. Specifically, the amendments apply to the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfer, to the classification of certain financial assets, to disclosures regarding equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, and to contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.
IFRS 18 *Presentation and disclosure in financial statements*	Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2027, IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. It aims to improve financial reporting by: • Defining presentation categories in the income statement with consequential amendments in the statement of cash flows.

(Continued)

(3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(y) Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

- Requiring an entity to disclose management defined performance measures (MPM) in notes to the financial statements. MPM are subtotals of income and expense not specified by IFRS accounting standards that are used in public to communicate Management's view of an aspect of a company's financial performance and;

- Adding new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of items.

IFRS 19
Subsidiaries without Public Accountability disclosures

Effective for years beginning on or after January 1st, 2027. A subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has a parent company that issues consolidated accounts under IFRS, is permitted to apply IFRS 19 which can substantially reduce their level of disclosure.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Volume 11
Minor amendments to IFRS

Include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following areas:

- Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter (*IFRS 1)*
- Gain or loss on derecognition *(IFRS 7)*
- Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price *(IFRS 7)*
- Credit risk disclosures (*IFRS 7)*
- Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities *(IFRS 9)*
- Transaction price *(IFRS 9)*
- Determination of a 'de facto agent' *(IFRS 10)*
- Cost method (*IAS 7).*

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28
Consolidated financial statements and investments in associates and joint ventures

No effective date is determined yet by IASB for these amendments that pertain to the sale or contribution of assets between investors, associates, and joint ventures.

Management does not expect that the adoption of the standards and amendments listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Risk management framework

Effective risk management is fundamental to the general strategy of the Group. In all the business segments and markets in which the Group operates, Management aims to maintain a strong and disciplined risk management culture. The Directors and employees of the Group are invested with the responsibility to continuously reinforce this corporate culture based on effective risk management.

At UNIBANK S.A., risks are assessed and managed according to the following four categories:

1) Financial risk, which includes credit risk, liquidity and market risk;

2) Operational risk encompassing the risk, of loss resulting from processes, human resources, and inadequate or faulty internal control systems, or from external events such as natural catastrophes or terrorist attacks;

3) Insolvency risk resulting from management of capital;

4) Other risks: strategic risk, reputational risk, insurance risk and environmental risk.

The Board of Directors and the Group Senior Management team have the responsibility and oversight of the risk management framework as well as the associated governance structure. The Group applies the three lines of defense recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Control and Supervision namely: 1) managing the lines/segments/units of activities; 2) managing the operational risk at corporate level; 3) internal and external audit reviews.

Risk management policies of the Group are established to identify and analyze the risk to which the group is exposed, to set appropriate risk limits and controls. Risk management policies are reassessed based on market conditions and products and services offered. The Group, through its Code of Ethics and training programs, aims to develop and maintain a control environment in which all employees are aware of their roles and responsibilities.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Governance structure and risk governance

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility to establish and oversee the Bank's risk management framework. Its Executive Committee, assisted by the Management Team, oversees closely the financial and non-financial risks to which the Bank is exposed.

The Board has established the following committees, which are responsible for monitoring the Bank's risk management policies in their respective areas:

- ***Credit Committee:*** The Credit Committee has the authority and responsibility to approve and reject credit requests, modify credit terms, and approve the limits as well as the credit commitments. This committee defines the Bank's credit policies, ensures credit risk management and monitors the quality of the credit portfolio.

- ***Problem Loan Committee:*** This committee oversees the follow-up initiatives carried out by the Risk Management Department with respect to potential problem loans identified and to restructured loans. It assesses the actions taken for the recovery of 90 days past due and written-off loans, as well as the management of repossessed properties. The Problem Loan Committee validates or amends the recommendations made by the Credit Risk Management Department and prescribes strategies to be implemented to effectively mitigate the risks inherent to the credit portfolio.

- ***Loan Review Committee:*** This committee has the authority to evaluate the degree of inherent risk and decide on the rating of credit facilities, the strategy and the frequency of credit account reviews, write-offs, sign-offs, and all actions to undertake in order to protect the Bank against the risk of credit loss.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Governance structure and risk governance (continued)

- ***Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO):*** This Committee has put in place a prudent policy for managing liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rate risks. Within this committee, key Management personnel meet weekly to discuss the Bank's financial position and decide on interest rates, foreign exchange and investments;

- ***Investment Committee:*** This committee supervises the Treasury function to ensure that the investment policy established by the Board of Directors is adhered to. This committee approves of all investment decisions as well as the nature and maturity of financial instruments to be acquired;

- ***Audit Committee***: UNIBANK S.A.'s Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the process of preparing financial information, overseeing the efficiency of the internal control system, the internal audit and the risk management policies, and supervising annual reporting on a consolidated basis;

- ***Compliance Committee:*** The Compliance Committee oversees that the Bank's policies and procedures are in adherence to the laws, the Bank's Code of Ethics and other regulations. It is also responsible to oversee that UNIBANK S.A. is in compliance with the laws and ensures that appropriate anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism policies and procedures are implemented and followed.

(c) Capital Management

An adequate capital ratio is of foremost strategic importance against the risks of insolvency of a financial institution. Adequacy of capital constitutes the first and most important line of defense of UNIBANK S.A. in managing the risk of insolvency. In addition to invested capital, the Bank uses some instruments of quasi-capital, such as subordinated long-term debt and other regulatory capital allowed in the capital ratios. Within its policies and strategies, the Bank regularly assesses its capital adequacy as well as its capacity to continue to develop and sustain adequate capital ratios so as to maintain the confidence of depositors, investors and other market constituents.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management (continued)

The capital adequacy of Haitian banks is regulated in accordance with the Central Bank's capital requirements (amended Circular No. 88-1) as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, with the Central Bank's requirements with respect to the sufficiency of capital. Every banking institution must comply with the following two capital adequacy standards:

- **Ratio of assets/capital** - A maximum multiple of 20 times between total assets and some qualifying off-balance sheet assets, and regulatory capital.

- **Ratio of capital/risk-weighted assets** – The ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets should not be less than 12%. Risk weighted assets comprise balance sheet and some off-balance sheet assets to which specific risk weights are assigned based on credit risk, operational and market risks.

Regulatory capital consisting of:

- Tier 1 (Tiers 1A and 1B) capital attributable to ordinary shareholders after deduction of the regulatory reserve on investment properties and properties held for sale and the revaluation reserve.

- Additional capital (Tier 2) consisting of:

    - Financial instruments (face value and issue premium) with an initial duration of at least 5 years. The values are gradually adjusted for instruments exceeding 5 years;
    - General reserve for loan losses if any;
    - Provisions for expected credit losses on loans and other assets in accordance with IFRS 9.

In addition to the minimum requirement of 12.0% set above, financial institutions must constitute permanently, on an individual basis and on a consolidated basis, an additional capital buffer set at 2.5% of the weighted risks, which must be composed entirely of basic capital elements (Tier 1A).

Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management (continued)

Failure to comply with this requirement does not constitute a breach subject to disciplinary actions. Insufficiencies, if any, would require the constitution or reconstitution of this buffer by limiting the distribution of profits to a variable percentage depending on the importance of the insufficiency.

Financial institutions are required to comply with the following overall capital requirements:

- Common Equity Tier 1 A capital: minimum ratio of 9.25% of weighted risks
- Common Equity Tier 1 capital: minimum ratio of 11.50% of weighted risks
- Total equity: minimum ratio of 14.50% of weighted risks.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital consists of Common Equity-Tier A capital and additional Common Equity-tier 1B capital.

Common Equity Tier 1A of UNIBANK S.A's. capital includes: paid-in capital net, paid-in surplus, legal reserve, earnings for the last completed financial year, translation adjustments, net of intangible assets, excess of the right-of-use of leased assets over the related lease liabilities, goodwill and deferred tax assets if any, on a consolidated basis.

Additional tier 1B basic capital includes paid-up financial instruments with unlimited duration or with a minimum notice period of 5 years and reimbursement subject to prior agreement of the Central Bank and/or subordinated to all liabilities adjusted to exclude:

- Items included in Tier 1A capital;
- Minority interest;
- Treasury Tier 1B financial instruments;
- Investments in the form of Tier 1B capital of other institutions;
- Excess of the limits set in the circular on concentration of credit risks;
- Shortage of the provision for expected credit losses;
- Any shortage of provision;
- Any fraction of non-controlling interest in excess of 12% of the weighed risk of the consolidated entities reflecting such.

UNIBANK S.A. does not hold additional Tier 1B capital.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital Management (continued)

As of September 30, these ratios were as follows:

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	2025	2024
Assets/equity ratio (maximum ratio: 20 times)	**13.36 times**	12.81 times
Equity to risk assets ratio (minimum ratio 12%)	**24.12%**	25.03%
Common Equity Tier 1 A capital ratio (minimum ratio: **9.25%**)	**22.53%**	23.03%
Tier 1 capital ratio (minimum ratio: **11.5%)**	**22.53%**	23.03%
Total capital ratio **(**minimum ratio: **14.5%)**	**24.12%**	25.03%

(d) Financial risk management

Financial risks to be managed by the Bank include cash, credit and market risks, including interest rate, foreign exchange and fair value risks.

d1) LIQUIDITY RISK

If UNIBANK S.A. does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its current obligations, it is then exposed to liquidity risk. Prudent and effective management of liquidity is therefore an essential element of the Bank's policy to maintain market confidence and protect its capital.

To manage this risk, the Asset – Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of UNIBANK S.A. has put in place a prudent and dynamic policy of cash management which allows the Bank to have sufficient liquidity to meet its current obligations as they become due. In addition, Management closely monitors the maturity of deposits and loans as well as other resources and claims against those resources so as to ensure a proper matching between resources and obligations, while complying with the statutory requirements applicable to the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank's cash management policy ensures constant monitoring of the Bank's liquidity and a dynamic management of its short-term and long-term liquidity needs. This monitoring is performed by the Treasury Department, under close supervision of the Bank's Asset - Liability Management Committee. This Committee meets weekly, and as needed, to analyze the reserve and liquidity position of the Bank, and to take the appropriate decisions and amend the cash management policy when necessary.

UNIBANK S.A. is in compliance with the Central Bank regulations in terms of liquidity. As of September 30, it maintains the regulatory cash reserve required by Circular No. 111 **(note 3 u)**.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d1) LIQUIDITY RISK (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, the maturity profile of UNIBANK S.A.'s financial liabilities based on their initial contractual maturity is as follows:

September 30, 2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		0-3 months	3-6 months	6 months -1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Deposits: **(note 15)**						
Demand deposits	G	103,242,708	-	-	-	**103,242,708**
Savings accounts		82,006,747	-	-	108,158	**82,114,905**
Term deposits		9,980,086	6,567,686	2,270,994	62,032	**18,880,798**
Total deposits		**195,229,541**	**6,567,686**	**2,270,994**	**170,190**	**204,238,411**
Borrowed funds **(note 16)**		-	-	-	1,368,880	**1,368,880**
Lease liabilities **(note 10)**		-	-	296,493	1,030,846	**1,327,339**
Commitments: acceptances and letters of credit		569,033	-	-	-	**569,033**
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**		1,061,342	282,554	281,117	91,484	**1,716,497**
Other liabilities, net of taxes payable, deferred taxes and other taxes payable **(note 17)**		15,931,277	-	-	6,055,145	**21,986,422**
		17,561,652	**282,554**	**577,610**	**8,546,355**	**26,968,171**
Total	**G**	**212,791,193**	**6,850,240**	**2,848,604**	**8,716,545**	**231,206,582**

September 30, 2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		0-3 months	3-6 months	6 months 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Deposits: **(note 15)**						
Demand deposits	G	91,568,811	-	-	-	**91,568,811**
Savings accounts		72,244,409	-	-	158,263	**72,402,672**
Term deposits		14,945,343	5,357,623	578,588	109,670	**20,991,224**
Total deposits		**178,758,563**	**5,357,623**	**578,588**	**267,933**	**184,962,707**
Borrowed funds **(note 16)**		-	-	-	1,875,857	**1,875,857**
Lease liabilities **(note 10)**		-	-	280,767	595,266	**876,033**
Commitments: acceptances and letters of credit		553,307	-	-	-	**553,307**
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**		-	-	-	1,726,815	**1,726,815**
Other liabilities, net of taxes payable, deferred taxes and other taxes payable **(note 17)**		14,790,315	-	-	5,571,795	**20,362,110**
		15,343,622	**-**	**280,767**	**9,769,733**	**25,394,122**
Total	**G**	**194,102,185**	**5,357,623**	**859,355**	**10,037,666**	**210,356,829**

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk results from the inability of a borrower to fulfill its financial or contractual obligations towards the Bank. To manage this risk, UNIBANK S.A. has put in place various policies and procedures which allow strict and systematic monitoring of its cash, investments, loan portfolio and other assets.

As of September 30, the maximum exposure to credit risk relates to the following significant financial assets:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Cash and due from banks: (note 5)			
Deposits with BRH (Central Bank) and BNC	G	**113,307,940**	90,963,634
Deposits with foreign banks		**12,001,697**	10,893,613
Items in transit		**962,279**	1,556,560
		126,271,916	103,413,807
Term deposits with banks, net, (note 6)		**3,579,930**	3,727,301
Securities : (note 7)			
Foreign investments, net		**45,482,624**	42,033,169
Local investments, net		**17,756,977**	13,070,547
		63,239,601	55,103,716
Credit :			
Loans, net **(note 8)**		**46,409,609**	42,767,001
Acceptances and letters of credit		**569,033**	553,307
		46,978,642	43,320,308
Other assets, net (note 14)			
Receivables – remittance agents		**782,951**	743,069
Premium receivable – UniAssurances S.A.		**423,096**	629,299
Advances – suppliers and others		**99,818**	80,129
Others		**199,424**	262,621
		1,505,289	1,715,118
Provision for expected credit losses		**(78,257)**	(77,893)
		1,427,032	1,637,225
Total financial assets	G	**241,497,121**	207,202,357

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

i. Cash and due from banks

Cash and due from banks are held at important financial institutions that the Bank considers as being financially solid. The financial viability of these institutions is reviewed periodically by the Asset Liability Management Committee. As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively 87% and 77% of these cash and cash equivalents are kept at the Central Bank as reserve coverage.

Monetary policies adopted by the Central Bank of Haiti, the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States of America or other international institutions located in territories where the Group holds financial assets, may have an impact on the Group's activities, results and financial position.

ii. Term deposits with banks

Term deposits with foreign banks are considered to be low risk financial instruments.

iii. Securities

Investment risk occurs when a security loses value due to unfavorable financial performance, real or expected, of the issuer. To manage this risk, UNIBANK S.A. has developed and put in place policies and procedures which clearly define the nature and quality of the investments that Management may select.

The main aspects of the Bank's policy may be summarized as follows:

- Invest in negotiable securities, which have superior credit ratings, are highly liquid, readily marketable and with minimal risk of capital loss;
- Invest in overseas banks and/or in investment grade securities (AAA, AA, A, BBB) such as US Treasury Bonds, or certificates of deposits issued by prime American or European banks. Corporate securities (bonds, commercial paper, securities) must be "investment grade";
- Invest in Haiti in BRH (Central Bank) bonds and in Treasury Bonds issued by the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH).

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

iii. Securities (continued)

- Avoid taking positions which are speculative;

- Avoid concentration by amount, by sector, by type of instrument and by financial institution. In that respect, limits are established by the Investment Committee.

The Bank considers United States Government and Federal Agencies bonds as risk free. Equity instruments, investments in corporate bonds and other similar instruments are considered as investments while having an "Investment Grade" classification. To monitor this risk, the Group invests in instruments of which they master the operational and financial mechanisms, with a return proportionate to the risks. The financial information is reviewed periodically to evaluate the viability of these investments.

Thus, Management considers the risk relative to Haitian Treasury bonds to be low. Management is confident that the BRH and the Haitian Treasury will be able to honor their commitments within the contractual deadlines.

iv. Credit

The credit policy is defined by the Board of Directors. Credit risk is managed by the Credit Committee. The Credit Committee, which includes executive officers who are members of the Board and Bank Management, meets weekly and as needed to make decisions on loan approval requests, renewals or amendments to existing facilities. In addition to the Credit Administration Department, the approval process is also reinforced by the existence of a unit of control and evaluation of credit risk named "Credit Risk Management". This unit independently reviews credit files to evaluate supporting documentation and assess the credit quality and risks.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

iv. Credit (continued)

UNIBANK S.A.'s ability to manage credit losses is ensured through an appropriate diversification of risks, the type of guarantees obtained, sufficient shareholders' equity and impairment provision. The guarantees required from the borrowers also constitute an important factor of risk coverage, since an important part of the loan portfolio is covered by first lien on top tangible assets.

Within the Bank's policy framework, the Bank complies as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, with BRH's prudential regulations: Circular No. 87 on loan classification and calculation of provision for loan losses, Circular No. 83-4 on credit concentration which limits credit extension by borrower and by economic sector to a percentage of the Bank's statutory capital requirements, and Circular no. 97 requiring that loans in foreign currency do not exceed 50% of liabilities in foreign currency.

The political and economic environment in Haiti has led Management to revise its approach to credit management by emphasizing quality management rather than expending outstandings. The inclusion of the micro-enterprise loan portfolio, which has higher risk characteristics, explains in addition to the Bank's higher own risks, the higher endowments and credit loss balance in 2025 and 2024. Specific disclosures related to MCN are presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The sanctions imposed on certain political and economic agents, as mentioned in **note 3 a**, have also led the Bank to take precautionary measures with respect to transactions with these parties.

v. Other assets

The Bank considers the credit risk related to other financial assets as low.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d2) CREDIT RISK (CONTINUED)

Geographic allocation of financial risk

As of September 30, the geographic allocation of credit risk based on the ultimate location of assets is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Cash and due from banks			
Haiti	G	114,270,219	92,520,194
United States		11,994,505	10,728,281
Canada		7,192	161,873
Europe		-	3,459
		126,271,916	103,413,807
Term deposits with banks, net			
United States		3,579,930	3,727,301
Securities, net			
Haiti		17,756,977	13,070,547
United States		45,229,852	41,783,867
Interest receivable on foreign securities		252,772	249,302
		45,482,624	42,033,169
Total securities, net		63,239,601	55,103,716
Credit :			
Haiti		46,978,642	43,320,308
Other assets, net			
Haiti		644,081	743,069
United States		782,951	894,156
		1,427,032	1,637,225
Total financial assets	G	241,497,121	207,202,357

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK

Market risk arises from price fluctuations on the market and encompasses mainly interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and the risk of fair value of financial instruments. The Bank's objective is to manage these risks within acceptable parameters in order to be profitable and to maximize its return on investment while preserving shareholders' equity and depositors' assets.

i. Interest rate risk

This risk is related to any possible incidence of interest rates fluctuations on the net income and consequently, on shareholders' equity. It results from the inability to adjust interest rates as the market evolves, to the extent that net interest margin decreases significantly or becomes negative. The amount of risk is based on the magnitude of changes in interest rates, as well as the size and maturity of the financial instruments.

In terms of interest rate management, most of the Bank's credit portfolio is placed at variable interest rates, which allows the Bank to make the proper adjustments, at its sole discretion, in response to market conditions. Furthermore, as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 respectively, approximately 37% and 41% of the credit portfolio have a maturity of 12 months or less allowing the Bank to minimize the risks of conversion between resources and uses, the objective being to reduce the unfavorable impact of a fluctuation in interest rates on the results and net position of the Bank.

Fluctuations in interest rates do not have a significant effect on demand deposits (gourdes and dollars) which essentially do not bear interest, and on savings accounts (gourdes and dollars). These deposits represent respectively 51% and 40% as of September 2025, compared to 50% and 39%, as of September 2024 of the total deposit portfolio of UNIBANK S.A. which constitutes respectively 91% and 89% of total deposits.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

Moreover, UNIBANK S.A. ensures an effective management of interest rates on the following portfolios:

- Loans to and deposits from the Bank's customers;
- Haitian Treasury bonds, BRH bonds;
- Term deposits with banks;
- Local investments;
- Foreign investments which are adjusted as market conditions evolve;
- Borrowed funds and subordinated debt.

The adequacy of interest rates applied to these portfolios is reviewed regularly by UNIBANK S.A.'s Management which determines the appropriate position of the Bank with respect to any anticipated fluctuations in interest rates and ensures appropriate coverage of any interest rate risks.

At year-end, the interest profile on the main financial instruments was as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)	%		2025	%	2024
Fixed interest rates:					
Financial assets	**67%**	**G**	**82,616,727**	64%	69,654,804
Financial liabilities	**19%**		**23,293,514**	22%	25,469,930
Net			**59,323,213**		44,184,874
Variable interest rates:					
Financial assets	**33%**		**39,998,941**	36%	38,731,525
Financial liabilities	**81%**		**100,584,458**	78%	89,268,772
Net		**G**	**(60,585,517)**		(50,537,247)
Total financial assets Interest-bearing	**100%**		**122,615,668**	100%	108,386,329
Total financial liabilities Interest-bearing	**100%**		**123,877,972**	100%	114,738,702
Net		**G**	**(1,262,304)**		(6,352,373)

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

As of September 2025, based on the following observations, the Bank estimates that the fluctuation of interest rates would not have a significant impact on the Group's results:

- Fixed-rate financial assets are comprised of: 55% of foreign securities, 16% of loans, 19% of Haitian Treasury bonds - Haiti 3% of BRH bonds, and 4% term deposits with banks;
- Fixed-rate financial liabilities consist of: 81% of term deposits with maturity, ranging from three months to more than one year, 6% of borrowed funds; 7% of subordinated debt and 6% of lease liabilities;
- 36% of financial assets and 81% of financial liabilities bear interest at variable rates;
- Variable rate financial assets consist of 77% loans; 20% money market funds and 4% overnight deposits and 3% of one-day deposits;
- Variable rate financial liabilities are comprised of 82% savings deposits and demand deposits 18% which are essentially overnight deposits and savings-checking accounts.

ii. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk results from significant matching differences between the assets and liabilities denominated in the same foreign currency, which could lead to a long or short position impacted by the changes of the gourde versus the US dollar or other foreign currencies.

With respect to foreign exchange risk management, the policy of UNIBANK S.A. has always been to maintain the trading position within very narrow limits. The policy in place prohibits holding speculative positions. The Bank's trading position is sold daily.

The Bank has foreign subsidiaries whose financial assets and liabilities are held in dollars.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

ii. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The tables below present the breakdown by currency of the Bank's consolidated financial assets and liabilities and of its subsidiaries as of September 30:

September 30, 2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		Gourdes	Dollars converted in gourdes	Other currencies converted in gourdes
Cash and due from banks	G	39,769,604	90,890,324	175,718
Term deposits with banks		-	3,579,930	-
Securities		17,756,977	45,482,624	-
Loans, net		16,601,876	29,807,733	-
Acceptances and letters of credit		-	569,033	-
Other assets		166,209	1,260,823	-
Total financial assets		**74,294,666**	**171,590,467**	**175,718**
Deposits		58,455,104	145,042,495	740,812
Borrowed funds		1,368,880	-	-
Lease liabilities		1,101	1,326,238	-
Commitments-acceptances and letters of credit		-	569,033	-
Subordinated debt		-	1,716,497	-
Other liabilities		6,090,515	15,889,756	6,151
Total financial liabilities		**65,915,600**	**164,544,019**	**746,963**
Assets, net	**G**	**8,379,066**	**7,046,448**	**(571,245)**

For every fluctuation of one gourde versus the US dollar, the foreign exchange position in US dollars would result in an exchange gain or loss of approximately G 66 million, as the case may be.

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

ii. Foreign exchange risk (continued)

September 30, 2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		Gourdes	Dollars converted in gourdes	Other currencies converted in gourdes
Cash and due from banks	G	34,484,565	85,710,265	168,298
Term deposits with banks		-	3,727,301	-
Securities		13,070,547	42,033,169	-
Loans, net		14,154,309	28,612,692	-
Acceptances and letters of credit		-	553,307	-
Other assets		174,544	1,462,681	-
Total financial assets		**61,883,965**	**162,099,415**	**168,298**
Deposit		48,492,767	136,202,499	267,441
Borrowed funds		1,875,857	-	-
Lease liabilities		1,466	874,567	-
Commitments - acceptances and letters of creditt		-	553,307	-
Subordinated debt		-	1,726,815	-
Other liabilities		6,355,373	13,994,766	11,971
Total financial liabilities		**56,725,463**	**153,351,954**	**279,412**
Assets, net	**G**	**5,158,502**	**8,747,461**	**(111,114)**

For every fluctuation of one gourde versus the US dollar, the foreign exchange position in US dollars would result in an exchange gain or loss of approximately G 76 million, as the case may be.

The exchange rates of the various currencies in relation to the gourde were as follows:

	2025	2024
At September 30		
US dollars	**130.6911**	131.4767
Euros	**153.2353**	146.7543
Average rates for the year		
US dollars	**130.6902**	132.1912
Euros	**144,4507**	142.8953

(Continued)

(4) RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d3) MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

iii. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

With the exception of foreign investments for which the fair value is disclosed in **note 7**, the book value of financial assets and liabilities is equivalent to their fair value since their interest rates are in line with market rates.

(5) CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS

As of September 30, cash and due from banks are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Cash	G	**4,563,730**	16,949,321
Deposits with BRH and BNC		**113,307,940**	90,963,634
Deposits with foreign banks		**12,001,697**	10,893,613
Items in transit		**962,279**	1,556,560
Total cash and due from banks	G	**130,835,646**	120,363,128

Cash and deposits with BRH (Central Bank) and BNC (a government-owned commercial bank) are part of the cash reserve requirements on total liabilities that must be maintained in accordance with the related provisions of BRH (Central Bank) circulars. These deposits represent 45% and 40% of assets as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and do not bear interest.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, deposits with foreign banks comprise: money market funds with rates from 3.88% to 4.51% and 3.90% to 5.04% respectively, redeemable on demand, and overnight accounts bearing an average interest rate of 2.31% and 3.28% respectively. Money market funds amount to G 8,085,480M (US$ 61,867M) and G 5,371,167M (US$ 40,853M).

As of September 30, deposits in gourdes and in foreign currencies are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Deposits in gourdes	G	**39,769,604**	34,484,565
Deposits in foreign currencies		**91,066,042**	85,878,563
	G	**130,835,646**	120,363,128

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(6) TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET

Term deposits with banks are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Term deposits **(a)**	G	**3,528,660**	3,710,931
Interest receivable		**52,188**	18,235
		3,580,848	3,729,166
Provision for expected credit losses **(b)**		**(918)**	(1,865)
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET	G	**3,579,930**	3,727,301

(a) As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, term deposits with foreign banks bore interest rates ranging from 1.50% to 4.10% and .30% to 4.96% respectively, with a duration of 6 to 13 months in 2025 and 2024.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, term deposits with banks in the United States include amounts pledged as collateral for lines of credit totaling G 3,528,660M ($US 27,000M) and G 3,549,871M ($US 27,000M), respectively. There are no drawings on these lines of credit as of September 30, 2025 and 2024.

(b) The provision for expected credit losses has evolved as such:

		Phase 1	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**1,865**	148
Provision (reversal) of the year **(note 20)**		**(936)**	1,720
Foreign exchange		**(11)**	(3)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**918**	1,865

(Continued)

(7) SECURITIES, NET

As of September 30, securities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Foreign securities at amortized cost, net **(a)**	G	**45,229,852**	41,783,867
Haitian Treasury bonds, net **(b)**		**15,256,977**	9,925,890
BRH bonds, net **(c)**		**2,500,000**	3,144,657
Others **(d)**		**4,545**	4,572
Total securities		**62,991,374**	54,858,986
Interest receivable		**252,772**	249,302
Total securities and interest receivable		**63,244,146**	55,108,288
Equity instruments – local companies **(e)**		**120,302**	120,302
TOTAL SECURITIES	G	**63,364,448**	55,228,590

Except for equity instruments classified **Level 3**, securities are classified **Level 1**.

(a) Foreign securities at amortized cost, net and held to maturity are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
United States Treasury bonds			
Amortized cost	G	**45,231,470**	41,784,174
Average term to maturity		**40 months**	24 months
Average return		**4.13%**	4.38%
TOTAL-INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST	G	**45,231,470**	41,784,174
Provision for expected credit loss **(i)**		**(1,618)**	(307)
TOTAL-INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST, NET		**45,229,852**	41,783,867
FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS		**45,539,429**	42,131,388
UNRECORDED UNREALIZE GAIN	G	**307,959**	347,214

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, securities at fair value include amounts pledged as collateral on lines of credit totaling G 45,741,885M (US$ 300,000M) and G 40,839,207M (US$ 313,000M) respectively. There are no drawings on these credit lines as of September 30, 2025 and 2024.

(Continued)

(7) SECURITIES, NET (CONTINUED)

(i) The provision for expected credit losses on investments at amortized cost is as follows:

		Stage I	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Balance at beginning of the year	**G**	**307**	325
(Recuperation) provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		**1,313**	(11)
Foreign exchange effect		**(2)**	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	**G**	**1,618**	307

(b) Haitian Treasury bonds at amortized cost comprise the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Treasury bonds	**G**	**15,694,650**	10,198,000
Interest received in advance		**(419,228)**	(260,160)
Treasury bonds		**15,275,422**	9,937,840
Provision for credit losses **(i)**		**(18,445)**	(11,950)
Treasury bonds, net	**G**	**15,256,977**	9,925,890
Rates		**1.75%, 12.00% and 12.39%**	11.75%, 12.00% and 12.39%
Maturity		**91, 182 and 364 days**	91, 182 and 364 days

(Continued)

(7) SECURITIES, NET (CONTINUED)

i) The provision for expected credit losses on treasury bonds is as follows:

		Stage I	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Balance at beginning of the year	**G**	**11,950**	5,500
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		**6,495**	6,450
Balance at the end of the year	**G**	**18,445**	11,950

(c) **The BRH Bonds, net** are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
BRH bonds	**G**	**2,500,000**	3,150,000
Deferred interest		**-**	(5,343)
BRH bonds, net	**G**	**2,500,000**	3,144,657
Average rate		**7.15%**	7.44%
Maturity		**7 days**	7 and 28 days

(d) In July 2021, the Bank acquired 5 shares of Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial telecommunication (SWIFT), a private company based in Belgium, based on the rules and by - laws of this service company. These shares are not traded on the stock market. They are recorded at amortized cost.

(e) An equity instrument of a local company is accounted for at its fair value, net of deferred tax of G 12,857 **(note 17 b)**. This instrument is covered by a 100% reserve constituted from retained earnings on the recommendation of the Central Bank (BRH).

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(8) LOANS, NET

As of September 30, loans are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Commercial and industrial loans	G	**24,275,300**	22,178,641
Overdrafts		**8,837,783**	8,809,628
Mortgage loans		**2,691,560**	2,559,360
Credit card loans		**1,343,884**	1,386,731
Consumer loans		**638,224**	937,921
Mortgage loans – ''Logement 5 Ėtoiles'' **(a)**		**493,536**	640,325
Loans to employees		**451,393**	386,224
Loans to the export sector **(b)**		**139,224**	176,351
Restructured loans – other category **(c)**		**3,608,095**	2,777,585
		42,478,999	39,852,766
Micro-enterprises loans		**4,267,312**	3,363,013
Restructured loans – micro-enterprises		**395,583**	125,964
		4,662,895	3,488,977
Overdue loans – 90 days and more – other categories		**232,868**	323,435
Overdue loans – 31 days and more – micro-enterprise		**258,461**	210,035
		491,329	533,470
Total loans		**47,633,223**	43,875,213
Interest receivable		**225,922**	188,552
TOTAL LOANS AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE		**47,859,145**	44,063,765
Provision for expected credit losses		**(1,449,536)**	(1,296,764)
TOTAL LOANS, NET	G	**46,409,609**	42,767,001

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the loans on moratorium are as follows:

(In thousand of gourdes)		2025	2024
Other loan categories	G	**5,203,095**	10,153,873
Micro-enterprises - loans		**292,056**	651,695
	G	**5,495,151**	10,805,568

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

(a) An agreement was signed on December 11, 2014 between the Central Bank of Haiti and local banks to promote the residential housing sector through a credit program entitled '' Logement 5 étoiles ''. Based on this agreement, mortgage loans are extended in gourdes to middle class borrowers impacted by the earthquake of January 12, 2010. Interest rate on these loans is limited to a cap of 10% per annum and is fixed for the first 10 years. Beyond this period, variable interest rates will apply. The loans have a maximum maturity of 30 years.

Drawings from regulatory reserve funds to finance loans in the context of this program would be honored by the Central Bank if needed for up to 30 years at an interest rate between 1% and 3%.

The Central Bank's advances to UNIBANK S.A. related to this program total G 787,068M and G 1,172,953M as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively and bear interest at a rate of 3% for 10 years **(note 16 a (i)).**

The resources in local currency used to finance this program are exempt from regulatory reserves.

In addition, based on this agreement and over the duration of the program, the sectoral exposure limit of 25% required by the prudential norms on credit concentration has been increased to 50%.

Credit and counterpart risks are borne by the lender Bank.

(b) Under an agreement signed on April 12, 2019 the Central Bank committed to support credit facilities in favor of export-oriented production enterprises. The interest rate of these loans cannot exceed 6% per year and is fixed for the duration of the loans granted over a period not exceeding 10 years. In order to support this initiative, BRH committed to advance funds to the Bank at a fixed annual interest rate of 1% or 2% for the duration of the 10-year agreement. The balances of the advances made under this program are detailed in **note 16 a (ii)**.

(c) In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, for loans in arrears, as well as for the entire portfolio, Management performed a risk assessment to take into account reasonable and probable information that may have an economic impact and/or result in a higher probability of default. Credit losses have been provisioned accordingly.

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, net loans in US dollars and in gourdes are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Loans in US dollars	G	29,807,733	28,612,692
Loans in gourdes		16,601,876	14,154,309
	G	46,409,609	42,767,001

Average effective interest rates on loans are as follows:

	2025	2024
In US dollars:		
Commercial and industrial loans, and overdrafts	7.99%	8.93%
Mortgage loans	8.40%	9.09%
Restructured loans	8.19%	13.78%
In gourdes:		
Commercial and industrial loans, and overdrafts	14.01%	13.92%
Mortgage loans	14.69%	14.44%
Credit card loans	32.40%	32.80%
Micro-enterprises loans	44.27%	32.16%
Restructured loans	14.56%	17.41%
Loans to employees	6.31%	6.38%

Except for short-term advances, included in commercial and industrial loans, totaling G 862,019M and G 939,562M as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 with a maximum maturity of twelve months, and except for mortgage loans issued for an average period of 15 years, loans are repayable on demand.

Loans to the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank and affiliates amount to G3,395,408M and G3,414,282M as of September 2025 and 2024 respectively. These loans carry average interest rates of 12.69% and 12.08% for loans in gourdes and 7.03% and 7.13% for loans in US dollars in 2025 and 2024 respectively.

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, 2025, the loan portfolio by aging categories excluding micro-enterprise loans is as follows:

September 30, 2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-89 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	24,337,544	76,777	203	**24,414,524**
Credit card loans		1,261,433	52,506	29,945	**1,343,884**
Overdrafts		8,784,776	53,007	-	**8,837,783**
Other loans		7,713,941	113,220	55,647	**7,882,808**
	G	**42,097,694**	**295,510**	**85,795**	**42,478,999**

(In thousands of gourdes)		90-180 days	181-360 days	More 360 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	-	-	21,456	**21,456**
Credit card loans		16,040	2,748	15,514	**34,302**
Overdrafts		-	-	354	**354**
Other loans		1,673	85,082	90,001	**176,756**
	G	**17,713**	**87,830**	**127,325**	**232,868**

Micro-enterprises loans by aging categories are as follows:

September 30, 2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-90 days	180 days	Total
Micro-enterprises loans	G	4,267,311	-	-	-	**4,267,311**
Restructured loans - micro-enterprises		333,259	18,852	43,473	-	**395,584**
		4,600,570	18,852	43,473	-	**4,662,895**
Default loans - micro - enterprises		-	40,826	41,995	175,640	**258,461**
	G	**4,600,570**	**59,678**	**85,468**	**175,640**	**4,921,356**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, 2024, the categorization of the portfolio by age group, excluding micro-enterprises loans, is as follows:

September 30, 2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-89 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	22,109,147	61,779	7,715	**22,178,641**
Credit card loans		1,283,110	66,964	36,657	**1,386,731**
Overdrafts		8,809,002	626	-	**8,809,628**
Other loans		7,064,730	294,282	118,754	**7,477,766**
	G	**39,265,989**	**423,651**	**163,126**	**39,852,766**

(In thousands of gourdes)		90-180 days	181 -360 days	More than 360 days	Total
Commercial and industrial loans	G	-	62,315	17,083	**79,398**
Credit card loans		55,257	27,877	7,344	**90,478**
Overdrafts		-	-	356	**356**
Other loans		26,927	68,764	57,512	**153,203**
	G	**82,184**	**158,956**	**82,295**	**323,435**

The categorization of the micro-enterprise loan portfolio is as follows:

September 30, 2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		Current	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	Total
Loans to micro-enterprises	G	3,363,013	-	-	-	**3,363,013**
Restructured loans - micro-enterprises		100,580	-	3,322	22,062	**125,964**
		3,463,593	-	3,322	22,062	**3,488,977**
Default loans - micro-enterprises		-	51,922	29,293	128,820	**210,035**
	G	**3,463,593**	**51,922**	**32,615**	**150,882**	**3,699,012**

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, these loans were covered by the followings guarantees:

September 30, 2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		Mortgages	Cash collateral (note 15)	Others (a)
Current loans	G	27,942,640	4,965,848	121,504
Non-performing loans – 90 days and more		320,452	-	-
	G	**28,263,092**	**4,965,848**	**121,504**

September 30, 2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		Mortgages	Cash collateral (note 15)	Others (a)
Current loans	G	25,904,536	5,054,933	841,673
Non-performing loans – 90 days and more		242,737	-	-
	G	**26,147,273**	**5,054,933**	**841,673**

(a) Other guarantees consist of foreign and local letters of guarantee, Treasury bonds and pledged securities.

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The provision for expected credit losses on loans for **the total portfolio** has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**1,296,764**	1,435,205
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		**688,299**	1,120,243
Foreign exchange effect		**(3,715)**	(11,439)
Write-offs **(i)**		**(531,812)**	(1,247,245)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**1,449,536**	1,296,764

(i) In 2025 and 2024, write-offs by category are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Micro-enterprises	G	**430,661**	585,441
Agricultural credit **(note 16 a ii)**		**-**	346,429
Credit cards		**84,562**	162,411
Commercial loans		**-**	123,174
Mortgage loans		**1,758**	-
Consumer loans		**14,831**	29,790
Balance at the end of the year	G	**531,812**	1,247,245

Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The fluctuations of the **total loan portfolio** by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	TOTAL
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3 (a)**	
Balance as of September 2023, net	**G**	**44,055,733**	**5,424,312**	**1,636,941**	**51,116,986**
Fluctuations of the year 2024 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(15,801,438)	3,707,238	3,605,774	(8,488,426)
Provision for expected credit losses		168,077	(34,867)	5,231	138,441
		(15,633,361)	**3,672,371**	**3,611,005**	**(8,349,985)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2024		28,708,553	9,208,463	6,146,749	44,063,765
Provision for expected credit losses		(286,181)	(111,780)	(898,803)	(1,296,764)
Balance as of September 2024, net	**G**	**28,422,372**	**9,096,683**	**5,247,946**	**42,767,001**
Fluctuations of the year 2025:					
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2025		446,640	264,872	3,083,868	**3,795,380**
Provision for expected credit losses		3,009	4,366	(160,147)	**(152,772)**
		449,649	**269,238**	**2,923,721**	**3,642,608**
Loans and interest receivable		29,155,193	9,473,335	9,230,617	**47,859,145**
Provision for expected credit losses		(283,172)	(107,414)	(1,058,950)	**(1,449,536)**
Balance as of September 2025, net	**G**	**28,872,021**	**9,365,921**	**8,171,667**	**46,409,609**

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, loans in default and related interests are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Overdue loans – 31 days and more – micro – enterprises	**G**	**258,461**	210,035
Overdue loans – 90 days and more – other category loans		**232,868**	323,435
Other loans **(i)**		**8,619,408**	5,528,719
		9,110,737	6,062,189
Interest receivable		**119,880**	84,560
	G	**9,230,617**	6,146,749

(i) Other loans are classified in Phase 3 as loans in default although not in arrears because, according to Management's assessment based on the criteria described in **note 3a**, they require more provisions.

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the provision for credit losses on the entire portfolio, and required according to the requirements of circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 11,616,728M and G 1,302,335M respectively. This provision is covered as follows:

In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Provision for expected credit losses – other loans categories	G	**1,043,299**	921,113
Provision for expected credit losses – micro – enterprises		**346,315**	245,180
Provision for expected credit losses – credit cards		**59,922**	130,471
General reserve		**179,004**	129,231
	G	**1,628,540**	1,425,995

The provision for expected credit losses for the micro-enterprise's portfolio has evolved as follows:

		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**245,180**	221,443
Provision for credit losses		**531,796**	609,178
Write-offs		**(430,661)**	(585,441)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**346,315**	245,180

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for **Microcredit** by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	TOTAL
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
Balance as of September 2023	**G**	**3,795,201**	**220,204**	**120,222**	**4,135,627**
Fluctuations of the year 2024 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(713,379)	71,671	76,055	**(565,653)**
Provision for expected credit losses		13,116	97	(36,950)	**(23,737)**
		(700,263)	**71,768**	**39,105**	**(589,390)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30,2024		3,124,395	294,828	372,194	**3,791,417**
Provision for expected credit losses		(29,457)	(2,856)	(212,867)	**(245,180)**
Balance as of September 2024	**G**	**3,094,938**	**291,972**	**159,327**	**3,546,237**
Fluctuations of the year 2025 :					
Loans and interest receivable		1,029,844	(111,913)	327,209	**1,245,140**
Provision for expected credit losses		(10,053)	790	(91,872)	**(101,135)**
		1,019,791	**(111,123)**	**235,337**	**1,144,005**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2025		4,154,239	182,915	699,403	**5,036,557**
Provision for expected credit losses		(39,510)	(2,066)	(304,739)	**(346,315)**
Balance as of September 2025	**G**	**4,114,729**	**180,849**	**394,664**	**4,690,242**

As of September 30, 2025, the provision for expected credit loss on Microcredit loans required according to the requirements of Central Bank Circular 87 is presented on a consolidated basis with that of other loan categories.

As of September 2024, the provision for loan losses for Microcredit loans, as required by the requirements of Circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 374,411M. This provision is covered as follows at the Bank level:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2024**
Provision for expected credit losses	**G**	245,180
General reserve		129,231
	G	374,411

(Continued)

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

a) The provision for expected credit losses for **credit card loans** has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**130,471**	117,521
Provision for credit losses		**14,013**	175,361
Write-offs		**(84,562)**	(162,411)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**59,922**	130,471

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for credit card loans by phase during the year are as follows:

		Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**TOTAL**
Balance as of September 2023	**G**	**1,403,943**	**104,841**	**93**	**1,508,877**
Fluctuations of the year 2024 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(132,880)	(10,471)	1,146	**(142,205)**
Provision for expected credit losses		1,616	(13,327)	(1,239)	**(12,950)**
		(131,264)	**(23,798)**	**(93)**	**(155,155)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2024		1,290,092	103,622	90,479	**1,484,193**
Provision for expected credit losses		(17,413)	(22,579)	(90,479)	**(130,471)**
Balance as of September 2024	**G**	**1,272,679**	**81,043**	**-**	**1,353,722**
Fluctuations of the year 2025 :					
Loans and interest receivable		(20,622)	(21,171)	(56,177)	**(97,970)**
Provision for expected credit losses		176	14,196	56,177	**70,549**
		(20,446)	**(6,975)**	**-**	**(27,421)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2025		1,269,470	82,451	34,302	**1,386,223**
Provision for expected credit losses		(17,237)	(8,383)	(34,302)	**(59,922)**
Balance as of September 2025	**G**	**1,252,233**	**74,068**	**-**	**1,326,301**

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the provision for loan losses on **credit cards loans**, according to the requirements of circular 87 of the Central Bank, totals G 51,415M and G 128,121M respectively. It is covered at the Bank level by the provision for expected credit losses of G 59,922M and G 130,471M.

(8) LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

b) The provision for expected credit losses for **other loan categories** has evolved as follows:

		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**921,113**	1,096,241
Provision (reversal) for credit losses		**142,490**	335,704
Foreign exchange effect		**(3,715)**	(11,439)
R Write-offs		**(16,589)**	(499,393)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**1,043,299**	921,113

The fluctuations of the portfolio and the provision for other loans categories by phase during the year are as follows:

	Non-impaired loans	Impaired loans	Loans in default	
(In thousands of gourdes)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**TOTAL**
Balance as of September 2023	**G 38,856,590**	**5,099,267**	**1,516,626**	**45,472,483**
Fluctuations of the year 2024:				
Loans and interest receivable	(14,955,180)	3,646,038	3,528,573	**(7,780,569)**
Provision for expected credit losses	153,345	(21,637)	43,420	**175,128**
	(14,801,835)	**3,624,401**	**3,571,993**	**(7,605,441)**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2024	24,294,066	8,810,013	5,684,076	**38,788,155**
Provision for expected credit losses	(239,311)	(86,345)	(595,457)	**(921,113)**
Balance as of September 2024	**G 24,054,755**	**8,723,668**	**5,088,619**	**37,867,042**
Fluctuations of the year 2025 :				
Loans and interest receivable	(562,583)	397,956	2,812,836	**2,648,209**
Provision for expected credit losses	12,886	(10,620)	(124,452)	**(122,186)**
	(549,697)	**387,336**	**2,688,384**	**2,526,023**
Loans and interest receivable as of September 30, 2025	23,731,483	9,207,969	8,496,912	**41,436,364**
Provision for expected credit losses	(226,425)	(96,965)	(719,909)	**(1,043,299)**
Balance as of September 2025	**G 23,505,058**	**9,111,004**	**7,777,003**	**40,393,065**

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the provision for loan losses, according to the requirements of Central Bank Circular no. 87, amounted to G 799,803M and G 1,238,214M. This provision is covered as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Provision for expected credit losses – other loan categories	G	**1,043,299**	921,113
Provision for expected credit losses – Microcredit loans		**346,315**	-
General reserve		**179,004**	-
Total provision required by Circular no. 87	G	**1,568,618**	921,113

(9) FIXED ASSETS, NET

During the year, fixed assets at cost have evolved as follows:

Cost

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Looting/ riots (a)	Balance 30/09/25
Land	G	554,459	68,469	-	-	-	**622,928**
Buildings		1,604,984	141,092	-	(65,329)	-	**1,680,747**
Equipment and furniture		1,161,977	84,659	46,665	(70,939)	(17,576)	**1,204,786**
Computer equipment		329,973	32,159	(121,411)	(6,258)	-	**234,463**
Leasehold improvements		828,361	2,726	(38,382)	(47,132)	(24,786)	**720,787**
Vehicles		1,197,551	266,070	(121,581)	(20,982)	(11,153)	**1,309,905**
Work in progress		664,308	629,945	(303,219)	(5,696)	-	**985,338**
Fully depreciated assets		3,457,136	-	537,928	(457,417)	(76,477)	**3,461,170**
	G	9,798,749	1,225,120	-	(673,753)	(129,992)	**10,220,124**

During the year, accumulated depreciation has evolved as follows:

Accumulated depreciation

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Depreciation	Transfers	Disposals	Looting/ riots (a)	Balance 30/09/25
Buildings	G	340,652	54,561	-	(544)	-	**394,669**
Equipment and furniture		532,958	201,982	(164,755)	(40,919)	(13,277)	**515,989**
Computer equipment		142,622	105,929	(83,814)	(5,780)	-	**158,957**
Leasehold improvements		440,230	142,042	(167,778)	(42,939)	(22,683)	**348,872**
Vehicles		566,621	334,777	(121,581)	(11,269)	(5,518)	**763,030**
Fully depreciated assets		3,457,136	-	537,928	(457,417)	(76,477)	**3,461,170**
	G	5,480,219	839,291	-	(558,868)	(117,955)	**5,642,687**
Net fixed assets	G	4,318,530			(114,885)	(12,037)	**4,577,437**
Provision looting and riots (a)	G						**(3,783)**
Fixed assets, net, of provision	G						**4,573,654**

(a) Net losses in fixed assets sustained from the looting and riots in 2025 and 2024 amounted to G 12,037M and G 30,503M, respectively **(note 26)**.

The Bank had to write off the book value of fixed assets lost during riots in March 2024 and acts of vandalism in 2025. Cash was also lost **(note 26)**.

A provision of G 3,783M was established for fixed assets from operating sites where an assessment could not be carried out **(note 26)**.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES

The following reflects the financial information for the Group's contracts as a lessee. The Group does not act as a lessor.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	G	**2,484,340**	2,412,061
Additions		**203,387**	8,633
Amendments to contract		**677,484**	93,514
Termination		**(70,539)**	(29,868)
Closeout at term		**(1,027,255)**	-
Balance as the end of the year	G	**2,267,417**	2,484,340

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**1,638,042**	1,322,815
Amortization		**329,902**	320,460
Termination		**-**	(5,233)
Closeout at term		**(1,027,255)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	G	**940,689**	1,638,042
Right-of-use assets, net	G	**1,326,728**	846,298

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		USD CONVERTED	HTG	TOTAL
Balance as of September 2023	**G**	**1,168,012**	**2,081**	**1,170,093**
Additions		8,633	-	8,633
Amendments to contracts		93,514	-	93,514
Termination		(28,747)	-	(28,747)
Interest on lease liabilities		54,470	352	54,822
Rent payments		(396,161)	(967)	(397,128)
Foreign exchange effect on contracts in US dollars		(25,154)	-	(25,154)
Balance as of September 2024	**G**	**874,567**	**1,466**	**876,033**
Additions		203,387	-	203,387
Amendments to contracts		670,173	(157)	670,016
Termination		(70,539)	-	(70,539)
Interest on lease liabilities		34,783	117	34,900
Rent payments		(367,407)	(325)	(367,732)
Foreign exchange effect on contracts in US dollars		(18,726)	-	(18,726)
Balance as of September 30, 2025	**G**	**1,326,238**	**1,101**	**1,327,339**
Short-term portion		**295,945**	**548**	**296,493**
Long-term portion		**1,030,293**	**553**	**1,030,846**
Total	**G**	**1,326,238**	**1,101**	**1,327,339**

Lease liabilities

Undiscounted contractual payments to be made as lease liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of Gourdes)		USD CONVERTED	HTG	Total
Less than 1 year	G	481,009	150	**481,159**
Between 1 and 2 years		238,951	792	**239,743**
Between 2 and 5 years		419,684	450	**420,134**
More than 5 years		162,325	-	**162,325**
Total	**G**	**1,301,969**	**1,392**	**1,303,361**

(Continued)

(10) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET / LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Lease liabilities

Lease expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

2025

(In thousands of gourdes)		Local contracts	Foreign affiliate	Total
Interest on lease liabilities	G	34,900	-	**34,900**
Amortization of right-of-use assets		329,902	-	**329,902**
Total	**G**	**364,802**	-	**364,802**

2024

(In thousands of gourdes)		Local contracts	Foreign affiliate	Total
Interest on lease liabilities	G	54,822	-	**54,822**
Amortization of right-of-use assets		319,410	1,050	**320,460**
Total	**G**	**374,232**	**1,050**	**375,282**

In 2025 and 2024, the tax basis for these leases is G 377,832M and G 403,099M, respectively. The difference between the tax basis and the expense recorded of (G 7,885M) and G 23,921M respectively, resulted in a deferred tax of G (2,365M) and (G 7,176M), respectively **(note 14a)**.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, lease liabilities related to companies affiliated with Board Members totaled G 54,349M and G 85,161M, respectively.

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(11) INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets, net at cost, thus evolved during the financial year:

Cost

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance 30/09/25
Software		108,849	52,644	(46,602)	-	**114,891**
Investment in progress		67,001	-	-	-	**67,001**
Fully amortized assets		221,556	-	46,602	(74,509)	**193,649**
	G	397,406	52,644	-	(74,509)	**375,541**

Cumulative amortization thus evolved during the financial year

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Amortization	Transfers	Disposals	Balance 30/09/25
Software	G	64,198	57,203	(46,602)	-	**74,799**
Fully amortized assets		221,556	-	46,602	(74,509)	**193,649**
		285,754	57,203	-	(74,509)	**268,448**
Intangible assets, net	G	**111,652**				**107,093**

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(12) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The investment properties have evolved as follows:

Cost

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Additions	Balance 30/09/25
Lands	G	55,588	-	**55,588**
Buildings		13,163	-	**13,163**
	G	68,751	-	**68,751**

Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		Balance 30/09/24	Depreciation	Balance 30/09/25
Buildings	G	726	658	**1,384**
Balance net	G	68,025		**67,367**

Sales of investment properties resulted in a gain of G 38,274M in 2024 which is recorded in other income.

The buildings are depreciated using a straight-line basis at a rate of 5% and are covered by a provision for impairment of 20% annually on such properties as required by the Central Bank. The provision is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Provision for impairment of investment properties **(a)**	G	**21,874**	8,782
Accumulated amortization **(b)**		**1,384**	726
	G	**23,258**	9,508

(Continued)

(12) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The impairment reserve and accumulated amortization have evolved as follows:

(a) Impairment reserve

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**8,782**	29,347
Addition of the year		**13,092**	8,401
Transfer to Retained Earnings of reserves properties sold during the financial year		**-**	(28,966)
Balance at the end of the year	**G**	**21,874**	8,782

(b) Accumulated amortization

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**726**	16,615
Disposals		**-**	(16,488)
Amortization of the year		**658**	599
Balance at the end of the year	**G**	**1,384**	726

(13) PROPERTIES HELD FOR SALE

Properties held for sale have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**208,833**	62,670
Transfer to investment properties		**-**	(62,670)
New repossessions		**99,761**	208,833
Balance at the end of the year	**G**	**308,594**	208,833

(Continued)

(13) PROPERTY HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)

On December 3, 2013, the Central Bank of Haiti issued an interpretative note on the requirement of article 189 of the Banking Law of July 20, 2012 on the establishment of an impairment provision of 20% on adjudicated properties or properties received in debt settlements. Based on the requirements of the Law, this reserve is established starting from the end of the second year following repossession. UNIBANK S.A. applied the required reserve starting in December 2015. It is reflected under the line item ''Valuation reserve - investment properties and properties held for sale'' in the shareholders' equity. As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, properties held for sale represent the current year repossessed properties, on which the reserve will be constituted at the end of a two-year period.

(14) OTHER ASSETS, NET

As of September 30, other net assets were as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Prepaid expenses	G	**1,633,659**	1,356,508
Receivable –transfer agents, net		**782,951**	743,069
Premium receivable – UniAssurances S.A., net		**423,096**	629,299
Advances – suppliers and others		**99,818**	80,129
Deferred income tax assets **(a)**		**45,330**	47,695
Prepaid income taxes and other taxes		**11,944**	27,787
Advances to executives and managers **(b)**		**1,754**	3,203
Others		**199,424**	262,621
		3,197,976	3,150,311
Provision for expected credit losses **(c)**		**(78,257)**	(77,893)
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS, NET	**G**	**3,119,719**	3,072,418

(a) Deferred income tax assets, representing the excess tax paid to the tax authorities on the basis of operating leases compared to the tax on the basis of IFRS 16, have evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**47,695**	54,871
Deferred income taxes for the year **(notes 10 and 22)**		**(2,365)**	(7,176)
	G	**45,330**	47,695

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(14) OTHER ASSETS, NET (CONTINUED)

(b) Advances to executives and managers do not bear interest and are contractually amortized over a period of five years.

(c) The provision for expected credit losses on other assets has evolved as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**77,893**	112,450
Recovery for expected credit losses **(note 20)**		**761**	29,620
Write-offs, net		**-**	(62,776)
Foreign exchange effect		**(397)**	(1,401)
Balance at the end of the year	G	**78,257**	77,893

(15) DEPOSITS

As of September 30, deposits are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Demand deposits:			
Gourdes	G	**27,444,205**	22,458,519
US dollars		**75,057,691**	68,842,851
Euros		**740,812**	267,441
	G	**103,242,708**	91,568,811
Savings accounts:			
Gourdes	G	**26,870,484**	22,341,231
US dollars		**55,244,421**	50,061,441
	G	**82,114,905**	72,402,672
Term deposits:			
Gourdes	G	**4,140,415**	3,693,017
US dollars		**14,740,383**	17,298,207
	G	**18,880,798**	20,991,224
Total deposits	G	**204,238,411**	184,962,707
Deposits in gourdes	G	**58,455,104**	48,492,767
Deposits in US dollars		**145,042,495**	136,202,499
Deposits in Euros		**740,812**	267,441
Total deposits	G	**204,238,411**	184,962,707

(Continued)

(15) DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)

Average interest rates on deposits are as follows:

	2025	2024
Demand deposits (savings-checking accounts):		
Gourdes	**0.02%**	0.02%
US dollars	**0.01%**	0.01%
Savings accounts:		
Gourdes	**0.03%**	0.03%
US dollars	**0.01%**	0.01%
Term deposits:		
Gourdes	**4.79%**	4.72%
US dollars	**2.93%**	3.77%

Pledged deposits amount to G 4,965,848M and G 5,054,933M as of September 2025 and 2024 **(note 8)**.

Deposits from Board members and their affiliated companies amounted to G 4,850,767M and G 4,461,065M as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These deposits were received in the normal course of business and bear interest at the Bank's normal interest rates.

(16) BORROWED FUNDS

The borrowed funds are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Advances from BRH **(a)**	G	**1,368,880**	1,875,857

a) Borrowed funds are advances from the Central Bank and are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Advances BRH – Logement 5 Étoiles **(i)**	G	**787,068**	1,172,953
Advances BRH – Export business credit facility **(note 8 b)**		**357,711**	432,292
Advances BRH – Financing for the agricultural sector **(ii)**		**224,101**	270,612
	G	**1,368,880**	1,875,857

(Continued)

(16) BORROWED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

i) Under the terms of an agreement to promote mortgage loans signed between UNIBANK S.A. and the Central Bank of Haiti on December 11, 2014 for a period of 10 years, the Central Bank is committed to advancing funds to the Bank at fixed annual rates ranging from 1% to 3% payable monthly. The principal is repayable monthly over periods of 10 to 20 years and at maturity of 10 years for the initial advances. The Bank is authorized to exclude from regulatory reserves the resources in gourdes used to extend credit to the Bank's customers under this program.

ii) As of September 20, 2018, the Central Bank issued Circular No. 113 in order to boost the agricultural sector and the development of agribusiness. Under this program, BRH granted UNIBANK S.A. advances at annual rates between 1% and 2%, payable monthly over a 10-year period. The loan granted by UNIBANK S.A. under this program has been written off in 2024 with a balance of G 346,429M **(note 8 i)**.

(17) OTHER LIABILITIES

As of September 30, other liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Restricted funds deposits	G	**6,426,122**	5,406,441
Contributions to the defined contribution pension plan		**6,055,145**	5,571,795
Cashiers' checks		**4,391,760**	4,448,476
Transfers and wire transfers payable		**1,838,530**	890,006
Deferred insurance premium and insurance claims payable – UniAssurances S.A.		**906,898**	1,378,196
Transfers payable – Unitransfer International Ltd.		**518,468**	457,296
Provisions		**378,625**	577,096
Provision for expected credit losses on credit commitments **(a) (note 28)**		**341,521**	315,419
Dividends payable		**310,624**	238,880
Bonus payable		**207,863**	202,467
Accrued expenses		**163,400**	177,696
Accounts payable - insurance		**69,641**	223,636
Accounts payable – transfers and related services		**51,721**	204
Interest payable - deposit		**44,363**	55,797
Others		**281,741**	418,705
Sub-total	G	**21,986,422**	20,362,110
Income taxes:			
Income taxes payable	G	**45,915**	137,559
Deferred income taxes		**17,253**	17,253
Others income taxes payable		**456,245**	409,830
Sub-total		**519,413**	564,642
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	G	**22,505,835**	20,926,752

(Continued)

(17) OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) The provision for expected credit losses on letters of credit has evolved as follows:

		Stage 1	
(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	G	**315,419**	210,099
Provision for credit losses **(note 20)**		**27,134**	108,558
Foreign exchange effect		**(1,032)**	(3,238)
Balance at the end of the year (note 28)	G	**341,521**	315,419

(b) Deferred income taxes are related to the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Revaluation of land	G	**4,396**	4,396
Unrealized gain on equity investments **(note 7e)**		**12,857**	12,857
	G	**17,253**	17,253

(18) SUBORDINATED DEBT

As of September 30, the subordinated debt is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
Fondation Unibank **(note 27)**	G	**327,120**	329,086
Others		**1,389,377**	1,397,729
	G	**1,716,497**	1,726,815

The subordinated debt is denominated in US dollars and is issued for a period of 10 years from 2016. They bear interest at average rates of 6.46% and 6.18% in 2025 and 2024 respectively.

Unifinance S.A., acting as broker for the issuance of the subordinated debt, manages the debt service and is paid by UNIBANK S.A. a fee of 0.25% of the amount issued.

(Continued)

(19) PAID-IN CAPITAL

As voted in an Extraordinary General Assembly on March 31, 2023 and effective as of September 30, 2023, the authorized share capital of the Bank was increased to fourteen billion gourdes (G 14,000,000,000), representing 560,000 shares with a par value of G 25,000 each. The nominal value of each share was increased by G 12,500 by integration of the legal reserve and transfer from retained earnings, as authorized by the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (Central Bank). The balance of treasury shares as of March 31, 2023 was recorded directly in reduction of capital issued at that date, with no effect on net capital.

As of September 30, authorized and paid-in capital are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		**2025**	**2024**
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL			
140,000 shares of **class A** with a par value of G 25,000 as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 Each **class A** share has one voting right	G	**3,500,000**	3,500,000
420,000 shares of **class B** with a par value of G 25,000 as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 **Each class B** share has five voting rights		**10,500,000**	10,500,000
	G	**14,000,000**	14,000,000
UNPAID CAPITAL			
13,819 shares of **class A** as of September 30, 2025 and 2024	G	**(345,475)**	(345,475)
42,822 shares of **class B** as of September 30, 2025 and 2024		**(1,070,550)**	(1,070,550)
	G	**(1,416,025)**	(1,416,025)
PAID-IN CAPITAL			
126,181 shares of **class A** as of September 30, 2025 and 2024	G	**3,154,525**	3,154,525
377,178 shares of **class B** as of September 30, 2025 and 2024		**9,429,450**	9,429,450
	G	**12,583,975**	12,583,975
TREASURY SHARES			
372 and 290 shares of **class A in 2025 and 2024**	G	**(9,300)**	(7,250
2,162 and 1,804 shares of **class B in 2025 and 2024**		**(54,050)**	(45,100)
	G	**(63,350)**	(52,350)
PAID IN CAPITAL, NET	G	**12,520,625**	12,531,625

As of September 30, 2024, the paid-in capital includes 700 shares acquired by employees of the Bank subject to restrictions on transfer for a period of five to ten years, from the date of acquisition as per contracts between the Bank and the employees.

(Continued)

(20) PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The provision (recovery) for credit losses by balance sheet category and by type of off-balance sheet commitments is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Term deposits with banks **(note 6)**	G	**(936)**	1,720
Securities **(note 7 (a) and 7 (b) (i))**		**7,808**	6,439
Loans **(note 8)**		**688,299**	1,120,243
Other assets **(note 14c)**		**761**	29,620
Credit commitments – Other liabilities **(note 17 a)**		**27,134**	108,558
TOTAL	G	**723,066**	1,266,580

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

UNIBANK S.A. is the parent company of the Group. Its shareholdings in its subsidiaries grouped by sector of activities are as follows:

	2025	2024
BANKING ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES		
UNICARTE S.A. (Credit card company)	**100%**	100%
UNIFINANCE S.A. (Merchant/investment banking services)	**100%**	100%
UNITRANSFER S.A. (HAITI) (Money remittance company)	**100%**	100%
UNITRANSFER INTERNATIONAL LTD. (Money remittance company)	**100%**	100%
INSURANCE SERVICES		
UNIASSURANCES S.A. (Insurance company)	**100%**	100%
NON-BANKING INVESTMENTS		
GROUPE FINANCIER NATIONAL S.A. (Group management and non-banking investments)	**100%**	100%
GFN INTERNATIONAL ASSETS LTD. (Non-real estate asset management company)	**100%**	100%
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT S.A. (SNI) (Investment company)	**100%**	100%
CENTRALE IMMOBILIÈRE S.A. (CISA) (Real estate management services)	**100%**	100%
GFN AMERICAN HOLDINGS LLC (Investment company)	**100%**	100%

(Continued)

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The results and net assets of these subsidiaries are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
UNITRANSFER S.A. (HAITI)			
Total assets	G	6,083,644	5,649,030
Total liabilities	G	1,427,019	1,650,900
Net income for the year	G	1,158,495	1,005,243
Net assets	G	4,656,625	3,998,130
UNIASSURANCES S.A.			
Total assets	G	2,412,046	2,868,564
Total liabilities	G	1,279,310	1,807,519
Net (loss) income for the year	G	71,691	(140,753)
Net assets	G	1,132,736	1,061,045
UNICARTE S.A.			
Total assets	G	1,916,270	1,695,839
Total liabilities	G	285,691	231,181
Net income for the year	G	165,921	70,188
Net assets	G	1,630,579	1,464,658
UNIFINANCE S.A.			
Total assets	G	878,971	839,063
Total liabilities	G	21,512	16,304
Net income for the year	G	34,700	32,375
Net assets	G	857,459	822,759
UNITRANSFER INTERNATIONAL LTD.			
Total assets	G	378,667	544,391
Total liabilities	G	10,429	18,497
Net income for the year	G	697	67,087
Net assets	G	368,238	525,894

(Continued)

(21) SUBSIDIARIES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

(in thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
GROUPE FINANCIER NATIONAL S.A.			
Total assets	G	**4,913,997**	4,874,698
Total liabilities	G	**19,752**	18,731
Net income for the year	G	**48,185**	31,172
Net assets	G	**4,894,245**	4,855,967
GFN INTERNATIONAL ASSETS LTD.			
Total assets	G	**121,587**	119,767
Total liabilities	G	**42,586**	42,842
Net income for the year	G	**2,535**	2,979
Net assets	G	**79,001**	76,925
SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT S.A.			
Total assets	G	**6,106,965**	5,623,854
Total liabilities	G	**6,055,145**	5,571,796
Net (loss) income for the year	G	**(238)**	(818)
Net assets	G	**51,820**	52,058
CENTRALE IMMOBILIÈRE S.A.			
Total assets	G	**262,499**	258,226
Total liabilities	G	**7,881**	6,206
Net (loss) income for the year	G	**2,598**	(531)
Net assets	G	**254,618**	252,020
GFN AMERICAN HOLDINGS LLC			
Total assets	G	**1,605,301**	1,584,214
Total liabilities	G	**3,006**	3,024
Net income for the year	G	**30,553**	54,777
Net assets	G	**1,602,295**	1,581,190

(Continued)

UNIBANK S.A.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(22) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense, including current and deferred income taxes, is calculated based on the consolidated income before income taxes and differs from the amounts calculated using the statutory rates as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Income before income taxes	G	5,576,917	4,336,780
Shares of net income not taxable locally:			
Unitransfer International Ltd. **(note 21)**		(1,106)	(77,164)
Income before income taxes, taxable locally	G	**5,575,811**	4,259,616
Income taxes based on statutory rates (30%)	G	**1,672,743**	1,277,885
Effect of items not included in taxable income:			
Transfer to legal reserve		**(211,746)**	(165,797)
Difference between the provision for expected credit losses and the amount allowed for tax purposes		**(81,185)**	(4,393)
Income taxes – Unitransfer International Ltd. **(note 21)**		**409**	10,077
CFGDCT and other taxes		**45,991**	36,957
INCOME TAXES	G	**1,426,212**	1,154,729

Income tax expense is comprised of the following:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Current income taxes	G	**1,423,847**	1,147,553
Deferred income taxes – IFRS 16 **(note 14 a)**		**2,365**	7,176
	G	**1,426,212**	1,154,729

(Continued)

(23) RETIREMENT SAVINGS FOR EMPLOYEES

In addition to legal contributions to the mandatory Government Retirement Plan (ONA), the Bank and its subsidiaries contribute to the employees' retirement fund based on a variable contribution rate according to internal guidelines. The employees' retirement fund is a defined contribution pension plan. This liability is supported by a term deposit bearing interest at the rate of 5.0%. The Group contributions to this account for 2025 and 2024 amount to G 192,182M and G 154,785M, respectively. Since 2018, a subsidiary of the Group manages this fund, which is reflected as a liability and invested in a term deposit at UNIBANK S.A. at the rate of 5.0%. Intercompany transactions with respect to the term deposit account are eliminated.

(24) SALARIES AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Salaries and other employee benefits are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Salaries	G	**4,709,164**	4,216,906
Employee benefits		**628,949**	644,398
Payroll taxes		**87,282**	83,239
Other expenses		**116,693**	116,644
TOTAL SALARIES AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	**G**	**5,542,088**	5,061,187

(25) RESULTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES: UNDERWRITING INCOME, NET OF CLAIMS

Insurance (loss) income, after deduction of claims, comes from the activities of UniAssurances S.A.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, this (loss) income is as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Insurance premiums collected	G	**895,947**	990,673
Commission income		**11,959**	10,666
Net brokerage fees		**(31,093)**	(44,693)
Reinsurance costs		**(441,012)**	(618,513)
Insurance premiums ceded to reinsurers		**(220,361)**	(187,931)
Insurance claims		**(127,428)**	(445,075)
TOTAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITING (LOSS) INCOME, NET OF CLAIMS	**G**	**88,012**	(294,873)

(Continued)

(26) LOSSES FROM RIOTS AND LOOTING

As of September 30, UNIBANK S.A. and its subsidiaries had suffered considerable damage to their branch network and several buildings housing certain departments, including:

2025	2024
Portail Léogane	Damien
Grand – Rue	Delmas 18
Nazon	Croix-des-Bouquets
Tabarre	Lathan

The losses related to the riots and recorded in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Cash losses	G	76,230	77,829
Net losses on fixed assets **(note 9 a)**		12,037	30,503
Provisions for loss on inaccessible branch fixed assets **(note 9 a)**		3,783	-
Loss on		1,196	-
TOTAL LOSSES FROM TO RIOTS AND LOOTING	G	93,246	108,332

(a) An adjusted net amount of G 184,866M and G 23,119M was received as reimbursement of claims on losses of fixed assets at September 30, 2025 and 2024. The effect of this reimbursement on the consolidated is nil given the elimination of intercompany transactions, the loss of UNIBANK S.A. having been offset by UniAssurances S.A.

(27) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to Foundation UNIBANK, an unconsolidated non-profit philanthropic affiliate, the main companies related to UNIBANK S.A., and its consolidated subsidiaries, are:

- Haïti Agro Processors Holding, holder of 70% of the share capital of Les Moulins d'Haïti S.E.M., and of which SNI Minoterie L.P. owns 33.31%.
- National Investors, a company held by the shareholders in proportion to their interest in UNIBANK S.A., which records the shareholders interest in Immoblier S.A., SNI Minoterie L.P. and Corail.
- Companies related to Board members.

(Continued)

(27) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

The balances of the transactions with these companies are as follows:

As of September 30

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	G	**122,600**	313,065
Subordinated debt **(note 18)**		**327,120**	329,086
	G	**449,720**	642,151

During the years

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
INCOME			
Other revenue	G	**108**	104
EXPENSES			
Rent	G	**-**	50
Amortization of rights of use and financial charges		**32,353**	68,218
Other services		**143,586**	134,512
	G	**175,939**	202,780

The Bank provides ordinary banking services to and receives services from related parties, at conditions similar to those applied to third parties.

Loans granted to employees of the Bank and its affiliates, and to members of the Board of Directors and their related parties are disclosed in **note 8.**

Lease liabilities, receivables and deposits of members of the Board of Directors and their related companies are disclosed in **notes 10, 14 and 15**.

(Continued)

(28) COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Bank contracts various engagements and assumes contingent liabilities that are not reflected in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of September 30, commitments and contingent liabilities are as follows:

(In thousands of gourdes)		2025	2024
Available credit on overdrafts **(i)**	G	**10,352,411**	12,841,682
Letters of guarantees		**2,186,801**	3,997,275
Available limits on credit cards **(ii)**		**4,709,346**	3,257,211
	G	**17,248,558**	20,096,168

(i) Authorized overdrafts can unconditionally be cancelled at any time by the Bank and do not carry commitment fees. They are contracted for a maximum of one year and will expire or be terminated without notice.

(ii) Available limits on credit cards can be unconditionally cancelled at any time by the Bank.

As of September 30, 2025 and 2024, the provision for expected credit losses on credit commitments totaling G 341,521M and G 315,419M respectively is presented in other liabilities **(note 17 a).**

(29) LITIGATION

As of September 30, 2025, in the normal course of business, the Bank is engaged in litigation procedures initiated by or against it. To date, as per legal counsel's opinion, there is no exceptional situation and no judicial issue which could have a significant adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements and/or the Group's consolidated results of operations.

SCHEDULE I

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
September 30, 2025
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2025	2024
ASSETS			
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	$	**1,001,106,012**	915,471,168
TERM DEPOSITS WITH BANKS, NET		**27,392,302**	28,349,514
SECURITIES, NET		**484,841,341**	420,063,705
LOANS		**366,200,488**	335,145,051
Provision for expected credit losses		**(11,091,313)**	(9,863,071)
LOANS, NET		**355,109,175**	325,281,980
FIXED ASSETS, NET		**34,995,909**	33,355,957
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET		**10,151,637**	6,436,868
OTHER			
Acceptances and letters of credit		**4,354,030**	4,208,401
Goodwill and other intangible assets		**819,435**	339,610
Investment properties		**515,468**	517,395
Properties held for sale		**2,361,247**	1,588,366
Other assets, net		**23,870,937**	23,368,538
		31,921,117	30,022,310
TOTAL ASSETS	$	**1,945,517,493**	1,758,981,502
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
DEPOSITS		**1,562,756,843**	1,406,809,778
BORROWED FUNDS		**10,474,164**	14,267,601
LEASE LIABILITIES		**10,156,310**	6,663,030
OTHER			
Commitments – acceptances and letters of credit		**4,354,030**	4,208,401
Other liabilities		**172,206,337**	159,167,002
		176,560,367	163,375,403
SUBORDINATED DEBT		**13,134,000**	13,134,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,773,081,684**	1,604,249,812
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Paid-in capital, net		**95,803,195**	95,314,417
Retained earnings		**51,542,907**	39,916,661
Other reserves		**25,089,707**	19,500,612
		172,435,809	154,731,690
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$	**1,945,517,493**	1,758,981,502

SCHEDULE II

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Income
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2025	2024
INTEREST INCOME			
Loans	$	45,031,887	48,345,420
Treasury bonds, investments and deposits		31,971,275	26,391,452
		77,003,162	74,736,872
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Deposits		4,967,379	4,397,284
Borrowed funds, debt and others		1,532,456	2,032,658
		6,499,835	6,429,942
NET INTEREST INCOME		70,503,327	68,306,930
Provision for credit losses		(5,532,670)	(9,581,423)
		64,970,657	58,725,507
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Commissions		40,168,844	36,656,271
Foreign exchange gain		14,070,928	14,020,929
Recovery of written off debts		3,204,879	2,189,182
Insurance underwriting income, net of claims		673,441	(2,230,658)
Income from real estate activities		159,862	342,547
Dividends and other investment income		50,525	77,752
Underwriting commissions and other advisory fees		11,998	12,041
Losses from riots and looting		(713,488)	(819,513)
Other		470,810	368,801
		58,097,799	50,617,352
NET INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER INCOME		123,068,456	109,342,859
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and other employees' benefits		42,406,298	38,286,868
Premises and equipment		10,015,261	10,413,023
Lease charges		2,791,351	2,838,931
Depreciation and amortization		6,864,725	6,834,625
Other operating expenses		18,318,014	18,162,536
		80,395,649	76,535,983
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		42,672,807	37,806,876
Income taxes			
Current income taxes		10,894,830	8,681,010
Deferred income taxes		18,099	54,288
		10,912,929	8,735,298
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$	31,759,878	24,071,578
Net income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	$	63.39	47.95

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in US Dollars)

		2025	2024
Net income for the year	**$**	**31,759,878**	24,071,578
Components of comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		**(409,827)**	(332,964)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**31,350,051**	23,738,614
Comprehensive income per equivalent share of paid-in capital	**$**	**62.60**	47.36

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2024
(Expressed in US Dollars)

						Other reserves						
		Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance as of September 30, 2023	**US$**	**93,729,727**	**(167,029)**	**93,562,698**	**36,809,324**	**7,068,973**	**2,477,835**	**185,549**	**218,583**	**6,129,536**	**16,080,476**	**146,452,498**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	24,071,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	**24,071,578**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(332,964)	(332,964)	**(332,964)**
Total		-	-	-	**24,071,578**	-	-	-	-	**(332,964)**	**(332,964)**	**23,738,614**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(4,180,749)	4,180,749	-	-	-	-	4,180,749	-
Transfer from the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	155,568	-	-	-	(155,568)	-	(155,568)	-
Transfer from the general reserve		-	-	-	628,912	-	(628,912)	-	-	-	(628,912)	-
Transactions with shareholders:												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(18,044,087)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(18,044,087)**
Repurchases of shares		-	(226,377)	(226,377)	(315,175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(541,552)**
Transfer from legal reserve to paid-in-capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustment		1,982,859	(4,763)	1,978,096	791,290	172,264	49,000	3,925	3,780	127,862	356,831	**3,126,217**
Balance as of September 30, 2024	**US$**	**95,712,586**	**(398,169)**	**95,314,417**	**39,916,661**	**11,421,986**	**1,897,923**	**189,474**	**66,795**	**5,924,434**	**19,500,612**	**154,731,690**

UNIBANK S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2025
(Expressed in US Dollars)

						Other reserves						
		Paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Paid-in capital, net	Retained earnings	Legal reserve	General reserve	Revaluation reserve land	Valuation reserve Investment properties and properties held for sale	Translation adjustment	Total reserves	Total
Balance Balance as of September 30, 2024	**US$**	**95,712,586**	**(398,169)**	**95,314,417**	**39,916,661**	**11,421,986**	**1,897,923**	**189,474**	**66,795**	**5,924,434**	**19,500,612**	**154,731,690**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Net income for the year		-	-	-	31,759,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	**31,759,878**
Components of comprehensive income:												
Translation effect of foreign subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(409,827)	(409,827)	**(409,827)**
Total		-	-	-	**31,759,878**	-	-	-	-	**(409,827)**	**(409,827)**	**31,350,051**
Transfers (from) to retained earnings												
Transfer to legal reserve		-	-	-	(5,400,712)	5,400,712	-	-	-	-	5,400,712	-
Transfer to the valuation reserve on investment properties		-	-	-	(100,177)	-	-	-	100,177	-	100,177	-
Transfer from the general reserve		-	-	-	(380,850)	-	380,850	-	-	-	380,850	**-**
Transactions with shareholders:												
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(14,377,895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(14,377,895)**
Repurchases of shares		-	(84,169)	(84,169)	(113,864)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(198,033)**
Transfer from legal reserve to paid-in-capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustment		575,340	(2,393)	572,947	239,866	68,622	11,406	1,139	400	35,616	117,183	**929,996**
Balance as of September 30, 2024	**US$**	**96,287,926**	**(484,731)**	**95,803,195**	**51,542,907**	**16,891,320**	**2,290,179**	**190,613**	**167,372**	**5,550,223**	**25,089,707**	**172,435,809**