

Our Financial Statements and Other Highlights

MCB Group Profile & Performance

- The MCB Group consists of roughly 1,300 employees across the six islands of the Dutch Caribbean - with a presence in Curaçao, Aruba, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and an ATM on Saba.
- Our consolidated financial statements include all our operations and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). We continue to provide more than the required disclosures and transparency in these Consolidated Financial Highlights.
- In 2024 MCB Group reached a number of performance milestones. For the first time our Group's total assets surpassed NAF 10 billion, reaching NAF 10.6 billion and our Loans and advances to customers passed the NAF 5 billion mark. Our net earnings after tax increased to a record NAF 226 million, with positive contributions from all islands and all business lines.
- This performance was driven by record tourist volumes across the Dutch Caribbean and a corresponding increase in lending to our clients, as well as continued high interest rates in the US and on our islands.

Management Board Transition & Leadership Succession

- In March 2024 after 21 years as Group President & CEO, Chicu Capriles announced his intention to retire - giving the Board of Supervisory Directors time to look for a successor. In the first quarter of 2025 Quinten Fraai was named as Chicu's successor, effective June 1, 2025, with Chicu Capriles to join MCB's Board of Supervisory Directors.
- In the first quarter of 2025 after 15 years as Managing Director, it was announced that Michael de Sola plans to leave the Group by the end of June, with Bill Said - currently Managing Director - to assume Michael's responsibilities as Managing Director & Group Head.
- Cris van Kempen, Chief Risk Officer of MCB Group, will also be joining the Bank's Management Board.
- With Chicu joining the Supervisory Board, and both Bill and Cris having been with the Bank for a number of years already, we are confident that this transition will be smooth and the Bank's values and commitment to its customers and communities will continue.

Prioritizing Customer Experience

- In 2024 we introduced a digital personal account opening capability that was recognized with an Innovation Award from the Curaçao Department of Economic Development.
- MCB opened its state-of-the-art Sambil branch and also completed the conversion of Maestro debit cards to Bankomatiko+ cards by issuing almost 200 thousand new cards, along with the configuration of more than 10 thousand merchant terminals.
- MCB was the first Bank to receive the Caribbean Guilder bills and coins to facilitate the conversion of NAF to XCG per March 31, 2025.
- We are very grateful that for the 8th year in a row, our clients, and the community of Curaçao chose MCB as the number 1 Bank in the "Best of the Best" survey of Amigoe.

Our Communities

- Our goal is to help our customers grow, our teams develop and keep our communities safe & strong.
- In 2024 our social, educational, and cultural donations grew to over NAF 3 million, exceeding MCB's commitment to invest a minimum of 1% of its earnings to the community. More than 700 of our employees participated in volunteer activities, across all islands.
- The 2024 MCB Prize was awarded to "Kunuku Man". Five years ago, he started cleaning a small part of Curaçao on his own. Since then, he has inspired a growing number of volunteers to join his effort - improving our community from the inside out and being a role model for how we look after each other.

Balance Sheet and Equity

- Per December 31, 2024, MCB Group's Total Assets grew 6.7% to reach NAF 10.6 billion, with Loans and advances to customers increasing 7.4% to exceed NAF 5 billion for the first time. We are thankful to be able to support our customers' growth and meet their financial goals.
- We are also grateful that our customers continue to trust our Group with their deposits, which grew 6.5% to almost NAF 9 billion. The majority of these well-diversified deposits were used for the financing of businesses and households in our communities, while the remainder was invested conservatively in highly liquid low risk investment securities or placed with large global banks.
- Our "Shareholders equity" grew 8.7% to a record NAF 1.4 billion. This reflects our prudent approach to management of the Bank and its role in our communities. Our Capital adequacy ratio of 19.5% exceeds the regulatory requirement of 10.5% and reflects the strength of our consolidated balance sheet.

Profit & Loss Statement

- Our Group's 2024 Net profit after tax was a record NAF 226 million, up 7.3% from 2023.
- For the first time "Operating Income" surpassed NAF 600 million, increasing 4.3% to NAF 602 million in 2024. This growth was driven by all our business lines and reflects the growth and development of our communities, led by tourism.
- Tourism led growth was the main cause for the 19% increase in "Fee and commission income" due to increased bank card volumes, however "Fee and commission expenses" related to these transactions increased 32% resulting in modest net growth in "Net fee and commission income" of 2.6% or NAF 3.3 million. The increase in commission expenses is caused by higher fees and cost increases from the international card payment networks, and the Bank continues to actively manage these dynamics with all relevant stakeholders.
- Despite inflation continuing to grow, the Bank was effective in managing its expenses year-over-year.

Loans

- Our management team, together with our Supervisory Board and our Board's Credit Committee continuously monitor the Group's credit risk, ensuring the loan portfolio remains well diversified by customer, size, maturity, risk profile and sector.

- Our Group's commercial loans grew by NAF 333 million or 12.4% on all islands, driven by Aruba tourism-related investments. The growth in retail loans was NAF 74 million (3.6%) and was driven by mortgages.
- The quality of our portfolio improved further and remains healthy with an "Allowance for expected credit loss" to gross loans ratio of 3.1% in 2024 compared to 3.2% in 2023.

Taxes

- MCB Group's contribution to taxes, fees and premiums paid in 2024 reached a record NAF 188 million.
- Our employees paid wage taxes amounting to NAF 34 million, while the social premiums paid reached NAF 32 million.
- MCB Group's profit tax obligation resulting from operations in 2024 was NAF 20 million while our Group paid NAF 12 million in turnover taxes.
- Our foreign exchange license fees collected on behalf of Central Banks and to be remitted to Governments was NAF 92 million.

Looking Forward

- The geopolitical & economic landscapes continue to be uncertain and impactful on the Dutch Caribbean. MCB Group will continue to monitor these developments and remain forward looking in how it manages risks to ensure its business is well positioned to keep our communities safe & strong.
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) is making a significant impact on business and our lives, improving efficiency and effectiveness. At the same time, we should remain vigilant about AI's possible negative effects and misuse. MCB will look to AI to support its risk management activities and customer experience where prudent and practical.
- Customer experience remains a top priority for the Bank. We will increase our client feedback frequency to better respond to customer needs and preferences. In 2025 our customers can expect to see enhancements to our ATM fleet, an easier business banking account opening process, and more online mobile self-service options -including for credit card applications & activation.
- We are grateful to the CBCS for taking a vital and leading role in the CFATF mutual evaluations that took place in 2024 in Curaçao & Sint Maarten and are to be published in 2025. We also thank CBCS for their leadership role in the implementation of the new Caribbean Guilder (XCG) in Curaçao and Sint Maarten.
- As always and even more than before, we extend our sincere thanks to our loyal and committed employees for their dedication to the Bank, our clients, and our communities. We thank our Supervisory Board for their ongoing advice, counsel, and oversight. We thank our shareholders for their trust, understanding and support. We thank our regulators for their supervision and partnership.
- As we have been doing for 108 years, MCB Group is grateful and will continue to support our businesses, individuals, and communities to stay safe and strong!

Consolidated Financial Highlights

Art by: Garrick Marchena

► Consolidated Balance Sheet of Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2024

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Antillean Guilders)	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	3,270,497	3,305,484
Investment securities	1,988,058	1,632,515
Loans and advances to customers	5,042,634	4,697,195
Customers' liability under acceptances	2,233	2,058
Other assets	53,015	59,306
Bank premises, equipment and right-to-use assets	181,199	172,604
Deferred tax assets	20,377	23,208
TOTAL ASSETS	10,558,013	9,892,370
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Customers' deposits	8,896,093	8,355,567
Due to banks	27,314	20,921
Acceptances outstanding	2,233	2,058
Profit tax liabilities	12,518	12,107
Lease liabilities	12,949	7,404
Other liabilities	116,429	121,925
Insurance contract liabilities	34,367	32,075
Provisions	32,015	30,802
Deferred tax liability	18,441	16,482
	9,152,359	8,599,341
Equity		
Share capital	51,000	51,000
General reserve	12,500	12,500
Other reserves	218,695	213,930
Retained earnings	1,123,459	1,015,599
	1,405,654	1,293,029
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	10,558,013	9,892,370

► Consolidated Income Statement of Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2024

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Antillean Guilders)	2024	2023
Interest income	438,232	403,777
Interest expense	31,070	14,459
Net interest income	407,162	389,318
Fee and commission income	325,791	274,361
Fee and commission expenses	197,860	149,732
Net fee and commission income	127,931	124,629
Income from foreign exchange transactions	67,053	63,439
Operating income	602,146	577,386
Salaries and other employee expenses	226,105	210,775
Occupancy expenses	29,793	27,138
Credit (income)/loss expenses on financial assets and contingent liabilities	5,855	12,170
Other operating expenses	94,326	114,415
Operating expenses	356,079	364,498
Net result before tax	246,067	212,888
Profit tax	20,192	2,386
NET RESULT AFTER TAX	225,875	210,502

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Opinion

The accompanying consolidated financial highlights, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 and consolidated income statement for the year then ended and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V. ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial highlights are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank, in accordance with the Provisions for the Disclosure of Consolidated Financial Highlights of Domestic Banking Institutions, as set by the Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten ("CBCS").

Consolidated financial highlights

The accompanying consolidated financial highlights do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards. Reading the accompanying consolidated financial highlights and our report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank and our auditor's report thereon. The consolidated financial highlights and the audited consolidated financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on the audited consolidated financial statements.

The audited consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements 2024 of the Bank in our auditor's report dated 25 March 2025.

Other information

Other information consists of the Management's Report. Management is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does

not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial highlights, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated, as is required by article 121 sub 3 Book 2 of the Curaçao Civil Code. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial highlights

Management is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial highlights in accordance with the Provisions for the Disclosure of Consolidated Financial Highlights of Domestic Banking Institutions, as set by the CBCS.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the accompanying consolidated financial highlights are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Curaçao, 28 April 2025

for Ernst & Young Accountants

drs. R.J.W. van Nimwegen RA

► Explanatory notes to the Consolidated Financial Highlights as at December 31, 2024

A. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Highlights of Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V. and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') are set out below. These explanatory notes are an extract of the detailed notes included in the consolidated financial statements and are consistent in all material respects with those from which they have been derived.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements, from which the Consolidated Financial Highlights have been derived, are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The figures presented in these highlights are stated in thousands of Antillean Guilders and are rounded to the nearest thousand.

The accounting policies used have been consistently applied by the Group and are consistent, in all material respects, with those used in the previous year.

The statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

For credit facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment, the ECL is calculated and presented together with the loan.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the current year, the Group has applied the new or revised IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 1, 2024.

The following amendments became effective as at January 1, 2024: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (IAS 1), Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (IFRS 16) and Disclosures Supplier Finance Arrangements (IAS 7 and IFRS 7).

None of these amendments will have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024.

4. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

The following subsidiaries have been consolidated as of December 31, 2024:

- Caribbean Mercantile Bank N.V. and subsidiary
- Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire) N.V. and subsidiary
- Maduro & Curiel's Bank International N.V.
- Maduro & Curiel's Insurance Services N.V.
- MCB Risk Insurance N.V.
- MCB Group Insurance N.V.
- MCB Securities Holding B.V.
- MCB Securities Administration N.V.
- Progress N.V.
- MCB Holding International VBA and subsidiaries

5. CLASSIFICATION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classification and subsequent measurement of the financial assets depend on:

- (i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following two measurement categories:

- Amortized cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance as further described below. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These assets are unquoted equity securities that are not held for trading purposes. A gain or loss on such an equity investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Business model assessment

The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets. If this condition is not applicable (unlisted equity securities), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL.

SPPI

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired.

B. SPECIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of Antillean Guilders)

	2024	2023
I ASSETS		
Investment securities		
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,968,663	1,614,706
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,956	4,909
Total investment securities	1,973,619	1,619,615
Accrued interest receivables on debt securities	15,207	13,579
Less: allowance for expected credit loss	(768)	(679)
NET INVESTMENTS	1,988,058	1,632,515
Loans and advances to customers		
Retail customers	2,151,752	2,077,533
Corporate customers	3,009,019	2,676,263
Public sector	8,260	53,666
Other	21,196	33,400
Total loans and advances to customers	5,190,227	4,840,862
Accrued interest receivable on loans and advances	12,159	12,427
Less: allowance for expected credit loss	(159,752)	(156,094)
NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	5,042,634	4,697,195
II LIABILITIES		
Customers' deposits		
Retail customers	3,267,172	3,086,592
Corporate customers	3,645,071	3,430,907
Other	1,980,167	1,835,740
	8,892,410	8,353,239
Accrued interest payable on customers' deposits	3,683	2,328
TOTAL CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS	8,896,093	8,355,567

Expected credit loss principles

Based on IFRS 9 the financials assets and loan commitments ('financial assets') are grouped into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

- Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognized and continue to perform in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions after initial recognition, the Group recognizes an allowance based on twelve months' ECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for these Lifetime ECLs. Stage 2 financial assets also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the financial asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit-impaired and the Group records an allowance for these Lifetime ECLs.

Calculation of Expected credit losses

The key elements of the ECL calculations are as follows:

- The Probability of Default (PD) is an estimate of the likelihood of default of a given period of time.

- The Exposure at Default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- The Loss Given Default (LGD) is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs such as GDP growth, Unemployment rates and the Consumer Price Index. The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.